

GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH BULLETIN RECOMMENDATIONS COVID19 Bulletin No.05 - February 27/20

STEPS IN INITIAL CARE OF SUSPECTED INFECTION CASES BY CORONAVIRUS - COVID19 (updated February 27th am)

1 IDENTIFY	
CLINICAL FEATURES	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RISK
Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection ARI (high or low) and Fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of travel to countries with viral circulation: China, Iran, South Korea, Japan and Italy, in the 14 days before the onset of symptoms • Close contact in the last 14 days with a probable or confirmed case of SRI* by the new coronavirus • Health worker or other staff working in an environment that treats patients with SRI* with unknown etiology
Unusual or unexpected clinical course, with severe deterioration (SRI*) Mild or moderate presentation (mild or moderate ARI)	
* SRI: severe respiratory infection The case definition criteria may change according to the epidemiological behavior of the event and considerations of each country	

2 INSULATE	
PATIENT: → He and his companion surgical mask → Separate area	HEALTH EQUIPMENT (Direct Attention): → Wear personal protective equipment: High efficiency respirator and anti-fluid gown → Gloves and glasses according to risk of splashing or contact with secretions)

3 CLINICAL EVALUATION	
→ DEFINE SEVERITY	
Unusual or unexpected clinical course, with severe deterioration (ARI) Mild or moderate presentation (ARI mild or Moderate)	

4 MEDICAL REPORT	
» Report the case within the institution (shift manager, public health) according to your country » Comply with regulatory notification processes (according to your country) (Colombia Fichas INS 346 o 348) » Study of people who have been in contact within 2 meters	

5 HOME PATIENT (Mild ARI)	PATIENT HOSPITALIZED (SRI)
→ Surgical mask for the patient and family → Isolation measures at home (14 days from onset of symptoms) → Indications of when to consult (alarm signs: worsening disease, high fever or shortness of breath) → Telephone tracking (14 days)	→ Hospital isolation measures → Personnel attending: personal protection elements and practices → Clinical interventions according to the SRI or pneumonia care protocol and according to severity

High Efficiency Mask: Procedures

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MEDD CASE DEFINITION CRITERIA SUSPECTED OF COVID-19 INFECTION								
Fever and other respiratory symptoms+								
Travel history to China, Iran, South Korea, Japan and Italy in the 14 days before the onset of symptoms								
TABLE: USE OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS WHEN COVID19 INFECTION IS DISKNOWN								
	CHILDREN				ADULTS			
	LEVE OR MODERATE ARI		GRAVE SRI		LEVE OR MODERATE ARI		GRAVE SRI	
# SAMPLES	2 Samples / 1 procedure (if possible)							
SAMPLE TYPE	<i>SAMPLE 1</i>	<i>SAMPLE 2</i>	<i>SAMPLE 1</i>	<i>SAMPLE 2</i>	<i>SAMPLE 1</i>	<i>SAMPLE 2</i>	<i>SAMPLE 1</i>	<i>SAMPLE 2</i>
	nasal aspirate	nasal aspirate	Nasopharyngeal Hisopado	nasal aspirate	Nasopharyngeal Hisopado	Nasopharyngeal Hisopado	Nasopharyngeal Hisopado	nasal aspirate
SUGGESTED TEST	Antigeno respiratory virus panel	2019 rt-PCR molecular detection	FilmArray Respiratory	2019 rt-PCR molecular detection	Influenza A and B antigen	2019 rt-PCR molecular detection	FilmArray Respiratory	2019 rt-PCR molecular detection
SHIPPING TO PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY	NO	YES in case of Negative Viral Panel Transport	NO	YES, Viral Transport	NO	YES in case of negative viral study (Viral Transport)	NO	YES, Viral Transport
WHO TAKES YHE SAMPLE	Respiratory Therapy	Respiratory Therapy	Laboratory / Respiratory Therapy	Respiratory Therapy	Laboratory / Respiratory Therapy	Laboratory	Laboratory / Respiratory Therapy	Respiratory Therapy
REPORT (according to the country)	NA	FICHA INS 346 (Colombia)	NA	FICHA INS 346 (Colombia)	NA	FICHA INS 346 (Colombia)	NA	FICHA INS 346 (Colombia)
<p>The diagnostic test and the origin of the sample also depends on the clinical considerations of each case.</p> <p>* Other: Sputum (induced or Expecterated)- Endotracheal aspirates- Bronchoalveolar washing (BAL or miniBAL).</p> <p>Shots of any sample should be taken using all personal protective elements (glasses, anti-fluid gown, gloves, high efficiency mask)</p>								

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- ✓ Access to the specific test to detect COVID19 is restricted by health authorities. No commercial evidence is available.
- ✓ There is not yet a specific treatment to treat COVID19 infection. Interventions are established for respiratory infections according to their severity.
- ✓ Non-serious patients should be treated out patiently. Isolation in these cases is outside of health institutions.
- ✓ There are also no specific vaccines, however the promotion of regular vaccination is always essential.
- ✓ Hands washing as well as proper use of personal protective elements are the best prevention tool we can use.
- ✓ Before posture and after removal of personal protective elements should be washed hands.
- ✓ Surgical masks are for single use only, should cover mouth and nose and should not be stored in your pocket.
- ✓ All people in the emergency department should wear a surgical mask. Only those who perform procedures (including physical examination) with a likely patient should wear all protective elements (gloves, goggles, and high-efficiency respirator).
- ✓ These measures not only apply to suspected COVID infection, they are necessary in the care of patients with any respiratory infection.