Maine Health Alert Network (HAN) System

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY

To: Health Care Providers
From: Dr. Siiri Bennett, State Epidemiologist
Subject: Preparing for Community Transmission of COVID-19 in Maine
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SUMMARY

As of March 9, 2020, U.S. states have reported over 500 cases of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Widespread sustained transmission has also been reported in China, Iran, Italy, and South Korea. Community spread has been reported in several other countries, including parts of the U.S. (California, Oregon, Washington). Community spread in Washington state led to the first death in the U.S. from COVID-19, the first reported case of COVID-19 in a health care worker, and the first outbreak in a long-term care facility.

Widespread transmission of COVID-19 in the U.S. may occur, including within Maine. Such transmission could mean large numbers of patients needing medical care at the same time, stressing health care providers and hospitals/other health care facilities. Critical systems, including emergency medical services, are likely to be affected, and should plan accordingly. Various degrees of social distancing may be required, which could impact daily activities and disrupt scheduled events.

There are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Maine at this time. Testing for COVID-19 is available at Maine’s Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory. Health care workers caring for patients with COVID-19, close contacts of persons with COVID-19, and travelers returning from affected locations where community spread is occurring are at higher risk. The situation is rapidly evolving. For updates on the situation in Maine, visit https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/infectious-disease/epi/airborne/coronavirus.shtml

The clinical spectrum of COVID-19 disease is not fully known, but reported illnesses have ranged from mild to severe. Available information suggests most patients with COVID-19 have mild illness, with severe illness occurring in only 15-20% of patients. Most patients with confirmed COVID-19 have developed fever and/or symptoms of acute respiratory illness (e.g., cough, dyspnea). Risk factors for
serious disease associated with COVID-19 include older age and co-morbidities (e.g., heart disease, lung disease, and diabetes). No vaccine to prevent COVID-19 is currently available, nor are there FDA-approved medications for treatment of COVID-19.

WHAT TO EXPECT

More cases of COVID-19 are likely around the globe, including within the U.S. Widespread transmission of COVID-19 in the U.S. may occur, including within Maine. Such transmission could mean large numbers of patients needing medical care at the same time, stressing health care providers and hospitals/other health care facilities. Critical systems, including emergency medical services, are likely to be affected, and should plan accordingly. Various degrees of social distancing may be required, which could impact daily activities and disrupt scheduled events.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Testing for COVID-19
Clinicians should use their judgment to determine if a patient has signs and symptoms compatible with COVID-19, and whether that patient should be tested. Patients who have signs and symptoms of COVID-19 should be tested, especially if they have a history of travel from an affected region or history of contact with a confirmed COVID-19 patient. Decisions on which patients to test should be based on clinical judgment and a history of possible exposure. Patients for whom COVID-19 testing is ordered should be placed in isolation and health care workers who interact with the patient should don appropriate PPE and notify their healthcare facility’s infection control personnel and Maine CDC at 1-800-821-5821.

Most patients with confirmed COVID-19 have developed fever and/or symptoms of acute respiratory illness (e.g., cough, difficulty breathing). It is important to consider other potential etiologies of the patient’s illness, including other, more common respiratory viruses such as influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Consider testing for any person, including health care workers, who have had close contact with a laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patient within 14 days of symptom onset, or a history of travel from affected geographic areas within 14 days of symptom onset.

Collecting diagnostic respiratory specimens is likely to induce coughing or sneezing. Ideally, individuals in the room during specimen collection should be limited to the patient and the health care provider obtaining the specimen. Those collecting specimens should adhere to Standard, Contact, and Airborne Precautions, including the use of eye protection. These procedures should take place in an airborne infection isolation room or in an examination room with the door closed.

2. Actions to take now to prepare for an outbreak of COVID-19
a. Designate a time to meet with your staff to educate them on COVID-19 and what they may need to do to prepare. Maine CDC recommends educating staff on COVID-19, reviewing appropriate infection control practices, and management of patients with respiratory illness, including COVID-19.

b. Explore alternatives to face-to-face triage and visits. Instruct patients that if they have respiratory symptoms they should call before they leave home, so staff can be prepared to care for them when they arrive.

c. Plan to optimize your facility’s supply of personal protective equipment in the event of
shortages. Identify flexible mechanisms to procure additional supplies when needed.

d. Prepare your facility to safely triage and manage patients with respiratory illness, including COVID-19.

e. Become familiar with infection prevention and control guidance for managing COVID-19 patients.

3. **Actions to take if COVID-19 is spreading in your community**

a. Work with the Maine CDC, health care coalitions, and other local partners to understand the impact and spread of the outbreak in your area.

b. Designate staff who will be responsible for caring for suspected or known COVID-19 patients. Ensure they are trained on the infection prevention and control recommendations for COVID-19 and proper use of personal protective equipment.

c. Monitor health care workers and ensure maintenance of essential health care facility staff and operations. For example, be aware of recommended work restrictions and monitoring based on staff exposure to COVID-19 patients.

d. When possible, manage mildly ill COVID-19 patients at home.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC SETTINGS (IN ADDITION TO ABOVE)**

1. **Outpatient facilities**

a. Symptomatic patients who need to be seen in a clinical setting should be asked to call before they leave home, so staff are ready to receive them using appropriate infection control practices and personal protective equipment.

b. Reschedule non-urgent outpatient visits as necessary.

c. Consider reaching out to patients who may be a higher risk of COVID-19-related complications (e.g., elderly, those with medical co-morbidities, and potentially other persons who are at higher risk for complications from respiratory diseases, such as pregnant women) to ensure adherence to current medications and therapeutic regimens. Confirm they have sufficient medication refills and provide instructions to notify their provider by phone if they become ill.

d. Consider accelerating the timing of high-priority screening and intervention needs for the short-term, in anticipation of the possible need to manage an influx of COVID-19 patients in the weeks to come.

e. Eliminate patient penalties for cancellations and missed appointments related to respiratory illness.

2. **Inpatient facilities**

a. Reschedule elective surgeries as necessary.

b. Shift elective urgent inpatient diagnostic and surgical procedures to outpatient settings, when feasible.

c. Limit visitors to COVID-19 patients.

d. Plan to optimize your facility’s supply of PPE in the event of shortages.

e. Plan for a surge of critically ill patients and identify additional space to care for these patients. Include options for:

i. Using alternate and separate spaces in the ER, ICUs, and other patient care areas to manage known or suspected COVID-19 patients.

ii. Separating known or suspected COVID-19 patients from other patients (known as “cohorting”).

iii. Identifying dedicated staff to care for COVID-19 patients.
3. **Long-term care facilities**
   a. Ask all visitors to check in at one clearing point upon arrival, to confirm that they do not have any signs or symptoms of COVID-19 and have not recently been in contact with anyone who may have COVID-19.
   b. Ask staff arriving for work at the facility to check in with one designated person to confirm that they have no symptoms of respiratory illness.
   c. Consider limiting visitors to the facility and consider suspending visitation if community transmission becomes widespread.
   d. Post visual alerts (signs, posters) at entrances and in strategic places providing instruction on hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene, and cough etiquette.
   e. Ensure hygiene supplies are available (e.g., tissues, waste receptacles, alcohol-based hand sanitizer).
   f. Take steps to prevent known or suspected COVID-19 patients from exposing other patients.
   g. Limit the movement of COVID-19 patients (i.e., have them remain in their room).
   h. Identify dedicated staff to care for COVID-19 patients.
   i. Observe newly arriving patients/residents for development of respiratory symptoms.

The Maine Department of Health and Human Services recognizes the strain that these recommendations may place on facilities. Further information from Maine DHHS is forthcoming.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**


**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES and INFORMATION**

Recommendations are likely to change as the situation develops. Providers are encouraged to consult the resources below for additional information.

- [2019 Novel Coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/ncov/disease-prevention-overview.html) (US CDC)
- [Interim Clinical Guidance for Management of Patients with Confirmed 2019 Novel Coronavirus Infection](https://www.cdc.gov/n忱v/disease-prevention-overview.html) (US CDC)
- [Interim Guidance for Discontinuation of Transmission-Based Precautions and Disposition of Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19](https://www.cdc.gov/n忱v/disease-prevention-overview.html) (US CDC)