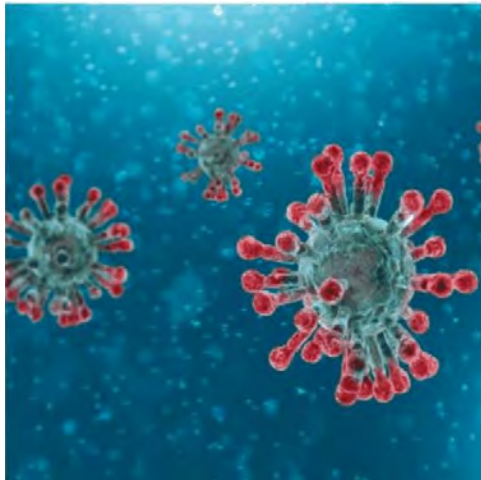


Preparing Behavioral Health Organizations for Coronavirus



- **Sylvia Garcia-Houchins, MBA, RN, CIC**
Director, Infection Prevention and Control
- **Peter A. Vance, LPCC, CPHQ,**
Field Director, Behavioral Health Care,
Surveyor Management & Development
- **Kathryn Petrovic, MSN, RN-BC**
Director, Department of Standards and Survey Methods

Intended Audience

This webinar is being presented to provide information that may be helpful to organizations providing **ambulatory care with an emphasis on behavioral health.**

Topics covered:

- Epidemiology and symptoms of Coronavirus
- Prevention strategies for settings where behavioral health is provided

Acknowledgement

The Joint Commission Disclaimer

These slides are current as of **March 18, 2020**. The Joint Commission reserves the right to change the content of the information, as appropriate.

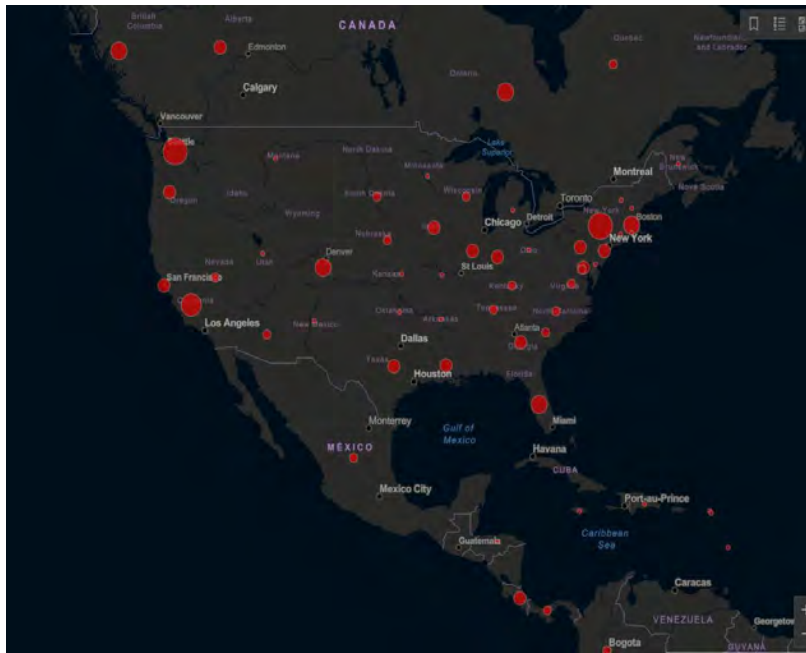
These slides are only meant to be cue points, which were expounded upon verbally by the original presenter and are not meant to be comprehensive statements of standards interpretation or represent all the content of the presentation. Thus, care should be exercised in interpreting Joint Commission requirements based solely on the content of these slides.

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Coronavirus

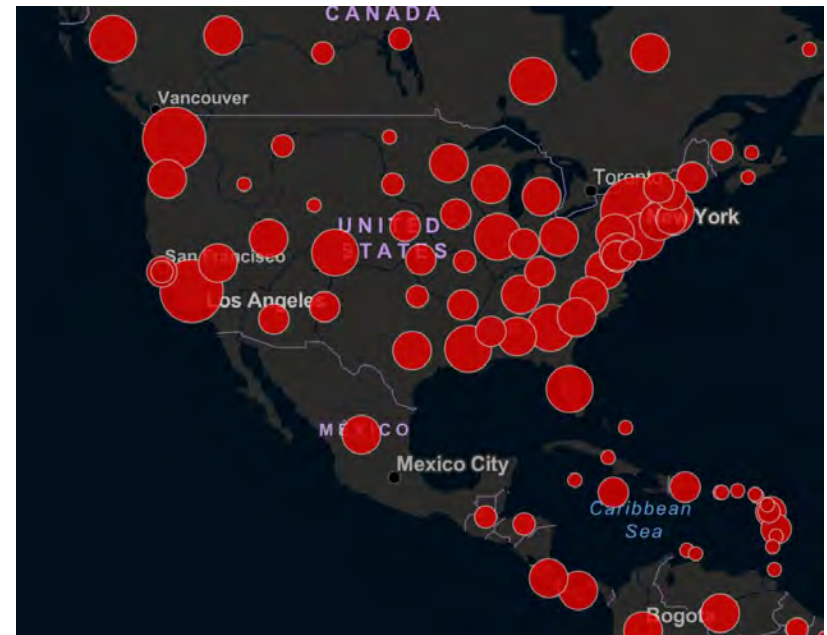
Progression of Cases

3/11/2020



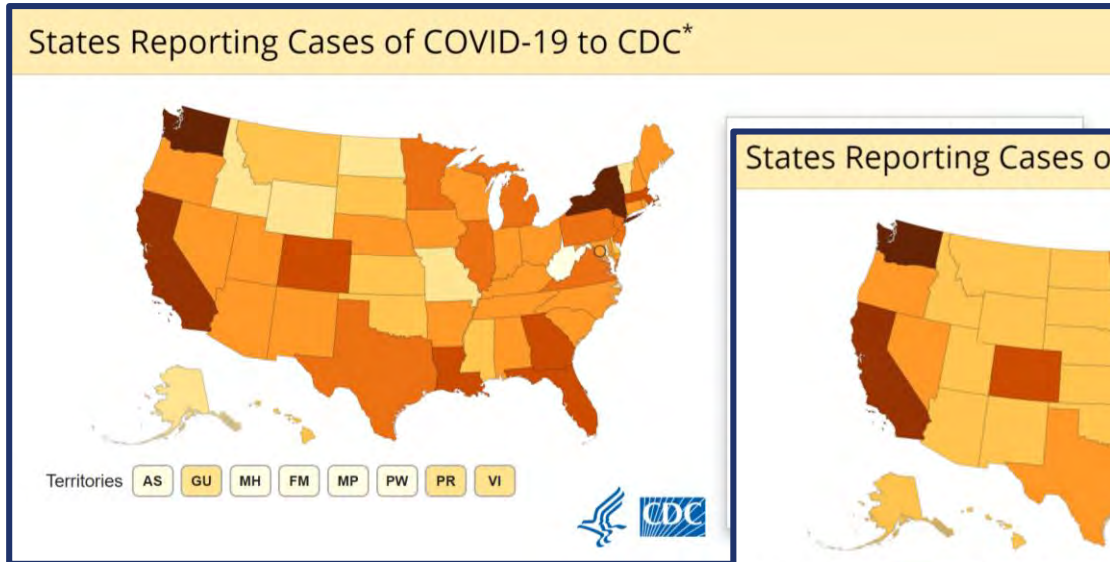
Total 126,136 Cases
US 1312 Cases

3/19/2020

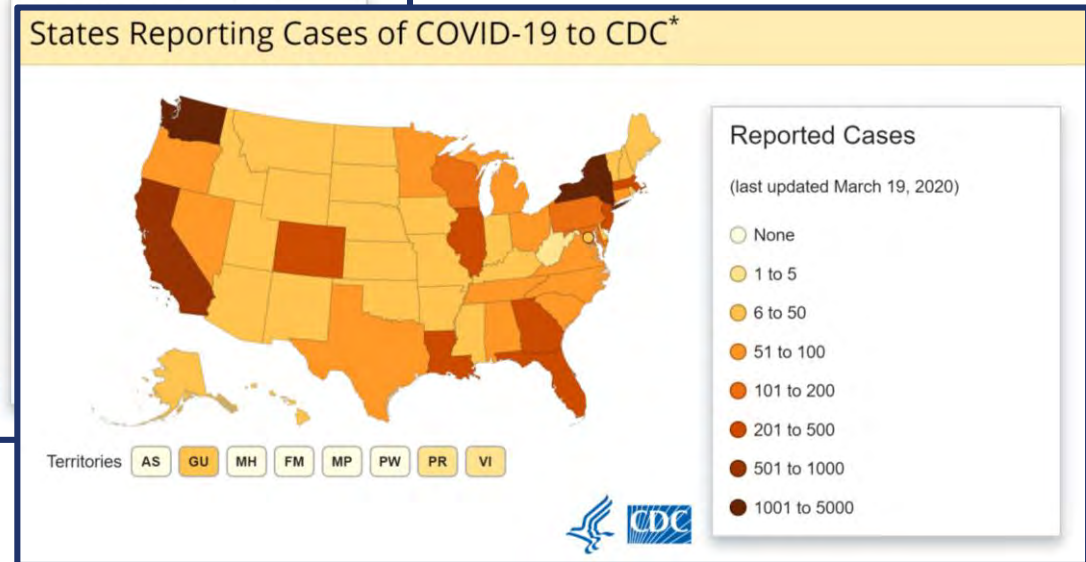


Total 230,055 Cases
US 10,755 Cases

Cases by State



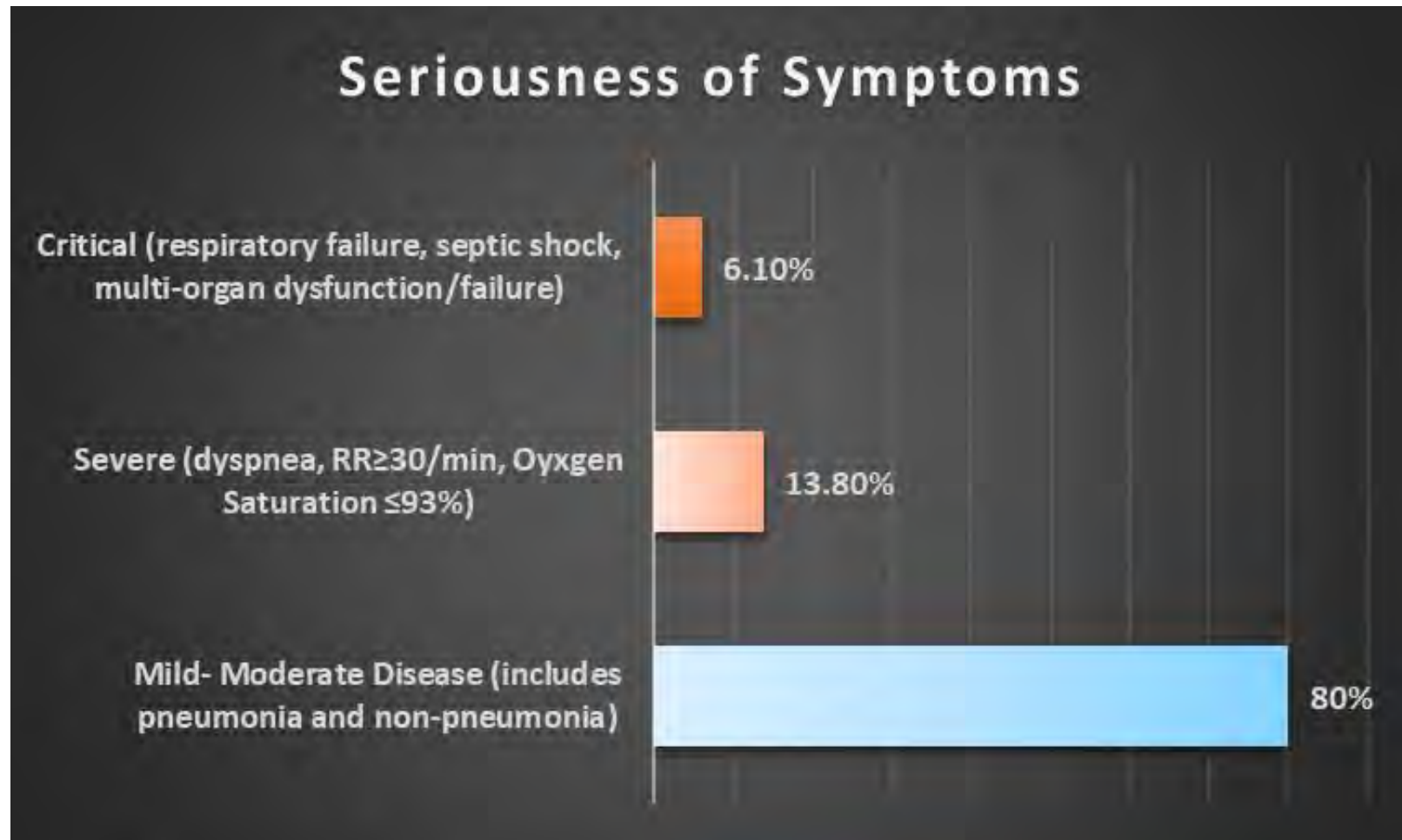
03/17/2020



03/19/2020

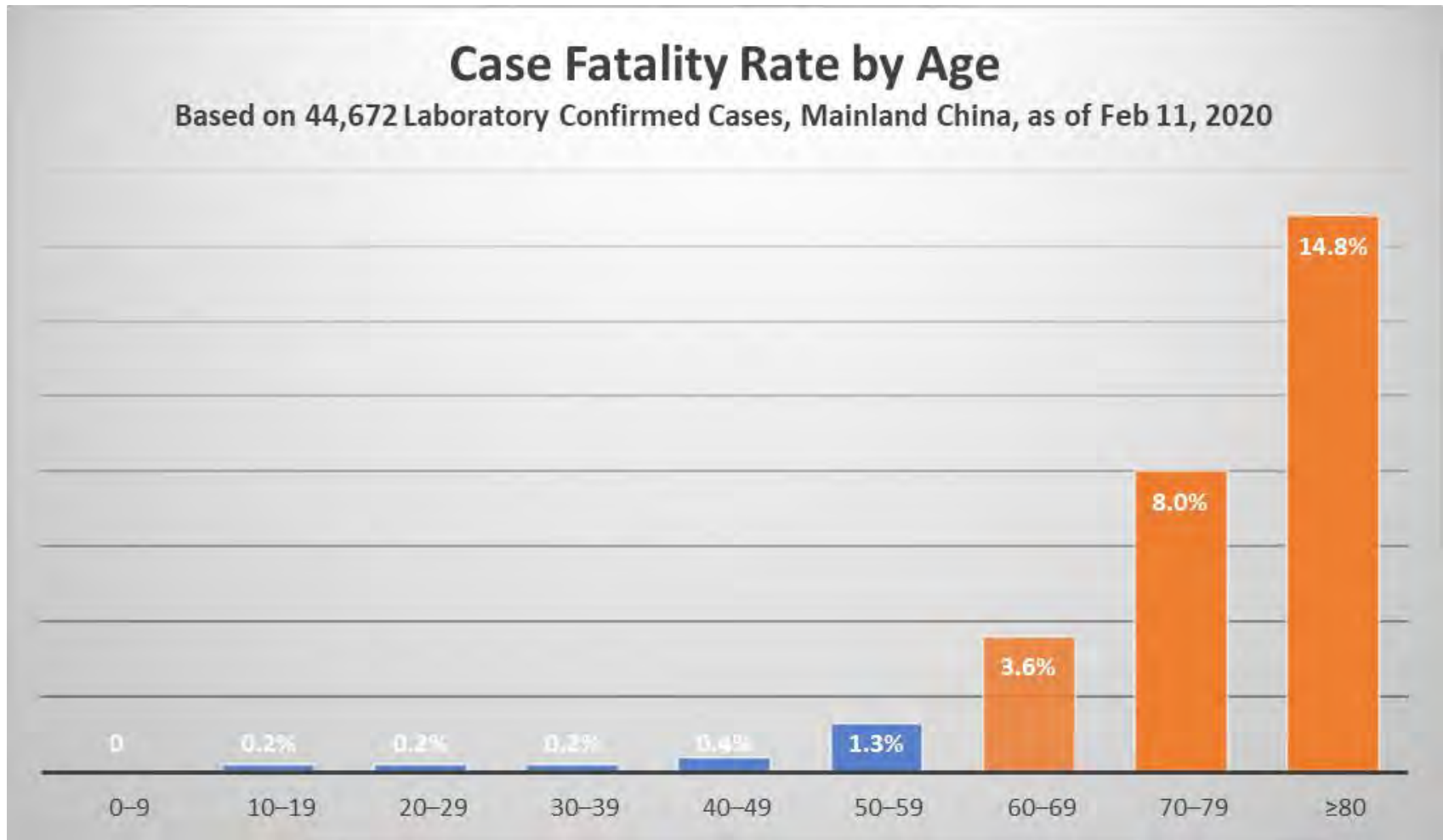
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html>

Most Infection Causes Mild-Moderate Disease



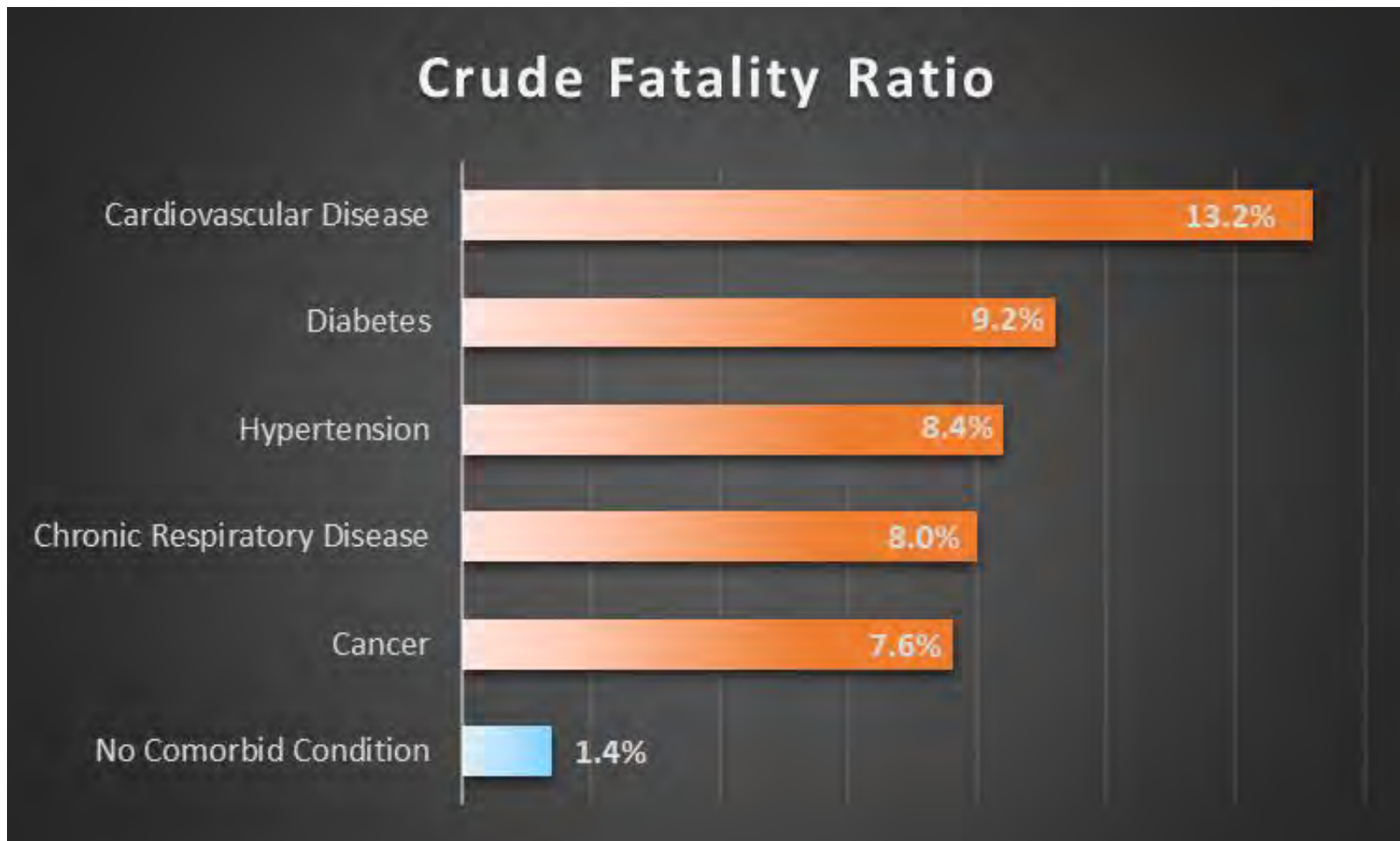
Source: Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Based on 55924 Laboratory Confirmed Cases thru Feb 20, 2020 Available at <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf> Accessed March 18, 2020.

Risk of Mortality Increases with Age



Source: Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Emergency Response Epidemiology Team. Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi. 2020;41(2):145–151. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-6450.2020.02.003 Accessed March 17, 2020.

Comorbidities Increase Risk



Source: Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Based on 55924 Laboratory Confirmed Cases thru Feb 20, 2020 Available at <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf> Accessed March 18, 2020.

Why is COVID-19 Spreading Quickly



FEVER



COUGH



SHORTNESS
OF BREATH



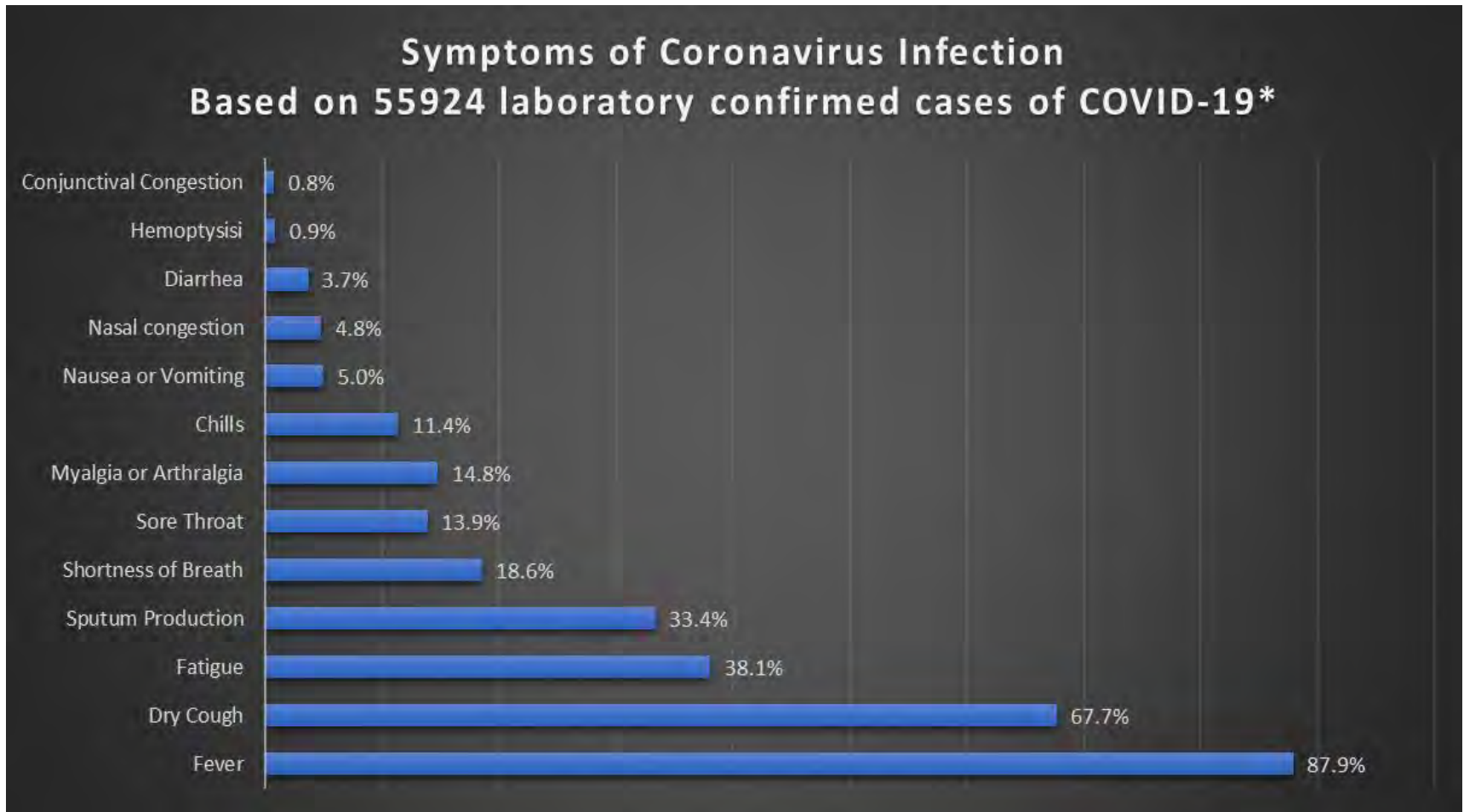
If you develop **emergency warning signs** for COVID-19 get **medical attention immediately**. Emergency warning signs include*:

- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face

*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fabout%2Fsymptoms.html

Spectrum of symptoms



Source: Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Available at <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf>
Accessed March 18, 2020.

Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

Influenza

COVID-19



Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

Influenza

COVID-19



Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

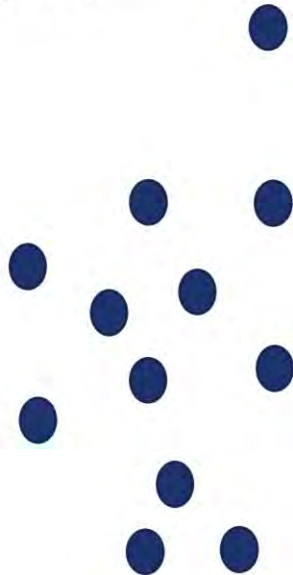
Influenza



COVID-19

Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

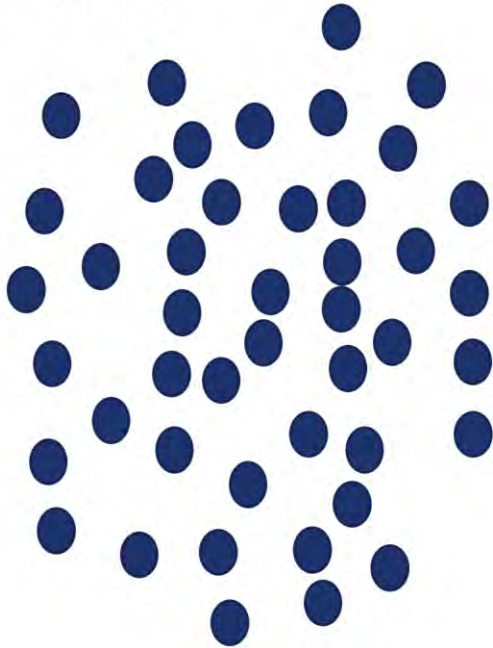
Influenza



COVID-19

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COVID-19

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COVID-19

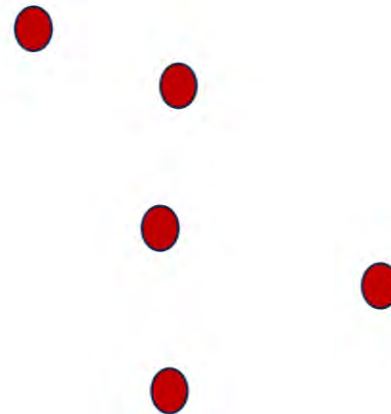


Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

Influenza



COVID-19

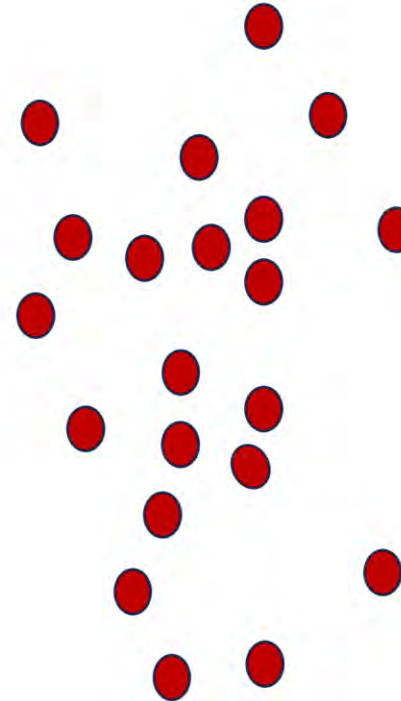


Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

Influenza

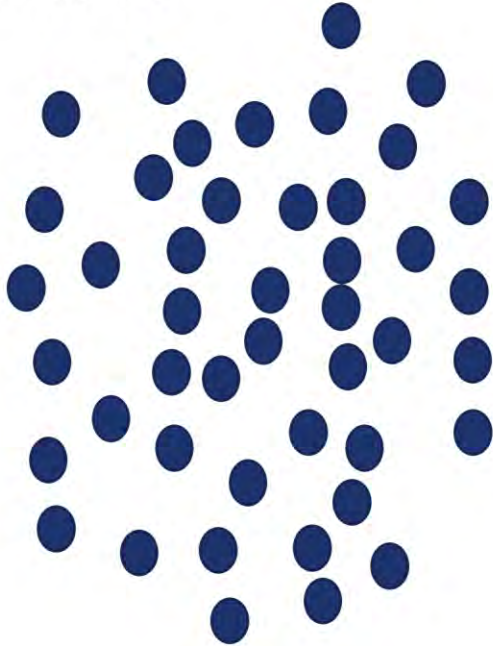


COVID-19

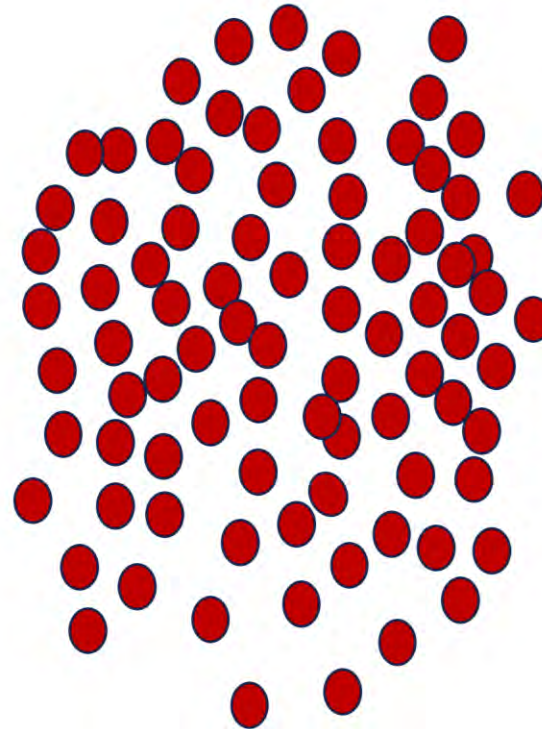


Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

Influenza

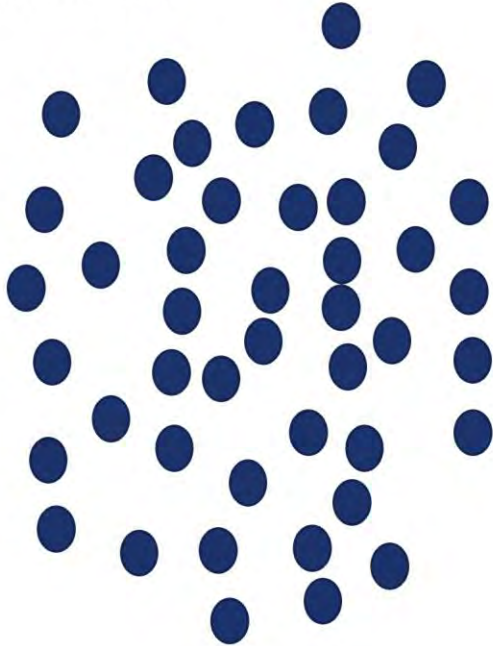


COVID-19

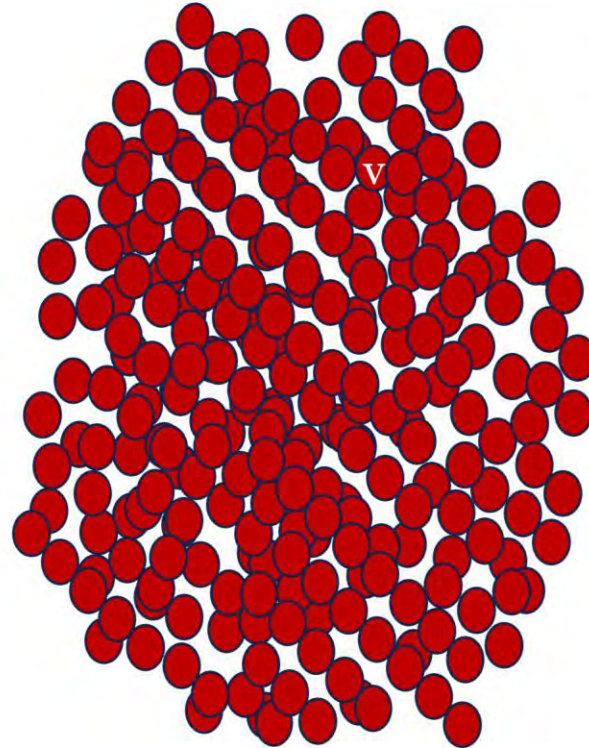


Why is COVID-19 Spreading SO Quickly

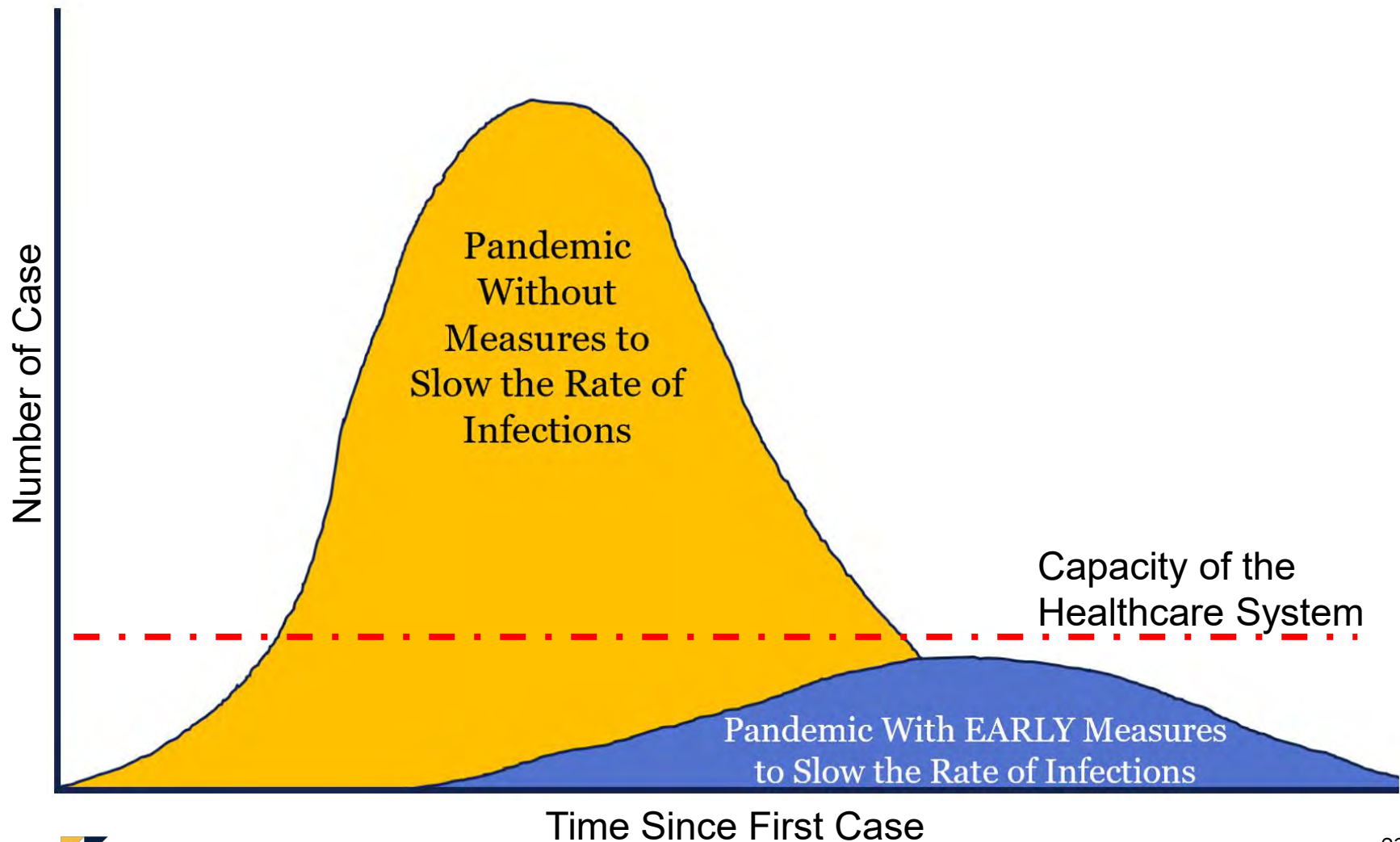
Influenza



COVID-19



Why is Slowing Spread Important?



How Can YOU Slow the SPREAD

Remember How Transmission Occurs

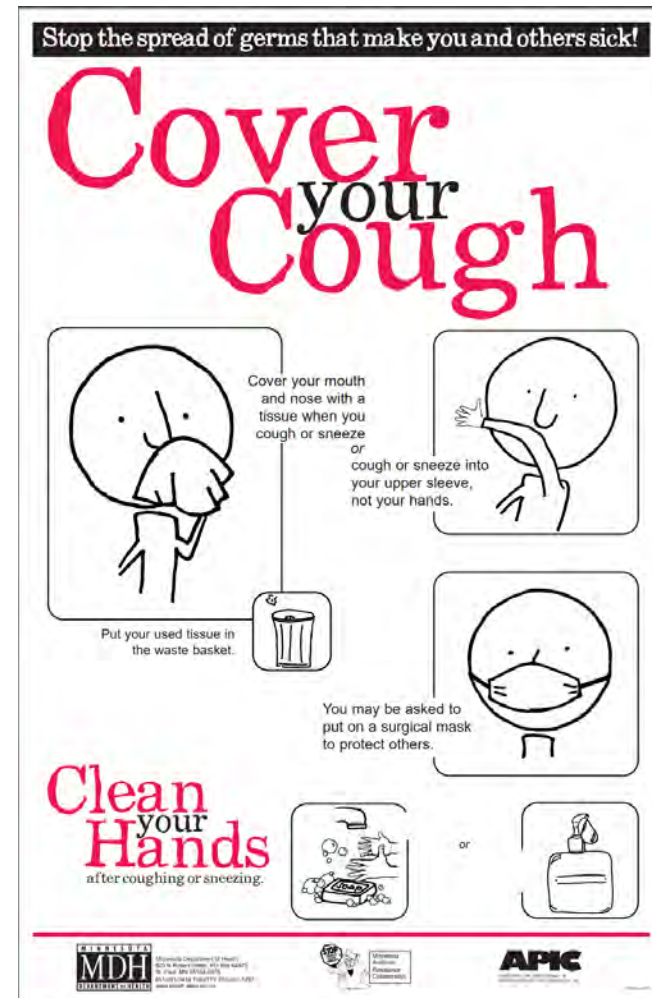


Source: CDC\Brian Judd
<https://phil.cdc.gov/details.aspx?pid=11161>

- Person to person via droplets (6 feet)
- Airborne transmission (aerosol generating procedures)
- Transmission via surfaces
 - viable for hours to days on surfaces

Use What We Know to Stop Transmission

- Social Distancing
- Respiratory Etiquette
- Hand Hygiene
- Clean and disinfect surfaces



Minimize Chance of Exposures In OP Settings

Before Arrival

- Call clients or have them call ahead
- Plan for ill clients who need to be seen in person
- Consider alternatives: phone and virtual visits

At Arrival

- Provide signage and screen for symptoms
- Ask waiting clients to wait outside and sit at least 6 ft apart
- Have masks, tissue, and hand hygiene products available
- Practice respiratory hygiene and social distancing

After visits

- Clean and disinfect surfaces
- Open windows and doors to increase air circulation

Continue Providing Appropriate Care

- Assess the client/patient for potential risk of relapse and decompensation
- Increase case management services
- Provide hotline information

Telehealth

- 1135 Waiver: Care in alternative settings
- Relaxed HIPAA rules

<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/special-topics/emergency-preparedness/notification-enforcement-discretion-telehealth/index.html>

Sample Signs



This sign can be downloaded from:
<https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/OTP-visitor-signage.pdf>

Cleaning in Community Settings

Surfaces

- If dirty, clean with a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., concentration, application method and contact time, etc.).
- Do not mix products unless instructed by manufacturer
- More is not better!

Cleaning in Community Settings

- Disinfect **hard surfaces** with
 - Common EPA-registered household disinfectants (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>)
 - Alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol
 - Diluted household bleach solutions
 - 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water

From: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>

Cleaning in Community Settings

- Clean soft (porous) surfaces (carpets, rugs)
 - Removing visible contamination, if present
 - Clean with appropriate cleaners indicated for use on these surfaces
- Disinfect **soft** surfaces:
 - If able to launder do so in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and then dry items completely
 - Otherwise, use products with the EPA-approved emerging viral pathogens claims (<https://www.americanchemistry.com/Novel-Coronavirus-Fighting-Products-List.pdf>) that are suitable for porous surfaces

From: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>

Cleaning in Community Settings

Linens, Clothing, and Other Items That Go in the Laundry

- Do not shake dirty laundry
- Wash items in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions using the warmest water setting for the items and dry items completely
- Dirty laundry that has been in contact with an ill person can be washed with other people's items
- Clean and disinfect laundry room surfaces, washers, hampers or other carts for transporting laundry according to guidance above for hard or soft surfaces.

From: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>

Community Settings With Overnight Stays

- Follow Interim Guidance for US Institutions of Higher Education (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-ihe-response.html>)
- Need to ensure continuity of safe housing
 - Identify spaces to house and provide services to ill individuals in advance
 - If no cases, educate residents on measures to decrease transmission
 - If cases of COVID-19, work with local public health

Community Settings Providing Meals

- Need to ensure continuity of meal plans
 - Routine food services sanitation procedures should be adequate for surfaces and utensils
(<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/NovelCoronavirusOutbreak2020/FoodWorkers>)
 - Avoid food distribution in settings where people might gather in a group or crowd
 - Consider options
 - “grab-and-go” bagged lunches
 - meal delivery
 - adapt to ensure social distancing

Application in Different Care Settings

- PSR, Day Hab/Day Treatment, Drop-In Centers
- Residential settings
- In-Home, In-Community services
- Self-Help and Support Groups

Methadone Programs

- Washington State has provided guidance at <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/opioid-treatment-program-faq.pdf>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) <https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/otp-guidance-20200316.pdf>



COVID-19 and opioid treatment programs

Frequently asked questions

The following information is meant to support opioid treatment program (OTP) medical directors relating to the corona virus (COVID-19) situation in Washington. This guidance contains recommendations and resources from state and federal partners.

States are responsible for regulating OTPs in their jurisdictions. Therefore, each State Opioid Treatment Authority (SOTA) is responsible for working with the OTPs within their state to develop and implement a disaster plan to address COVID-19.

If you have additional questions, please email them to jessica.blose@hca.wa.gov. We will update this document as needed and post updated versions on [our OTP webpage](#).

How do we reduce transmission in our program facility?

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has provided [interim infection prevention and control recommendations in health care settings](#).
- We have created [a fillable and printable sign](#) that you can customize for your program.
- Anyone with a respiratory illness (e.g., cough, runny nose) should be given a mask before entering the space.
- Provide hand sanitizer at the front desk and at each dosing window.
- Clean all surfaces and knobs several times each day with EPA-approved sanitizers.

Methadone Programs

- Give people with respiratory illness (e.g., cough) a mask before entering the space
- Provide hand sanitizer at the front desk and at each dosing window.
- Clean all surfaces and knobs several times each day with EPA-approved sanitizers.
- Clients who present with respiratory symptoms to a location other than the general dispensary and/or lobby.

Provide Reassurance and Reducing Stigma

– <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/reducing-stigma.html>

SHARE FACTS ABOUT COVID-19

Know the facts about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and help stop the spread of rumors.

**FACT
1**

Diseases can make anyone sick regardless of their race or ethnicity.

Fear and anxiety about COVID-19 can cause people to avoid or reject others even though they are not at risk for spreading the virus.

**FACT
2**

For most people, the immediate risk of becoming seriously ill from the virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to be low.

Older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions may be at higher risk for more serious complications from COVID-19.

**FACT
3**

Someone who has completed quarantine or has been released from isolation does not pose a risk of infection to other people.

For up-to-date information, visit CDC's coronavirus disease 2019 web page.

**FACT
4**

There are simple things you can do to help keep yourself and others healthy.

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing; going to the bathroom; and before eating or preparing food.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.

**FACT
5**

You can help stop COVID-19 by knowing the signs and symptoms:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Seek medical advice if you

- Develop symptoms

AND

- Have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19 or if you live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19.

[cdc.gov/COVID-19](https://www.cdc.gov/COVID-19)



CS315446-A 03/16/2020

Plan Ahead

1. Make Plans to Stay Connected
2. Make Plans to Provide Ongoing Care and Services
3. Make Plans to Maintain Operational Continuity, Support Staff, and Those Whom You Serve
4. Make Plans to Partner



COVID-19: Recommended Preventative Practices and FAQs for Faith-based and Community Leaders

PLEASE NOTE: The following recommended preventative practices and answers are in response to common questions we have received. They are based on what is currently known [about the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#). Should you have questions that are not listed below, please contact the Partnership Center at partnerships@hhs.gov or 202-260-6501. We will do our best to respond in a timely fashion and will continue to update this document as further questions and information come to our attention.

Primary Resources

- For updates on the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), refer to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) [dedicated website](#). Also available in [Spanish](#).
- For local information and for recommendations on community actions designed to limit exposure to COVID-19, check with your [state and local public health authorities](#).
- For guidance and instruction on specific prevention activities related to your community's tradition and practices, refer to your national and regional denominations.

Instructions for People Who Do Get Sick

- Protect caregivers and others from exposure
- Treat fever, maintain hydration, and get rest
- Seek medical treatment for worsening symptoms and emergency warning signs (e.g., difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, chest pain, new confusion)
- If not tested, recommendation is to stay home until
 - no fever for at least 72 hours without the use medicine that reduces fevers
AND
 - other symptoms have improved
AND
 - at least 7 days have passed since their symptoms first appeared

Resources

- Healthcare Facilities:
 - Steps to Prepare Facility for Cases
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/steps-to-prepare.html>
 - Preparing for Community Spread:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/guidance-hcf.html>
- School, Workplace and Community Facilities
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/index.html>
 - Cleaning and Disinfection: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/checklist.html>

Resources

- The Joint Commission
 - <https://www.jointcommission.org/resources/patient-safety-topics/infection-prevention-and-control/>
- National Council for Behavioral Health
 - <https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/covid19/>

Questions