



**BRIGHTSPRING™**

HEALTH SERVICES

**CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) AND  
INFECTION CONTROL**

**2020**

# UPDATES AND NEW RESOURCES- 4/17/20

## New CPR Process for COVID-19 Infected Adults

- Cover victims mouth and your mouth
- No rescue breaths
- Compressions only

### COVID-19 and Adult CPR

If an adult's heart stops and you're worried that they may have COVID-19, you can still help by performing Hands-Only CPR.



#### Step 1



Phone 9-1-1 and get an AED.

#### Step 2



Cover your own mouth and nose with a face mask or cloth.



Cover the person's mouth and nose with a face mask or cloth.

#### Step 3



**Perform Hands-Only CPR.**  
Push hard and fast on the center of the chest at a rate of 100 to 120 compressions per minute.

#### Step 4



Use an AED as soon as it is available.

KJ-1424 4/20 © 2020 American Heart Association

# UPDATES AND NEW RESOURCES-4/17/20

Two new resources are available on REACH.







These go step by step on how to put on and remove a regular surgical mask and a respirator type mask.

## Using Respirator Masks Without Fit Testing Availability



N 95 and K95 Masks may differ in shape and color but are both respirator type masks



1	 Wash Hands with soap and water or alcohol based gel	2	 <u>For mask with 2 headband straps:</u> Position the lower headband at the base of neck and the upper around the crown of your head. <u>For mask with ear loops:</u> Place elastic ear loops over ears	3	 Press firmly on both sides of the nosepiece to create a secure, comfortable fit.
4	 Press around edges of mask to assure good contact with face Inhale or exhale to help determine any areas that need additional pressure to assure contact	5	 Remove headbands or ear loops to remove without touching the front of the mask. Dispose in trash.	6	 Wash Hands with soap and water or alcohol based gel

## Using Surgical Masks for Respiratory Protection



Surgical or "Procedure" masks may differ in shape and color and Should be used if a N95 Mask is not available



1	 Wash Hands with soap and water or alcohol based gel	2	 <u>For mask with 2 ties:</u> Tie the lower tie at the base of neck and the upper around the crown of your head. <u>For mask with ear loops:</u> Place elastic ear loops over ears	3	 Pull the mask from the top and bottom to fully open the folds of the mask and adjust around the face.
4	 Gently form (do not pinch) the nose wire over the bridge of the nose .	5	 Release ties or ear loops to remove without touching the front of the mask. Dispose in trash.	6	 Wash Hands with soap and water or alcohol based gel

# UPDATES AND NEW RESOURCES- 4/17/20

^ The CDC released new recommendations regarding COVID-19 infected employees to return to work sooner than our policy. However, our current return to work policy and process after infection **will not change**. Due to the fragile persons we serve, we will continue to use extra precautions in order to prevent any spread or risk of infection to them and other employees.

The Return to Work Guidelines for Quarantined or Isolated Employees Procedure can be found on the REACH website.

Starting next Monday, these calls will change to a shorter once a day call at 11 am EST. It will give only new updates, information and resources regarding COVID-19 and infection control, then provide a time for open Q&A. This call will be for all lines of business that we serve. The registration and call in numbers will remain the same.



# UPDATES AND NEW RESOURCES- 4/17/20

Residential Post Isolation Cleaning Checklist is now available on the REACH website. It is important for us to thoroughly clean the environment and dispose of PPE, trash and wash linens after isolation has been discontinued.

PPE and trash from isolation rooms that are not soaked or dripping with body fluids (blood, sputum, urine, feces) can be double bagged in sturdy trash bags, tied closed and put into regular trash per OSHA.

Any PPE or trash that could leak soaked or dripping body fluids must be red bagged and disposed of using medical waste pick up or destruction available to your Operation.

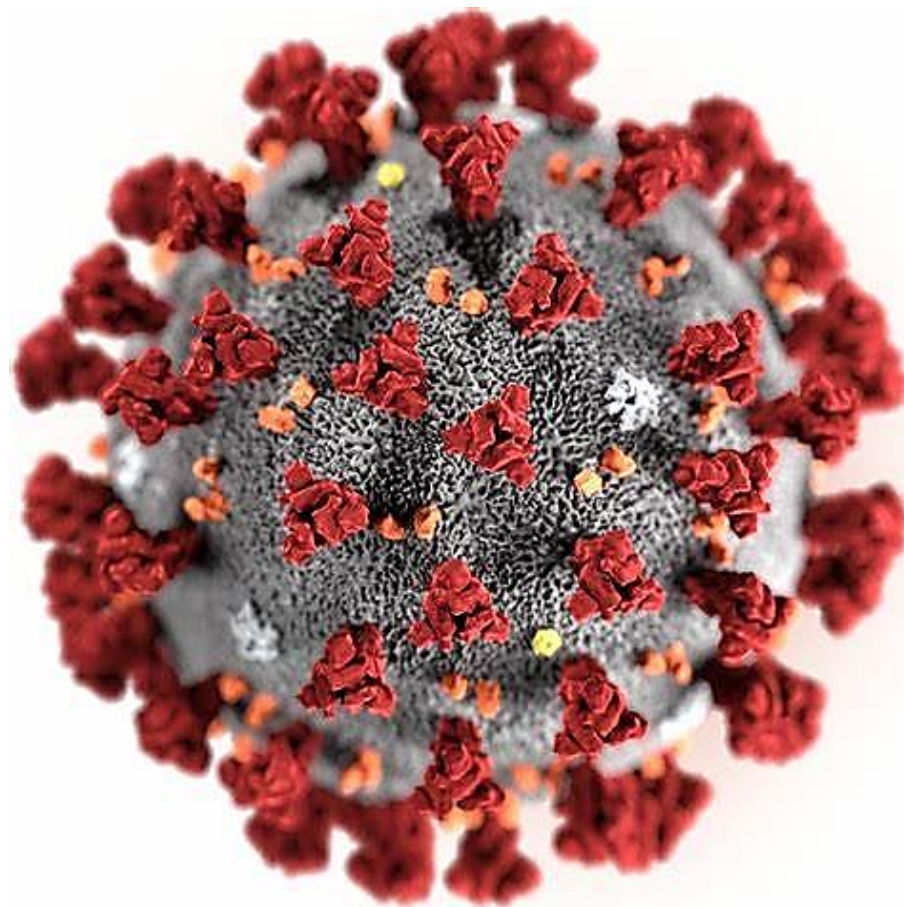
More in-depth education on this is available on the M, W, F 4 PM education on Patient/Client Isolation.

# WHAT IS A CORONAVIRUS?

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses and were first identified in the mid 1960s.

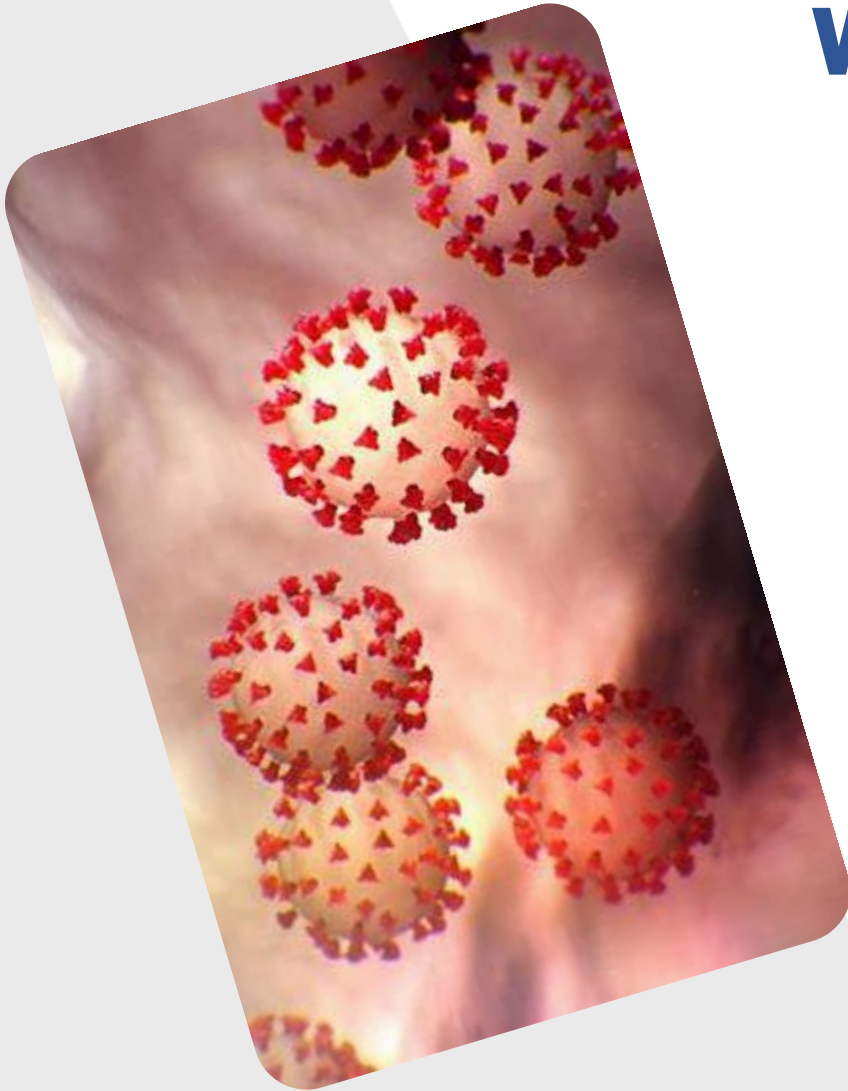
Some cause illness in humans, and others, such as canine and feline coronaviruses, only infect animals.

Rarely, animal coronaviruses have emerged to infect people or can be spread between humans.





# WHAT IS A CORONAVIRUS?



There are many types of human coronaviruses that commonly cause mild upper-respiratory tract illnesses and cold like symptoms.

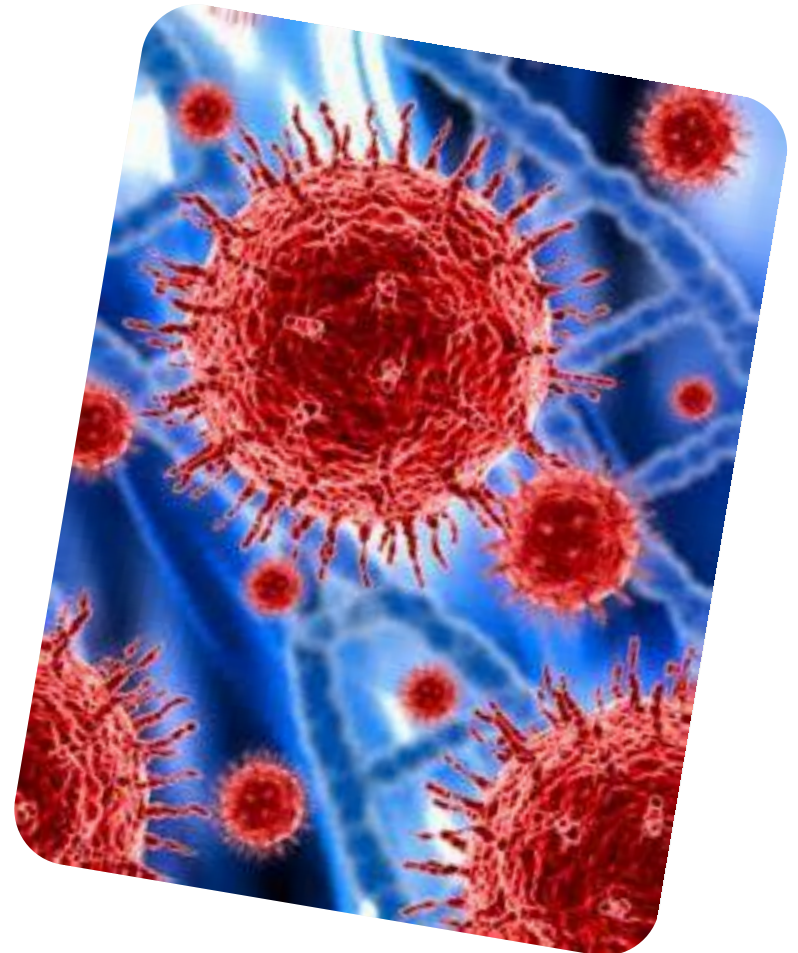
Recent historical examples of past Coronaviruses are SARS and MERS.

COVID-19 is a new disease, caused by a novel (or new) coronavirus that has not previously been seen in humans.

# WHAT IS A CORONAVIRUS?

The novel (or new) coronavirus has been named COVID-19 by the World Health Organization

**CO** stands for Corona, **VI** for virus and **D** for Disease.. **19** is for 2019- the year it was discovered in humans in Wuhan, China.

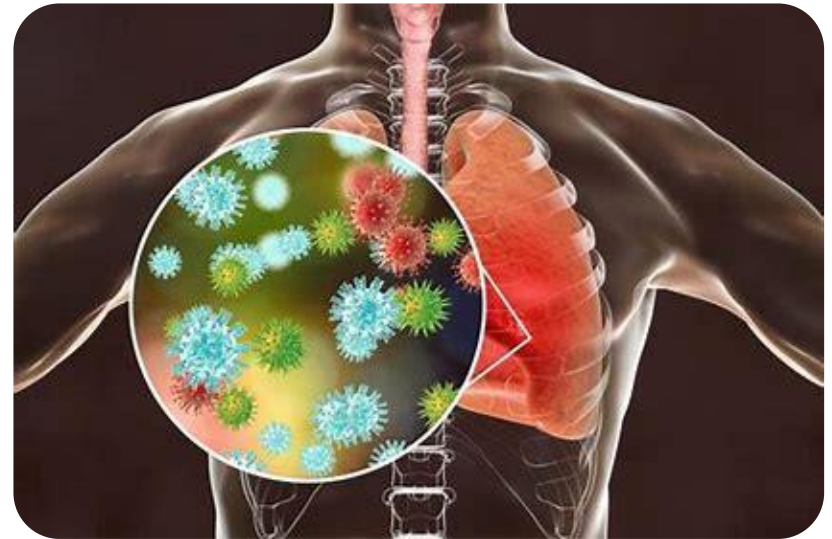




# WHAT CAN COVID-19 INFECTION CAUSE?



- ✓ Pneumonia
- ✓ Severe Respiratory Syndrome
- ✓ Kidney Failure
- ✓ Death in Severe/ Rare Instances



# How Does COVID-19 Spread?



An average sneeze can project particles approximately 6 feet.

COVID-19 spreads through airborne particles that are produced through coughing or sneezing by an infected person.

Particles can land in mouths or noses of other people or fall on hard surfaces that others touch.

The person that touches the surface then touches their face and transfers the virus to themselves.

# STATISTICS

The World Health Organization reports approximately 80% of people recover from the disease without needing special treatment globally and around 1 out of every 6 people become seriously ill.

As of Monday, April 13, 2020 the CDC reports the hospitalization rate of 0.0123% in the US.

Older people and those with underlying medical problems such as heart problems, lung disease, cancer or diabetes , auto-immune diseases, are more likely to develop serious illness which can be fatal.



# WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19?



Fever of 100.0 F or higher to be considered a true fever

New sudden onset of cough that cannot be linked to an underlying condition like smoking, CHF, etc..

New sudden onset of shortness of breath that cannot be linked to an underlying condition like smoking, CHF, etc..



# EMPLOYEE SCREENING



Employee ID

1234567

Email

User.name@brightspringhealth.com

First Name

User

Last Name

Name

Please let us know if you have any of the following (Check all that apply)

☐ Fever greater than or equal to 100.4° F (37.8° C), and a cough or shortness of breath?

☐ Have you traveled internationally or on a cruise ship within the last 14 days?

☐ Have you or anyone in your immediate household had close contact with someone who is under investigation for, or has laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 within the last 14 days?

What was your temperature(F) today?

98.6

If you have any of the above symptoms or exposures, we ask that you contact your supervisor or HR representative immediately and prior to going to work.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation in helping us keep everyone safe.

☒ I certify that this information is accurate to the best of my knowledge and that I will report any changes in these conditions immediately.


Submit

Log out

© 2020 - BrightSpring Health Services

[READ MORE](#)


[My Policies](#) [My Support](#) [My Career](#) [My Benefits](#) [My O365](#)



## COVID-19 (Coronavirus) Update

Updated March 24, 2020 – We continue to monitor developments surrounding the respiratory outbreak caused by a new coronavirus.

[READ MORE](#)





# WHEN CAN SYMPTOMS APPEAR?



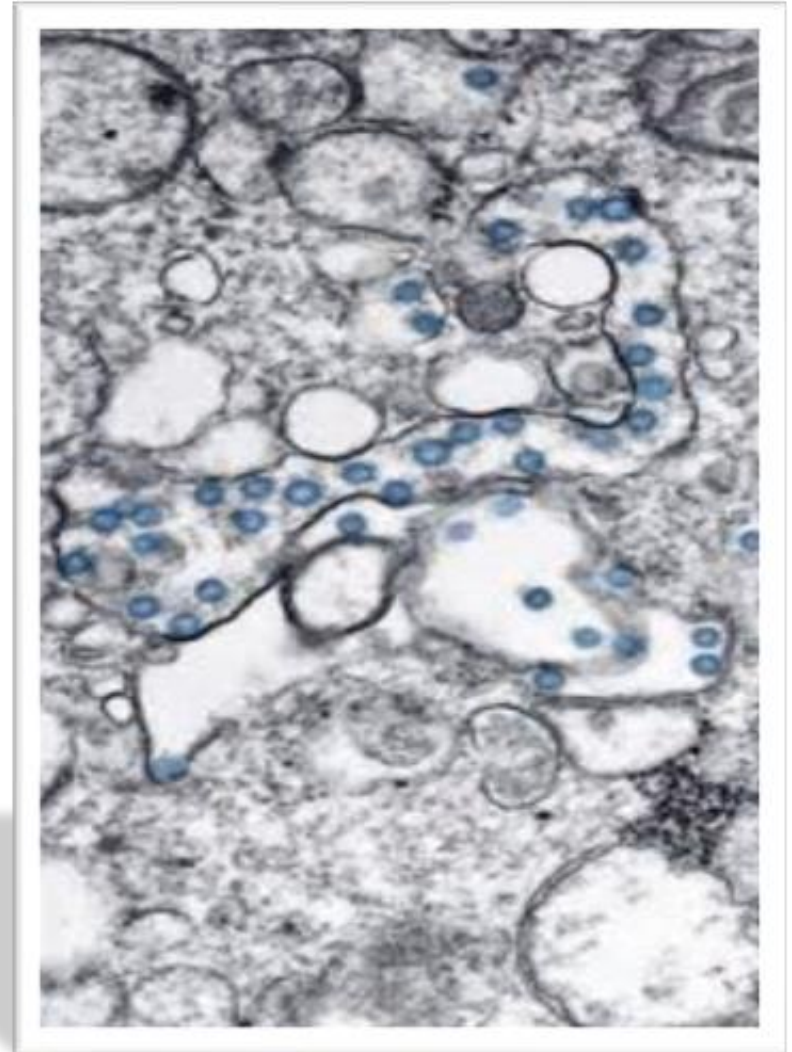
Symptoms can appear **2 to 14 days** after exposure.

The average incubation period of COVID-19 is reported to be about **5 days**.

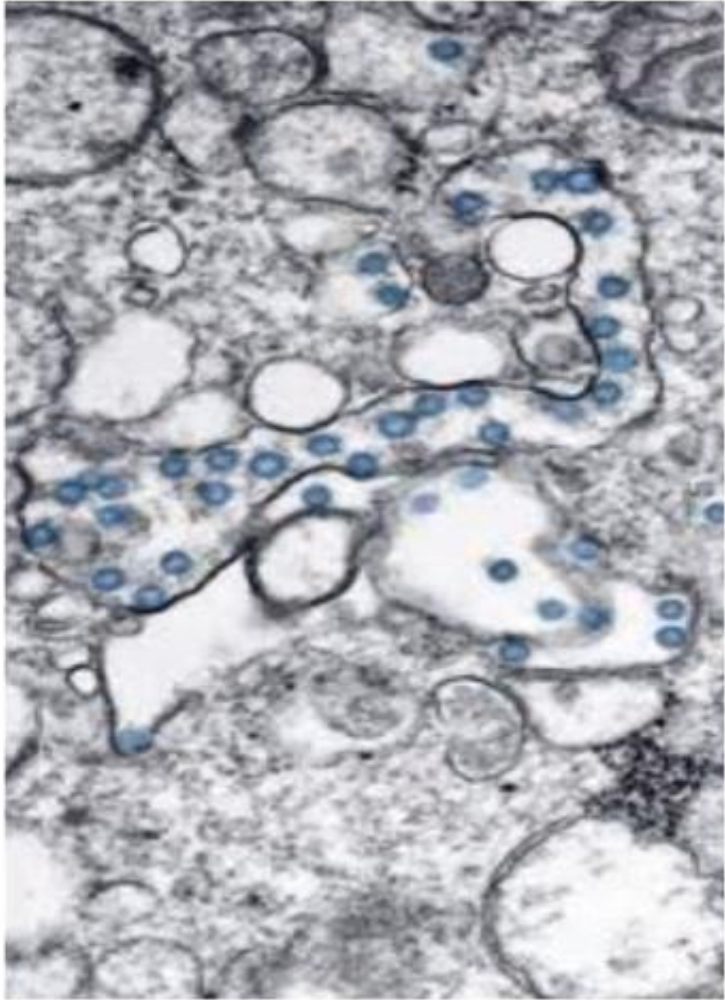
# How Long Can the COVID-19 Survive Outside the Body?

The World Health Organization states that it can last on surfaces for a few hours up to several days.

This varies upon type of surface, temperature and humidity of the environment.



# How Long Can the Coronavirus Survive Outside the Body?



Current evidence suggests that COVID-19 may remain longer on plastics and steel, and shorter viability on cardboard and copper.

Cleaning visibly dirty surfaces followed by disinfection is a best practice measure for prevention of COVID-19 and other viral respiratory illnesses in households, clinics, offices and community settings.

# HOW CAN I REDUCE MY CHANCES OF BEING INFECTED?

- ✓ Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with alcohol-based rub or wash them with soap and water.
- ✓ Cover your mouth and nose with your bent elbow when coughing or sneezing.
- ✓ Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth



**Do not touch**

# HAND HYGIENE

- ✓ Wet hands and apply soap.
- ✓ Rub all surfaces of the hands for 40-60 seconds
- ✓ Rinse with warm water
- ✓ Dry thoroughly with a single use towel
- ✓ Use towel to turn off faucet





# HAND SANITIZING GEL



- ✓ Hand sanitizing gel should contain at least 60% alcohol
- ✓ Apply enough product to cover all areas of the hands and rub until dry (20-30 seconds)
- ✓ If hands are visibly soiled, do not use hand gel, wash with soap and water.

# WHAT PPE SHOULD I WEAR AND WHEN?

- ✓ If caring for a client who is isolated and/or symptomatic, staff should wear a mask, gloves, eye protection and gown.
- ✓ If caring for a client who is not diagnosed or symptomatic, staff should observe routine universal precautions and wear PPE if coming into contact with blood or body fluids



# TYPES OF MASKS



- ✓ A N95 Respirator is a type of mask that filters out airborne particles.
- ✓ Due to the nationwide shortage, these are to only be used when caring for a client who is CONFIRMED with COVID-19.
- ✓ As of 3/12/20, the CDC has removed the requirement for use of these and now recommends surgical disposable masks if the N95 masks are not available.

# TYPES OF MASKS



- ✓ **Surgical masks** should be used when providing care within 6 feet of an client with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 infection.

# How To Use MASKS

## WHEN TO USE A MASK

For healthy people wear a mask **only if you are taking care of a person with suspected 2019-nCoV infection**

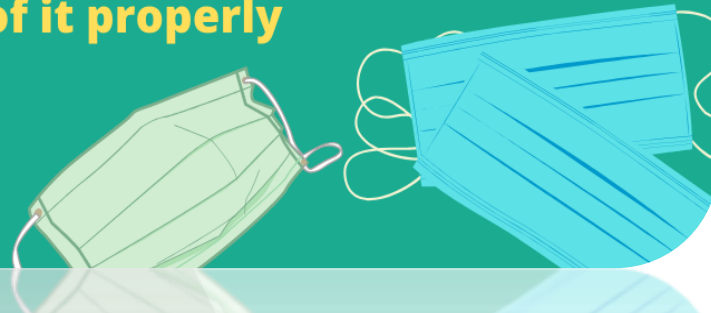
Wear a mask, **if you are coughing or sneezing**

Masks are effective only when used **in combination with frequent hand-cleaning** with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water

If you wear a mask then you **must know how to use it and dispose of it properly**



World Health  
Organization





# How To Use MASKS

HOW TO PUT ON, USE, TAKE OFF AND DISPOSE OF A MASK

**Avoid touching the mask  
while using it;  
if you do, clean your  
hands with alcohol-based  
hand rub or  
soap and water**

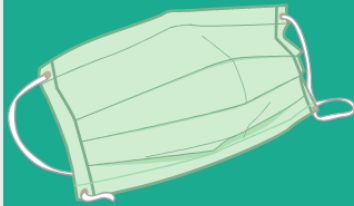


World Health  
Organization

# How To Use MASKS

HOW TO PUT ON, USE, TAKE OFF AND DISPOSE OF A MASK

**Replace the mask with a new one as soon as it is damp and do not re-use single-use masks**



World Health  
Organization

# CLEANING AND DISINFECTING

Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily such as tables, doorknobs, light switches, phones, toilets, and sinks.

Use EPA registered household disinfectants appropriate for the surface you are cleaning.



# CLEANING AND DISINFECTING

These tech items can harbor many germs and can be difficult to disinfect due to the crevices and electronic components.

Follow the manufacture's recommendations for cleaning and clean often.

Wash hands immediately after using one of them.



# ISOLATION PLAN

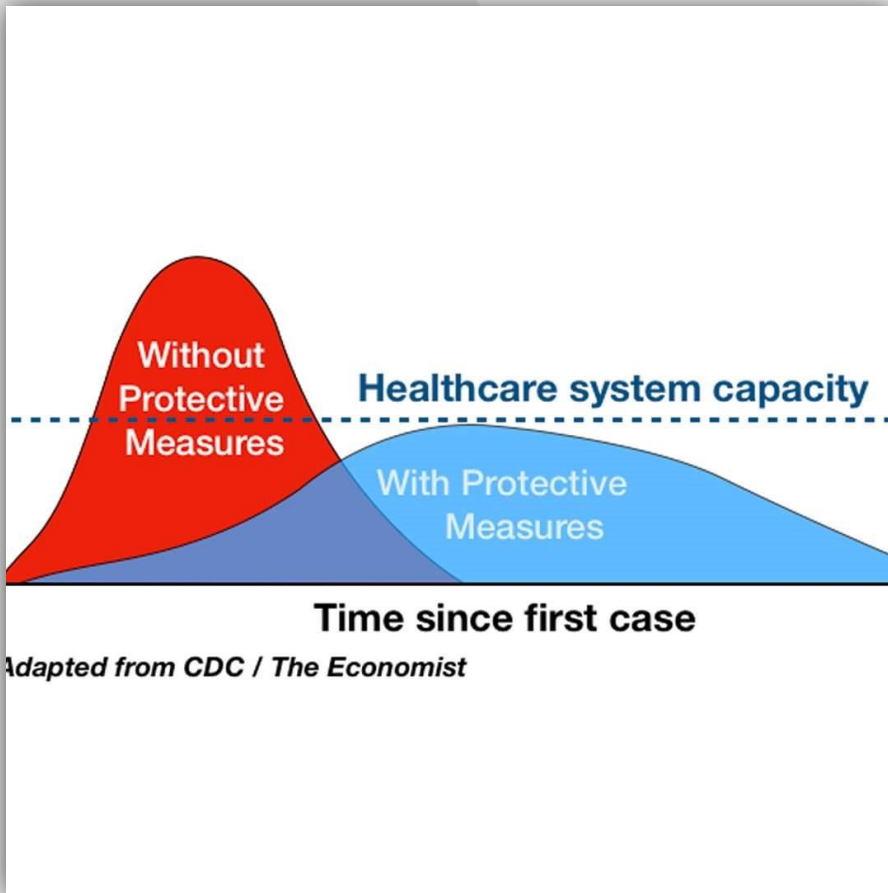


All Operations need to have a plan for the quarantine and isolation of clients who are diagnosed or symptomatic of any airborne disease.

This plan should take into consideration common bathrooms and hallways as well as providing staff when clients cannot attend their day programs



# WHY IS THE GOVERNMENT SHUTTING DOWN EVERYTHING?



It is known as “flattening the curve.”

To decrease the rate of the infection’s spread to levels that stay below the capability of our healthcare system to handle.

The goal is not to have more critically sick than we have resources for (hospital beds, ventilators, supplies, etc.)

# WHAT DO I NEED TO DO IF...

I am exposed to someone who has the virus?

**Notify your supervisor immediately**

I develop signs and symptoms while working?

**Put on a mask, stay away from other staff or clients and notify your supervisor immediately**

A client suddenly develops signs and symptoms?

**Put a mask on the client, place them in an isolated area supervised and call your supervisor immediately**

# WHAT DO I NEED TO DO IF...

**An infected client has an appointment?**

**Transport of all clients will be limited to medically necessary purposes only. Client will wear a surgical mask during transport. We should contact MD's and try to reschedule all appointments that are not medically necessary on all our clients.**

**A client suddenly develops signs and symptoms and I do not have a mask?**

**Put some form of clean fabric or cloth that you can breathe through over your mouth and nose. A handkerchief, bandana, t-shirt, etc., and immediately notify your supervisor.**

# WHAT DO I NEED TO DO IF...

**I need to find our Corporate Infection Control Policy?**

**It is on the REACH Website along with other resources and information related to COVID-19**

**I have a question about COVID-19 or what to do about a infection control issue?**

**Contact your Director of Clinical Practice & Quality  
or**

**The Corporate Outbreak Preparedness and Action Committee**

# VP and Directors of Clinical Practice & Quality

Shauen Howard- VP of Clinical Services and Innovation

[Shauen.Howard@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:Shauen.Howard@brightspringhealth.com)

**Andrea Demory**-Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Ontario-Canada

[Andrea.Demory@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:Andrea.Demory@brightspringhealth.com)

**Pam Harris**-North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, All Home Health & Hospice

[Pam.Harris@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:Pam.Harris@brightspringhealth.com)

**Tracy Paxton**-Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin

[Tracy.Paxton@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:Tracy.Paxton@brightspringhealth.com)

**Rosemarie Vasquez**- Louisiana, Texas

[RVasquez@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:RVasquez@brightspringhealth.com)

**Anna Papp**-All trach and vent clients in all service lines

[Anna.Papp@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:Anna.Papp@brightspringhealth.com)

**Maranda Sampson**-Florida, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia,

[Maranda.Sampson@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:Maranda.Sampson@brightspringhealth.com)

**Steve Wallace**-Alaska, Arizona, California, Nevada, Washington

[SWallace@brightspringhealth.com](mailto:SWallace@brightspringhealth.com)



# MYTH BUSTERS

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.



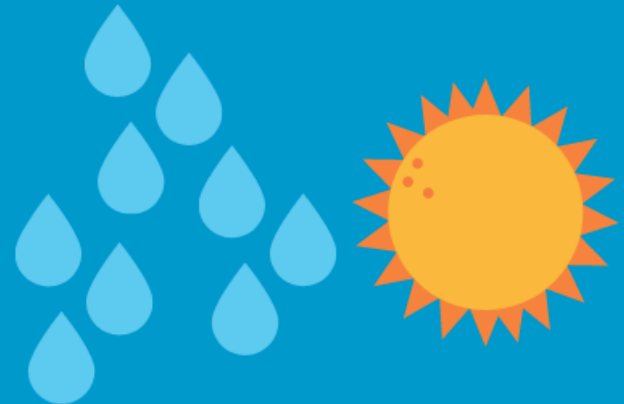
World Health  
Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**

The new coronavirus  
can be transmitted in  
areas with  
hot and humid climates



9 March 2020



Organisation  
World Health

#CORONAVIRUS

#COVID19

9 March 2020

# MYTH BUSTERS

**No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.**

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.



**#2019nCoV**

**Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?**



**#2019nCoV**

# MYTH BUSTERS

No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body. Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.



#2019nCoV

Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?



#2019nCoV

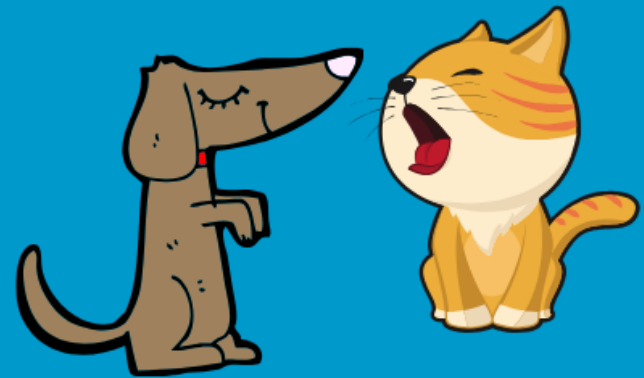
# MYTH BUSTERS

At present, there is **no evidence that companion animals / pets such as dogs or cats can be infected with the new coronavirus.** However, it is always a good idea to **wash your hands with soap and water after contact with pets.** This protects you against various common bacteria such as E. coli and Salmonella that can pass between pets and humans.



**#Coronavirus**

## Can pets at home spread the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)?



**#CORONAVIRUS**

# MYTH BUSTERS

No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.

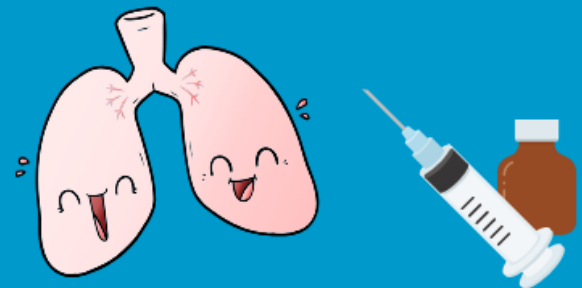
The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.

Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.



#2019nCoV

## Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?



#2019nCoV



# MYTH BUSTERS

**No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.**

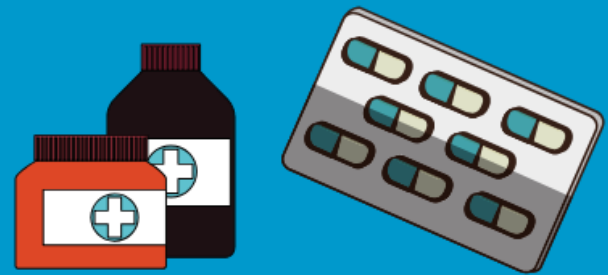
The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



**#Coronavirus**

**Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?**



**#CORONAVIRUS**

# MYTH BUSTERS

To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



#Coronavirus

## Are there any specific medicines to prevent or treat the new coronavirus?



#Coronavirus





KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
WASH  
YOUR  
HANDS



U.S. Department of  
Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention

# QUESTIONS?



# REFERENCES

<https://www.cdc.gov/>

<https://www.who.int/>

<https://www.cms.gov/>

**Corporate Infection Control Policy and Procedure**