

MELISSA JANES
INFECTION PREVENTION MANAGER



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1. Discuss **general** knowledge of Ebola and its current situation
- 2. Recall **several action steps** the Kaweah Delta Ebola Task Force undertook in order to assure optimal preparedness for an Ebola patient, ultimately leading to preparation for any highly infectious disease patient
- 3. Describe the required *crucial* process necessary for implementing **precautions** related to donning and doffing of personal protective equipment (PPE) for an Ebola patient

LEARNING OBJECTIVES (CONT.)

- 4. Relate this organization's **efforts** for equipment acquisition, especially when supplies were scarce
- 5. Detail the measures Kaweah Delta implemented to verify high standards for cleaning endoscopes associated with the CRE (Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae) outbreak in another facility

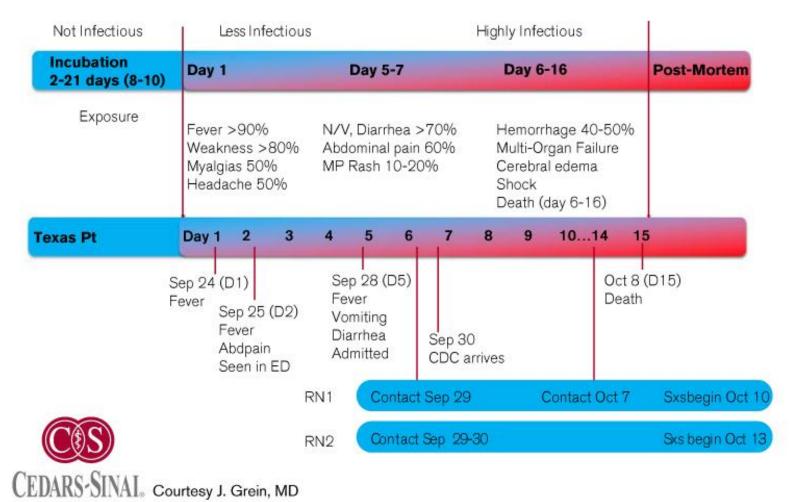


WHAT IS EBOLA

- 5 species of Ebola: Zaire ebolavirus-West Africa
- Signs and Symptoms: Fever, severe headache, muscle pain, weakness, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain and unexplained hemorrhage
- Incubation: 2-21 days (average 8-10 days)
- Transmission: Person to person via <u>direct contact</u> (broken skin or mucous membranes-eyes, nose or mouth) with blood or body fluids (urine, salvia, feces, vomit, breast milk, semen) of a person *ill* with Ebola. Also with needles and syringes and infected fruit bats or primates (apes or monkeys)
- Considered Droplet and Contact: Use Strict Airborne/Contact Precautions (aerosol-producing procedures > body fluids)
- Infectiousness: Not until symptoms start



Ebola: Clinical Course (CAVEAT: Public Media sources only)





Current Status (9/30/15):

- Largest Ebola Epidemic in History
- West Africa (Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone)
 - 28,316 cases/11,310 deaths (40% mortality)
 - USA 4 cases/1 death
 - Liberia is considered Ebola free
 - Guinea and Sierra Leone are still considered to have widespread transmission- numbers are reducing

- What was the risk to KDHCD?
 - LOW risk?

- What did our preparedness need to be?
 - High alert
 - Ready to respond



- What has the District done?
 - ✓ Series of **Ebola** messages/Ebola **Advisories**/
 education packets (with screening protocols,
 checklists, Isolation Log, posters) since July 2014
 to staff and physician offices
 - ✓ Nursing Managers/Leadership information-Leaders to **promote** material
 - ✓ Posters displayed in the ED, Urgent Care, Sequoia Prompt, Clinics



SIGNS LIKE THIS **CAN BE FOUND POSTED AROUND KDHCD**

ATTENTION ALL PATIENTS

IN THE LAST 3 WEEKS YOU:

- Traveled to West Africa: Guinea, Liberia, Serva Leone, or other countries where Bhola is present, or
 - West Africa and was ill. or
- Had close contact with bats, rodents, or prim AND IF YOU HAVE HAD A FEVER,

PLEASE TELL STAFF IMMEDIATELY!

A TODOS LOS PACIENTES

- tuvo contacto directo con alguien que haya viajado recientemente a África occidental y estaba enfermo; o
- tuvo contacto directo con mundélagos, roedores o primate: de África occidental.
- Y SI HA TENIDO FIEBRE,









- What has the District done?
 - ✓ IP Team (with Dr. Boken) reviewed CDC and CDPH Checklists for readiness and developed preliminary action plans (9/14)
 - ✓ EOC/EPC Stakeholder meeting further refined action plans
 - ✓ Assured registration processes ED, UC, Rural Health, L & D
 - ✓ Developed <u>Ebola Virus Screening Protocol</u>





Kaweah Delta Health Care District Ebola Virus Disease Screening Protocol Kaweah Delta





START: IN ANY TRIAGE AREA

abdominal pain or hemorrhage?



ASK THE PATIENT 3 QUESTIONS: In the past 21 days have YOU



UNLIKELY TO BE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.

Proceed with routine nage questions.

NO

Unlikely to be Ebola Virus Disease. Proceed with routine triage questions.

ANY YES

ACCESS THE EBOLA PPE CART AND INSTRUCTIONS

STRICT AIRBORNE/ CONTACT PRECAUTIONS (SAC)

- Contact charge nurse.
 Contact house supervisor ASAP (# 5610)
 Notify IP ASAP (# 2471 or cell below)

ALL

4. Notify Tulare County Health Officer ASAP

DETERMINE LEVEL OF RISK BY ASKING QUESTIONS BELOW

HIGH RISK

- 1. Have you had direct skin contact with an Ebola victim or suspected case? This includes needle sticks or fluids such as blood, vomit, urine, sweat, or feces making contact with your skin?
- 2. Have you worked in a lab that weren't wearing PPE?
- Did you participate in a funeral or burial or have contact with human remains of a suspected Ebola victim?

ALL

NO

MEDIUM RISK

- 1. Did you spend time in a hospital or other healthcare facility and used appropriate PPE or were not involved in patient or lab care?
- 2. Were you in a house with a suspected case of Ebola but had no contact?
- 3. Did you have direct, unprotected contact with bats or primates?

ANY YES

LOW RISK

animal? This includes flight layovers.

YES

Minimal Possibility of Ebola

- 2. Minimize patient contacts

ANY YES

High Possibility of Ebola

Preferred location Endo Suite Use ED #8 and #9.

- 1. Infection Prevention will notify the Tulare County Health
- Officer
 2. House Supervisor will notify Endoscopy Suite and
- 3. Follow steps 1-3 under Minimal possibility of Ebola.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

IP Office: 624-2471 M-F, 0800-1700

IP Manager: Melissa Janes mobile: 559-786-8238 ID Med Director: Dr. Dan Boken 559-741-5119

Field IP: Cherise McBride 559-280-6370 Tulare Co Commun Disease: 685-5720; after hours 471-7092





- What has the District done to prepare?
 - ✓ Current Lab/EVS Guidelines distributed
 - Point of Care
 - Disinfectants
 - ✓ New CDC precautions (Strict Airborne/Contact-SAC) developed with PPE.
 - ✓ Central Logistics prepared and distributed Ebola Carts (PPE, directions, log, etc) to ED, Lab, UC, SP, new ASP, L & D, clinics)



Ebola Carts-All Areas





ED Trauma Room: From Cart to Totes





- What has the District done to prepare?
 - ✓ Determined room placement (ED # 8/9 and Endo Suite)
 - ✓ CDC Three Tiers of Response: KDHCD identified by Tulare County as a *Frontline Healthcare Facility*-not "Ebola Assessment Hospital" (transfer "Ebola Treatment Center" Hospital UCLA Medical Center)
 - ✓ Consulted current CDPH and CDC guidelines, as well as lessons learned from hospitals who have had Ebola patients

CDC/CDPH AND CAL-OSHA NEW STANDARDS

- Precautions Level 1, 2 & 3 (Level 1-(Clinics), Level 2-Dry patient (Urgent Care/ED), Level 3-Wet patient (ED/L&D)
- **Donning and Doffing:** N95, surgical hood (fully covering), face shield, gown, apron, double extended gloves, boot covers, and **now** PAPRS and coveralls, if appropriate.
- Assure observers before donning and doffing
- 3 rooms (donning, doffing and patient)
- Competency Assessment Tool (CAT) for Donning and Doffing
- Videos completed (Level I and II)



What has the District done to prepare?

- > Task force developed with 5 subcommittees:
 - 1. Clinical Care Model for care of the Ebola patient (small number of trained staff). Team identified.
 - 2. Acquisition of Supplies-assured PPE
 - 3. HR and Employee Health-Employee benefits
 - 4. Education:
 - Conducted staff education forums for all District staff
 - Physicians and Residents
 - Donning and doffing for ED staff done
 - Train the small Ebola Team Responders (Ebola and donning and doffing). In process.
 - 5. Other Services Plan
 - 6. Process of formalizing the comprehensive plan.
- Maintain collaboration with local, state and federal emergency operation officials as processes evolve



ACQUISITION OF SUPPLIES Subcommittee

MEMBERS:

- ☐ George Jauregui, Chair
- ☐ Coby LaBlue, Director of Finance, Chair
- ☐ Natalie Orozco, Central Logistics Supervisor
- ☐ Melissa Janes, IP Manager
- ☐ Karen Hansen, ED Manager

MISSION:

- 1. Review and assess current supply
- 2. Locate required personal protective equipment
- 3. Assure adequate supply



ACQUISITION OF SUPPLIES Subcommittee

CHALLENGES:

- Largest vendors-immediately backordered
- Supplies arrived sporadically over a two month period
- CDC, CDPH, Cal-OSHA-the rules they were a' changinalmost weekly!
- Internet search for any available supplies in large quantities-thinking outside the box
- Amazon.com was our hero! AKA the "grey" market



Creative Talents from Central Logistics!



KAWEAHDELTA

Goggles, Gowns, Coveralls and Hoods......Oh my!

Desperate Times Call for Desperate Measures...





KAWEAH DELTA



Time to dust off those PAPRS from the Bioterrorism Grant!

TRAINING THE TRAINER



Our Educators at Work!





So Many Steps!





LEVEL OF PRECAUTIONS

Types of PPE Used



LEVEL I PRECAUTIONS FOR CLINICS

Clinic Patients

Demonstrate



LEVEL II STRICT AIRBORNE/CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

Most commonly used for the "Dry" Ebola
Patient

Urgent Care/ED



NO VISITORS

STRICT AIRBORNE/CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

Required PPE:

- Surgical Scrubs
- Surgical Hood
- 3. Face shield (full length)
- 4. Mask N-95
- 5. Gown (impervious)
- Apron
- 7. Double gloves (extended)
- 8. Boot covers
- 9. Wipeable shoes
- 10. Hand hygiene



Required For Care:

- Double bag waste/ linen:
 Wipe first bag with
 germicidal.
- Dedicated Equipment: (i.e., stethoscope, B/P Cuff, pens, Point of Care supplies)
- Disposable curtains
- Germicidal Wipes
- Sign in and out of room
- Observers for Donning and Doffing

Safety Point:

Do not touch face with hands/or adjust PPE while caring for patient

ESSENTIAL CORE STAFF ONLY

MINIMIZE PROCEDURES





DONNING & DOFFING

Donning (To put on):

- Access donning room and engage observer
- Perform hand hygiene and don surgical scrubs
- Gather supplies
- Inspect PPE prior to donning
- · Perform hand hygieni
- Don inner gloves
- . Don boot covers (use chair
- Don gown (cuff over inner aloves)
- Place N-95 mask securely
- · Don surgical i
- Don apron
- Don second pair of gloves (over cuff)
- . Don face shield
- Verify integrity of PPE by observer
- Perform hand hygien

Doffing (Removal of):

- Access doffing room and engage observer
- Inspect PPE for visible contamination, tears or cuts
- Hand hygiene
- · Remove apron
- Hand hygiene
- · Remove boot covers (dirty chair)
- Hand hygiene
- · Remove outer glove
- · Hand hygiene
- Remove face shield
- Hand hygiene
 Remove hood
- · Hand hygiene
- .
- . Hand business
- · Remove inner glove
- Hand hygiene
- · Don new gloves
- Remove N-95 masl
- Hand hygiene
- Disinfect wipeable shoes with germicidal wipe (clean chair)
- Hand hygiene
- · Remove gloves
- · Hand hygiene
- Change into clean scrubs





Donning and Doffing Cart will travel!



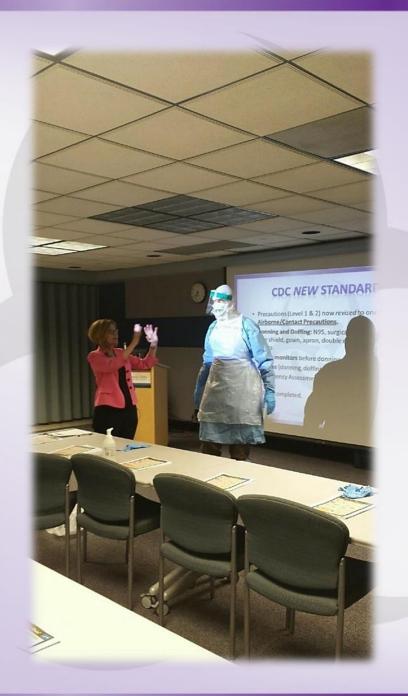














LEVEL III PAPR/WET EBOLA PATIENT

Demonstration of the new Level III

PAPRS and Coveralls

Volunteer?



The New PAPRS have arrived!





Maintaining State of Preparedness

- ☐ Merging the Ebola Preparation Plan into a Highly Infectious Disease (HID) Policy
- Donning and Doffing Part of Routine IP Education
- ☐ Intensify Ongoing Education for the ED staff
- Ebola (HID) Totes in All Areas
- ☐ Keep Stock Supply of PPE (6 PAPRS)



KEEP GALM



AND DOFF CAREFULLY

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) Community Outbreak Response

- ✓2/17/15: Received AFL from CDPH: Call to review and revise current reprocessing protocols
- ✓ Last CRE case KDHCD in 2013
- ✓ Collaboration: IP Manager/Endoscopy Director/Reprocessing staff
- ✓ Current processes: Reviewed-only one ERCP scope in question used
- √3/5/15: Staff Competency for reprocessing validated by Olympus Support Specialist using the current Olympus Endoscopic Competency Assessment Tool

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) Community Outbreak Response

- ✓ Executive Team/Board notified of status
- ✓ Revised KDHCD Endoscopic processing policy meeting all FDA/CDC mandates/guidelines
- ✓ Reviewed Lab processes to assure identifying and reporting CRE per CDC CRE Toolkit
- ✓ Patient and physician education supplied
- ✓ IP Developed **High Risk Survey Tool** based on FDA and Olympus current protocols. Surveyed reprocessing *staff-Outstanding performance with no recommendations for improvement*



Endoscopy-ERCP High Risk Assessment

	Date of Inspection7/2/15				Person Completing Inspection :_Tina Toth Field IP Meghan Qualls Field IP	
					Employee:	
		Yes	No	Not Observed	Comments	
	****/The Fundamental be viewelly exercised acresially the distal shape	41. £.			od hoov (o o ovodko/hoovo) k ofovo vonuscooki s***	
	****(The Endoscope should be visually examined, especially the distal sheath, for excessive wear and tear (e.g. cracks/tears) before reprocessing)****					
	Precleaning: Performed at the point of use, before bioburden has the opportunity to dry and before complete decontamination					
	Refer to the reprocessing manual to determine if the instructions specify the use of water or detergent for precleaning	Х				
2	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment	Χ				
3	Turn OFF the video processor and light source	Χ				
	Prepare a clean 500 ml container of water/detergent solution and wipe down the insertion tube with a detergent or water-soaked lint-free cloth	Х				
	Turn ON the suction pump and close the biopsy valve cap.	Χ				
	Immerse the distal end of the insertion section in detergent solution or water; *FDA recommends raising and lowering the elevator three times***.	X				
	Depress the suction valve, and aspirate detergent solution or water into the channel for 30 sec.	X				
	Remove distal tip from detergent solution or water.	Χ				
	Depress the suction valve, and aspirate air for 10 seconds.	Χ				
10	Turn OFF the suction pump.	Х				
11	Turn the light source ON and switch airflow to HIGH	Х				
12	Switch OFF the airflow regulator on the light source	Х				
	Detach the air/water valve from the endoscope, and place it in the detergent solution.	Х				
14	Attach air/water channel cleaning adapter	Х				
15	Immerse the distal tip in clean water.	Х				
16	Depress air/water channel cleaning adapter, and feed water for 30 seconds.	Х				
17	Release the air/water channel cleaning adapter to flush air for 10 seconds.	х				

Thank you!

Questions?

