

Training Bulletin

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Issue Number 120 – Version 1.4
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Emergency Health Regulatory and Accountability Branch
Ministry of Health

To all users of this publication:

The information contained in this training bulletin has been carefully compiled and is believed to be accurate at date of publication.

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Document Control

Version Number	Date of Issue	Brief Description of Change
1.0	January 31, 2020	First version
1.1	February 11, 2020	Updated COVID-19 Screening Tool
1.2	February 20, 2020	Minor update to “On-Scene Screening by Paramedics”
1.3	February 28, 2020	Update to “On-Scene Screening by Paramedics” and removal of “COVID-19 Screening Tool”
1.4	March 27, 2020	Update to the “Routine Practices and Additional Precautions” for paramedics to reflect the “COVID-19 Directive #4 for Ambulance Services and Paramedics under the <i>Ambulance Act</i> ”

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Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Introduction

This training bulletin is designed to provide background information on the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) and a reminder regarding current infection control guidelines outlined in version 2.2 of the [Patient Care and Transportation Standards](#) (PCTS). The training bulletin also provides links to additional resources and information to ensure paramedics and Paramedic Services have access to the most up-to-date information regarding COVID-19.

The Emergency Health Regulatory and Accountability Branch (EHRAB) is continuing to work with Health System Emergency Management Branch of the Ministry of Health (MOH), Public Health Ontario, Paramedic Services and the Ontario Base Hospital Group Medical Advisory Committee to monitor the evolving situation and provide additional guidance to paramedics if necessary.

Additional information for paramedics and Paramedic Services can be found in the “Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Guidance for Paramedic Services” that will be made available on the [Ministry of Health – Health Care Professionals website](#).

Up-to-date information and resources for the public related to the COVID-19 can be found on the [Ministry of Health website](#).

Definitions

Case definitions for COVID-19 patients are adapted from the Public Health Agency of Canada’s National Case Definition and are subject to change. Up-to-date case definitions can be found on the [Ministry of Health – Health Care Professionals website](#).

Dispatch Screening Tool

On January 25, 2020 active screening for possible COVID-19 infections began at all provincial Central Ambulance Communication Centres / Ambulance Communication Services. The screening tool is intended to assist Ambulance Communications Officers (ACOs) with the initial assessment and management of all patients.

Screening questions are asked by the ACO when receiving all requests for service and where Febrile Respiratory Enteric Illness (FREI) is present or if the individual self-identifies the risk of infection prior to the Pre-Arrival Information (PAI) being provided to the caller. There is an exception for persons who are in cardiac arrest or

choking, though additional screening attempts will take place after PAI has concluded.

The questions are designed to identify patients who might be infected with COVID-19 based on medical symptoms. The symptoms identified through these questions are then provided to the paramedics at the time of dispatching.

In all cases where the person has screened positive, the ACO shall notify the paramedic crew.

Paramedic Considerations

On-Scene Screening by Paramedics

In addition to the active screening done by the ACO, paramedics should screen all patients using the “COVID-19 Screening Tool” published by the EHRAB. The screening tool is based on the latest COVID-19 case definitions, and can be found on the [EHS – Paramedic Practice Documents webpage](#).

On-scene screening should be conducted by one paramedic, immediately upon arrival and prior to a second paramedic entering the scene.

The paramedic screening the patient shall remain at a minimum distance of two (2) metres before each interaction with a patient and/or the patient’s environment to evaluate the likelihood of exposure to an infectious agent/infected source and to choose the appropriate safe work practices.

If the patient screens positive using the “COVID-19 Screening Tool”, paramedics should notify the ACO and attempt to notify the receiving facility prior to arrival so that precautions can be taken for the arrival of the patient.

The results of the COVID-19 Screening Tool shall be documented using Ambulance Call Report (ACR) codes:

- Miscellaneous Procedures - “407.02 - COVID-19 Screening POSITIVE”
- Miscellaneous Procedures - “407.03 - COVID-19 Screening NEGATIVE”

Infection Prevention and Control

The MOH is continuing to update guidance specific to COVID-19 for Health Care Providers (HCP) as necessary. The most current “Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Guidance for Paramedic Services” can be found on the [Ministry of Health – Health Care Professionals website](#).

Routine Practices and Additional Precautions

Appropriate and consistent use of best practice precautions for the prevention of transmission of acute respiratory infection not only reduces the incidence of cross infection of patients, especially the most vulnerable, but also the incidences of infection transmission to co-workers, family members and the public.

The MOH recommends HCPs at risk of exposure to a confirmed or probable case and/or the patient's environment use routine practices and additional precautions (Contact, Droplet, and the precautions for Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (AGMP)¹ outlined below) for protection against transmission of COVID-19.

For more information on Routine Practices and Additional Precautions, paramedics should refer to the Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee's (PIDAC) [PIDAC Routine Practices and Additional Precautions In All Health Care Settings](#) and [Annex B: Prevention of Transmission of Acute Respiratory Infection in all Health Care Settings](#).

The following is a brief summary of routine practices and additional precautions, including contact, droplet, and additional precaution consistent with Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health (CMOH) Directive #4 for Ambulance Services and Paramedics under the *Ambulance Act* issued March 24, 2020.

Hand Hygiene

Hand hygiene is the most important measure in preventing the spread of infection. The use of an alcohol-based hand rub containing 70-90% alcohol (isopropanol or ethanol) is the most effective method of hand hygiene as it kills organisms in seconds when applied correctly. Washing hands with soap and water is an effective method to remove microorganisms. Soap suspends easily removable organisms from the skin and allows them to be rinsed off.

Alcohol-based hand rubs are the preferred method for cleaning hands, with the exception of when hands are visibly soiled. When hands are visibly soiled, either wash hands with soap and water OR remove the soil with a moistened towel/towelette followed by alcohol-based hand rub. Hands must be rubbed until completely dry. It is

¹ As adapted from the Routine Practices and Additional Precautions in Ontario In All Health Care Settings, 3rd edition, Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee (PIDAC)

important not to touch one's face and mucous membranes (including eyes) with the hands until appropriate hand hygiene has been completed.

Hand hygiene shall be performed:

- before donning personal protective equipment;
- before contact with the patient or their environment;
- after direct patient contact;
- before performing invasive procedures;
- after contact with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, items known or considered likely to be contaminated with secretions;
- immediately after removing gloves and personal protective equipment;
- before contact with the paramedic's face;
- before cleaning/decontamination of equipment and vehicles/aircraft; and
- after cleaning/decontamination of equipment and vehicles/aircraft.

In addition to the points above, it is considered best practice to perform hand hygiene:

- any time hands are visibly soiled;
- before entering the emergency department;
- before leaving the emergency department;
- before and after handling food;
- before and after smoking;
- after using the bathroom, or other personal body functions (e.g. sneezing, coughing);
- at the end of a shift; and
- whenever there is doubt about the necessity to do so.

As a reminder, always follow Routine Practices which includes frequent hand hygiene. This information is included in the Public Health Ontario "[Best Practices for Hand Hygiene in All Health Care Settings, 4th edition](#)".

Gloves

Gloves are to be used as an additional measure, not as a substitute for proper hand hygiene. Medical grade, non-latex, non-sterile gloves shall be worn when anticipating contact with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, mucous membranes or non-intact skin. In addition:

- gloves must cover the sleeve cuffs when a gown is worn;
- gloves should be changed between patient care activities and procedures with the same patient after contact with materials that may contain high concentrations of microorganisms such as after open suctioning of an endotracheal tube;
- Do not wash or re-use gloves;

- The same pair of gloves must not be used for the care of more than one client/patient/resident;
- gloves should not be worn in the cab of an ambulance to prevent contamination of surfaces and equipment; and
- hand hygiene must be performed immediately after removing gloves, before touching one's nose, mouth or eyes, or touching another person.

Gowns/Coveralls

Long-sleeved gowns or coveralls are to be worn to protect uncovered skin and to prevent soiling of clothes during procedures and patient care activities that may generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions or excretions, which include cough producing and aerosol-generating procedures. Gowns should be securely tied at the neck and waist and discarded in an appropriate waste receptacle as soon as the interaction is complete.

Surgical and Particulate Respirator Masks

To minimize transmission of infectious respiratory diseases transmitted by large droplets, surgical masks, protective eyewear or face shields shall be worn to protect the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth when within two (2) metres of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. N95 fluid-resistant respirators must only be used when AGMPs are planned or anticipated to be performed on patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. These precautions with respect to COVID-19 are based on the most current understanding of the epidemiology of the virus, and the spectrum of illness that it causes, and have been made in close consultation with Public Health Ontario. Surgical masks and N95 fluid-resistant respirators should be:

- donned and doffed according to the manufacturer's instructions;
- removed carefully, down and away from one's face, using the straps so as not to self-contaminate;
- changed between each patient, and if crushed, wet or contaminated by patient or paramedic's secretions; and
- seal checked (if applicable) on each use (when a fit-tested particulate respirator is used).

Perform hand hygiene after removal of the mask or respirator.

Protective Eyewear

Protective eyewear shall be worn to prevent the exposure of the conjunctiva of the eyes from respiratory droplets that might contain infectious microorganisms. Paramedics should consider the following points with respect to eye protection:

- Prescription eye glasses do not provide adequate protection against splashes and sprays.

- Paramedics must wear appropriate protective eyewear specifically designed to be worn over prescription eye glasses.
- Choose eye protection that does not impair vision and thereby interfere with patient care.
- To prevent self-contamination, paramedics must not touch their eyes or face during care of a patient with a respiratory infection.
- Protective eyewear must be removed carefully to prevent self-contamination.
- Following the removal of eye protection, perform hand hygiene.

Masking of Patients with Symptoms of Respiratory Infection

As an added precaution, patients presenting with symptoms of an undiagnosed respiratory infection should be fitted with a surgical mask, if tolerated, to contain respiratory secretions.

Oxygen Administration for Patients with Symptoms of Respiratory Infection

The patient will wear:

- a surgical mask, if tolerated, with a nasal cannula if low concentration oxygen is required; and
- low flow/high concentration oxygen mask outfitted with a hydrophobic submicron filter if high concentration oxygen is required.

Decontamination of Equipment and Vehicles/Aircraft

Following every transport of a confirmed or probable case and/or the patient's environment, paramedics must decontaminate the vehicle/aircraft, stretcher and any re-usable patient care equipment utilized during the call using a hospital-grade disinfectant in accordance with local Paramedic Service policies.

Conclusion

This training bulletin provides a summary of available information regarding the current status of the COVID-19 and links to resources to ensure paramedics and Paramedic Services have access to the most up-to-date information. As this situation continues to evolve, this training bulletin may be updated with additional clinical and infection prevention and control considerations.

Paramedics are encouraged to further review information regarding the COVID-19 found on the [Ministry of Health – Health Care Professionals website](#), and where appropriate, discuss considerations, including personal infection prevention and control (e.g., handwashing, proper cough and sneeze etiquette) with patients.

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