COVID-19 (Novel Coronavirus)

Get the latest information on Arizona's response.

COVID Preparedness Updates
Dr. McAteer and Dr. Burrage

Medical Staff Meeting
March 12, 2020
Outline

• What is Coronavirus?
• Clinical Presentation and Risk Factors
• Current COVID Numbers
• TCRHCC Preparedness
• Triage Plan & Clinic Flow
• Testing Protocols
• Self Isolation Recommendations
• Community Updates
What is Coronavirus?

- 4 coronaviruses cause mild upper respiratory tract illness
  - “Common Cold” (HKU1, NL63, 229E, OC43)
  - Can be tested on Respiratory Viral Panel (eg. Biofire) – Kayenta, FMC, not TCRHCC

- 2 coronaviruses have caused severe lower respiratory tract illness
  - SARS-CoV (2003, Asia)
  - MERS-CoV (2012, Saudi Arabia)

- Coronavirus disease 2019 identified in 12/2019 in Wuhan, China
  - SARS-CoV-2 (AKA COVID 19)
  - Originated in Bats
  - Newly infecting humans
Timeline

• December 2019: First case identified in Wuhan, China
• January 7, 2020: CDC COVID Incident Management System
• January 21, 2020: CDC activated Emergency Operations Center
• January 31, 2020: US declares Public Health Emergency
• March 11, 2020: WHO announces pandemic
Clinical Presentation

- **Symptoms:** Most commonly fever (>101.5) and dry cough
  - Based on 1000 admitted patients from study in China
    - 88% Fever
    - 68% Cough
    - 38% Fatigue
    - ~10-50% Myalgia, fatigue, SOB
    - <5% nasal congestion, diarrhea
- CXR and CT with ground glass opacities
- Lymphopenia
- Based on data from China, severe disease in ~16% of patients
Risk Factors for Severe Disease

1. Older people
2. Individuals with underlying illnesses
   - Diabetes
   - Heart disease
   - Lung disease (asthma, COPD)
   - Immunosuppression
   - Liver, Kidney, Neurologic disease
   - Pregnancy
Children

• Latest evidence from China outbreak
• Children do get disease but MILD
  • No deaths in < 10 yo
  • 1 death in 11-19 yo but unknown cause
  • Very few hospitalizations – unclear if there are other cofactors
• No vertical transmission from mom to baby
• CHILDREN MAY BE VECTORS FOR SPREAD

• NEED MORE DATA
Outbreak numbers as of 3/11/20

*Please check the CDC Website for updated numbers—it is changing everyday.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World-wide</th>
<th>Arizona:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;124,000+ confirmed cases</td>
<td>9 confirmed + community spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,591 deaths</td>
<td>84 tested at state lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Navajo Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,136 confirmed cases</td>
<td>19 PUIs (Persons under investigation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 deaths (mainly Seattle nursing home)</td>
<td>No presumptive or confirmed cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal: Slow spread of COVID-19
TCRHCC COVID Preparedness

- Incident Command Structure
  - Table top exercises
- Epidemic response team
- Infection control team
- Involvement in CDC, NN, AZ and Coconino calls and webinars
Triage Plan

- Call Center
- All Registration/PAS staff
- Prompt rooming
- See at risk patients in Same Day, IM, FM, Pediatrics, ED Annex

1. Do you have a fever or cough?
2. Have you traveled to the Phoenix Area in the last 2 weeks? Have you traveled to Washington state, California, New York, Oregon or Massachusetts in the last 2 weeks?
3. Have you traveled outside of the United States in the last 2 weeks?
4. Have you had close contact with a person who has been diagnosed with the 2019 Novel Coronavirus or someone who is being tested for this infection?
## Testing Protocols

- AZ DOH criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Features</th>
<th>Plus</th>
<th>Epidemiologic Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fever (^1) OR signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) <strong>NOT</strong> requiring hospitalization</td>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Any person, including healthcare workers(^2), who has had close contact(^3) with a laboratory-confirmed(^4) COVID-19 patient within 14 days of symptom onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever (^1) OR signs/symptoms of a lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) <strong>NOT</strong> requiring hospitalization in a person with a high-risk occupation(^1) OR who lives in a congregate setting(^1)</td>
<td>AND</td>
<td>A history of travel from affected geographic areas(^5) within 14 days of symptom onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever (^1) <strong>AND</strong> signs/symptoms of a lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) <strong>requiring hospitalization</strong></td>
<td>AND</td>
<td>A history of travel from affected geographic areas(^5) within 14 days of symptom onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever (^1) <strong>AND</strong> severe acute lower respiratory illness (e.g., pneumonia, ARDS) <strong>requiring hospitalization</strong>, radiographic confirmation of bilateral pulmonary infiltrates, &amp; without alternative explanatory diagnosis (negative influenza testing &amp; respiratory viral panel)(^6,7)</td>
<td>AND</td>
<td>No source of exposure has been identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Self Isolation for possible COVID

- Stay home until 72 hours after fever is gone and symptoms get better
- Do no work or attend school
- Keep mask at use at home (particularly given local crowding)
- Wash hands often with soap and water or hand sanitizer
- Cover your cough
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces
- Do not go to crowded spaces, stores, church, etc.
- Do not travel in plane, bus, train, taxi, etc.
Community Updates

- Stakeholder meetings
- Community meetings
- Radio messages
- Local cancellations (so far)
  - Spring Festival
  - Native Vision Camps
- NM public schools 2 extra week spring break
What can you do?

- Stay educated  [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)
- Stop rumors
- “Social Distancing”
- STAY HOME IF YOU ARE SICK
  - Call your health care provider for advice before you come in
- POLICIES FOR SICK STUDENTS and SICK EMPLOYEES
- WASH YOUR HANDS
- COVER YOUR COUGH
Questions?