

COVID-19: What facilities need to know to prepare and respond

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Lori received both her bachelor's degree in Environmental Science and master's degree in public health - epidemiology from the University of Arizona. Before joining The Clorox Company, she worked as a communicable disease investigator and epidemiologist at the Pima County Health Department in Tucson, Ariz.

In her current role, Lori is responsible for understanding and communicating the technical attributes and public health benefits of cleaning and disinfecting in areas of need such as healthcare, restaurants, athletic facilities, and schools. Lori is also responsible for identifying new evidenced-based opportunities where Clorox can help improve health outcomes through the use of innovative products, clear and easy to follow processes, and the enabling cleaning competency of staff members who clean.

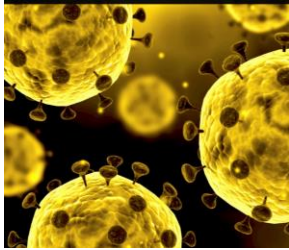
Learning Objectives



- To **understand** the facts about the **new coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2** and the disease it causes, **COVID-19**
- To learn what **facility managers** can do to **prepare, prevent** and **respond** to COVID-19, including effective disinfection best practices and how to determine whether a disinfectant is approved for use
- To be able to **recognize** and communicate on the **unique considerations** for **healthcare facilities**, including **long term care**
- Feel more **informed** to help your customers

This presentation summarizes what is known as of 3.9.2020. Information may change as more is learned about SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19.

What is Coronavirus and SARS-CoV-2?



- **Coronaviruses** (CoV) are a large **family of viruses** that cause respiratory infections ranging from the **common cold** to more severe diseases such as **Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome** (SARS-CoV)
- **Coronaviruses** usually only infect a single species – within animals and/or humans
- Occasionally, viruses can **transmit** from **one species** to **another**
- SARS-CoV-2 is a **new strain of coronavirus** that has not been previously identified in humans
- SARS-CoV-2 causes **coronavirus disease 2019** (COVID-19) and was identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China

Sources: World Health Organization (<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>); CDC (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/2019-ncov-factsheet.pdf>; <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/types.html>)

COVID-19 timeline



Dec 2019

- World Health Organization (WHO) China Country Office was informed of **cases of pneumonia** with unknown cause detected in **Wuhan, China**
- Many of the patients in Wuhan had some **link** to a **large seafood and live animal market**

Jan 2020

- Chinese authorities **identified** a **new type** of **coronavirus** and reported its first death
- **Other countries**, including the United States, reported **confirmed cases of illness** from the novel coronavirus
- WHO declared a **global public health emergency**
- **213** deaths and nearly **9,800** **infected** worldwide

Feb 2020

- **First** coronavirus **death** reported **outside China**
- A **cruise ship** in **Japan** quarantined thousands
- **Countries** including Japan, South Korea and Italy take **drastic measures**
- WHO named the respiratory illness caused by the virus **“COVID-19”**
- International Committee of Taxonomy of Viruses names the virus itself **“SARS-CoV-2”**

Mar 2020

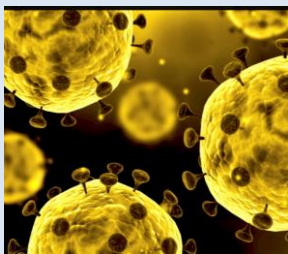
- Outbreak at **LTC facility** in **Washington**
- **Community spread** identified
- 3/11 – **WHO declares a pandemic**
- **U.S.** takes **drastic measures** to contain the COVID-19 outbreak

Sources: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/13/world/coronavirus-timeline.html>; <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/685d0ace521648f8a5beeeee1b9125cd>; <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1101932/coronavirus-covid19-cases-and-deaths-number-us-americans/>

How does COVID-19 compare to other emerging and seasonal respiratory illnesses?



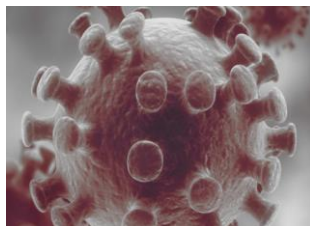
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)



Reported cases: 125K
Deaths: 4,500
(case-fatality rate*: 3.6%)

Worldwide
Dec. 2019 - Mar. 14, 2020
Source: [WHO](#)

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)



Reported cases: 2,519
Deaths: 866
(case-fatality rate: 34.3%)

Worldwide
Apr. 2012 - Jan. 2020
Source: [WHO](#)

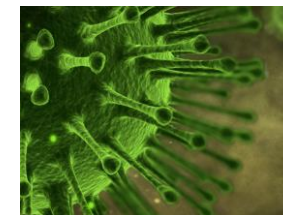
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)



Reported cases: 8,098
Deaths: 774
(case-fatality rate: 9.6%)

Worldwide
Nov. 2002 – Jul. 2003
Source: [WHO](#)

Seasonal Influenza (Flu)



Est. Infected: 34M ~ 49M
Est. Hospitalized: 350K ~ 620K
Est. Deaths: 20K ~ 52K
(case-fatality rate: 0.1%)

United States
Oct. 2019 – Feb. 2020
Source: [CDC](#)

How does SARS-CoV-2 that causes COVID-19 spread and what are the symptoms?



How the virus spreads

Person-to-person (primary)



- Respiratory droplets from an infected person in close proximity (within 6 ft) coughing, landing on your mouth, nose and eyes

Surface-to-person



- Touching a surface contaminated with the virus and then touching your mouth, nose or eyes

Symptoms



- Cough
- Fever
- Shortness of breath

Complications



- Severe respiratory issues
- Pneumonia
- Kidney failure
- Death

There is currently **no vaccine** or a **specific antiviral treatment** for **COVID-19**

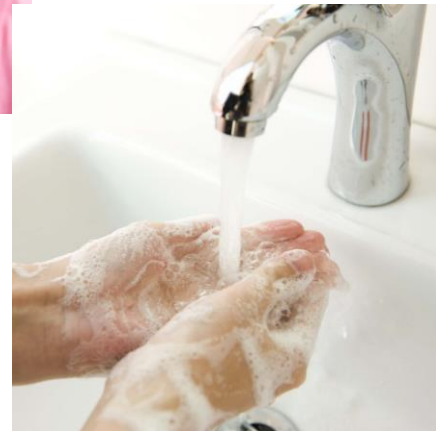


**What steps can
facilities take to
prepare for COVID-19?**

Step 1: Spread the word & encourage good hygiene practices



- **Stay home** when you're sick
- **Cough/Sneeze** into a **tissue** or elbow
- **Don't touch** your eyes, mouth, nose with unwashed hands
- **Wash** your **hands** often with soap and water for at least **20** seconds
- Use **60%** or higher **alcohol based** hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available
- **Disinfect** frequently touched **surfaces**



Put up posters available from the [CDC](https://www.cdc.gov) on good hygiene practices

Step 2: Make essential supplies accessible to building occupants



- Alcohol-based hand sanitizers containing minimum 60% alcohol
- EPA-registered disinfecting wipes approved for use against SARS-CoV-2 that causes COVID-19
- Soap and paper towels
- Tissue
- Wastebaskets and liners
- Disposable facemasks (for people showing symptoms)



How to tell which products are approved for use against SARS-CoV-2



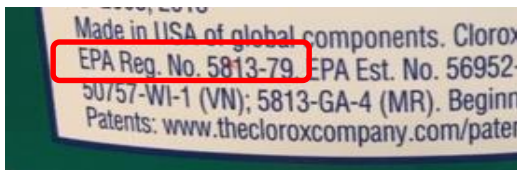
Option 1:

- Check the product manufacturer's website for EPA-registered products approved for use, or contact them directly
- Confirm by reviewing the [EPA website \(list N\)](#) using the EPA registration #

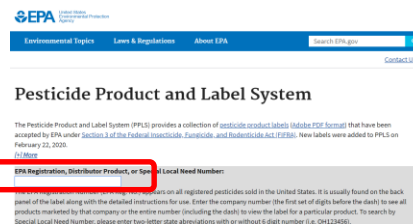
Option 2:

- Check the product's master label on the [EPA's Pesticide and Product Label System Database](#)

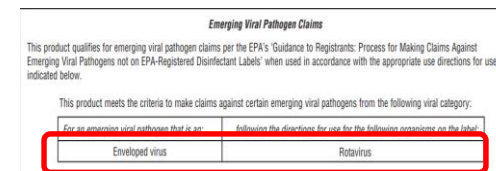
Locate the 6 digit EPA registration #
on packaging



Enter the # into the EPA website
and click "search"



Go to the "Emerging Viral Pathogen Claims"
section and look for the pathogen(s) listed
next to "Enveloped Virus"



Follow the contact time for the pathogen(s) listed

Step 3: Review your cleaning and surface disinfecting protocols and update as needed

- Make sure the protocols include cleaning and disinfecting of **all** frequently touched surfaces with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs)
- Use **disinfectant** that is approved for use against **SARS-CoV-2**
- Make sure your **custodial staff** are properly **trained**
 - What
 - Where
 - When
 - Who
 - With what
- When the **illness levels** start to **rise**, **increase** the **frequency** of frequently touched surface disinfection



Tips on Effective Disinfecting Practices



Disinfect all frequently touched surfaces (hard & soft) **daily**



Disinfect surfaces from **clean areas** to **dirty areas**



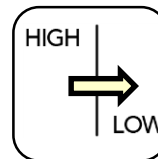
Disinfect last after routine tidying-up e.g. emptying trash, vacuuming, removing visible soil



Remove visible soil **before** applying a disinfectant



Ensure surfaces **remain visibly wet** for the **contact time** specified on the product label



Disinfect surfaces from **high areas** to **low areas**

Additional Considerations

- Consider one-step disinfectant cleaner vs. a disinfectant that always requires a pre-cleaning step
- Store disinfectants out of reach of children

Step 4: Deep clean during facility closure



- Thoroughly clean and disinfect **all touch-points**, not just commonly touched surfaces, during facility closure
- **Follow** effective cleaning & disinfecting **best practices**
- **Document** the steps taken for deep cleaning to **communicate** to **key stakeholders**
- After the **facilities re-open**, **continue** to exercise **good hygiene** and **disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily**



Special Considerations for Long Term Care Facilities



Staff, residents and visitors all play a part to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2!

Staff



Residents



Visitors



- **Staff & visitors must not** be permitted to **enter** the facility if **showing** any respiratory illness **symptoms** or **fever**
- **Residents** with **fever** or **respiratory symptoms** should be **restricted** to their room, and provided with a **facemask**
- **Everyone** should follow **good hand hygiene**, **respiratory hygiene**, and **cough etiquette**

Special Considerations for all Healthcare Personnel (HCP)



Proper precautions including hand hygiene and PPE are paramount for HCPs

- **EVS/Cleaning staff** are HCPs
- **Isolation precaution signs** will identify important information including proper PPEs
- **Training** is needed to properly **put on, put off, and dispose** of PPEs, including N95 respirator or facemask, gown, eye protection and gloves
- Consider **dedicated staff** to care for COVID-19 patients and their rooms to help address **supply shortage**



For most up-to-date infection prevention & control recommendation, visit [CDC's website](https://www.cdc.gov)

Special considerations for cleaning and disinfecting long term care facilities



Review your cleaning and surface disinfecting protocols and update as needed

Disinfect daily all frequently touch surfaces

Location	Commonly Contaminated Surfaces
Entryway & Lobby	Elevator button, hand rails
Dining Room	Door handles, chairs
Nurses' Station	Tables, charts, desk, stapler, phone
Team Room	Door handles, table, chair, light switch
Resident Room	Door handles, dresser, bedside table, call light
Activity Room	Staff refrigerator handle, faucet handle, food tray table, chair, game table
Shower Room	Door handles, faucet handle, hand rails

Develop a cleaning plan with roles & responsibilities

Item	Location	Shared or Personal Use?	When to clean?	Who's responsible for cleaning?	Product
Workstation on Wheels	Mobile	Shared	End of shift	Designated staff	Quat-alcohol wipes
Bedside commode	Resident Room	Personal or shared	After each use	Nurse assistant	Bleach wipes
Blood Glucose Meters	Nursing station	Shared	After each use	Nurse	Bleach or Hydrogen Peroxide wipes
Physical Therapy Equipment	Rehab Gym	Shared	After each resident	Physical Therapy	Quat or Hydrogen Peroxide wipes

Resources available

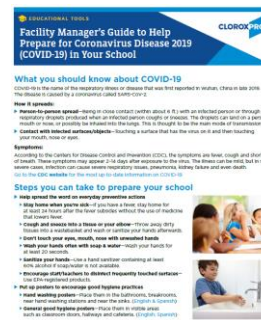


Available on CloroxPro.com

CloroxPro [COVID-19 website](#)



Product Name	SKU	Size	Disinfectant Concentration (ppm)	Application Method
Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Cleaner	44971	5000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	44972	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	44973	500	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	44974	250	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Wipes	5000	5000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5001	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5002	500	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
Clorox Healthcare® Tuffal® Disinfectant Wipes	2476	5000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	2477	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	2478	500	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
Clorox Healthcare® Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner	5003	5000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5004	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5005	500	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
Clorox Healthcare® Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner	5003	5000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5004	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5005	500	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
Disinfectant® Bleach Germicidal Disinfectant Wipes	44971	5000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	44972	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	44973	500	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Disinfectant Wipes	5000	5000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5001	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
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	5001	1000	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)
	5002	500	1000	Wipe/Flush (1 min)



What Health Care Providers Need to Know About 2019-nCoV Now

January 27, 2020 | Dee Key, Sr. Infection Preventionist, Clorox Healthcare

Originally published by [Emerging Infectious Diseases Today](#).

The new decade started off with a mysterious outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan, the capital of Central China's Hubei province. In just the matter of weeks, the respiratory illness evolved into a global health concern, with cases reported on 4 continents—Asia, North America, Australia and Europe—including several cases here in the United States. The virus has been identified as a novel coronavirus.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO) and other global entities are working together to understand and control this novel coronavirus and provide important guidelines for health care professionals. Here's what you should know.

Novel Coronavirus 2019-nCoV

Coronaviruses are a species of enveloped viruses that were first discovered in the 1960s. Coronaviruses are most commonly found in animals, including camels and bats, and rarely spread to humans. However, sometimes viruses jump species from animals to humans, which are known as zoonotic diseases, or infectious diseases that spread from animals to humans. Researchers still don't fully understand why only certain coronaviruses are able to infect

Pathogen Education Sheet

Effective CloroxPro products

Facility Manager's Guide

- [School](#)
- [Workplace](#)
- [Long Term Care Facilities](#)

Blog Posts

- [Health Care Providers](#)
- [Selecting effective disinfectants](#)
- [Prepare to Prevent](#)
- [Community Spread](#)

Available on CDC.gov

- [COVID-19 Communication Tools](#) (posters, videos, fact sheets)
- [Infection prevention in healthcare settings](#)
- [Educational materials on action everyone can take to prevent the spread of illnesses](#)
- [Posters on proper hand washing](#)

Thank you!

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