Readmitting Residents Safely during a Pandemic	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

<u>POLICY</u>: During a pandemic, Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center will readmit hospitalized residents safely in accordance with Federal and NYS Bed Reservation Guidance NYS code 415.3 and CMS code 483.15(d).

as well as all State and Federal Infection prevention and control regulations.

PROCEDURE:

- 1) The facility, in accordance with New York State Regulations, will reserve a bed for a resident who had been transferred to the hospital, providing the conditions below are met:
 - The facility will be able to provide the care for the resident at the time of readmission. This includes clinical treatment and/or management of infectious diseases as well as provision of appropriate transmission-based precautions.
 - The facility has the ability to group residents into appropriate cohorts.
 - The facility has an available bed in an area that can provide for residents recovering from an infectious disease.
- 2) Prior to readmission, the Director of Nursing/Designee will review hospital records to determine individual resident care needs. If needed a call will be placed to transferring hospital to clarify any clinical needs and/or concerns.
- 3) Prior to readmission, Unit Charge nurse will be informed of readmission and any specific isolation and cohorting needs of the resident.
- 4) For any transfers across care transitions, the RNS will document Infection status on transfer form and notify ambulance/EMT as needed.
- 5) If the facility cannot care for the resident based on needs, the Administrator/designee will contact the NYSDOH for guidance and inform hospital and resident representative of status.

*All Medicare or Medicaid nursing home eligible residents on leave due to hospitalization, and requiring skilled nursing facility services, will be given priority readmission for the next available bed in a semi-private room. If the facility determines that a resident who has transferred with an expectation of returning to the facility, cannot return, the appropriate discharge procedures will be followed.

Facility Communication During Pandemic/ Emergency	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

<u>POLICY</u>: Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center will implement effective, accurate, and ongoing communication with residents, family members and resident representatives during a pandemic.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. The facility will abide by all HIPPA regulations when disseminating information with regards to individual residents.
- 2. The Unit RNS/designee will contact family members of residents with an infection because of a pandemic daily.
- 3. Families/Representatives will be notified by RNS for any significant change in resident condition within 24 hours
- 4. The Social Worker and IDT Team will determine the Resident Representative/Guardians preferred method of contact and document same in medical record/CCP.
- 5. The facility will utilize a daily recorded telephone hotline message for residents, Resident Representatives, Guardians, and family members to provide an update on the status of residents including the number of infections of staff and residents and any deaths related to the pandemic.
- 6. Recreation and Social Services will ascertain if alert resident wishes to be informed when a resident in the facility expires related to the pandemic.
- 7. The following mechanisms will be utilized to inform residents, family members and designated representatives:
 - Letters sent via the mail
 - Telephone conversations and messages
 - Emails
 - Daily updates in the recorded voice message at facility number
 - Face to face meetings with residents using social distancing and appropriate PPE
 - The Overhead Paging System
- 8. The following information will be disseminated:
 - Any newly confirmed pandemic infections in the past 24 hours
 - The occurrence of 3 or more residents or staff members with new onset of symptoms within a 72-hour period.
 - The actions that the facility is taking to prevent and/or reduce the risk of transmission
 - Cumulative updates on a weekly basis
 - Deaths in the facility that occurred related to the pandemic
- 9. Incoming calls that are not answered at the unit level will be forwarded to DNS/designee with instruction to leave a message and a return call will be made within 24 hours or less.

Developing Cohorts During a Pandemic	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

<u>POLICY</u>: It is the policy of the facility to continue to prevent and control the spread of any novel infectious pathogens and to protect and treat all residents affected in accordance with regulatory requirements.

The facility will attempt to separate the residents into groups of Negative, Positive, and Unknown cohorts as recommended by NYSDOH and CDC guidelines.

Cohorting is the practice of grouping together patients who are infected with the same organism to confine their care to one area and prevent contact with other residents. Cohorts are created based on clinical diagnosis, microbiologic confirmation when available, epidemiology, and mode of transmission of the infectious agent.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. Residents will be cohorted by category: **Negative**, **Positive**, **Unknown** status requiring observation.
- 2. Residents will be assessed daily for any symptoms of the infectious agent. Symptoms check will include, but is not limited to fever, respiratory symptoms, any symptoms explicit to the specific infectious agent, or any change in condition.
- 3. If indicated, and when possible, laboratory and/or other testing will be conducted to detect presence of specific infectious agent.
- 4. The facility will create a designated area/unit for residents who have tested positive for the specific infectious agent.
- 5. Residents and roommates of residents who are suspected of being infected with the novel infectious agent will be placed on appropriate transmission-based precautions as necessary. If indicated, laboratory and/or other testing will be conducted to detect presence of infectious agent.
- 6. When feasible, the symptomatic resident will be moved to a private room on the same unit.
- 7. All Admissions/ Readmissions will have a review of hospital information prior to admission to determine appropriate placement in facility and if adequate infection prevention and treatment needs can be met at the facility.
- 8. Specific to the novel infectious agent, a screening tool will be done on all prospective admissions and re-admissions by the Admitting Department.
- 9. Residents who are newly admitted and develop any symptoms associated with the novel infectious agent will be transferred to the dedicated unit upon identification of symptoms.
- 10. Residents presenting with signs or symptoms of the novel infectious agent will be assessed by an RN and/or PMD.

- 11. All staff will continue to be actively screened for signs/symptoms associated with the novel infectious agent.
- 12. Residents and resident representatives will be notified daily of any newly confirmed (positive) cases in the facility as well as any resident deaths related to the infectious agent via the established auto hotline messaging.
- 13. The facility will continue to promote consistent staff and staff assignment on each unit:
 - The staffing coordinator, in conjunction with the DON/RNS, will make every effort to have residents that have been <u>confirmed</u> to be infected with the novel infectious agent to be grouped into one assignment.
 - Every effort will be made to have residents who are <u>suspected</u> of being infected with the novel pathogen to grouped into one assignment.
 - Every effort will be made to have residents who are <u>asymptomatic</u> to be grouped into one assignment.
- 14. Residents who are confirmed of being infected with the novel disease will be placed on appropriate transmission-based precautions and have appropriate signage on their room doors. An isolation cart containing necessary PPEs will be placed outside the room for easy accessibility.
- 15. Should a resident require transfer to another facility/setting, indicate on the Transfer Form the type of infection and type of transmission-based precaution(s) required. Also, relay this information to the transport personnel (e.g. EMTs).

References:

CDC. (Updated 2019). 2007 Guidelines for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Health Care Settings. Taken from: https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/guidelines/isolation-guidelines-H.pdf

CDC. (4/30/2020). Responding to Coronavirus (Covid-10) in Nursing Homes. Taken from: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/nursing-homes-responding.html

Dining Needs During A Pandemic	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

Policy: The facility will promote a safe and comfortable meal service for residents to minimize the potential spread of infection and promote quality of meal service to residents. Residents and staff will be provided with education regarding hand hygiene, physical distancing, and any needed monitoring during meal service.

Procedure:

- Residents on each unit will be reviewed to identify any special care needs during Meal Service
- 2. Residents who are capable of feeding themselves, and are not at risk for choking will have their meals served in their room.
- 3. Residents who are served meals in their room will be provided with education on the importance of:
 - Performing hand hygiene prior to consuming meal
 - Utilizing the call bell to alert staff of any difficulties while consuming meal (i.e. coughing, difficulty swallowing etc.)
- 4. Caregivers will be educated to assist/provide hand hygiene for all residents prior to meal service and to ensure that the resident's call bell is within reach.
- 5. Residents with specific behavioral or nutritional issues may be brought into the dining room in intervals while maintaining social distancing.
- Residents at risk for choking or on aspiration precautions may be provided meals in the dining room, while seated six feet apart or in a central corridor where they can be observed. Suction machine must be readily available with extension cord and plugged in.
- 7. Residents who require spoon feeding will be served meals last and caregivers will remain with resident and assist with meal consumption.
- 8. Unit assignments will reflect staff members specific responsibilities during meal time:
 - Tray distribution
 - Specific residents to feed
 - Corridors/Hallways to monitor during meal
- 9. Trays will be delivered to units in room order rather than by table number, except for those residents eating in dining room.
- 10. Residents requiring to be hand fed, may eat in the dining room, spaced six apart and caregivers will only feed one resident at a time.
- 11. When necessary, meals may be offered in intervals to allow fewer residents in common areas, and to ensure that the food temperature is maintained within desired range.
- 12. Dining room tables must be sanitized after each meal is completed.
- 13. Representatives will be notified of changes in meal service during a pandemic via Weekly Message.
- 14. Every effort will be made to redirect residents living with Dementia to ensure protocols are maintained.

Environmental Services – Cleaning	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Resident Rooms	
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

DEFINITIONS

Cleaning: the removal of visible soil from surfaces through physical action of scrubbing with a surfactant or detergent and water.

Low-Level Disinfection: destroys all vegetative bacteria (except tubercle bacilli) and most viruses. Does not kill bacterial spores. Examples: hospital disinfectants registered with the EPA with HBV and HIV label claim. These are generally appropriate for most **environmental surfaces.**

Intermediate-Level Disinfection: kills a wider range of pathogens than a low-level disinfectant. Does not kill bacterial spores. Examples: EPA-registered hospital disinfectants with a tuberculocidal claim. May be considered for environmental surfaces that are visibly contaminated with blood.

Kill Claim: information about which pathogens the disinfectant kills; found on the product label.

Contact Time: the time a disinfectant should be in direct contact with a surface to ensure that the pathogens specified on the label are killed. In order words, the amount of time a surface has to stay wet after being cleansed/disinfected with the product.

PURPOSE

To provide guidelines for cleaning and disinfecting residents' rooms and other environmental surfaces in order to break the chain of infection.

RESPONSIBILITY

Environmental Services (EVS) staff are primarily responsible for following environmental cleaning and disinfection policies and procedures.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- 1. Housekeeping surfaces (e.g. tabletops and floors) will be cleaned daily, when spills occur, and when these surfaces are visibly soiled.
- 2. All environments/areas (e.g. lobby, hallways, common areas, medication rooms, nurses' stations) and residents' rooms will be disinfected (or cleaned) daily and when surfaces are visibly soiled.
- 3. When there is an outbreak (e.g. Influenza, Norovirus), residents' rooms and other environmental surfaces (e.g. rails in hallways; elevators, to include keypads; common areas) will be disinfected and/or cleaned more often.
- 4. When there is a room with a known multi-drug resistant organism (MDRO), room environment will be disinfected and cleaned regularly; mops and cleaning cloths will be dedicated for use in this room only.
- 5. Utility rooms/porters' closets to be cleaned daily by housekeeping staff as determined by facility's schedule

- 6. Garbage will be removed at scheduled times per facility protocol.
- 7. Manufacturers' instructions will be followed for proper use of disinfecting (or detergent) products including:
 - a. Recommended use-dilution
 - b. Material compatibility
 - c. Storage
 - d. Shelf life, and
 - e. Safe use and disposal
- 8. Walls, blinds and window curtains in resident areas will be cleaned at least every 3 months and when these surfaces are visibly contaminated or soiled.
- 9. Disinfecting (or detergent) solutions will be prepared as needed and replaced with fresh solution frequently.
- 10. Floor mopping solution will be replaced every 3 resident rooms, or at least every hour, whichever comes first.
- 11. Personnel should remain alert for evidence of rodent activity (droppings) and report findings to Director of EVS and log in Pest Control Log Book.
- 12. Clean medical waste containers intended for reuse (e.g. garbage bins/pails) daily or when such receptacles become visibly contaminated with blood, body fluids or other potentially infectious materials.
- 13. Perform hand hygiene (wash hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water for 20 seconds) after removing gloves.
- 14. Common intermediate and low-level disinfectants for smooth, hard surfaces and non-critical items include:
 - a. Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol (70 90%)
 - b. Sodium hypochlorite/household bleach (5.25-6.15% diluted 1:500 or per manufacturer's instructions)
 - c. Phenolic germicidal detergent (follow product label for use-dilution)
 - d. Iodophor germicidal detergent (follow product label for use-dilution)
 - e. Quaternary ammonium germicidal detergent for low-level disinfection only (follow product label for use-dilution)

EQUIPMENT and SUPPLIES

- 1. Environmental service cart (do not take in resident's rooms)
- 2. Disinfecting solution
- 3. Cleaning cloths
- 4. Mop
- 5. Bucket
- 6. Personal protective equipment (e.g. gown, mask, gloves, as needed)

PROCEDURE

- 1. Gather supplies as needed
- 2. Prepare disinfectant according to manufacturer's recommendations
- 3. Discard disinfectant/detergent solutions that become soiled or clouded with dirt and grime and prepare fresh solution

- 4. Change mop solution water at least every three (3) rooms, or at least every hour; whichever comes first.
- 5. Change cleaning cloths when they become soiled. Wash cleaning cloths daily and allow cloths to dry before reuse.
- 6. Clean horizontal surfaces (e.g. overbed tables, chairs) daily with a cloth moistened with disinfectant solution. Use appropriate EPA-approved disinfectant for specific pathogens. Do not use feather dusters. In the event of a novel pandemic, refer to the EPA's recommendations for appropriate cleaning/disinfecting agents.
- 7. Clean personal use items (e.g. lights, phones, call bells, bedrails, bed remote, etc.) with disinfection solution daily.
- 8. When cleaning rooms of residents on isolation precautions, use personal protective equipment (PPE) as indicated.
- 9. When possible, isolation rooms should be cleaned last and water discarded after cleaning room.
- 10. Utilize disinfectant solution based on type of precaution.
- 11. Clean curtains, window blinds, and walls at least every 3 months or when they are visibly soiled or dusty.
- 12. Clean spills of blood or body fluids as follows:
 - a. Use personal protective equipment, that is, gloves (heavy duty if available)
 - b. Spray area with bleach
 - c. Wipe spill or splash with a cloth or paper towels
 - d. Discard saturated cloth or paper towels into red "biohazard" bag
 - e. Repeat as necessary until the spill or splash area is dry.
 - f. Spray disinfectant solution onto the discarded cloth or paper towels inside the plastic bag.
 - g. Tie the bag. If the outside of the bag becomes contaminated with blood, body fluids, secretions, or excretions, place the contaminated bag into a clean plastic bag.
 - h. Place the plastic bag into a designated red container for medical waste, located in the soiled utility room on each unit.
 - i. Remove gloves, discard.
 - j. Wash hands with soap and water (at least 20 seconds).
- 13. Refer to checklist for daily room cleaning.

TERMINAL ROOM CLEANING

- 1. Terminal room cleaning is done when a resident is transferred, discharged, or expires.
- 2. Gather cleaning equipment and supplies (gloves, disinfectants, cleaning cloth, plastic trash bag, mop, bucket).
- 3. Prepare disinfectant according to manufacturers' recommendations
 - a. Use fresh solutions for terminal and thorough cleaning of all rooms
 - b. Discard solution when the procedure has been completed
- 4. Clean all high-touch furniture items (e.g. overbed tables, bedside tables, chairs, and beds) with disinfectant solution or appropriate wipe
- 5. Clean all high-touch personal use items (e.g. lights, phones, call bells, bed rails, bed remote, etc.) with disinfectant solution.
- 6. Discard personal (e.g. toothbrush, toothpaste, mouthwash, lotion, soaps, bodywash, etc.) and single-resident use items (e.g. thermometers)

- 7. Clean all equipment, if present, in room (ex: nebulizer machine, tube feeding pump, IV poles, concentrator, etc.) and return to designated storage area.
- 8. Refer to checklist for terminal room cleaning

References:

CDC. Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008 at https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/tables/table1.html

CDC. Options for Evaluating Environmental Cleaning https://www.cdc.gov/hai/toolkits/evaluating-environmental-cleaning.html

EPA. Selected EPA-Registered Disinfectants. https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/selected-epa-registered-disinfectants

Yale, S.L. and Levenson, S.A. (2016). Infection Control Policy and Procedure Manual. Med-Pass, Inc.

Adapted from: CDC Environmental Checklist for Monitoring Daily Room Cleaning

Date:	Unit:		
Initials of ES staff: Room Number:			
Evaluate the following priority sites for each patient room:			
High-touch Room Surfaces	Cleaned	Not Cleaned	Not Present in Room
Bed rails			
Bed remote			
Overbed/Bedside table			
Call button			
Telephone			
Chair(s)			
Room sink			
Room light switches			
Room door knobs (inner/outer)			
Bathroom inner door knob			
Bathroom light switches			
Bathroom handrails by toilet			
Bathroom sink			
Toilet seat			
Toilet flush handle			
Toilet bowl brush			
Evaluate the following additional site	es if these equ	iipment are present i	n the room:
May be cleaned Weekly)	_	-	
High-touch Room Surfaces	Cleaned	Not Cleaned	Not Present in Room
IV pole			
Feeding tube pole			
Feeding tube pump			
Nebulizer machine			
Concentrator			
Mark the monitoring method used:			
_	luorescent gel		
Swab cultures	TP system	Agar sl	ide cultures
	-		
Auditor's Name: Hillside Manor Reh		Date:	
Hillside Manor Reh	abilitation ar	nd Extended Care Ce	enter

Adapted from: CDC Environmental Checklist for Monitoring Terminal Room Cleaning

Date:	Uni	t:	
Initials of ES staff:	Room Number:		
Evaluate the following priority sites	s for each patien		
High-touch Room Surfaces	Cleaned	Not Cleaned	Not Present in Room
Closet(s) – inside & outside			
Windows, blinds, window sills			
Walls in room			
Bed rails			
Bed/TV remote			
Overbed/Bedside table			
Call button			
TV and Telephone			
Chair(s)			
Room sink			
Room light switches			
Room door knobs (inner/outer)			
Bathroom walls			
Bathroom inner door knob			
Bathroom light switches			
Bathroom handrails by toilet			
Bathroom sink			
Bathroom shower/tub			
Toilet seat			
Toilet flush handle			
Toilet bowl brush			
	1	1	1
Evaluate the following additional si	ites if these equip	oment are present i	n the room:
High-touch Room Surfaces	Cleaned	Not Cleaned	Not Present in Room
IV pole			
Feeding tube pole & pump			
Nebulizer machine			
Concentrator			
	1	1	1
Mark the monitoring method used:			
Direct observation			
Auditor's Name:		Date:	

SUBJECT: Facility COVID-19 Testing	REFERENCE	
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DEPARTMENT: ADMINISTRATION	OF: 4	
	EFFECTIVE: 9/15/20	
APPROVED BY:	REVISED:	

<u>POLICY:</u> Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center will test all staff and residents for COVID-19 in accordance with both state and federal regulations and as indicated to prevent the spread of infection and to ensure appropriate clinical treatment. The facility will utilize both point of care and PCR testing to promote expediated results as needed. The facility will adjust testing requirements as per State and Federal regulations based on community transmission and potential outbreaks.

An outbreak is defined as a new COVID-19 infection in a staff member or any nursing home onset COVID-19 infection in a resident.

CDC defines a Nursing home-onset of SARS-CoV-2 infections specifically to infections that originated in the nursing home. It does not refer to the following:

- Residents who were known to have COVID-19 on admission to the facility and were placed into appropriate Transmission-Based Precautions to prevent transmission to others in the facility.
- Residents who were placed into Transmission-Based Precautions on admission and developed SARS-CoV-2 infection within 14 days after admission.

In addition the CDC recommends Testing practices should aim for rapid turnaround times (e.g., less than 24 hours) in order to facilitate effective interventions

PROCEDURE:

- 1) The Facility will contract with a certified lab to provide testing as available and in accordance with NYSDOH and FDA approved testing to provide test results for all tests in a timely manner.
- 2) At present the facility will utilize point of Care testing for these indications: (Facility to choose how they use point of care testing: routine, outbreaks, residents and/or staff*) (See P/P for POC testing)
- 3) At present the facility will utilize PCR testing with contracted lab(s) for testing in accordance with CDC recommendations for follow up PCR test as needed to ensure appropriate diagnosis, treatment and cohorting are done. (SEE CDC algorithm attached)
- 4) At present under Executive order 202.60 staff testing is required weekly for all staff, including Agency staff and consultants.
- 5) In accordance with CMS testing requirements (see table below) the facility will test all residents and staff in the event of a new positive COVID-19 infection in the facility. All staff and residents that are negative will be tested between 3-7days until there are no new cases identified for 14 days since the first positive result.

Testing Trigger	Staff	Residents
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SUBJECT: Facility COVID-19 Testing	REFERENCE
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DEPARTMENT: ADMINISTRATION	OF: 4
	EFFECTIVE: 9/15/20
APPROVED BY:	REVISED:

Symptomatic individual identified	Staff with signs and symptoms must	Residents with signs and symptoms
	be tested	must be tested
Outbreak (Any new cases arises in facility)	Testing all staff that previously tested negative until no new cases are identified*	Test all residents that previously tested negative until no new cases are identified*
Routine testing	According to Table 2 below	Not recommended, unless the resident leaves the facility routinely.

^{*}For outbreak testing, all staff and residents should be tested, and all staff and residents that tested negative should be retested every 3 days to 7 days until testing identifies no new cases of COVID-19 infection among staff or residents for a period of at least 14 days since the most recent positive result.

- 6) Residents and Resident Representatives can exercise their right to refuse testing in accordance with 42CFR&483.10(c)(6). Staff will discuss the importance of testing and document any refusals. Any resident with symptomswill be placed on Transmission based Precautions (TBPs) until the criteria for discontinuing TBPs have been met. Presently NYS guidance states this is 14 days from exposure or onset of symptoms.*
- 7) The Facility will ensure that testing, not provided by the facility, is reasonably accessible for its personnel. Off premises test site locations list will be maintained by department heads and staff shall be informed to check with their departments if they do not or cannot utilize the facility testing.
 - Any offsite testing must be submitted by staff on the day the test was completed, and results of the test must be submitted by 4:00pm of the day results received.
 - Facility will offer testing to their personnel through the contracted lab.
 - Staff may utilize a local drive-through or walk-in testing site.
 - Facility shall accept documentation of testing conducted by an individual's healthcare provider.
 - Staff with previous positive COVID-19 test that were furloughed for 14 days do not require an additional 14-day furlough but do require a negative COVID test as per NYS.
 - All employees, contract staff, medical staff, operators, and administrators that refuse testing shall
 not be permitted to enter or work at the facility until such test is performed and this list shall be
 maintained at the security desk. As per the Governor's Executive order Any personnel of a nursing
 home who refuses to be tested for COVID-19 shall be considered to have outdated or incomplete
 health assessments and shall therefore be prohibited from providing services to such nursing home
 until such testing is performed.

NYS Emergency Testing Regulations:

Section 405.11 of 10 NYCRR is amended by adding a new subdivision (h) to read as follows:

SUBJECT: Facility COVID-19 Testing	REFERENCE
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APPROVED BY:	REVISED:

415.33 COVID-19 and Influenza Confirmatory Testing

- (1) Any resident who is known to have been exposed to COVID-19 or influenza or has symptoms consistent with COVID-19 or influenza shall be tested for both such diseases.
- (2) Whenever a person expires while in a nursing home, where in the professional judgment of the nursing home clinician there is a clinical suspicion that COVID-19 or influenza was a cause of death, but no such tests were performed in the 14 days before death, the nursing home shall administer both a COVID-19 and influenza test within 48 hours after death, in accordance with guidance published by the Department. Such tests shall be performed using rapid testing methodologies to the extent available. The facility shall report the death to the Department immediately after and only upon receipt of both such test results through the Health Emergency Response Data System (HERDS). Notwithstanding the foregoing, no test shall be administered if the next of kin objects to such testing. Should the nursing home lack the ability to perform such testing expeditiously, the nursing home should request assistance from the State Department of Health.

Documentation of Testing:

The facility will document all COVID-19 testing for staff and residents.

- A. A spreadsheet will be utilized to track the testing of all personnel, including all employees, contract staff, medical staff, operators, and administrators, for COVID-19.
- B. For any outbreak, the facility IP/Designee will document the date case identified , the dates and results of all testing.
- C. Point of Care Antigen testing performed at the facility will be reported to NYSDOH Wadsworth lab as directed by NYSDOH.
- D. The Facility shall maintain records of personnel testing and results for a period of one year.
- E. All staff testing positive shall be documented on the log and the number will be reported on all required submissions to NYSDOH HERDS daily
- F. Positive staff and resident results will also be reported a minimum of weekly to NHSN by the IP/designee.
- G. Any personnel who are ordered or directed to remain isolated because of a positive test result are entitled to certain benefits including paid sick leave pursuant to Chapter 25 of the laws of 2020. Shall be informed of this availability and directed to the below for further information: https://paidfamilyleave.ny.gov/COVID19.
- H. All staff will receive Inservice Education on the NH COVID-19 Testing policies/procedures including all updates in accordance with NYSDOH and Federal guidance.

SUBJECT: Facility COVID-19 Testing	REFERENCE
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^{*}Note: As guidance is updated from Federal and State entities these items/timeframes may change.

RESOURCES:

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/nursing-homes-testing.html. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/nursing-homes-testing.html#nursing-home https://www.cms.gov/files/document/qso-20-38-nh.pdf https://www.cms.gov/files/document/qso-20-37-clianh.pdf

Infection Control Policy	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

POLICY STATEMENT

- 1. The infection prevention and control program is a facility-wide effort involving all disciplines and individuals and is an integral part of the quality assurance and performance improvement (QAPI) program.
- 2. The elements of the infection prevention and control program consist of coordination/oversight, policies/procedures, surveillance, data analysis, antibiotic stewardship, outbreak management, prevention of infection, employee education, and employee health and safety.

POLICY INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

1. Coordination and Oversight

- a. The infection prevention and control (IPC) program is coordinated and overseen by an infection preventionist (IP).
- b. The qualifications and job responsibilities of the IP are outlined in the *Infection Preventionist Job Description*.
- c. The IPC committee is responsible for reviewing and providing feedback on the overall program. Surveillance data and reporting information is used to inform the committee of potential issues and trends. Some examples of committee reviews may include:
 - i. Whether physician management of infections is optimal
 - *ii.* Whether antibiotic usage patterns need to be changed because of the development of resistant strains
 - iii. Whether there is appropriate follow up of acute infections
- d. The committee meets regularly to review and revise any guidelines or policies

2. Policies and Procedures

- a. Policies and procedures are utilized as the standards of the IPC program.
- b. The IPC committee (Administrator, Medical Director, DNS and IP) and other key clinical and administrative staff will review the infection control policies at least annually. The review will include:
 - i. Updating or supplementing policies and procedures as needed;
 - ii. Assessment of staff compliance with existing policies and regulations; and
 - iii. Any trends or significant problems since the last review.

3. Surveillance

- a. Surveillance tools are used for recognizing the occurrence of infections, recording their number and frequency, detecting outbreaks and epidemics, monitoring employee infections, and detecting unusual pathogens with infection control implications.
- b. Standard criteria are used to distinguish community-acquired from facility-acquired infections.

4. Antibiotic Stewardship

- *a.* Culture reports, sensitivity data, and antibiotic usage reviews are included in surveillance activities.
- b. Medical criteria and standardized definitions of infections are used to help recognize and manage infections.
- c. Antibiotic usage is evaluated and practitioners are provided feedback on reviews.

5. Data Analysis

- a. Data gathered during surveillance is used to oversee infections and spot trends.
- b. One method of data analysis is by manually calculating number of infections per 1000 resident days.

6. Outbreak /Epidemic/Pandemic Management

- a. Outbreak management is a process that consists of:
 - i. Determining the presence of an outbreak
 - ii. Managing the affected residents
 - iii. Preventing the spread to other residents
 - iv. Documenting information about the outbreak
 - v. Reporting the information to appropriate public health authorities
 - vi. Educating the staff, residents and healthcare representatives
 - vii. Monitoring for recurrences
 - viii. Reviewing the care after the outbreak has subsided
 - ix. Recommending new or revised policies to handle similar events in the future

7. Prevention of Infection

- a. Important facets of infection prevention include:
 - i. Identifying possible infections or potential complications of existing infections
 - ii. Instituting measures to avoid complications
 - iii. Educating staff and ensuring that they adhere to proper techniques and procedures
 - iv. Enhancing screening for possible significant pathogens
 - v. Immunizing residents and staff to try to prevent illness
 - vi. Implementing appropriate isolation precautions when necessary, and

vii. Following established general and disease-specific guidelines such as those of the CDC.

8. Immunization

- a. Immunization is a form of primary prevention
- Widespread use of influenza vaccine in this nursing facility is strongly encouraged
- c. Policies and procedures for immunization include the following:
 - i. The process for administering vaccines;
 - ii. Who should be vaccinated;
 - iii. Contraindications to vaccinations;
 - iv. Obtaining consent;
 - v. Monitoring for side effects of vaccination, and
 - vi. Availability if the vaccine.

9. Employee Education

- a. Infection Control Inservice on Orientation, and Annually and as necessary
 - i. The Chain of Infections
 - ii. The Spread of infections
 - iii. Transmission based Precautions
 - iv. Hand Hygiene
 - v. Glove usage
 - vi. Respiratory Protection Program
 - vii. Pandemic Emergency Plan
- b. Competencies done on orientation and annually and as necessary
 - i. Hand Hygiene
 - ii. Use of PPE
- c. Inservice any new recommendations made by the CDC and/or WHO

10. Monitoring Employee Health and Safety

- *a*. The facility has established policies and procedures regarding infection control among employees, contractors, vendors, and visitors, including:
 - i. Situations where these individuals should report their infections or avoid the facility (e.g. draining skin wounds, active respiratory infections with considerable coughing and sneezing, or frequent diarrheal stools);
 - ii. Pre-employment screening for infections required by law or regulation (such as TB);
 - iii. Any limitations (such as visiting restrictions) when there are infectious outbreaks in the facility; and
 - iv. Precautions to prevent these individuals from contracting infections such as Hepatitis and the HIV virus from residents or others
- b. Those with potential direct exposure to blood or body fluids are trained in and required to use appropriate precautions and personal protective equipment (PPE).

- i. The facility provides PPE, checks for its proper use, and provides appropriate means for needle disposable.
- ii. A protocol is in place for managing those who stick themselves with a needle that was possibly or actually in contact with blood or body fluids.

References:

Infection Control Policy and Procedure Manual. August 2016.

Patterson Bursdall, D. & Marx, J.F. (2019). Infection Prevention in Long Term Care. Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (2nd Ed.)

Medically Necessary Consultant Services	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

POLICY: It is the policy of Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center to provide medically necessary services to residents while ensuring the prevention and control of infection is prioritized to ensure resident safety and well-being. The facility IDT Team will review with resident/resident representative any specialty service request and defer as necessary non urgent consultant services during a pandemic.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. The Primary physician will assess and order any medically necessary consults including dental, podiatry, Psychiatry, Psychology, or any other consult needed for resident clinical needs.
- 2. The PMD in conjunction with Medical Director will determine if any consultant visit can be done via Telehealth. The facility will optimize telehealth services where possible.
- 3. All consultants will require active screening and testing for infection in accordance with NYSDOH and Federal regulations.
- 4. Upon entering the facility, Consultant may submit proof/results that the required testing was done and is negative for infection.
- 5. Consultant(s) will meet with the Infection Preventionist as needed to ensure Facility Infection policies and procedures are understood and adhered to.
- 6. Consultant will be screened and respond to questionnaire prior to entering facility. If consultant has temperature of 100 or any symptom of infection, they will not be permitted to enter facility.
- 7. A Facility Staff member will accompany/assist Consultant performing tasks (not including psychologist) as needed.
- 8. Consultant(s) can only provide services on negative cohorted units or in designated Medical offices.
- 9. All Facility cleaning and disinfection practices will be conducted in between each resident treatment as per Facility P/P.
- 10. Consultant will submit guidance for cleaning and disinfection procedure for any equipment utilized.
- 11. Consultant must follow strict hand hygiene.
- 12. Consultant will always wear mask upon entering facility and while in the facility.
- 13. Required PPE such as gloves, gown, or eye protection to be used according to Infection Control policy.
- 14. Dental, Ophthalmology and Podiatry may have equipment that warrant specific infection control procedures and need to submit specific procedure for the cleaning and disinfecting of equipment

Personal Protection Equipment - PPE	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

POLICY: It is the policy of Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center to ensure there are adequate numbers and items of PPE during a pandemic. In accordance with NYS Chapter 114 of the Laws of 2020, and based on the HERDS survey data for the period April 13-27, 2020, the facility will have on stock or on contract a 60-day supply of PPE.

PROCEDURE:

- 1) The facility has an adequate supply of PPE, including types that will be kept in stock, The facility has initiated measures for procuring their own PPE supply (e.g., facemasks, N95 respirators, gowns, gloves and eye protection such as face shields or goggles and hand sanitizer.
- 2) The Facility has existing contracts with has existing contracts or relationships with PPE vendors to facilitate the replenishment of stock. (See Emergency Prep Manual Vendor list). The storage location(s) for PPE are located on LL1 and LL2.
- 3) The Facility will use PPE conservation strategies outlined by the CDC plan to address PPE supply shortages.
- 4) The facility will communicate with local and state and federal Emergency Management to procure PPE during a pandemic to ensure adequate supplies as needed. The New York City Office of Emergency Management has developed and implemented an emergency plan for the distribution of specific PPE items through Medline Industries. The facility can order online specific PPE items when there is 1 week or less of an item and all other vendor sources have been exhausted. After approval of the ordered supplies by NYS DOH, Medline will process and deliver the requested supplies to the facility.
- 5) Signs are posted immediately outside of resident rooms and any pandemic designated units indicating appropriate infection control and prevention precautions and required PPE in accordance with NYS and CDC guidance.
- 6) Residents' rooms requiring transmission-based precautions will have isolation carts containing PPEs outside of the residents' rooms for easy accessibility.
- 7) The Purchasing Coordinator in conjunction with Administrator and Infection Preventionist will track PPE usage and ensure adequate PPE is accessible to staff providing care.
- 8) The Assistant Administrator/Purchasing Coordinator/Designees will distribute PPE for each shift ensuring adequate PPE is available and restocked as needed.
- 9) The IP and Purchasing Coordinator, in conjunction with the Administrator and DON, will calculate the burn rate (determines the number/amount of a given supply) of PPEs to ensure adequacy of supplies.

Burn Rate = Quantity used/day

For example, on any given day, there are approximately 200 staff that will need to wear surgical masks. On average, that number of staff will need to each change masks 5-6 times per day. So 6 masks/day x 200 employees = 1200 masks/day. This will be the burn rate – or the number of masks the facility will burn (use) per day.

Recreational Needs During A Pandemic	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

<u>Policy:</u> The facility will promote each residents' highest level of well-being in alignment with State and Federal guidelines restricting group activities during a Pandemic. All measures will be taken to provide individualized activities of choice and to minimize the potential for transmission of the infectious agent.

Procedure:

- 1. The Recreation Director, in conjunction with the resident/resident representative and IDT team, will identify resident specific activities needs/preferences by interviewing residents and reviewing care plans.
- 2. Residents who cannot be interviewed to elicit a coherent response secondary to cognitive impairment will have individual preferences/needs be ascertained through family interview and IDT knowledge of their preferences.
- 3. A unit list will be made identifying each resident's Therapeutic Recreational needs to include:
 - Contact with loved ones via phone, skype, or facetime.
 - Preference for TV shows and/or movies
 - Music Therapy and Preferences
 - Talking Books and Tapes
 - Arts and Crafts along with specific supplies needed
 - Puzzles and games
 - Manipulative objects for engagement
 - One to one visitation
 - Community outreach Phone calls
- 4. Unit staff will be informed of each resident's recreational needs and/or preferences.
- 5. The Recreation staff will ensure that each resident has adequate materials for recreation as per their preference.
- 6. The Recreation Director will provide a calendar and daily timetable for activities to include:
 - Room visits
 - Face Time/Communication with family
 - Set up of talking books and tapes
 - Music Therapy
- 7. The recreational Therapist on each unit will ensure that each resident is participating in recreational preferences and identify and report any problem areas/areas of concern to the IDT.
- 8. Resident Council will be informed of any changes in activities with input as needed.

- 9. If a resident has a specific request, the Activity staff assigned to the unit will notify the Recreation Director and IDT team for follow up.
- 10. The resident's Comprehensive Care Plan will be updated and revised as needed to reflect interventions put in place during a pandemic

Regulated Medical Waste - Biohazard	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

POLICY: It is the policy of Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center to dispose of regulated medical waste in accordance with Chapter 738 of the Public Health law of 1993 and #10 NYCRR 70. Also, in accordance with the above cited laws, it is the policy of the facility to receive and appropriately dispose of "sharps" (only) collected from private, community based residences.

Definition of Regulated Medical Waste

- 1. "Regulated Medical Waste shall mean waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings..."
- 2. There are six (6) sub-categories within the general definition of regulated medical waste. Three (3) of these categories are not applicable to the Nursing Home setting. The three (3) categories that do not apply are as follows:

1. Human Pathological Waste

This waste includes organs, body parts and body fluids. Urine is not considered regulated medical waste, unless it is submitted as a clinical specimen for laboratory testing. However, if a patient is found to have a disease which may be transmitted through urine, then the material containing this fluid, including diapers, must be considered regulated medical waste.

Incontinence Materials (diapers, etc.) are generally not considered regulated medical waste, provided that the patient does not have an infectious disease which can be transmitted by urine. Since feces always contains microorganisms and since these microorganisms, even if potentially pathogenic, cannot be transmitted from trash containers or disposable sites; therefore, fecal contaminated materials, including diapers are not considered to be regulated waste.

2. Human Blood & Body Parts

"This waste shall include discarded human blood, discarded blood components, (9e.g. serum and plasma) containers with free flowing blood or blood components or discarded saturated materials containing free flowing blood or blood components and materials saturated with blood or blood products..."

3. Sharps

This waste includes sharps used in human patient care. Sharps include syringes with attached needles, needles and lancets. Because of the potential to break and give rise to puncture or laceration wounds, glass tubes, flasks, beakers, etc., must also be considered as sharps and be disposed of accordingly.

Procedures for Managing Regulated Medical Waste

- 1. The soiled utility room on each unit shall contain a sealed container with a leak proof and puncture resistant bag. Both the container and the door leading to the soiled utility room shall have affixed to them the "Bio-Hazard" sign.
- 2. Each day the EVS Department will pick up the bags, appropriately tie them and place these bags in approved transporting boxes located in the "Infectious Waste" storage areas. This storage area is duly marked by a "Bio-Hazard" sign. This Infectious Waste storage area is to be locked at <u>all</u> times and only EVS and Administration have keys.

EVS personnel are provided with appropriate protective equipment, including gloves, aprons, etc., when handling regulated waste materials.

- 3. On a weekly basis, all regulated medical waste is picked up at the facility by a licensed Medical Waste Transporter.
- 4. The licensed Medical Waste Transporter (with whom the facility maintains a written contractual agreement for services) prepares a manifest, listing the number of boxes taken. Both the name of the generator (the facility) and the name of the transporter are printed on each box. The manifest also contains name, address, and permit number of the "Disposer."
- 5. Within thirty (30) days of pick-up, the facility receives via U.S. mail a copy of the manifest, signed by the Disposer. These signed manifests are to be kept by the facility for at least six (6) years.

Internal Procedures for Collecting Regulated Medical Waste

- 1. The Director of Nursing/Infection Preventionist/ designee will notify the Director of EVS of the need to isolate a resident.
- 2. Three (3) containers, each with leak proof and puncture resistant bags and Bio-hazard labels will be provided by the EVS Department and Nursing personnel will place these containers in each resident's ante-room. These containers will each be labeled as follows:
 - a. Linen
 - b. Personal Clothing
 - c. Trash

EVS personnel should not enter the isolated room unless supervised by a Registered Nurse and then only with the appropriate protective clothing and equipment.

- 3. Daily, these labeled bags are collected by the EVS Department from the Soiled Utility Room.
- a. The **Linen** bags are stored in the Soiled Laundry Room in a secured area. These bags are picked up daily by the outside laundry company and are washed in the double red bags, which are degradable.
- b. **Personal Clothing Bags** are stored in the Soiled Laundry Room until they are washed in-house, after <u>all</u> other laundry has been washed. Since personal clothing cannot be washed

together, Laundry personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing during the sorting and handling process.

After washing this clothing, the washing machine will be disinfected with appropriate disinfectant or bleach, as per facility protocol.

c. **Trash bags** are placed by EVS personnel in approved transportation boxes in the Infectious Waste storage area and are handled in accordance with the guidelines from the above section "Managing Regulated Waste."

Procedures for Managing Sharps/Disposable Razors Generated In-House

The primary container for discarded sharps shall be rigid, leakproof, puncture-resistant and closable, and may serve as a secondary container for purposes of transport, provided it meets the definition of a secondary container.

- (e)(1) Under no circumstances shall a sharps container be filled beyond the fill line indicated on the container.
- (2) Sharps containers shall be removed from patient care areas to a room or area designated for regulated medical waste storage, whenever the container has reached the fill line indicated on the container. Sharps containers shall be removed from patient care areas within thirty (30) days or upon the generation of odors or other evidence of putrification, whichever occurs first, without regard to fill level.
- (f) Regulated medical waste, with the exception of sharps as provided in subdivision (e) of this section, may be held in patient care areas for a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours and at a clinical laboratory for a period not to exceed seventy-two (72) hours, at which time the waste shall be moved to a storage area.
- (g)(1) Each storage area shall be adequate for the volume of regulated medical waste generated between scheduled waste pick-ups by a transporter, or, for facilities treating the waste on-site, the volume of waste that can be treated on-site within a twenty-four (24) hour period.
- (2) Each storage area shall:
- (i) display prominent signage indicating the space is used to store regulated medical waste;
- (ii) be designed or equipped to prevent unauthorized access;
- (iii) be designed or located to protect waste from the elements, and prevent access by vermin;
- (iv) hold the waste at a temperature that prevents rapid decomposition and resultant odor generation;
- (v) be appropriately ventilated; and
- (vi) be of sufficient size to allow clear separation of regulated medical waste from any other waste, whenever waste other than regulated medical waste is stored in the same area.
- (3) Regulated medical waste shall not be stored for a period exceeding thirty (30) days, except that a site generating under fifty (50) pounds of regulated medical waste per month and not accepting regulated medical waste for treatment from other facilities, may store waste for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days.

- (h) Prior to transport off-site of the generating facility for treatment elsewhere:
- (1) primary containers shall have affixed a label or imprint indicating the name and address of the generating facility; and
- (2) primary containers, except as provided in (c)(2) of this section, shall be placed in a secondary container with an affixed label or imprint, indicating the name and address of the generating facility, and such container marked prominently with signage indicating that the contents are infectious or regulated medical waste; and, if applicable, with an affixed label indicating that the contents contain or are mixed with hazardous waste, and/or toxic drug waste.
 - Sharps containers are located on each nursing unit and each medication cart
 - Sharps containers for disposable razors are also located on each nursing unit and shower area
 - Sealed Sharps containers are collected from all areas by Housekeeping personnel a minimum of monthly and as needed prior to the licensed Transporter pickup. Sealed Sharps containers are placed in approved transportation boxes and are processed in accordance with the guidelines from the above section "Managing Regulated Waste."

Cleaning Up Spills

The following procedure is to be strictly implemented and adhered to in the event of an accidental spill of Regulated Waste as previously defined above.

- 1. Blood Spill Kits are located on each unit and will be utilized to clean up spills of Regulated medical Waste.
- 2. Additional equipment available: Mask, Goggles, Tongs (for picking up sharps), DustPan, Broom, Aprons, Germicidal Solution, and Small Sharps Container.
- 3. EVS/ Nursing Personnel after having used this equipment to clean a spill should place same in a leak-proof bag, appropriately tie the bag and store in the Soiled Utility room for regular Housekeeping pickup.
- 4. The EVS Department is responsible for cleaning up both small and large spills of Regulated Medical Waste. If EVS Personnel have left the building, Nursing Personnel are responsible to clean both small and large spills, under the direction of the RN Supervisor.

Resident Screening During a Pandemic	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

POLICY: In the event of a Pandemic, Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center will implement guidelines to screen Residents and any prospective admission for signs and symptoms associated with the infectious pathogen. Where applicable, the facility will follow guidelines established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and/or the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

PROCEDURE:

In-House Residents

- 1. The facility will develop a screening tool/questionnaire for residents to identify those experiencing symptoms associated with the novel infectious pathogen. The screening tool may include temperature monitoring, symptom check, and other vital signs as stipulated by the NYS DOH/CDC guidelines.
- 2. The screening tool will be done daily or if indicated with any changes in condition.
- 3. The following interventions will be taken for Residents that trigger for signs/symptoms associated with the novel infectious pathogen:
 - RNS assessment
 - PMD notification
 - Transmission Based Precautions as indicated
 - Representative notification
 - Lab testing and diagnostic work up as ordered
 - Vital sign monitoring each shift including pulse oximetry as indicated
- 4. Residents that trigger for signs/symptoms associated with the novel infectious pathogen will be discussed at the Morning QI meeting and placed on the Line List for the novel infectious agent.
- 5. During the recovery phase all residents will have vital signs monitored daily.

Prospective Admissions/Re-admissions

- 1. All new and readmissions will be pre-screened by Admission Office for the presence of the novel infectious pathogen
 - The admission office will ascertain from the sending facility if the resident being admitted or re-admitted has been exposed to a confirmed or suspected of the infectious pathogen
 - The admission office will ascertain the type of transmission-based precautions
 that the resident received during has required airborne precautions while in acute
 care.

- The admission department will ascertain if the resident was tested for the novel infectious pathogen in accordance with NYS DOH /CDC criteria.
- The DNS and Infection Preventionist will be notified and review information prior to admission to determine if the facility can provide the needed care for the resident.
- New /Readmissions will be cohorted based on infectious status and /or placed on quarantined with transmission-based precautions with vital sign monitoring daily and as needed in accordance with CDC and NYSDOH guidance.
- 2. Residents that are newly admitted and readmitted will have vital sings monitored each shift in accordance with the number of days the infectious pathogen can incubate.

Staff Screening Tool	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Approved by:	
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

POLICY: In the event of a Pandemic, Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center will implement guidelines to screen staff for signs and symptoms associated with the infectious pathogen. Where applicable, the facility will follow guidelines established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and/or the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

PROCEDURE:

- 1. The facility will develop a screening tool/questionnaire for employees to identify those who may be at risk for novel infectious pathogen.
- 2. The Receptionist/Security Professional/Triage Clinic Staff will be responsible to ensure that each employee is given a Screening tool when they enter the facility.
- 3. The employee will complete questionnaire/screening questions appropriately.
- 4. If temperature screening is indicated, the employee is responsible to document the temperature reading obtained when thermal screening is done.
- 5. Any employee who has symptoms associated with the infectious pathogen will not be allowed to enter the building beyond the lobby area.
- 6. The Department Head or RN supervisor is to be notified when an employee has symptoms associated with the infectious pathogen.
- 7. Employees who are symptomatic will be sent home or to the nearest emergency department if warranted based on presentation of symptomology.
- 8. The Department Head/RN Supervisor is responsible to notify the Infection Control Nurse who will contact the employee shortly after.
- 9. The Daily Screening Tool will be kept on file in Administration.
- 10. Sick Call logs will be reviewed daily by each Department Head/Designee and the names of employees who triggers for symptoms associated with the infectious pathogen will be communicated to the Infection Preventionist/Designee.
- 11. The Infection Preventionist/Designee will maintain a line list of all staff, regardless of department, who presents with symptoms associated with the infectious pathogen.
- 12. All employees are encouraged to stay home, alert the facility, and contact their primary care physician should they develop symptoms associated with the infectious pathogen.

Subsistence Policy During Pandemic/Emergency	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

<u>POLICY</u>: To ensure adequate supplies and subsistence for all persons in the facility during an emergency event. Provisions include food, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. Facility shall maintain for the duration of an emergency or until all its patients have been evacuated and its operations cease: Contracted service for the supply of medical, pharmacy, food and water for staff and residents. The facility shall provide an emergency power system maintained in accordance with NFPA 110. This system shall provide power to areas that are critical to resident care such as HVAC, refrigeration and life safety items. Each department will its additional policy.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. The central supply of medical provisions such as but are not limited to, dressings, stock medications, and wound care will have par levels to provide for 72 hours of care.
- 2. There shall be an arrangement with the pharmacy for the provision of resident and those staff sheltering in place required medications from a backup source if the provider cannot deliver during the emergency.
- 3. The dietary department shall have in a separate location sufficient supply of emergency food and water for 72 hours and maintain an agreement with suppliers for emergency delivery of potable water. The dietary department shall order additional supplies ahead of any predicted emergency to ensure adequate supplies for any incoming persons who may need shelter in an emergency.
- 4. If there is a chance of flooding to the central supply areas these emergency supplies shall be relocated to the storage rooms available on the nursing units.
- 5. The facility shall maintain an emergency generator connected via an automatic transfer switch to supply pawer to mission critical systems such as heat, fire systems, and lighting. This generator will be tested and inspected in accordance with NFPA 110 and manufacturers recommendation.
- 6. The facility shall have a service contract for the generator which can also supply a backup in the event of generator failure.
- 7. The fuel supply for the generator shall not fall below 72 hours and a contract for fuel delivery shall be in place.
- 8. Maintaining necessary services include the delivery and access to medical gases.
- 9. The facility shall maintain a supply of clean linen and contracted services for the removal and treatment of soiled linens; disposal of bio-hazard materials for different infectious diseases; for safe and appropriate disposal in accordance with nationally accepted industry guidelines.

SAMPLE PUREE ITEMS

QUANTITY	MEASURE OF UNIT	ITEM
3	CASES	PUREE CHICKEN
3	CASES	PUREE BEEF
3	CASES	PUREE VEAL
3	CASES	PUREE LAMB
3	CASES	PUREE GREEN BEANS
3	CASES	PUREE SQUASH
3	CASES	PUREE CARROTS
3	CASES	PUREE PEAS
3	CASES	PUREE BEETS
4	CASES	PUREE FRUITS
2	CASEs	APPLE SAUCE
1	CASE	CREAM OF RICE
1	CASE	MASH POTATO
1	CASE	CREAM OF WHEAT
1	CASE	STERNO CANS
1	CASE	STERNO SHAFING DISH HOLDER
1	CASE	SHAPING PANS
1	CASE	HONEY THICK WATER
1	CASE	HONEY THICK JC. (NOTE TYPE)
1	CASE	NECTAR THICK WATER
1	CASE	NECTAR THICK JC (NOTE TYPE)

SAMPLE THREE DAY EMERGENCY MENU REGULAR CONSISTENCY

BREAKFAST

DAYI	DAY II	DAY III
Orange juice 4 oz.	Apple juice 4 oz.	Cranberry juice 4 oz.
Cold cereal/Rice Krispies 1 box	Cold cereal/Corn Flakes 1 box	Hot or cold cereal 1 box
Milk 8 oz.	Milk 8 oz.	Milk 8 oz.
Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.
Sugar 3 pkgs.	Sugar 3 pkgs.	Sugar 3 pkgs.

LUNCH

Chicken Salad 3 oz.	Tuna fish 3 oz.	Salmon steak 3 oz.
Fruit cocktail 4 oz.	Three bean salad 4 oz.	Chick pea salad 4 oz.
Crackers 3 pkgs.	Crackers 3 pkgs.	Crackers 3 pkgs.
Rice Pudding 4 oz.	Chocolate pudding 4 oz.	Vanilla pudding 4 oz.
Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.
Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.
Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.

DINNER

Peanut butter 3 oz. and jelly 1 pkg.	Chicken salad 3 oz.	Peanut butter 3 oz. and jelly 1 pkg.
Green beans 4 oz.	Bean salad 4 oz.	V-8 juice 4 oz.
Crackers 3 pkgs.	Crackers 3 pkgs.	Crackers 3 pkgs.
Butterscotch pudding 4 oz.	Can fruit (peaches) 4 oz.	Fruit cocktail 4 oz.
Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.
Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.
Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.

SAMPLE THREE DAY EMERGENCY MENU PUREE CONSISTENCY

BREAKFAST

DAYI	DAY II	DAY III
Orange juice 4 oz.	Apple juice 4 oz.	Cranberry juice 4 oz.
Cold cereal/Cream of Wheat 1 pkg.	Cold cereal/Cream of Wheat 1 pkg.	Cold cereal/Cream of Wheat 1 pkg.
Apple Sauce 4 oz.	Puree Fruit 4 oz.	Apple Sauce 4 oz.
Milk 8 oz.	Milk 8 oz.	Milk 8 oz.
Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.
Sugar 3 pkgs.	Sugar 3 pkgs.	Sugar 3 pkgs.

LUNCH

Puree chicken 3 oz.	Puree veal 3 oz.	Puree beef 3 oz.
Puree green beans 4 oz.	Puree carrots 4 oz.	Puree beets 4 oz.
Cream of rice 4 oz.	Cream of rice 4 oz.	Cream of rice 4 oz.
Vanilla pudding 4 oz.	Chocolate pudding 4 oz.	Vanilla pudding 4 oz.
Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.
Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.
Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.

DINNER

Puree beef 3 oz.	Puree lamb 3 oz.	Puree chicken 3 oz.
Puree squash 4 oz.	Puree peas 4 oz.	Puree spinach 4 oz.
Mashed potato 4 oz.	Mashed potato 4 oz.	Mashed potato 4 oz.
Rice pudding 4 oz.	Puree fruit 4 oz./applesauce	Puree fruit 4 oz.
Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.	Sanka/tea 6 oz.
Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.	Sugar 2 pkgs.
Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.	Milk 4 oz.

All puree foods will be heated in sternos to a temperature of 165°F and maintained at 135°F or above.

^{*}Residents requiring thicken liquids will be given the appropriate thicken liquids in place of the noted liquids above.

Infection Prevention and Control Policy and	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Procedure	
Effective: 9/15/2020	Revised:

POLICY:

The Infection Preventionist (IP) will conduct ongoing surveillance for Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) and other epidemiologically significant infections that have substantial impact on potential resident outcome and that may require transmission-based precautions and other preventive interventions.

INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

- 1. The purpose of the surveillance of infections is to identify both individual cases and trends of epidemiologically significant organisms and HAIs, to guide appropriate interventions, and to prevent further infections.
- 2. Infections that will be included in routine surveillance include those with:
 - a. Evidence of transmissibility in a healthcare environment;
 - b. Available processes and procedures that prevent or reduce the spread of infection;
 - c. Clinically significant morbidity or mortality associated with infections (e.g. PNA, UTIs, *C. difficile*);
 - d. Pathogens associated with serious outbreaks (e.g. acute viral hepatitis, norovirus, influenza, COVID-19, other novel pandemic infections).
- 3. Nursing staff will monitor residents for signs and symptoms that may suggest infection (e.g. fever, chills and sweats, change in cough or new cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, nasal congestion, burning or pain with urination, redness/soreness/swelling in any area, vomiting, diarrhea, new onset of pain) and will document and report suspected infections to the RN Supervisor and/or Medical Doctor as soon as possible.
- 4. If a communicable disease outbreak is suspected, this information will be communicated to the RN Supervisor and/or IP as soon as possible.
 - a. Staff at all levels and in all departments will be provided with education if an outbreak or novel pandemic infection is suspected. Education will include, but not be limited to risk factors, signs/symptoms and preventive measures associated with infection.
- 5. When infection or colonization with epidemiologically important organisms is suspected, cultures may be sent, if appropriate, to a contracted laboratory for identification or confirmation. Cultures will be further screened for sensitivity to antimicrobial medications to help determine treatment measures
- 6. The Unit nurse will notify the Primary Care Physician (PCP) and the IP of suspected infections. Same will be discussed with interdisciplinary team (IDT).
 - a. A determination will be made whether transmission-based precautions are necessary
 - b. Treatment of plan will be determined by the medical doctor and the IDT.
 - c. Report infection, if necessary via the HCS NORA reporting and/or NHSN.

- If transmission-based precautions or other preventive measures are implemented to slow or stop
 the spread of infection, the IP will collect data to help determine the effectiveness of such
 measures.
- 8. When transmission of HAIs continues despite documented efforts to implement infection control and preventive measures, the appropriate State agency and/or specialist in infection control and epidemiology will be consulted for further instructions.
- 9. When deemed necessary, the DON/Designee will establish Quality Assurance Performance Improvement (QAPI) projects and Performance Improvement Personnel (PIP) teams will be designated to identify root cause(s) and develop action plans. PIPs will report findings/results to the Quality Assurance (QA) Committee.

Gathering Surveillance Data

- 1. The IP or RN designee is responsible for gathering and interpreting surveillance data.
- 2. The surveillance should include a review of any or all of the following information to help identify possible indicators of infections:
 - a. Laboratory records;
 - b. Skin care sheets;
 - c. Infection control rounds or interviews;
 - d. Verbal reports from staff;
 - e. Infection documentation records;
 - f. Temperature logs;
 - g. Pharmacy records;
 - h. Antibiotic review; and
 - i. Transfer log/summaries.
- 3. If laboratory reports are used to identify relevant information, the following findings merit further evaluation:
 - a. Positive blood cultures:
 - b. Positive wound cultures that do not just represent surface colonization;
 - c. Positive urine cultures (bacteriuria) with corresponding signs and symptoms that suggest infection;
 - d. Other positive cultures (e.g. stool, sputum); and
 - e. All cultures positive for Group A Streptococcus.
- 4. Prioritize reports as follows:
 - a. Signs/symptoms associated with novel pandemic infections
 - b. Multi-drug resistant reports:
 - i. All multidrug-resistant reports require immediate attention
 - ii. Ensure appropriate precautions, if needed, are in place
 - iii. If this is a new or unexpected report, notify the DNS and medical director.
 - c. Blood cultures
 - d. Positive wound cultures if there are corresponding signs and symptoms that indicate infection
 - e. Positive sputum cultures
 - f. Bacteriuria with corresponding signs and symptoms of UTI;
 - g. Other positive cultures

Data Collection and Recording

- 1. For residents with infections that meet the criteria for definition of infection surveillance, collect the following data as appropriate:
 - a. Identifying information (e.g. resident's name, unit, room #, attending physician);
 - b. Diagnoses;
 - c. Date of onset of infection (may list onset of symptoms, if known, or date of positive diagnostic test);
 - d. Infection site (be as specific as possible, e.g. PNA, right upper lobe)
 - e. Pathogen(s)
 - f. Invasive procedures or risk factors (e.g. surgery, indwelling tubes, Foley, fractured hip, malnutrition, altered mental status, etc);
 - g. Pertinent remarks (e.g. temperatures, WBC, etc). Also, record if the resident is admitted to the hospital or expires.
 - h. Treatment measures and precautions (interventions and steps taken that may reduce risk).
- 2. Using the current suggested criteria for HAIs, determine if the resident has a HAI.
- 3. DAILY: record signs and symptoms of infection on infection tracking form.
- 4. MONTHLY: collect information from individual resident infection reports and create line listing of infections by resident for the entire month.
- 5. MONTHLY: summarize monthly data
- 6. QUARTERLY: Compare incidence of current infections to previous data to identify trends and patterns. Use an average infection rate over a previous time period (e.g. over the past 12 months) as a baseline. Compare subsequent rates to the average rate to identify possible increases in infection rates.

Calculating Infection Rates:

- 1. Calculate the month's total resident days.
 - a. Total resident days = daily census of each day in the designated time period added together.
- 2. To determine the incidence of infection per 1000 resident days, divide the # of new HAIs for the month by the total resident days for the month X 1000.

Interpreting Surveillance Data

- 1. Analyze the data to identify trends
 - a. Compare the rates to previous months in the current year and to the same month in previous years to identify seasonal trends.
- 2. Surveillance data will be provided to the Infection Control Committee and Quality Assurance Performance Improvement Committee regularly.

References:

Infection Control Policy and Procedure Manual. July 2016.

Patterson Bursdall, D. & Schweon, S.J. (2019). Surveillance, Epidemiology and Reporting. Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (2nd Ed.)

Delivery Systems for Vendors in Pandemic	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

<u>POLICY</u>: In the event of a pandemic Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center will adjust procedures to managing critical outsourced supplier services and deliveries.

The facility will ensure that critical services continue. If an in-person meeting or onsite service is critical (e.g., a vendor needs to come onsite to fix a piece of equipment or provide a service that can be done only in person), then a vendor may come only with prior approval of manager/point of contact.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. All deliveries shall check in at front desk and wait with vehicle for (facility) staff. The deliveries will be dropped at the loading dock/delivery entrance.
- 2. Department staff shall sign for and transfer materials to proper storage room.
- 3. We are screening all patients and staff at all our facilities. All vendors must be actively screened and tested in accordance with NYS and federal guidelines. Any vendor feeling sick must stay home.
- 4. All suppliers/contracted staff will be provided a face/procedure mask and any additional PPE required in accordance with CDC and NYS guidance.

Visitation During A Pandemic	Subject: Pandemic Plan
Approved by:	
Effective: 9/15/20	Revised:

POLICY:

Visitation for residents, families and resident representatives will be limited or restricted based on guidelines established by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and/or the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). Hillside Manor Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center will make every effort to ensure safety and adherence to infection prevention and control strategies in order to minimize any potential spread of infection.

PURPOSE:

To prevent exposure to and spread of illness among residents.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. The facility Administration may consider temporarily modifying visiting hours or procedures to facilitate monitoring in a situation of community transmission of a pandemic-level infectious pathogen.
- 2. If applicable, based on guidance from the CDC and NYSDOH, the facility will implement limited or restricted visitation guidelines.
- 3. The facility will notify residents, families and representatives of any changes or restrictions to visitation and the reason for the limitation/restriction via the facility's website, automated messaging system, postal mail, e-mail, and telephone call.
- 4. Allowances will be made for short visitation under extenuating circumstances (e.g. end of life situations, compassionate care).
 - a. Visitor(s) must follow all established protocols for visitation to include transmission-based precautions, active screening and use of PPE as indicated.
- 5. Signage addressing visitation restrictions will be posted at all public entrances to the facility and on the facility's website.