



IPC general measures

Virtual, May 29, 2020

Emerson Vitalis

Infection Prevention and Control Goals



Infection prevention and control (IPC) is a scientific approach and practical solution designed to prevent harm caused by infection to patients and health workers.

- 1. To enhance the safety of driver and visitors/passengers
- 2. To lower or reduce the risk of the hotel itself amplifying the outbreak



Source: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hierarchy/default.html

COVID 19 TRANSMISSION





Transmission Summary

Human-to-human

- Transmissions have been described with incubation times between 2-10 days
- Facilitating its spread via droplets, contaminated hands or surfaces
- No specific therapies are available for COVID-19, early containment and prevention of further spread is the only strategy available

Droplet nuclei x Droplet transmission (Airborne x droplet)



STANDARD PRECAUTIONS



Hand hygiene (water and soap or alcohol-based solutions)



Respiratory hygiene (or cough etiquette)



Environmental cleaning

PAHO. Prevention and Control of Healthcare associated infections – Basic Recommendations"- PAHO, 2017 (adapted)

HAND HYGIENE



Handwashing

Washing hands with plain or antimicrobial soap and water

Antiseptic hand rubbing (or hand rubbing)



Applying an antiseptic handrub to reduce or inhibit the growth of microorganisms without the need for an exogenous source of water and requiring no rinsing or drying with towels or other devices

https://www.who.int/infection-prevention/tools/hand-hygiene/en/

RESPIRATORY HYGIENE/ETIQUETTE PROCEDURES

- Turn head away from others when coughing/sneezing
- Cover the nose and mouth with a tissue.
- If tissues are used, discard immediately into the trash
- Cough/sneeze into your sleeve if no tissue is available
- Clean your hands with soap and water or alcohol-based products



CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

PAHO/WHO

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

Cleaning

 removes dirt deposited on inanimate surfaces by mechanical (friction), and chemical (detergent or soap)

Disinfection

- Intermediate-level disinfectants (phenols, sodium hypochlorite) that remove vegetative bacteria and some bacterial spores
- low-level disinfectants (quaternary ammonium compounds) that remove vegetative bacteria, fungi, and some viruses for a short time (less than 10 minutes)



WHAT TYPE OF PPE IS NEEDED?



Type of surface	Virus	Virus Strain / isolate		Temperature	Persistence	Reference
Steel	MERS-CoV	Isolate HCoV/-EMC/2012	10 ⁵	20°C	48 h	[21]
	WILKS-COV	1301ate 1100 v-Livic/2012		30°C	8 – 24 h	[21]
			10 ⁶	4°C	≥ 28 d	
	TGEV	Unknown		20°C	3 – 28 d	[22]
				40°C	4 – 96 h	
		Unknown	10 ⁶	4°C	≥ 28 d	
	MHV			20°C	4 – 28 d	[22]
				40°C	4 – 96 h	
	HCoV	Strain 229E	10 ³	21°C	5 d	[23]
Aluminium	HCoV	Strains 229E and OC43	5 x 10 ³	21°C	2 – 8 h	[24]
Metal	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10 ⁵	RT	5 d	[25]
Wood	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10 ⁵	RT	4 d	[25]
Paper	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10 ⁵	RT	4-5d	[25]
			10 ⁶	RT	24 h	
	SARS-CoV	Strain GVU6109	10 ⁵		3 h	[26]
			10 ⁴		< 5 min	
Glass	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10 ⁵	RT	4 d	[25]
	HCoV	Strain 229E	10 ³	21°C	5 d	[23]
Plastic	SARS-CoV	Strain HKU39849	10 ⁵	22°-25°C	≤ 5 d	[27]
			10 ⁵	20°C	48 h	[21]
	IVIERS-COV	Isolate HCOV-EIVIC/2012		30°C	8 – 24 h	
	SARS-CoV	Strain P9	10 ⁵	RT	4 d	[25]
	SARS-CoV	Strain FFM1	10 ⁷	RT	6 – 9 d	[28]
	HCoV	Strain 229E	10 ⁷	RT	2 – 6 d	[28]
PVC	HCoV	Strain 229E	10 ³	21°C	5 d	[23]
Silicon rubber	HCoV	Strain 229E	10 ³	21°C	5 d	[23]
Surgical glove (latex)	HCoV	Strains 229E and OC43	5 x 10 ³	21°C	≤8h	[24]
Disposable gover		Strain CV/UC100	10 ⁶	от	2 d	[26]
Disposable gown	SAKS-COV	Strain GV06109	10 ⁵	KI	24 h	[20]

 Table I. Persistence of coronaviruses on different types of inanimate surfaces.

Kampf G, Todt D, Pfaender S, Steinmann E, Persistence of coronaviruses on inanimate surfaces and its inactivation with biocidal agents, Journal of Hospital Infection. doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2020.01.022.





EXISTING EVIDENCE ON COVID 19 VIRUS SURVIVAL ON SURFACES

The analysis of 22 studies reveals that human coronaviruses such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) coronavirus or

endemic human coronaviruses (HCoV) can persist on inanimate surfaces like metal, glass or plastic for up to 9 days.

Kampf G, Todt D, Pfaender S, Steinmann E, Persistence of coronaviruses on inanimate surfaces and its inactivation with biocidal agents, Journal of Hospital Infection. doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2020.01.022.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DISINFECTANTS

Table II. Inactivation of coronaviruses by different types of biocidal agents in suspension tests.										
Biocidal agent	Concentration	Virus	Strain / isolate	Exposure time	Reduction of vira infectivity (log ₁₀)	Reference				
Ethanol	95%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 5.5	[29]				
	85%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 5.5	[29]				
	80%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 4.3	[29]				
	80%	MERS-CoV	Strain EMC	30 s	> 4.0	[14]				
	78%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 5.0	[28]				
	70%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	> 3.9	[30]				
	70%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	> 3.3	[30]				
2-Propanol	100%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 3.3	[28]				
	75%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 4.0	[14]				
	75%	MERS-CoV	Strain EMC	30 s	≥ 4.0	[14]				
	70%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 3.3	[28]				
	50%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	> 3.7	[30]				
	50%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	> 3.7	[30]				
2-Propanol and 1- propanol	45% and 30%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 4.3	[29]				
		SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	30 s	≥ 2.8	[28]				
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2%	HCoV	ATCC VR-759 (strain OC43)	10 min	0.0	[31]				
	0.05%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	> 3.7	[30]				
	0.05%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	> 3.7	[30]				
	0.00175%	CCV	Strain S378	3 d	3.0	[32]				
Didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride	0.0025%	CCV	Strain S378	3 d	> 4.0	[32]				
Chlorhexidine	0.02%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	0.7 – 0.8	[30]				
digluconate	0.02%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	0.3	[30]				
Sodium hypochlorite	0.21%	MHV	Strain MHV-1	30 s	≥ 4.0	[33]				
	0.01%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	2.3 - 2.8	[30]				
	0.01%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	1.1	[30]				
	0.001%	MHV	Strains MHV-2 and MHV-N	10 min	0.3 - 0.6	[30]				
	0.001%	CCV	Strain I-71	10 min	0.9	[30]				
Hydrogen peroxide	0.5%	HCoV	Strain 229E	1 min	> 4.0	[34]				
Formaldehyde	1%	SARS-CoV	Isolate FFM-1	2 min	> 3.0 A	Activate ₂₈ /in				

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SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DISINFECTANTS

SARS-CoV- 2 can be efficiently inactivated by surface disinfection procedures with 62-71% ethanol, 0.5% hydrogen peroxide or 0.1% sodium hypochlorite within 1 minute.

Other biocidal agents such as 0.05-0.2% benzalkonium chloride or 0.02% chlorhexidine digluconate are less effective

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Waste management process

No change on the process of biohazard waste management



Safe treatment of waste generated during care activities is the responsibility of everyone

TAXI/ RIDE SHARE

DRIVER WELL-BEING

• Drivers who have symptoms of acute respiratory illness should stay home.

•Sick drivers should not come to work until they are free of fever (temperature of 100.4° F [37.8° C]) or greater, signs of a fever, and any other symptoms for at least 24 hours, without the use of fever-reducing or other symptom-altering medicines.

GUIDANCE FOR PASSENGERS

- Taxi and Ride Sharing specific practices to prevent the spread of the virus .
- Passengers must comply with requests from the driver to implement COVID- 19 protective measures .

Personal Hygiene:

 Where possible, use hand sanitizer before and after you have entered or exited a vehicle.
 When you get to your destination you should wash your hands for at least 20 seconds with water and soap, and then dry your hands thoroughly.

Physical Distancing:

 Physical distancing between the driver and passengers is important, even in smaller vehicles.

PASSENGERS MUST:

- Sit in the rear passenger seats only you must not sit in the front passenger seat next to the driver. · Sit as far as possible from the driver. For example, if you are the sole passenger, sit in the rear left- hand side passenger seat, diagonally opposite the driver.
- •The maximum number of passengers must be limited to the number of passenger seats in the back of the vehicle (in most cars there are typically 3 rear passenger seats).

WHO YOU CAN TRAVEL WITH :



 Apart from the driver, only people from the same isolation group (household unit or 'bubble') can travel in the same vehicle.

Contact Tracing:

 Please comply with requests to provide contact tracing information. Drivers must be medically fit to drive, all staff/drivers must follow hygiene guidance and stay at home if they are sick or feel unwell.

GUIDANCE FOR DRIVERS



Personal hygiene:

 Ensure you follow the general personal hygiene guidance about washing your hands.

• Carry hand sanitizer and use it regularly. • Minimize interactions with passengers. This includes minimizing cash payments. Use hand sanitizer or wash your hands after each interaction . Use hand sanitizer or wash your hands after handling a passenger's luggage. Always wear face mask

Physical distancing requirements:

• No one should sit in the front passenger seat. • You must limit the number of passengers in your vehicle to the number of seats in the rear of the vehicle (in most cars, there are 3 rear passenger seats). • If there is only one passenger, sit them as far from you as possible (i.e. in the rear left seat)

Perform routine environmental cleaning and disinfection of vehicles

• After every journey or when visibly dirty, wipe all surfaces that a passenger may have touched with alcohol based wipes or disinfectant. This includes inside/outside door handles, seats and seat belts/buckles. • Where available, use rubber gloves when cleaning. Dispose of them and any cleaning materials safely when you have finished (tightly covered garbage bin)

ADDITIONAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES WHILE TRANSPORTING PASSENGERS

Remind passengers about preventive measures to reduce risk to drivers
 Consider installing plexi -glass shields as a barrier between the driver and passenger in the back seat.

 \cdot Ask passengers to sit in the back seat to maintain physical distance.

 \cdot Consider minimizing shared rides so passengers are not travelling with individuals unknown to them.

• Drivers wearing a non - medical mask. Please note, that when worn properly, a person wearing a non- medical mask or face covering can reduce the spread of their own infectious respiratory droplets to others.

• If the passenger is being transported to or from a hospital or other health care setting and/or is displaying respiratory symptoms, ensure the windows of the car are open. The passenger must wear a mask or face covering

