COVID-19

An End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) National Coordinating Center (NCC) Professional Education Quickinar

June 17, 2020
Agenda

• What is this call about?
• Today’s speakers:
  ▪ Shannon Novosad, MD, Medical Officer
  ▪ Stephanie Booth, Infection Prevention Coordinator
  ▪ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  ▪ Topic: COVID-19 Infection Prevention Resources for Dialysis Staff
• Questions and Answers (Q&As) from chat and Q&A panels
What Is This Call About?

• Review the CDC’s COVID-19 infection prevention resources.
• Discuss videos and tools to help staff stay safe and manage COVID-19 risk.
• Provide strategies for staff and facilities to put into use.
COVID-19 Infection Prevention Resources for Dialysis Staff

Dialysis Team, Prevention and Response Branch,
Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion,
CDC

June 17, 2020
Interim Additional Guidance for Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 in Outpatient Hemodialysis Facilities

Basic infection prevention steps

Hand hygiene, environmental cleaning, and disinfection help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2
Personal protective equipment (PPE) used in dialysis facilities

Correctly using PPE helps prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Frontline Staff Toolkit: Screening & Patient Placement

- Steps for screening patients before dialysis treatment
- Appropriate patient placement can help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Strategies to Optimize the Supply of PPE and Equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used every day by healthcare personnel (HCP) to protect themselves, patients, and others when providing care. PPE helps protect HCP from potentially infectious patients and materials, toxic medications, and other potentially dangerous substances used in healthcare delivery.

PPE shortages are currently posing a tremendous challenge to the U.S. healthcare system because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Healthcare facilities are having difficulty accessing the needed PPE and are having to identify alternate ways to provide patient care.

Surge capacity refers to the ability to manage a sudden, unexpected increase in patient volume that would otherwise severely challenge or exceed the present capacity of a facility. While there are no commonly accepted measurements or triggers to distinguish surge capacity from daily patient care capacity, surge capacity is a useful framework to approach a decreased supply of PPE during the COVID-19 response. Three general strategies have been used to describe surge capacity and can be used to prioritize measures to conserve PPE supplies along the continuum of care.

- Conventional capacity: measures consisting of engineering, administrative, and PPE controls that should already be implemented in general infection prevention and control plans in healthcare settings.
- Contingency capacity: measures that may be used temporarily during periods of expected PPE shortages.
- Crisis capacity: strategies that are not commensurate with U.S. standards of care but may need to be considered during periods of known PPE shortages.

CDC's optimization strategies for PPE offer a continuum of options for use when PPE supplies are stressed, running low, or

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outpatient Dialysis Facility Preparedness Assessment Tool

All U.S. outpatient dialysis facilities should be prepared for the possible arrival of patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). All outpatient dialysis facilities should ensure their staff are trained, equipped, and capable of practices needed to:

- Prevent the spread of respiratory infections, including COVID-19, within the dialysis facility.
- Promptly identify and isolate patients with possible COVID-19 and inform the correct dialysis facility staff and public health authorities.
- Provide dialysis for a limited number of patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 as part of routine operations.
- Potentially provide dialysis for a larger number of COVID-19 patients in the context of an escalating outbreak.
- Monitor and manage any healthcare personnel that might be exposed to COVID-19.
- Communicate effectively within the dialysis facility and plan for appropriate external communication related to COVID-19.

The following checklist is not a list of mandatory requirements; rather, it highlights important issues CDC recommends outpatient dialysis facilities review in preparation for potential arrival of COVID-19 patients.

Elements to be assessed:


   - Facility leadership, including, but not limited to, the Chief Medical Officer, quality officers, medical directors, facility administrators, and managers, infection prevention personnel, chief operating officers, dietitians, nurses, and patients have reviewed the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s COVID-19 guidance for dialysis facilities.

   Facility provides education and job-specific training to HCP regarding COVID-19 including:

   - Signs and symptoms of infection.
   - Importance of hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene, cough etiquette, and wearing a face mask or cloth face covering for source control.
   - Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) including competency evaluation.
   - Isolation procedures and patient placement.
   - HCP sick leave policies.
   - Self-monitoring for fever or respiratory symptoms including testing before returning to work when ill.
   - How and to whom suspected and confirmed COVID-19 cases should be reported.

2. Process for rapidly identifying and isolating patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19:

   - Facility has notified patients to call ahead and report fever or symptoms of respiratory infection.

3. Transmission-Based Precautions:

   - Facility has a procedure for assessing supply (inventory) of personal protective equipment (PPE) and other infection prevention and control supplies (e.g., hand hygiene supplies).

4. Monitoring and managing HCP:

   - Facility has sick leave policies that are non-punitive, flexible, and allow ill healthcare personnel (HCP) to stay home.

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus

COVID-19 Dialysis Resources

How our facility is keeping patients safe from COVID-19

What is COVID-19?
COVID-19 is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person, similar to influenza.

Take Everyday Precautions
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your face.
- Everyone should wear a cloth face cover in public setting where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid crowds and keep at least six feet of space between yourself and others if COVID-19 is spreading in your community.
- If you are in a private setting and do not have on your cloth face covering, remember to always cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow.
- Throw used tissues in the trash and immediately clean your hands.
- Routinely clean and disinfect surfaces you often touch, such as cell phones, computers, countertops, handles, and light switches.

Preparing the Facility
You may see changes as the dialysis facility prepares to keep you safe during treatment. This may include:
- Signs with special instructions for patients with symptoms of COVID-19.
- Additional education about hand hygiene and cough etiquette.
- Waiting areas will be divided for patients with symptoms and patients without symptoms.
- A change in patient chair locations, treatment times, or days.
- A change in the gowns, facemasks, and eye protection that the staff wear.
- Patients, visitors, and staff will all be wearing a cloth face covering or facemask the entire time they are in the facility.

Screening and Triage at Intake
Screening Dialysis Patients for COVID-19

Related Pages
- Patient Screening at Dialysis Facilities
- Diabetics in Acute Care
- Patients on Home Dialysis

Key Concepts
To limit the spread of COVID-19, it is important to promptly identify, separate, and ensure all patients are wearing a cloth face covering (source control). Recent studies indicate that people who are infected but do not have symptoms likely also play a role in the spread of COVID-19. For this reason, source control measures should be implemented for everyone in the facility, regardless of

COVID-19 Dialysis Resources (cont.)


Thank you!

dialysiscoalition@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Let Us Hear From You

Q&As from chat and Q&A panels
Introducing TheKidneyHub.org.

• Secure, mobile-friendly web tool for patients and professionals.

• Developed by the ESRD NCC with assistance from patient subject matter experts (SMEs).

• Links to important resources, such as:
  - COVID-19, infection prevention, transplant, home dialysis, and new ESRD patient education.
  - Features include access to the Patient Grant Library, an informative Understanding High-KDPI and Increased Risk Kidneys video, and more.

• Visit today and bookmark it to your device’s home screen.
Our Next COVID-19 Quickinar Events

• Save the dates for our next events.
  ▪ Patient-focused event:  
    June 23, 2020, at 5 p.m. ET  
  ▪ Provider-focused event:  
    June 24, 2020, at 5 p.m. ET

• Visit [www.kidneyCOVIDinfocenter.com](http://www.kidneyCOVIDinfocenter.com) for information and to register.
Thank You!

NCCinfo@hsag.com
844.472.4250
813.865.3545
www.esrdncc.org

Additional COVID-19 resources for patients and providers:

www.thekidneyhub.org/covid19/
www.kidneyCOVIDinfocenter.com