

APIC-NM 2023 ANDREA DEMETER, M.D.





Nothing to disclose

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Take us on a journey through time for the last 3 years

Offer a tribute of thanks to every one of you

Briefly present COVICON – a clinically informed, data driven temporary project piloted for tiered respiratory protection



#### December 31, 2019 – Wuhan, Hubei province



"A devastating epidemic can start in any country at any time, and kill millions of people, because we are not prepared"

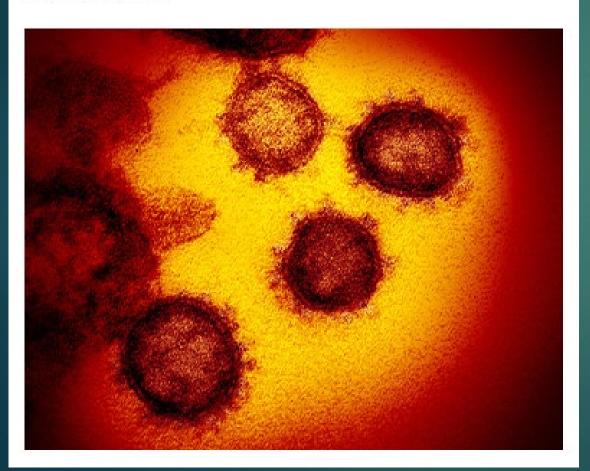
Tedros A. Ghebreyesus, WHO

Long before COVID



#### Jan. 11

China reported its first known death from an illness caused by the coronavirus. The patient was a 61-year-old man in Wuhan.



#### 12 January 2020

China publicly shared the genetic sequence of COVID-19.

#### Jan. 30

WHO declared the outbreak a global public health emergency as more than 9,000 cases were reported worldwide, including in 18 countries beyond China.

Read more



#### Feb. 7

Dr Li Wenliang, a Chinese doctor who issued a warning about the coronavirus outbreak before it was officially recognized, died in Wuhan. Li became a hero in China and his death sparked a wave of public mourning.

Read more





#### March 11

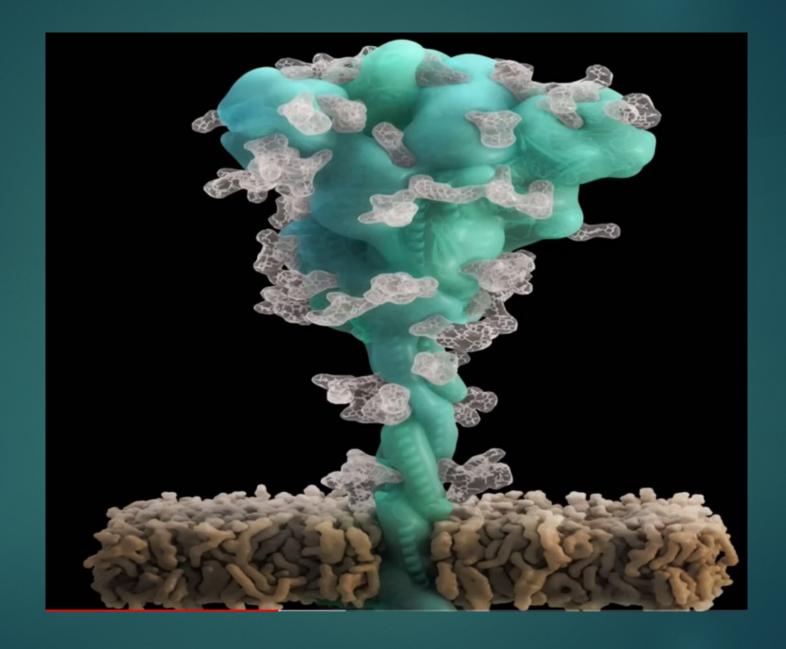
The World Health Organization declared that the coronavirus outbreak "can be characterized as a pandemic," which is defined as worldwide spread of a new disease for which most people do not have immunity.

Read more



"We have therefore made the assessment that #COVID19 can be characterized as a pandemic"-@DrTedros #coronavirus pic.twitter.com/JqdsM2051A

World Health Organization (WHO)(@WHO) March 11, 2020







#### A MYSTERIOUS NEW ILLNESS

Images appear of Wuhan in lockdown, where officials attempt to contain a mysterious virus. Soon after, new cases of and deaths related to (what's later named) COVID-19 surge in Europe.

### THE WORLD SHUTS DOWN

Countries seal borders; sports teams cancel seasons; schools close and employees go home.

People start wearing masks and "social distancing."

## UPTICK IN MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

People struggle as continued unemployment and/or working from home without childcare/school takes its toll. U.S. break records for daily cases/deaths.

## LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL?

2021 begins with a race to vaccinate. Cases and deaths begin to fall. But the variants are still a threat, vaccine rollout is uneven, and we are still wearing masks.

# JAN MAR MAR/APR MAY/JUN JUL— DEC 2021— 2020

# THE VIRUS SPREADS, CASES MULTIPLY

The Grand Princess cruise ship, docked outside of San Fran, has passengers with COVID-19; Bay Area is first in the U.S. to announce shelterin-place orders; hospitals become overwhelmed as cases grow; there is a nationwide shortage of PPE.

#### FLATTENING THE CURVE— FOR A WHILE

After "flattening the curve," cases begin to skyrocket again as states "reopen" in different phases. Researchers continue to race to identify treatments and make vaccines.

#### NEW HOPE, NEW MUTATIONS

The FDA authorizes two vaccines. Major variants begin to circulate, some of which might impact the effectiveness of vaccines.









►Infection preventionists at the elbow with frontline staff



Work never ended



Endless protocols and flowcharts



























#### COVID-19



Your Health

Vaccines

Cases & Data

Specific Settings

**Healthcare Workers** 

**Health Depts** 

Science

More

# ★ Healthcare Workers Testing + Clinical Care + Infection Control -

# Postmortem Guidance

Potential Exposure at Work

Optimizing PPE Supplies +

Managing Operations +

Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic

Updated Sept. 23, 2022

Print

For healthcare personnel, see <u>Isolation and work restriction guidance</u>. For strategies to mitigate healthcare personne staffing shortages, see <u>Contingency and crisis management</u>. For healthcare professionals advising people in non-healthcare settings about isolation for laboratory-confirmed COVID-19, see <u>Ending Isolation and Precautions for People with COVID-19</u>.

**Summary of Recent Changes** 

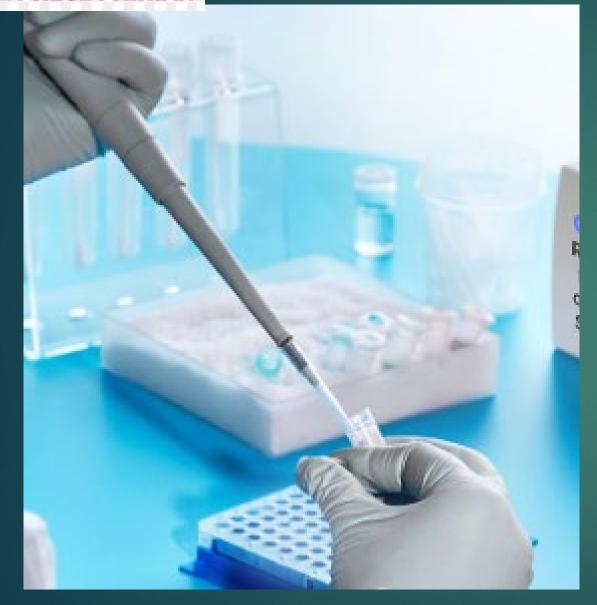


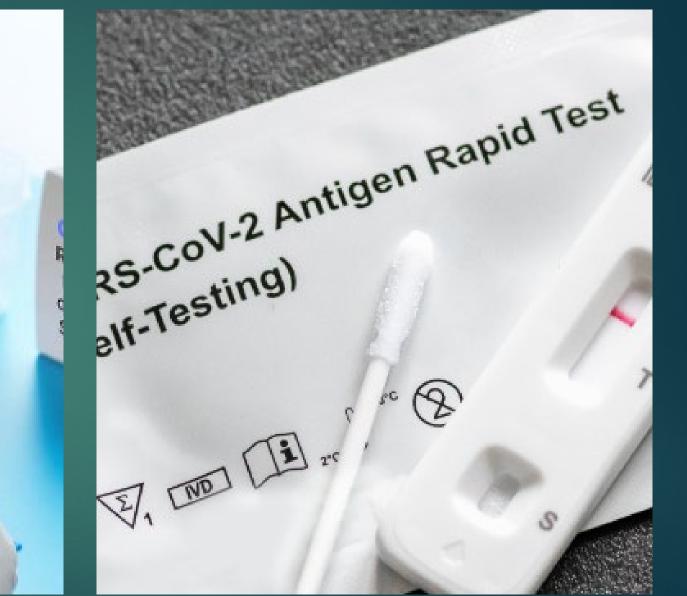
Layered health and safety measures will help us maximize full-time, in-person learn reduce disruptions for students, staff and families. Every layer matters and helps keep students in class. The virus can pass through one or two layers but not all.

That's why every layer matters starting with vaccinations.













# **Community Level Criteria\***

· Upon a detailed analysis of the positivity rates and consultation with experts, we have arrived at the following criteria

Community Level Criteria Based on COVID-19 Hospitalization Rates							
Indicators	COVICON Low	COVICON Medium	COVICON High				
COVID-19 Hospitalization Rates	< 5%	≥5.0 % and < 13.0%	≥13.0				



# Community Levels as of 12/18/2022 Based on The Updated Algo

Community levels as of 12/18/2022

Servicing Hospital(s)	Counties	09/28/2022	10/02/2022	10/09/2022	10/16/2022	10/23/2022	10/30/2022	11/08/2022	14/13/2022	14/20/2022	11/27/2022	52/04/2022	19/11/2022	12/18/2022
Presbyterian, Rust, and Kaseman Hospitals	Bernalillo County, Sandoval County, Valencia, Santa Fe county	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium									
Presbyterian Santa Fe Medical Center	Rio Arriba County, Santa Fe County	Low												
Plains Regional Medical Center	Curry County, Quay County	Low												
Socorro General Hospital	Socorro County	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium						
Dr. Dan C. Trigg Memorial Hospital	Curry County, Quay County	Low												
Lincoln County Medical Center	Lincoln County	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium						
Presbyterian Espanola Hospital	Rio Arriba County, Sandoval County, San Juan County, Taos County	Low												



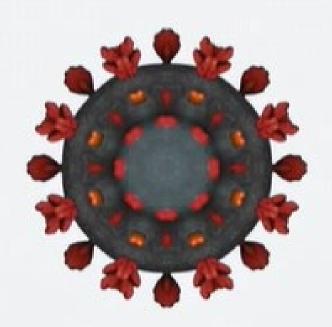
#### COVID-19 Emergency Response Plan Framework

		00115 11			
		COVICON High	COVICON Medium	COVICON Low	Endemic
Safety	Health Care Provider Masking	Respirator and eye protection in all patient care areas     Universal masking with procedural mask in all healthcare facilities <sup>1</sup> .	Respirator for COVID and other patients requiring airborne isolation     Procedural mask in all areas of patient care facilities¹ including all administrative offices within hospitals and clinics	Respirator for COVID and other patients requiring airborne isolation     Procedural mask in all clinical/direct patient care areas¹ and high occupancy/shared/poorly ventilated indoor spaces (admin)	Respirator for patients requiring airborne isolation according to CDC     Universal masking for non- vaccinated staff against respiratory pathogens (e.g. COVID, flu) <sup>21</sup>
	Distancing	Virtual meeting solutions only     6 feet in all areas by those using only procedural masks	Virtual meeting solutions preferred with limited in person occupancy for mission critical events  6 feet in all areas by those using only procedural masks	Consider virtual meeting solutions     6 feet in areas where there is incomplete masking <sup>1</sup>	Avoid crowded, high occupancy, poorly ventilated indoor spaces during respiratory season.     Consider virtual meeting solutions
	Administrative testing	All admissions/observations to inpatient, BH, hospice, etc.     All surgeries and procedures <sup>2, 3</sup>	All admissions/observations to inpatient, BH, hospice, etc.     All surgeries and procedures <sup>2, 3</sup>	Admissions to inpatient or observation with respiratory symptoms Admission to congregate settings such as inpatient BH where undetected infection can cause unit closures and/or there is incomplete masking	Symptom directed diagnostic testing
Surveillance	Pre-procedural testing	Universal testing within 72 hours prior to procedure except if documented COVID-19 infection within 30 days <sup>4</sup> All inpatient procedures (tested upon admission and 24 hours prior to procedure) All outpatient, HOD/ASC, ambulatory AGPs <sup>5</sup> COVID+ patients who can proceed with surgery using appropriate precautions <sup>6</sup> .  CEST-1	Universal testing within 72 hours prior to procedure except if documented COVID-19 infection within 30 days <sup>4</sup> All inpatient procedures (tested upon admission and 24 hours prior to procedure) All outpatient, HOD/ASC, ambulatory AGPs <sup>5</sup> COVID+ patients who can proceed with surgery using appropriate precautions <sup>6</sup> . CEST-1, 2, 3 o outpatient, HOD/ASC, ambulatory AGPs	Testing 72 hours prior to AGPs except if documented COVID-19 infection within 30 days <sup>4</sup> If positive, proceed with appropriate precautions <sup>6</sup>	Symptom directed diagnostic testing



# What lies ahead for the next pandemic?

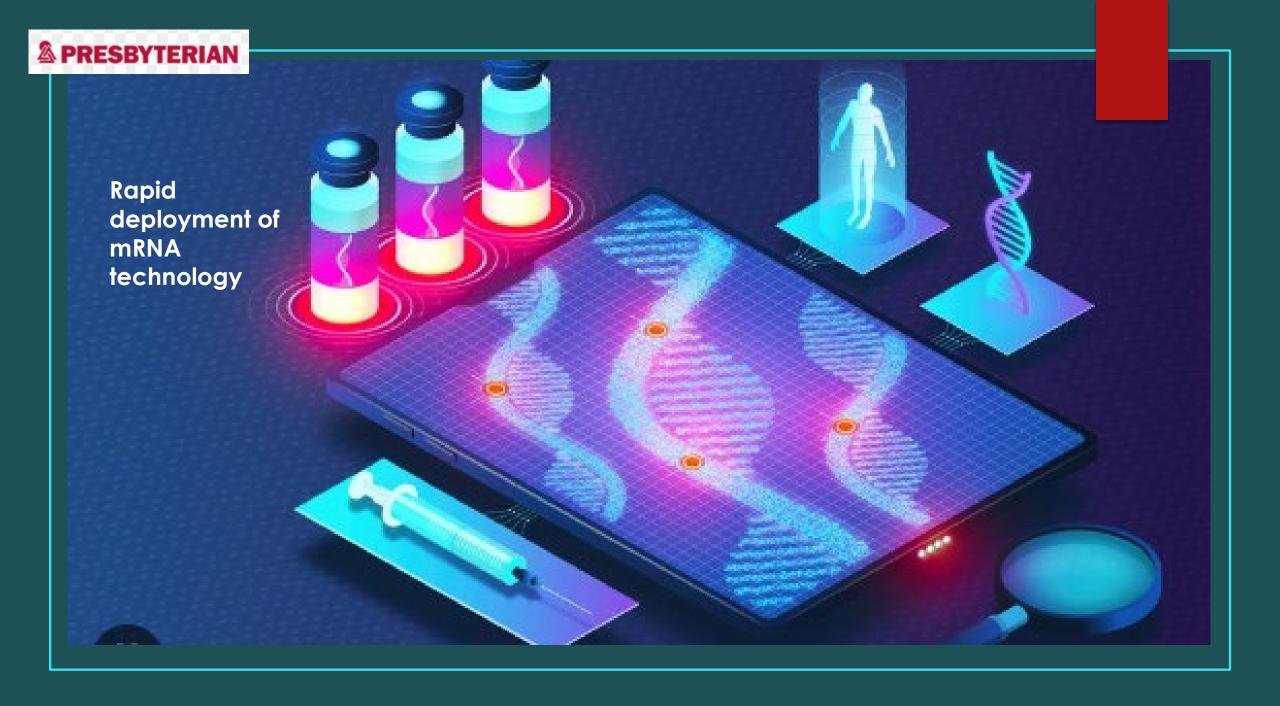
















# Look again at that dot. That's here. That's home. That's us.

Carl Sagan, 1934-1996