

Coronavirus: Situation Update and Planning our Community Response in Monroe County

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MonroeHealth



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BECAUSE THIS IS A RAPIDLY EVOLVING SITUATION,
INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PRESENTATION IS
LIKELY TO CHANGE AND MAY NOT BE BEYOND TIME
AND DATE OF LAST UPDATE.

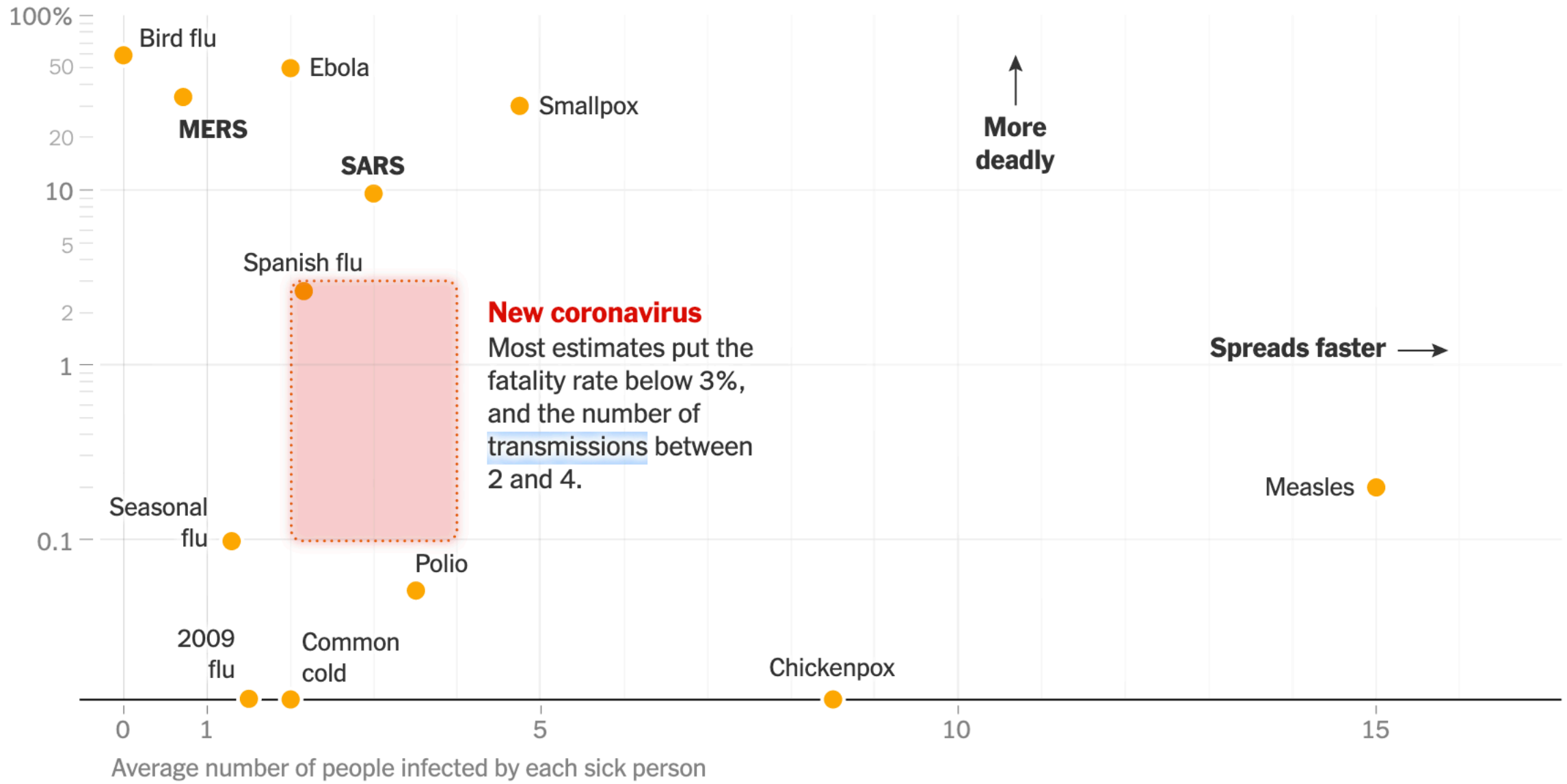
**UPDATED MARCH 10, 2020 5PM
FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.**

What We Know about COVID-19

- COVID-19 is the viral respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2
- Incubation period of 14 days
 - Usually symptomatic within 5-7 days
- Fever, cough, shortness of breath
- Clinical outcomes (80% none/mild, 20% more severe)
- How it spreads
 - Respiratory droplets
 - Person-to-person
 - Community Spread/Local Transmission
- **Rapidly evolving situation**



Fatality rate
(log scale)



Containment Strategies to Date

- Travel restrictions
- Airport entry screening
 - Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and CDC screen passengers returning from China for symptoms, travel to Hubei province and close contacts
- Isolation and quarantine for persons at high and medium risk
- Lab testing of symptomatic individuals at increased risk
- Goal is to rapidly identify new cases among already isolated individuals and limit secondary transmission



Guidance for International All Travelers

- If you recently traveled internationally to these [areas of concern](#) and feel sick with fever, cough or trouble breathing, you should:
 - Seek medical care right away. Call ahead and tell them about your travel and symptoms.
 - Avoid contact with others. Stay home, except for seeking medical care.
 - Avoid further travel until the illness resolves.
 - Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when coughing or sneezing.
 - Wash hands often with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds. If unavailable, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.



Monroe County Response Activities

- Working closely with CDC, NYSDOH, NYS agencies, including SED
 - Airport Screening
 - Isolation & Quarantine operations
 - Monitoring of individuals meeting risk criteria
- Laboratory testing
- Public education
 - Webpage
 - Hotline for info on COVID-19 (**1-888-364-3065**)
- Schools, Towns/Villages, Event Venues, Transportation, Businesses, CBOs



Criteria to Guide Evaluation of Patients Under Investigation (PUI) for COVID-19

Criteria

Individual has come in close contact with another individual who is confirmed case

Individual is returning traveler from Level 2 or 3 countries in 14 days and has **symptoms**

Individual currently quarantine (mandatory or precautionary) AND **symptoms** of COVID 19

Individual who has some **symptoms** consistent with COVID 19 and tested negative for other resp pathogens.

Clinician feel circumstances warrant and with approval from LHD and NYSDOH

Quarantine and Isolation



- Monroe County I & Q Plan
 - Quarantine – Healthy, asymptomatic but at risk
 - Isolation – illness confirmed or suspected
 - Levels for Quarantine or Isolation
 - Voluntary
 - Involuntary by Health Order
 - Involuntary by Court Order
- Governor's Containment Orders
 - Levels
 - Precautionary Quarantine
 - Mandatory Quarantine
 - Mandatory Isolation

FEVER, COUGH, SOB	EPI RISK	MCDPH HEALTH ACTION	NYSDOH HEALTH ACTION
NO	Travel to China, Iran, Italy, Japan, or South Korea or other CDC Level 2 or 3 country	Voluntary Quarantine (initial visit, daily calls, paperwork served)	Precautionary Quarantine (daily calls, paperwork not required)
NO	Known to have <u>PROXIMATE exposure*</u> but NOT direct contact** to a person testing COVID-19 positive		
NO	Has had direct contact (<6 ft) with someone who has tested COVID-19 positive	Involuntary Quarantine (daily face-to-face contact, paperwork)	Mandatory Quarantine (daily face-to-face contact, paperwork)
YES	Travel to China, Iran, Italy, Japan, or South Korea or other CDC Level 2 or 3 country	Involuntary Isolation	Mandatory Quarantine
YES OR NO	PUI COVID-19 TEST RESULT POSITIVE OR PENDING		
If MCDPH Commissioner has reason to believe that a person is at high risk for noncompliance		As above + court order	

Process for Quarantine at Brockport

- SUNY screen prior to arrival, COVID-19 testing not indicated
- 31 quarantine (Italy, S. Korea, Japan), +1 expected
 - All symptom free
- Coordination (SUNY Brockport & MCDPH)
- Voluntary Quarantine
 - Initial Visit (Clinical Screen, Papers)
 - Movement limited to indoors
 - Daily Checks (Symptoms, temperatures)
 - Staffing 24/7 w clinical staff
 - Counseling via Skype available
 - Any symptoms trigger RN evaluation (who wear PPE)
 - 14 days or until symptoms



Current Response Strategy

- Shift to maintain dual, simultaneous response strategies:
 - Aggressive, containment, case-based control measures (testing, quarantine, isolation)
 - **Prepare to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions / community mitigation**





Community Mitigation

NON-PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS (NPI'S)

Nonpharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs)



Protect yourself and others from getting and spreading respiratory illnesses like pandemic flu.

Nonpharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs) are actions, apart from getting vaccinated and taking medicine, that people and communities can take to help slow the spread of illnesses like pandemic influenza (flu). NPIs are also known as community mitigation strategies. When a new flu virus spreads among people, causing illness worldwide, it is called pandemic flu. Because a pandemic flu virus is new, the human population has little or no immunity against it. This allows the virus to spread quickly from person to person worldwide. NPIs are among the best ways of controlling pandemic flu when vaccines are not yet available.

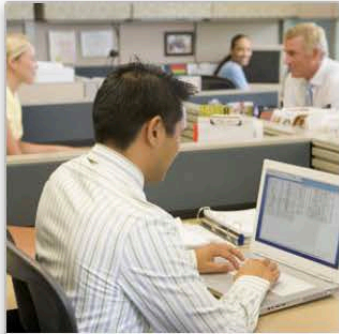
Flu Prevention



At Home



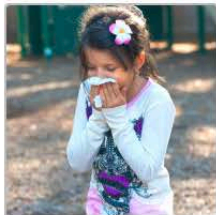
At School



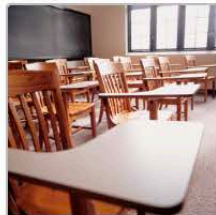
At Work



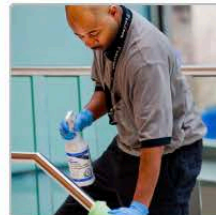
At a Gathering



Personal NPIs:
Everyday
Preventive
Actions



Community
NPIs: Flu
Prevention in
Community
Settings



Environmental
NPIs: Surface
Cleaning

Tools and Resources



Educational Materials



Planning Guidance and Checklists



Research References

Announcements

- CDC released updated pre-pandemic planning guidelines entitled [Community Mitigation Guidelines to Prevent Pandemic Influenza – United States, 2017](#).
- [Pre-pandemic NPI planning guides](#) to help states and localities operationalize the 2017 guidelines and assist them with pre-pandemic flu planning and decision-making are available for different audiences and community settings.

[More](#)

Related Links

[Pandemic Influenza \(Flu\)](#)

[Seasonal Influenza \(Flu\)](#)

[Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response](#)

[Healthy Schools](#)

[Adolescent and School Health](#)

[Water, Sanitation & Environmentally-related Hygiene](#)

[Division of Global Migration and Quarantine](#)

At School

At School

Flu Prevention

Childcare facilities, K-12 schools, and institutions of higher education play an important role in protecting the health of their students, staff, and community. Learn more about how you can help prevent the spread of respiratory illnesses like pandemic flu at school.



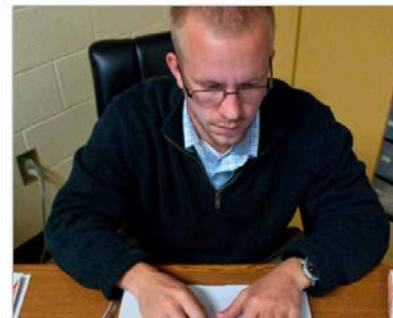
[Low Resolution Video](#)



Administrators of Childcare and K-12 Schools



Parents of Childcare and K-12 Students



Administrators of Institutions of Higher Education



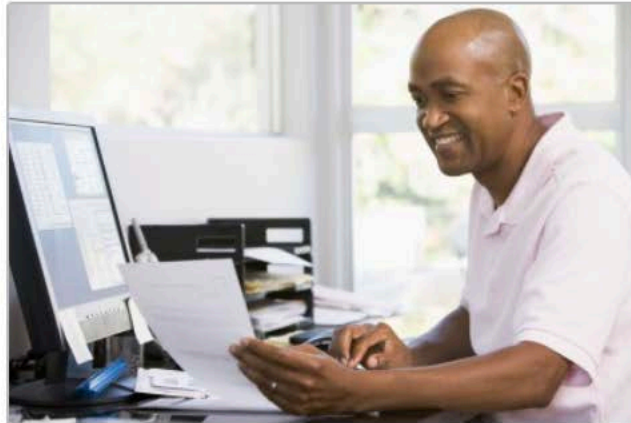
Students at Institutions of Higher Education

At Work

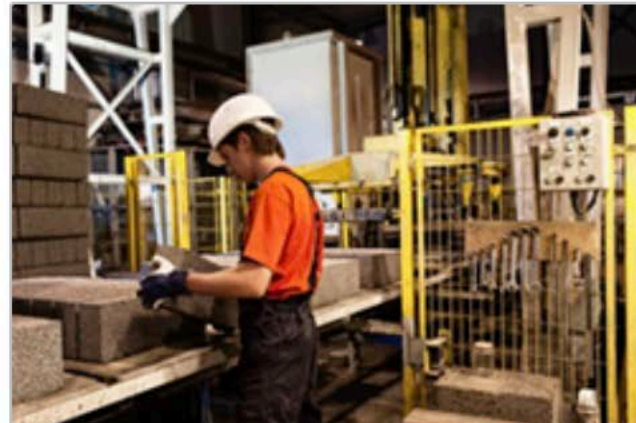
At Work

Flu Prevention

Communities depend on businesses for goods and services, so it is important that employees stay healthy at work. Learn more about how you can help prevent the spread of respiratory illnesses like pandemic flu at work.



Workplace Administrators



Employees

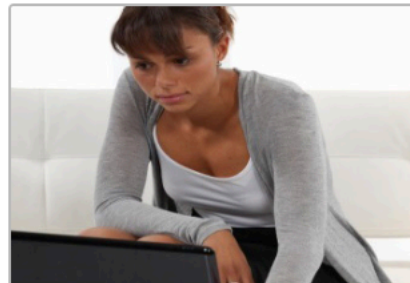
At Mass Gatherings

At a Gathering

Flu Prevention at a Mass Gathering

Flu can spread easily at mass gatherings, such as concerts, festivals, meetings, conferences, places of worship, and sporting events. Those traveling to and from mass gatherings can also spread flu to other communities and to family members when they return home.

Learn more about how you can help prevent the spread of respiratory illnesses like pandemic flu at a gathering.



Event Organizers and Staff



Event Attendees: Flu Prevention at Mass Gatherings

Pre-Pandemic NPI Planning Guides

- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Individuals and Households](#)
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Educational Settings](#)
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Workplace Settings](#)
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Event Planners](#)
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Community and Faith-Based Organizations Serving Vulnerable Populations](#)
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Health Communicators](#)

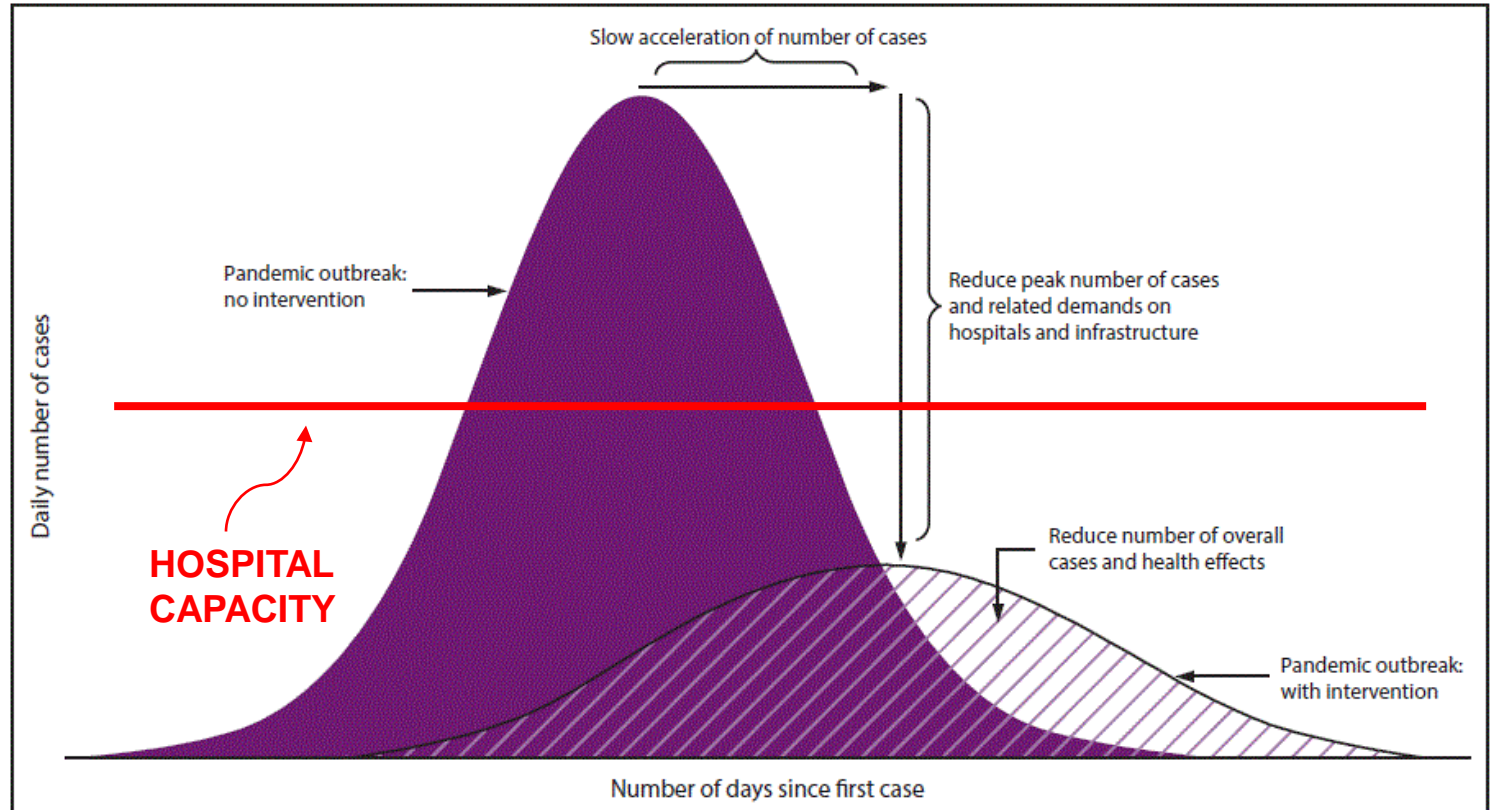
NPI Background

- Goal is to reduce the societal impact of pandemic
- Written for pandemic influenza; broadly applicable to other respiratory illnesses
- NPIs are actions that people and communities can take to help slow the spread of respiratory virus infection
- Often are the most readily available interventions to help slow transmission of the virus in communities – **especially important before vaccines are available**
- NPIs can be phased in, or layered, based on pandemic severity and local transmission patterns over time



Goals for the Use of NPIs

- Delay exponential growth in cases
 - Provide more time for preparation
 - Allow flu season to end
- Decrease height of the peak
- Eases peak demand on healthcare and public health systems
- Reduce total number of cases



Categories of NPIs

- Personal NPIs
 - Measures for everyday use
 - Measures reserved for pandemics
- Environmental NPIs
 - Environmental Surface Cleaning Measures
- Community NPIs



Personal NPIs

- Hand hygiene
 - Regular and thorough hand washing with soap and water, or alcohol-based hand sanitizers
- Respiratory etiquette
 - Cover coughs and sneezes; use shirt sleeve if tissue not available – Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth
- Voluntary home isolation
 - Ill students are sent home to stay when ill, except to obtain medical care or necessities

Personal Protective Measures Reserved for Pandemics

- Voluntary home quarantine
 - Exposed, non-ill household members stay home for one estimated incubation period
- Use of face masks in the community
 - Might be worn by ill persons during pandemics when in contact with household members and when crowded community setting cannot be avoided
 - Not recommended for use by well persons, except under special, high-risk circumstances* e.g., caring for ill family member at home
 - *Surgeon General urged public to refrain from buying face masks so healthcare personnel have adequate supplies.

Environmental NPIs: Environmental Surface Cleaning Measures

- Eliminate viruses from frequently touched surfaces and objects
 - Tables, door knobs, toys, desks, and computer keyboards
 - In homes, child care facilities, schools, workplaces, and other places where persons gather
- Cleaning surfaces with detergent-based cleaners or EPA-registered disinfectants
- Use in seasonal influenza and all pandemic severity scenarios



Interim Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfection of Public Transportation Settings for COVID-19

Background:

In December 2019, a new respiratory disease called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was detected in China. COVID-19 is caused by a virus (SARS-CoV-2) that is part of a large family of viruses called coronaviruses. To help prevent spread of COVID-19, public transportation officials should ensure staff continue to perform routine cleaning and may consider high-risk areas where additional cleaning and disinfection is warranted on a regular schedule.

Routine Cleaning:

Soiled and frequently touched surfaces can be reservoirs for pathogens, resulting in a continued transmission to people. Therefore, for pathogenic microorganisms that can transmit disease through indirect contact (transmission through contaminated surfaces), extra attention

What steps should Public Transportation Settings in NYS take for COVID-19?

Now:

Public transportation officials should direct staff to continue performing routine cleaning. High-risk locations warrant cleaning and disinfection on regular schedule.

If an individual with laboratory confirmed COVID-19 was symptomatic in a specifically identified public transportation setting:

Cleaning and disinfection throughout area should be completed.

New York State Registered Disinfectants Based on EPA List
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>

3/4/2020

EPA Reg. No.	Product Name
1677-129	OXONIA ACTIVE
1677-129	OXY-SEPT 333
1677-129	COSA OXONIA ACTIVE
1677-129	PERACID V
1677-129-68959	DECON-SPORE 200 PLUS
1677-226	VIRASEPT
1677-235	BLEACH DISINFECTANT CLEANER
1677-235	RAPID FORCE DISINFECTANT
1677-235	BATH & TILE DISINFECTING CLEANER
1677-235	RESTROOM CLEANER & DISINFECTANT
1677-237	OXYCIDE DAILY DISINFECTANT CLEANER
1677-238	PEROXIDE MULTI SURFACE CLEANER AND DISINFECTANT
1677-249	KLERCIDE 70/30 IPA
1677-251	PEROXIDE DISINFECTANT AND GLASS CLEANER RTU
1677-251	PEROXIDE MULTI SURFACE CLEANER AND DISINFECTANT RTU
1839-220-106	PERFORMEX (R) RTU
1839-220-12017	APTER DISINFECTING CLEANER
1839-220-37549	MEDLINE MICRO-KILL R2
1839-220-40849	ZEP COMMERCIAL QUICK CLEAN DISINFECTANT
1839-220-44089	AIRX SPRAY N GO DISINFECTANT CLEANER AND ODOR COUNTERACTANT
1839-220-56782	SIMPLE GREEN CLEAN FINISH
1839-220-67297	KENCLEAN RTU ATHLETIC SURFACE DISINFECTANT CLEANER
1839-220-67619	CLOROX COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS CLOROX TOTAL 360 DISINFECTANT CLEANER4
1839-220-92537	ALL PURPOSE CLEANER (ORANGE SCENT)

Community NPIs – Social Distancing Approaches

- Goals
 - Reduce virus transmission by decreasing the frequency and duration of social contact among persons of all ages.
 - Reduce face-to-face contact.
- Separate sick people ASAP, send home
- Increase distance between people to >6 feet
- Multiple measures should be implemented simultaneously

Community NPIs – Social Distancing Examples

- Schools/Colleges/Universities
 - Divide classes into smaller groups of students, space desks
 - Remote instruction/distance learning options
 - Allowing students who are not able to complete semesters abroad or who cannot attend classes in-person flexible ways of accruing academic credits
- Workplaces
 - Offer telecommuting, replace in-person meetings with teleconferences
- **Modify, postpone, or cancel mass gatherings**

Community NPIs – Mass Gatherings

- Concerts, festivals, sporting events, summer camps, conferences...
- Considerations
 - Local Prevalence
 - Properties of virus (Virulence, Reproductive Rate)
 - Nature of person-to-person interactions (<6 ft?)
 - Origin of attendees an area with community transmission?
 - Demographics of attendees higher risk?

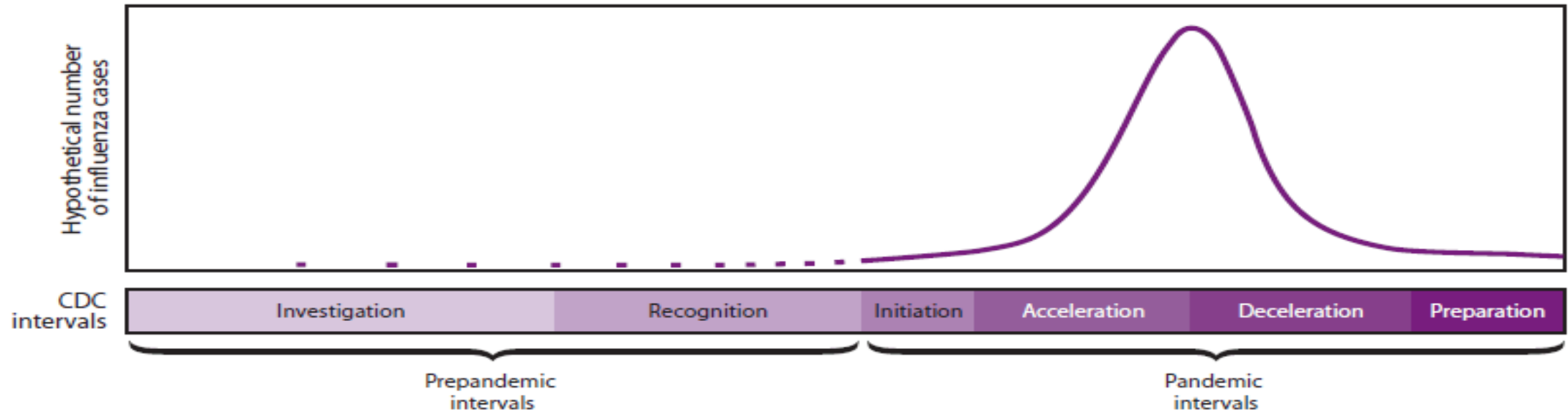
Community NPIs – School Closures and Dismissals

- Types
 - School closure – all staff and students stay home
 - School dismissal – staff report but students stay home (distance learning)
- Preemptive, coordinated closures/dismissals - **PREFERRED**
 - During severe to extreme pandemics, not mild or moderate
 - Preferred before many students and staff become ill
 - Coordinated – simultaneous or sequential closings in a jurisdiction
- Reactive school closures and dismissals
 - When many students or staff are ill and there are not enough staff to ensure safety
 - Unlikely to affect community virus transmission

Community NPIs – School Closures and Dismissals

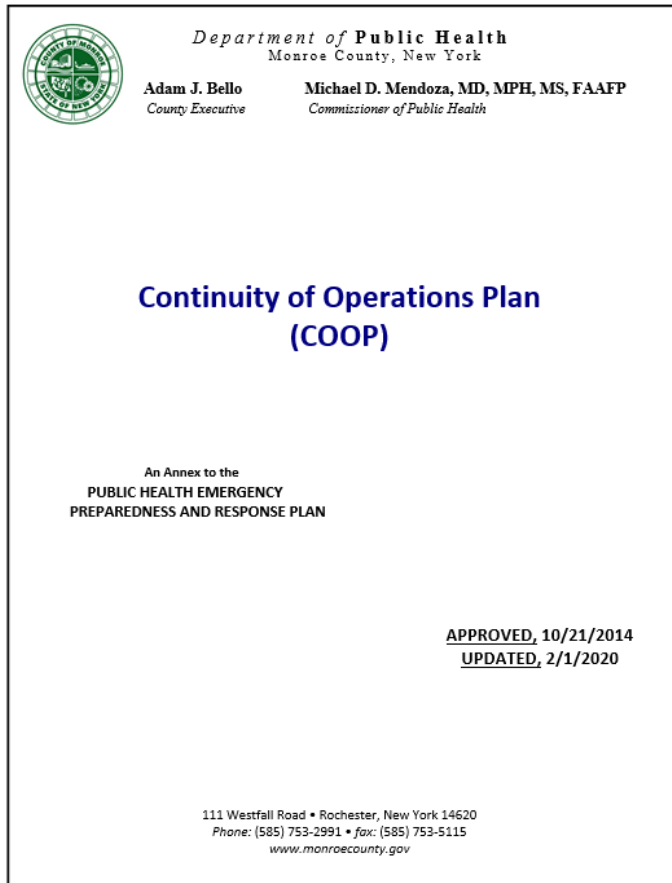
- Selective school closures and dismissals
 - Schools that serve students at high risk for complications, especially when transmission rates are high (e.g., certain medical conditions, childcare <5yrs)
 - Goal to protect high-risk persons, not reduce community virus transmission
- Length of closure determined by objective
 - Gain time for assessment of transmissibility/severity in very early stages (up to 2 weeks)
 - Delay spread of virus in areas beginning to experience local outbreaks (up to 6 weeks)
 - Allow time for vaccine production and distribution (up to 6 months)

Timing of Community NPIs



Investigation/Recognition	Initiation	Acceleration	Deceleration	Preparation
	Determine when community NPIs will be implemented; use pandemic severity assessment results to select actions proportional to disease severity	Initiation of appropriate community NPIs	Planning for appropriate suspension of community NPIs	Discontinuing /modifying community NPIs

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)



- Work units establish their mission essential functions – A, B, C
- COOP is there to make sure your department can maintain your continuity of workforce
- Develop and update COOP plan before it is needed
- It's good to practice the plan with leadership - it is not too late to be doing this now using a scenario of having 30% of staff absent

Table 1. Priority Categories

Designation	Priority	Target Restoration	Service Suspension Limit
A	Mission Essential	Within 48 hours	Up to 72 hours at a time*
B	Important	Within 5 days**	Up to 15 days at a time
C	Non-Essential	Indefinitely	Until start of recovery period

* Monroe County Law and NYSDOH Public Health Law may supersede service suspension limits.

** Resource depending



THANK YOU!