

**Screening Protocol for COVID-19 in Ambulatory Areas
Patients who are suspected to have COVID-19**

1. Point of Service Representative: IDENTIFY

Symptoms of COVID-19 include:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath/difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea, vomiting, or abdominal pain
- Diarrhea

See “Testing Guidance” for further guidance

- **Provide the patient and accompanying family members with a standard facemask**, instruct them to cover their nose and mouth, and ask them to remain at the desk.
- **Notify appropriate clinical staff** that there is a patient with COVID-19 compatible illness requiring expedited rooming

PPE requirements

Patient/Family:

Standard facemasks

(If patient cannot be masked, cover head and face with a light blanket)

2. Clinical Staff Rooming Patient: ISOLATE

- **Clear an exam room** for expedited rooming as available
- **Put on a standard facemask** and escort the patient to the designated room. *Anyone accompanying the patient to the clinic should also be placed in the exam room, and should NOT be allowed to wait in the waiting room*
- **Close the exam room door**
- **Post “Do Not Enter” sign on door**
- **Alert the physician or APP** of patient with COVID-19 compatible illness

PPE requirements

Escort: Standard facemask and eye protection

3. Clinical Staff: PROTECT YOURSELF

If patient DOES require high-risk aerosol generating procedures (AGPs)

High-risk AGPs: *open airway deep or tracheal suctioning (below vocal cords), manual ventilation before intubation, tracheal intubation or extubation, mechanical ventilation (ED/Inpatient unit), LMA, non-invasive ventilation (BiPAP, CPAP, HFNC), tracheostomy placement/patient with tracheostomy, CPR, bronchoscopy, sputum induction/cough assist, nebulizer therapy, Cool Mist*

AVOID SUCH PROCEDURES IF POSSIBLE

PPE requirements:

- **N95 mask or PAPR**
- Eye protection
- Gown
- Gloves

If patient DOES NOT require high-risk aerosol generating procedures (AGPs)

AGPs that are not high-risk: *NP/OP collection, MDIs, insertion of NG/OG/ND/NJ tube, closed or nasal/oropharyngeal suctioning, nitrous oxide administration, non-rebreather mask, barium/contrast enema*

PPE requirements:

- **Standard facemask**
- Eye protection

IF CONTACT WITH BODY FLUIDS ANTICIPATED OR DURING ANY AEROSOL GENERATING PROCEDURE, **ADD:**

- Gown
- Gloves
- *see Appendix A

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4. Testing: NEED FOR COVID-19 TESTING

- Testing is **recommended** for a child with a COVID-19 compatible illness who:
 - presents to urgent care or other ambulatory settings OR
 - is at home and has an essential (i.e., cannot be safely deferred) procedure or other medical encounter planned within the next two weeks
- Testing is **required** for all patients, regardless of symptoms, if:
 - they require an inpatient admission
 - they have an upcoming surgical procedure/high-risk aerosol generating procedure, ~72 hours prior to their procedure
- For the most updated processes on how to order COVID-19 testing for symptomatic children and children requiring pre-procedure testing, as well as testing locations and hours: https://luriechildrens-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/personal/wlau_luriechildrens_org/_layouts/15/guestaccess.aspx?e=w0g92s&share=EclLa8RKl5oIAq_dSxMwk4nQB10MCISG02Qj8ZBQifRpEgA

5. Specimen Collection: PROTECT YOURSELF

Only 1 swab specimen needs to be collected for both of the following tests:

- 1) COVID-19: Order *COVID-19 (SARS-COV-2)PCR, SPECIAL ID*
 - Insert swab deeply into **nostril parallel to palate**, allow swab to absorb secretions, and gently rub and roll the swab. Both nasopharyngeal areas can be swabbed, but, is not necessary if swab is saturated with patient secretions after swabbing one nasopharyngeal side.
 - Video of NP swab technique: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mzs9c37N9RY>
- 2) RVP: RVP testing should be performed at the discretion of the physician
 - Tightly seal viral transport media, double bag specimen with requisition in outer bag. Coordinate sending of specimen to the laboratory. If at the main hospital, the specimen can be sent to the laboratory via the pneumatic tube system
 - Instruct family to wear standard facemask during patient specimen collection

PPE Requirements

Perform in private room with door closed

Patient/Family: Standard facemask

HCWs entering room: Standard facemask*, gown, gloves, eye protection

*N95/PAPR if anticipating high-risk aerosol generating procedures

6. Clinic staff: Room Turnover for Suspected/Confirmed COVID-19 Patient

After the patient has left the room:

- **Room is available for immediate cleaning UNLESS** high-risk aerosol generating procedure occurred.
 - If so, wait minimum time to 2 hours for clean if possible and **DO NOT** room another patient in the exam room prior to this time frame
- Use appropriate hospital-approved disinfectants (see Appendix B) to clean all high touch items and surfaces
 - Door handles
 - Computer keyboards
 - Exam table
 - Chairs
 - Countertops
 - Any equipment used in the exam and evaluation of the patient

PPE Requirements

If entering an exam room in which a high-risk aerosol generating procedure occurred prior to 2 hours:

- N95
- Gown
- Gloves
- Eye protection

If entering the exam room after the 2 hours or no high-risk aerosol generating procedure occurred:

- Gown
 - Gloves
- *see Appendix A

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Appendix A: Examples of PPE available to healthcare workers

Standard facemask



N95



PAPR



Gown



Gloves



Eye Protection



Appendix B: Examples of disinfectants approved for use against COVID-19

PDI



Bleach



Oxivir



While these are common disinfectants we currently use, you may see disinfection wipes from other vendors. Staff should pay very close attention to the label instructions for use and the wet (or contact) time to ensure proper disinfection of surfaces and equipment is achieved. Remember, the wet time is the amount of time a surface must be kept WET to achieve proper disinfection.

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Order of Putting On PPE:

1. Hand hygiene
2. Gown
3. Mask
4. Eye Protection
5. Gloves

Order of Taking Off PPE:

1. Gloves
2. Hand hygiene
3. Eye Protection
4. Gown
5. Mask
6. Hand hygiene