



Infection Control					
<b>POLICY:</b>	<b>Outbreak Plan</b>			<b>POLICY NO:</b>	
<b>DEPT:</b>	Administrative and Clinical Operations	X New	<b>Created:</b> <b>Revision:</b>	01-06-2021 03-22-2021 05-13-2021 05-19-2021 10-6-2021 11-5-2021 11-12-2021 1-17-2022 2-25-2022 3-11-2022 4-28-2022 6-10-2022 7-10-2022 9-21-2022	

**Policy Statement:**

Outbreaks of Communicable diseases within the facility will be promptly identified and responded appropriately to decrease the risk of transmission to residents and staff which has a potential to pose a significant public health threat and danger of infection to the residents, resident representatives, and staff of the facility.

As required by New Jersey Department of Health N.J.S.A.26:2H-12:87, the facility’s outbreak response plan is built to fit to the facility’s needs. It is based upon national standards and developed in consultation with the facility's infection control committee. The facility's plan includes but shall not be limited to:

1. A protocol for isolating and cohorting infected and at-risk residents in the event of an outbreak of a contagious disease until the cessation of the outbreak.
2. Policies for the notification of residents, residents' families, guardians, visitors, and staff in the event of an outbreak of a contagious disease at a facility.
3. Information on the availability of laboratory testing, protocols for assessing whether facility visitors are ill, protocols to require ill staff to not present at the facility for work duties, and processes for implementing evidence-based outbreak response measures.
4. Policies to conduct routine monitoring of residents and staff to quickly identify signs of a communicable disease during an outbreak and
5. Policies for reporting outbreaks to public health officials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Outbreak- is defined as any unusual occurrence of disease or any disease above background or endemic levels.

Endemic Level- means the usual level of given disease in a geographic area.

Pandemic - A sudden infectious disease outbreak that becomes very widespread and affects a whole region, a continent, or the world due to a susceptible population. By definition, a true pandemic causes a high degree of mortality.

Emerging Infectious disease -- Infectious diseases whose incidence in humans has increased in the past two decades or threatens to increase in the near future have been defined as "emerging." These diseases, which respect no national boundaries, include:

- New infections resulting from changes or evolution of existing organisms
- Known infections spreading to new geographic areas or populations
- Previously unrecognized infections appearing in areas undergoing ecologic transformation
- Old infections reemerging as a result of antimicrobial resistance in known agents or breakdowns in public health measures

Isolation – Separation of an individual or group who is reasonably suspected to be infected with a communicable disease from those who are not infected to prevent the spread of the disease.

Cohorting- means the practice of grouping patients who are or are not colonized or infected with the same organism to confine their care to one area and prevent contact with other patients.

Quarantine – Separation of an individual or group reasonably suspected to have been exposed to a communicable disease but who is not yet ill (displaying signs and symptoms) from those who have not been exposed to prevent the spread of the disease.

#### **Outbreak Phases:**

##### A. Pre-outbreak phase:

The facility's Infection Control Preventionist (ICP) will be vigilant and stay informed about infectious diseases around the world and will update the Outbreak Plan as needed as new communicable diseases develop.

- The Outbreak Plan will be maintained in the Emergency Disaster Plan and Infection Prevention and Control Manual.
- The facility's Infection Control Committee (ICC) will serve as the authority for outbreak preparedness and response. The ICC comprises of the Medical Director, Infection Control Preventionist, Administrator, Director of Nursing, Director of Environmental Services, and Human Resources
- The facility will maintain adequate emergency stockpile of personal protective equipment (PPE) including moisture-barrier gowns, face shields, surgical masks, assorted sizes of disposable N95 respirators, and gloves; essential cleaning and disinfection supplies so that staff, residents and visitors can adhere to recommended infection prevention and control practices.

- Addressing Engineering controls in coordination with the facility administrator for any appropriate physical plant alterations such as use of private rooms for high-risk residents, plastic barriers, sanitation stations, and special areas for contaminated wastes as recommended by local, state, and federal public health authorities.

B. Outbreak Heightened Alert Phase:

- This phase begins when a confirmed case of communicable disease is detected in the community.
- The Infection Control Preventionist will keep administrative leadership briefed as needed on potential risks of new infections in their geographic location through the changes to existing organisms and/or immigration, tourism, or other circumstances.
- Assess the facility stock pile of PPE, necessary supplies and equipment and review staffing contingency plans.
- Assess the availability of vaccines, antiviral medications, and other essential medications from the pharmacy, DHS, as well as state stockpile.
- Identify crucial gaps in infrastructure, resources and policies that may interfere with an effective response. Action will be taken to resolve.
- Staff will be educated on the exposure risks, symptoms, and prevention of the infectious disease, with special emphasis on reviewing the basic infection prevention and control, use of PPE, isolation, and other infection prevention such as hand washing.
- If infectious disease is spreading through an airborne route, then the facility will activate its respiratory protection plan to ensure that employees who may be required to care for a resident with suspected or known case are not put at undue risk of exposure.
- Provide residents and families with education about the disease and the facility's response strategy at a level appropriate to their interests and need for information.
- Brief vendors/contractors on the facility's policies and procedures related to minimizing exposure risks to residents
- Establish a command center using the Infection Control Preventionist as coordinator. The Infection Control Preventionist will maintain frequent contact with the Administrator, the Medical Director and Director of Nursing.
- The administrator and or the Director of Nursing will hold a Staff Meeting to alleviate fear and answer staff concerns.
- Post signs regarding hand sanitation and respiratory etiquette and/or other prevention strategies relevant to the route of infection at the entry of the facility along with the instruction that anyone who is sick must not enter the building.
- The Infection Control preventionist will meet with the Clinical team and other essential personnel to keep them informed and prepare them for any changes in their daily activities that may be anticipated. Re-education such as hand washing, donning and doffing of PPE will be conducted.
- Alert the Food Service Department to assess the need to stockpile food and water.
- Review environmental cleaning procedures and frequency such as terminal disinfection, high touch areas, equipment, common areas and other.
- Staff that are exhibiting signs and symptoms of communicable disease, will be tested, and sent home. They will follow self-isolation and return to work protocol.

- Inform each department to review staffing contingency plans for any anticipated absenteeism and illness.
- The Infection Control Preventionist will initiate/maintain Line Listing as a mechanism to track specific infectious disease and symptoms in residents and employee illness related absenteeism increases that might indicate early cases of outbreak
- Identify and Screen residents, staffs and visitors, based on the outbreak identified.
- Isolate and or cohort residents with signs and symptoms of infectious disease following the facility's isolation/cohort plans and in accordance to NJDOH and CDC guidance.
- Screening and or Diagnostic Testing will be done as warranted to identify specific infectious disease.
- The Social Service Department will reach out to local Funeral establishments to establish contact and procedures in coordination with the Infection Control Preventionist.

#### Screening Protocol:

- A. Staff Self Screening -Staff will be educated on the facility's plan to control exposure to the residents. This plan will be developed with the guidance of public health authorities and may include:
- Reporting any suspected exposure to the Infectious Disease while off duty to their supervisor and Infection Control Preventionist.
  - Precautionary removal of employees who report an actual or suspected exposure to the infectious disease.
  - Self-screening for symptoms prior to reporting to work.
  - Prohibiting staff from reporting to work if they are sick until cleared to do so by appropriate medical authorities and in compliance with appropriate labor laws.
  - Will communicate with the Infection Preventionist nurse and or the Director of Nursing for clearance to return to work.
  - Facility shall screen and log HCP and everyone entering the facility for symptoms of the infectious disease.

#### Screening will include:

See below under visitors.

- B. Residents and Visitors – Identify and Screen residents, staff and visitors, based on the outbreak identified.

#### Residents:

Facility will conduct active screening of all residents: when the building is in outbreak

- Nursing Staff will monitor residents minimum of daily for symptoms of infectious disease including monitoring of vital signs.
  - Specific symptoms of infectious diseases will be identified and all residents will be monitored for these symptoms as specified by CDC.
  - Resident will be monitored for signs and symptoms related to the infectious disease for those having confirmed close contact with someone that was infected.

Visitors:

- Facility will conduct active screening of **all** visitors **EXCEPT** EMS personnel
  - These services can continue with a policy for services to be rendered in a safe manner to include but not limited to infection control and precautions, physical distancing, hand hygiene, cleaning between clients for the barber/hair stylist and the use of well-fitting source control.
  - The facility will advise everyone who enters the building to monitor for signs and symptoms of COVID 19 for at least 14 days after exiting the facility and if symptoms to self-isolate at home and call us immediately to alert the ICP/Administrator immediately as to when they were in the building last and whom they visited with and where they visited. The facility will screen the individual/s who are a reported contacts and implement necessary actions based on the findings.
  - The facility **MUST** receive written, informed consent from visitors that they are aware of the possible dangers of exposure to COVID 19 for both the resident and the visitor, and that they will follow the visitation rules set by the facility.
    - A copy of the consent form must be provided to visitors confirming that they are aware of the risk of exposure to COVID 19 during the visit. than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or as further restricted by the facility.
  - Visitors **MUST** strictly comply with the policies of visitation.
  - Visitors **MUST** notify the facility upon receipt of a positive COVID 19 test result or exhibiting symptoms of COVID 19 that develop within 14 days of the visit.
  - The facility will have a designated area for visitors to log in and be screened.

Screening Protocol to consist of a completion of a questionnaire about symptoms and potential exposure which shall include at a minimum:

- Whether in the last 14 days, the visitor has had an identified exposure to someone with a confirmed diagnosis of COVID 19, someone under investigation for COVID 19, or someone with respiratory symptoms.

- Whether the visitor has been diagnosed with COVID 19 and has not yet met criteria for the discontinuation of isolation per guidance issued by DOH and CDC.
- Whether the visitor is experiencing;
  - Fever
  - Chills
  - Cough
  - Shortness of Breath or difficulty breathing
  - Sore Throat
  - Fatigue
  - Muscle or body aches
  - Headache
  - New loss of taste or smell
  - Congestion or runny nose
  - Nausea or Vomiting
  - Diarrhea
    - Visits NOT allowed
- Have current COVID 19 infection
- Have symptoms of COVID 19
- Have had close contact with someone with SARS CoV-2 infection in the prior 14 days or have otherwise met criteria for quarantine or
- If viral testing (i.e. antigen or PCR) is used and tests positive
  - You cannot mandate testing of visitors but it may be offered upon entrance prior to visitation

C. Source Control-

1. Source control and physical distancing (when physical distancing is feasible and will not interfere with provision of care) are recommended for **everyone in a healthcare setting**.
2. This is particularly important for individuals, regardless of their vaccination status, who live or work in counties with substantial to high community transmission or who have:
  - a. Are not up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses; or
  - b. Have suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection or other respiratory infection (e.g., those with runny nose, cough, sneeze); or

- c. Had close contact (patients and visitors) or a higher-risk exposure (HCP) with someone with SARS-CoV-2 infection for 10 days after their exposure, including those residing or working in areas of a healthcare facility experiencing SARS-CoV-2 transmission (i.e., outbreak); or
- d. Have moderate to severe immunocompromise; or
- e. Have otherwise had source control and physical distancing recommended by public health authorities

3. While it is generally safest to implement universal use of source control for everyone in a healthcare setting, the following allowances could be considered for **individuals who are up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses** (who do not otherwise meet the criteria described above) in healthcare facilities **located in counties with low to moderate community transmission**. These individuals might choose to continue using source control if they or someone in their household is immunocompromised or at increased risk for severe disease, or if someone in their household is not up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses.

- **HCP who are up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses:** Could choose not to wear source control or physically distance when they are in well-defined areas that are restricted from patient access (e.g., staff meeting rooms, kitchen).
- They **should wear source control** when they are in areas of the healthcare facility where they could encounter patients (e.g., common halls/corridors)

#### D. Outbreak Phase:

This phase begins when there is a confirmed case of communicable disease in the facility following the outbreak definition in accordance to NJDOH guidance.

- The Infection Control Preventionist (ICP) will direct the facility's planning and response efforts and is responsible for surveillance and is constant contact with the local and State Department of Health and notification of cases in accordance to mandated NJDOH, CDC reporting for communicable diseases.
  - a. During the infectious disease outbreak, mechanisms for monitoring employee absenteeism for increases that might indicate early cases of outbreak will be utilized.

- b. Line listings will be utilized/maintained as mechanisms for tracking facility admissions and discharges of suspected or laboratory-confirmed cases of the specific infectious disease outbreak in residents to support local public health personnel in monitoring the progress and impact of the outbreak
  - c. Assess bed capacity and staffing needs, and detect a resurgence in cases that might follow the first wave of cases
  - d. Update information on the types of data that should be reported to the state agency and/or local health departments (e.g., admission; discharges/deaths; resident characteristics such as age, underlying disease, and secondary complications;
  - e. Monitor illnesses in healthcare personnel and plans for how this data will be collected during an outbreak
  - f. Establishes criteria for distinguishing the type of outbreak from other respiratory diseases.
- The Infection Control Committee (ICC) will work with the ICP and assist with decision-making during an outbreak.
  - Adhere to Standard and Transmission-based Precautions including use of a facemask, gown, gloves, and eye protection for confirmed and suspected case(s).
  - Facilities located in areas with moderate to substantial community transmission are more likely to encounter asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic individuals with COVID-19 incubation or infection. Community transmission levels can be assessed by referring to the NJDOH COVID-19 Activity Level Index at <https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/statistics/covid/index.shtml>. Universal eye protection in addition to source control and other infection prevention and control measures, should be instituted to ensure the eyes, nose, and mouth are all protected from exposure to respiratory secretions, for all HCP and for all individuals who are unable to maintain social distancing.
  - Provide all assigned staff additional training and supervision in the mode of transmission of this ID, and the use of the appropriate PPE.
  - Assign dedicated staff to enter the room of the isolated person as feasible. Ideally, only specially trained staff and prepared (i.e. vaccinated, medically cleared and fit tested for respiratory protection) will enter the isolation room.
  - Implement the isolation protocol in the facility (isolation rooms, cohorting) as described in the facility's infection prevention and control plan and/or recommended by local, state, or federal public health authorities.
  - Activate quarantine interventions for residents and staff with suspected exposure as directed by local and state public health authorities, and in keeping with guidance from the CDC.
  - Administer available vaccines and antivirals according to priority group
  - If mortality becomes an issue, facility will contact family pre-arranged Funeral homes or New Jersey state Temporary Morgues designated catchment area.

**COHORTING:** The facility will cohort residents as follows and as directed by NJDOH and CDC:



Exposed means-in contact with someone with Positive COVID 19 even if they had a face mask on for a total of 15 minutes in a 24 hour period. Therefore, if the positive person was within 6 feet of the not positive person for 5 minutes 3 times in the 24 hours that means the non positive person was exposed.

**Cohort 1 (RED ZONE)** –Positive for Infectious disease outbreak. (COVID 19)

This cohort consists of both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients/residents who test positive for COVID-19, regardless of vaccination status, including any new or re-admitted patients/residents known to be positive who have not met the criteria for discontinuation of Transmission-Based Precautions. If feasible, care for COVID-19 positive patients/residents on a separate closed unit. Patients/residents who test positive for COVID-19 are known to shed virus, regardless of symptoms; therefore, all positive patients/residents would be placed in this positive cohort.

**Cohort 2 (ORANGE ZONE)** – Symptomatic with suspected SARS CoV-2 Infection:

- This cohort consists of symptomatic patients/residents. All symptomatic patients/residents should be evaluated for causes of their symptoms. Patients/residents who test negative for SARS-CoV-2 could be incubating and later test positive. Ideally, a patient/resident with suspected SARS CoV-2 infection should be moved to a single-person room with a private bathroom while test results are pending. In general, it is recommended that the door to the room remain closed to reduce transmission of SARS-CoV-2 or other pathogens. This is especially important for patients/residents with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection being cared for outside of a designated space within the COVID-19 care unit/area. However, in some circumstances (e.g. memory care units) keeping the door closed may pose patient/resident safety risks and the door might need to remain open. If doors must remain open, work with facility engineers to implement strategies to minimize airflow into the hallways. If limited single rooms are available, or if numerous patients/residents are simultaneously identified to have symptoms concerning for COVID-19, they should remain in their current location pending return of test results.

**Cohort 3 (YELLOW ZONE)** – Asymptomatic patients/residents who are **NOT** up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses, have a viral test that is negative for SARS-CoV-2, and have had close contact with someone with SARS-CoV-2. It is recommended for patients/residents who ARE up to date and have close exposure (15 minutes or longer) to be placed under quarantine.

**AND/OR** New or readmitted asymptomatic patient/residents who are NOT up to date with recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses and have a viral test negative for SARS-CoV-2 upon admission or readmission.

- These patients/residents should be placed in quarantine after their exposure and cared for using full PPE. (gowns, gloves, eye protection, and NIOSH approved N95 or equivalent or higher-level respirator)

- Testing is recommended **IMMEDIATELY** (but not earlier than 24 hours after the exposure)
  - And if negative, again in 5-7 days **after the exposure**.
- Patients/residents can be removed from quarantine, either:
  - After day 10 following the exposure (day 0) if they do not develop symptoms. Although the residual risk of infection is low, facilities may consider testing for SARS-CoV-2 within 48 hours before the time of the planned discontinuation of quarantine. **OR**
  - After day 7 following the exposure (day 0) if a viral test is negative for SARS-CoV-2 and they do not develop symptoms. The specimen should be **collected within and tested 48 hours** before the time of planned discontinuation of quarantine.

**Cohort 4 (GREEN ZONE)** – Asymptomatic patients/residents who are up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses and have a viral test that is negative for SARS-CoV-2 or had a viral test that was positive for SARS-CoV-2 in the past 90 days and have had close contact with someone with SARS-CoV-2 .

**AND/OR** New or readmitted asymptomatic patients/residents who are up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses and have a viral test that is negative for SARS-CoV-2 OR had a viral test positive for SARS-CoV-2 in the past 90 days.

These patients/residents should wear well-fitting source control cased on CDC recommendations, and at minimum for 10 days after their exposure.

Testing –

- is recommended IMMEDIATELY (but not earlier than 24 hours after the exposure)
  - And if negative, again in 5-7 days **after the exposure**.

In general, these patients/residents do NOT need to be quarantined, restricted to their room, or cared for by HCP using the full COVID-19 recommended PPE unless they develop symptoms of COVID-19, are diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection, or the facility is directed to do so by their local department of health authority. Quarantine might also be considered if the patient/resident is moderately to severely immunocompromised.

**\*ITEMS TO CONSIDER:**

1. CDC defines up to date as a person receiving all recommended COVID-19 vaccines (e.g. fully vaccinated) including any booster dose (s) when eligible based on CDC Stay Up to Date with Your Vaccines. <http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html>
2. In general, testing is not necessary for asymptomatic people who have recovered from SARS-CoV-2 infection in the prior 90 days; however, if testing is performed on these people, an antigen test instead of a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is recommended. This is because some people may remain NAAT positive but not be infectious during this period.
3. There may be circumstances when quarantine of asymptomatic patients/residents who are up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses and have a viral test that is negative for SARS CoV-2 OR have a viral test that is positive SARS-CoV-2 in the past 90 days might be recommended (e.g. patient is moderately to severely immunocompromised). In the event of ongoing transmission within a facility that is not controlled with initial interventions, strong consideration should be given to use of quarantine for these patients/residents on affected units, **even if they are up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses**. In addition, there might be other circumstances for which the jurisdiction's public health authority recommends these and additional precautions.

**Outbreak recommendations**

In the event of widespread identified cases, focus should be placed on Cohorts 1 and 2. New admissions may stop until control measures are effectively instituted. Depending on a variety of factors (e.g., facility layout, private room availability, testing results) facilities may not be able to effectively cohort, as described above.

**Cohorting, PPE, and Training requirements-**

1. Facilities shall train and provide staff with the recommended COVID-19 PPE, to the extent PPE is available, and consistent therefore if applicable- Refer to CDC Optimizing PPE Supplies at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/ppe/strategy/index.html>
2. All staff must wear PPE when indicated as per the below.
3. Facilities must have a plan for implementing universal use of PPE when operating in counties with substantial or high community transmission (see CDC's Level of Community Transmission at [https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker#county-view?list\\_select\\_state=New+Jersey&data-type=Risk](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker#county-view?list_select_state=New+Jersey&data-type=Risk)) or when NJDOH's CALI level is very high/high or moderate

4. PPE use should include:
  - a. NIOSH-approved N95 or equivalent or higher-level respirators should be used for
    - i. All aerosol-generating procedures (see CDC guidance: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/faq.html#infection-control>)
    - ii. Whenever additional risk factors for transmission present, such as if the resident is not up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses, inability to use source control, and the area being poorly ventilated. They may also be considered if healthcare-associated SARS-CoV-2 transmission is identified and universal respirator use by healthcare personnel (HCP) working in affected areas is not already in place
    - iii. To simplify implementation, facilities in counties with substantial or high community transmission or where NJDOH's CALI Level is Veryhigh/High or Moderate may consider implementing universal use of NIOSH-approved N95 or equivalent or higher-level respirators for HCP during all patient care encounters or in specific units or areas of the facility at higher risk for SARS-COV-2 transmissions.
5. Eye protection (i.e. goggles or a face shield that covers the front and sides of the face) should be worn during all patient care encounters
6. Well-fitting source control and physical distancing (when physical distancing is feasible and will not interfere with provision of care) are recommended for everyone in a healthcare setting:
  - a. While it is generally safest to implement universal use of well-fitting source control for everyone in a healthcare setting, there are allowances that may be considered for individuals who are up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses in healthcare facilities located in counties with **low to moderate community transmission**.
  - b. Refer to CDC interim infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 –
    - i. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/infection-control-recommendations.html>

7.

These strategies offer a continuum of options for use when PPE supplies are stressed, running low, or exhausted.

o Optimization strategies are meant to be considered and implemented sequentially (i.e., conventional > contingency > crisis). o Healthcare facilities should promptly resume conventional or standard practice as PPE availability returns to normal.

• Consider repurposing unused space such as therapy gyms, activity and dining rooms during this time to cohort patients/residents. Refer to the NJDOH COVID-19 Temporary Operational Waivers and Guidelines at <https://www.nj.gov/health/legal/covid19/>.

• If there are multiple cases on the wing/unit and when movement would otherwise introduce COVID19 to another occupied wing/unit, do not relocate them. Ensure appropriate use of engineering controls such as curtains to reduce or eliminate exposures from infected individuals. Rapid isolation is key. Once there are multiple cases or exposures on a wing/unit, transition the wing/unit to the appropriate cohort and focus efforts on rapid implementation of control measures for unaffected wings/units (i.e., containment efforts).

- When spacing permits, COVID-19 positive individuals should be relocated to the dedicated COVID-19 positive area (Cohort 1). Otherwise, limit the movement of all patients/residents and HCP in general.
- Ensure appropriate use of engineering controls, such as curtains between patients/residents, to reduce or eliminate exposures from infected individuals. This is especially important when semi-private rooms must be used. Allocate private rooms to maintain separation between patients/residents based on test results and clinical presentation. For example:
  - o COVID-19 positive persons may share a semi-private room to keep them grouped together.
- ♣ Patients/residents who are colonized with or infected with multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs), including Clostridium difficile, should not be placed in a semiprivate room or group area when possible, unless their potential roommate(s) is/are colonized or infected with the same organism(s).
  - o Private rooms may be allocated to isolate COVID-19 positive persons or quarantine close contacts, based on availability.
- Prioritize maintaining dedicated HCP to a wing/unit with a heightened focus on infection prevention and control audits (e.g., hand hygiene and PPE use) and providing feedback to HCP on performance

Documentation of outbreak-

- a. Date and time of the first sign or symptom, when testing was conducted, when results were obtained, and the actions taken based on the results
- b. Document the time and date of a new COVID 19 case in the facility, document the date the case was identified, the date that other residents and staff are tested, the dates that staff and residents who tested negative are retested, and the results of all tests.

Laboratory Testing:

- Facility has a contract agreement in-place with licensed laboratory company to perform laboratory testing.
- If a 48 hour turn around time cannot be met for results, the facility will document all efforts to obtain the quicker turn around results with the identified laboratory and contact the local and state department of health
- The facility has access to BinaxNow rapid tests as well.
- Diagnostic testing to identify specific infectious disease and Testing for infectious diseases such as COVID-19 for residents will be conducted in consultation with the local and state departments, the resident primary physician/ Medical Director and in accordance with NJDOH, CDC and other applicable regulatory testing requirements.
- The resident, resident representatives, and the physician will be informed when performing a diagnostic or surveillance testing. All residents will have an order for COVID testing.
- Routine testing and other appropriate diagnostic and surveillance testing for all staff including vendors will be conducted in accordance with NJDOH, CDC and other applicable regulatory testing requirements.
- Documentation of testing-
  - o Staff
    - Name
    - Date of testing

- Result of each test
  - Resident
    - Order to do the testing
    - Documentation in the EHR
      - Testing was offered
      - Completed
      - Results of the testing
- Staff or residents that have tested positive will not require further testing for 90 days from the date of their positive test
- Staff who test positive will RTW as per the CDC guidelines and when appropriate to their previous position
- Staff who are up to date with vaccinations do not require testing unless they are symptomatic and/or the building is in outbreak testing.
- Refusal of Testing-
  - Resident Refusal
    - Shall treat the individual as a PUI
    - Make a notation in the resident’s chart
    - Notify any authorized family members or legal representatives of this decision.
    - Continue to check temperature on the resident at least twice per
    - Onset of temperature or other symptoms consistent with COVID-19 require immediate cohorting in accordance with the Plan.
    - At any time, the resident may rescind their decision not to be tested.
  - Employee Refusal
    - Employee will be removed from the schedule as this is a requirement of employment.

When prioritizing individuals to be tested, prioritizing individuals with signs and symptoms of COVID-19 first, then perform testing triggered by an outbreak *investigation* (as specified below).

<b>Testing Trigger</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Residents</b>
Symptomatic individual identified	Staff, regardless of vaccination status with signs <i>or</i> symptoms must be tested.	Residents, regardless of vaccination status, with signs <i>or</i> symptoms must be tested.
<i>Newly identified COVID-19 positive staff or resident in a facility that can identify close contacts</i>	<i>Test all staff, regardless of vaccination status, that had a higher-risk exposure with a COVID-19 positive individual. Or test all staff</i>	<i>Test all residents, regardless of vaccination status, that had close contact with a COVID-19 positive individual or test all residents</i>

*Newly identified COVID-19 positive staff or resident in a facility that is unable to identify close contacts*

*Test all staff, regardless of vaccination status, facility-wide or at a group level if staff are assigned to a specific location where the new case occurred (e.g., unit, floor, or other specific area(s) of the facility).*

*Test all residents, regardless of vaccination status, facility-wide or at a group level (e.g., unit, floor, or other specific area(s) of the facility).*

Routine Testing  
Unvaccinated staff as per the

Based on Regional Positivity  
Score

Test all Exempt

## TESTING PROCEDURES AND FREQUENCY

- Facilities may use any viral testing (e.g. PCR or antigen) and collection method (e.g. swab or saliva) approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- During moderate and high community transmission scores, facility may request but not require, visitors to be tested on their own prior to coming to the facility (e.g. within 2-3 days) with proof of negative results and date of test: the visitor can provide proof of a negative FDA approved or authorized point-of-care test collected and performed in the past 24 hours or PCR test collected and resulted no more than 3 days prior to the visit
- Facilities that have POC testing available are encouraged to use it as part of their visitor screening process, in particular during high/very high Community Transmission scores in the region. Visitors who test positive are not permitted to enter the building
- Routine testing should be based on the extent of the virus in the community, therefore facilities should use the regional positivity rate report in the COVID-19 Activity Level Index (CALI) weekly Report: <https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/statistics/covid/>
- Use the prior week to determine testing frequency
- **Regional CALI Level/ Regional % Positivity rate in past week Minimum Testing**
  - Cali scores      Minimum Testing frequency of staff who are not up to date
  - **Low**      **Not recommended**
  - **Moderate**      **Once a week**
  - **Substantial**      **Twice a week**
  - **High**      **Twice a week**
- Further retesting will be completed in accordance with CDC guidance, as amended and supplemented. The facility will consider establishing a routine interval of retesting.
- Staff that are up to date do not need to be tested unless symptomatic and/or the building is in outbreak testing of all staff
- Testing is not necessary for asymptomatic people who have recovered from SARS CoV-2 infection in the prior 90 days, however if testing is performed on these people an antigen test

instead of nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is recommended. This is because some people may remain NAAT positive but not be infectious during this period.

### **Communication Methods:**

Facility will prominently display facility's website and or social media platforms to include communication to resident representatives and the public; and provide a phone number or method of communications for urgent calls or complaints.

- Social worker or facility designated staff will be assigned as a primary contact to families for inbound calls and will conduct a regular call at least weekly to keep families up to date, this may include virtual visitation, conference calls, e-mails, phone calls and etc. Create and maintain an email list serve.
- Facility will provide alternative methods of communication to include phone, video-communication, Facetime and etc., with residents and families and resident representatives. The facility designated person will serve as a "visual coordinator" to arrange, coordinate time schedules with residents and families
- The facility will provide a cumulative update for residents and resident representatives and families at least once weekly through letters or email listserv communications during a curtailed visitation period. The updates will include information about any infectious disease outbreaks as required by NJDOH, information on mitigating actions implemented by the facility to prevent or reduce the risk of transmission, to include if facility normal operations will be altered.
- Administrator or facility designated staff will host conference calls or virtual calls at a minimum once weekly. Time will be set when families can call or log on to a conference line to share the status of activities or update happenings in the facility. Family members will be encouraged to make suggestions or ask questions during the calls.
- The administrator and or facility designated staff will update website, at a minimum on a weekly basis, to share the status of the facility and information that helps families to know what is happening in the facility's environment such as food menus, schedule activities and etc.
- Administrator or facility designated staff will notify each resident and resident representative by 5pm the next calendar day following the occurrence of a single confirmed COVID case or 3 or more residents or staff with new onset respiratory signs and symptoms within 72 hours of each other, and follow state, federal guidelines regarding notification of other infectious diseases.

### **Outbreak Reporting:**

- In the event of an outbreak, the facility will immediately report/notify and consult with the Local/State Public Health Department for specific directions.
- The Infection Control Preventionist and or the facility administrator is the designated staff to report to the local and State Department of Health and notification of cases in accordance to NJDOH, CDC in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in reporting for communicable diseases.
- The administrator and or the Infection Control Preventionist will notify the Medical Director, resident, resident representatives and staff for any occurrence of an outbreak and mitigating actions implemented by the facility through resident in person notification by the Social worker or designee, during resident council meetings, signage,



emails, memos, facility website, family/resident representatives weekly calls, and staff in-services, phone calls or staff group text messaging.

- The facility will report to National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) weekly during an outbreak
  - Counts of residents and facility personnel with-
    - Suspected cases
    - Confirmed cases
  - Counts of facility personnel whose death is
    - Suspected to have been caused by the infectious disease
    - Confirmed by a laboratory test to have been caused by the infectious disease
  - Total number of residents
  - Current resident census
  - Staffing shortages
  - Quantity and number of days the current inventory will last
    - Personal protective equipment
    - Hand hygiene supplies
    - Cleaning supplies
    - Sanitation supplies
  - Any other metrics that the Commissioner deems appropriate
  - Flu season
    - Employees who received the flu vaccine
    - Employees who declined flu vaccine due to medical reasons with an authorized medical exemption
    - Employees who declined the flu vaccine NOT due to medical reasons
- N.J.S.A. requires each LTC to implement by June 13, 2021 a system within the EHR with the Office of National Coordinator for Health Information Technology in the US Department of Health and Human Services that
  - Is capable of information sharing
    - Including admission, discharge, and transfer and continuity of care through the clinical data by connecting with New Jersey Health Information Network
  - Completed 5-19-2021

### **Staffing Strategies:**

- Assign a facility representative for conducting daily assessment of staffing status and needs during a staffing shortage
- All employees in the facility will be notified of the decision to utilize emergency staffing strategies.
- Cancel all non-emergency procedures or outpatient consults
- Review staffing protocols and consistent assignment
- List essential staff/positions
- List non-essential staff/positions

- Assigning non-direct care to support staff and or administrative staff.
- Utilizing nursing school graduates to assist with patient care.
- Utilizing nursing students for non-direct care and or
- Contract with local Staffing Agencies to secure staff
- Overtime and other incentivized strategies
- Hire non license support staff to assist nursing for non-direct care. Be aware of state-specific emergency waivers or changes to licensure requirements or renewals for select categories of HCP.
- Infection Preventionist and Human Resource will continue to follow through with employees who are out sick or furloughed related to COVID-19 screening to return to work if cleared following CDC and DOH guidelines.
- On call rotation for management staff
- Cancellation of vacation or day off
- Recruiting retired health care workers
- 12- hour shifting for Nurses and CNA's
- Develop task force teams, Nurses, CNA's management staff to work during staffing crisis
- Determine business interruption and virtual work options.
- Hiring of Medical Technicians (MRT) and Certified Home Health Aides (HHA) to function as a role of CNA's following NJDOH temporary nurse staffing waiver related to COVID-19 State of Emergency plan.
- Attempt to address social factors that might prevent HCP from reporting to work such as transportation or housing if HCP live with vulnerable individuals.

#### Post Outbreak Phase:

- The Infection Control Preventionist will coordinate with the NJDOH, local and or state the cessation of an outbreak.
- The Infection Control Committee will convene and assess the response of the outbreak and make adjustments to the plan, as appropriate (with recommendations from NJDOH).
- The facility will return to Pre- Outbreak phase.

#### Visitation:

**Outdoor Visitation:** While taking a person-centered approach and adhering to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention, outdoor visitation is preferred when the resident and/or visitor are not fully vaccinated<sup>3</sup> against COVID-19. Outdoor visits generally pose a lower risk of transmission due to increased space and airflow.

- For outdoor visits, facilities should create accessible and safe outdoor spaces for visitation.
- Weather considerations (e.g., inclement weather, excessively hot or cold temperatures, poor air quality) or an individual resident's health status (e.g., medical condition(s), COVID-19 status, quarantine status) may hinder outdoor visits.
- When conducting outdoor visitation, all appropriate infection control and prevention practices should be followed.

**Indoor Visitation:** Facilities must allow indoor visitation at all times and for all residents as permitted under the regulations.

- a. While previously acceptable during the PHE, this facility will no longer limit the frequency and length of visits for residents, the number of visitors, or require advance scheduling of visits.
- b. Although there is no limit on the number of visitors that a resident can have at one time, visits should be conducted in a manner that adheres to the core principles of COVID-19 infection prevention and does not increase risk to other residents.
- c. This facility will ensure that physical distancing can still be maintained during peak times of visitation (e.g., lunch time, after business hours, etc.).
- d. This facility will avoid large gatherings (e.g., parties, events) where large numbers of visitors are in the same space at the same time and physical distancing cannot be maintained.
- e. During indoor visitation, this facility will limit visitor movement in the facility.
  - a. For example, visitors will be strongly encouraged to not walk around different halls of the facility.
  - b. The visitor should go directly to the resident's room or designated visitation area..
- f. If a resident's roommate is unvaccinated or immunocompromised (regardless of vaccination status), visits should not be conducted in the resident's room, if possible.
  - a. For situations where there is a roommate and the health status of the resident prevents leaving the room, this facility will attempt to enable in-room visitation while adhering to the core principles of infection prevention.
- g. If this facilities county COVID-19 community level of transmission is substantial to high, all residents and visitors, regardless of vaccination status, should wear face coverings or masks and physically distance, at all times.
  - a. In areas of low to moderate transmission, the safest practice is for residents and visitors to wear face coverings or masks and physically distance, particularly if either of them is at increased risk for severe disease or are unvaccinated.
- h. If the resident and all their visitor(s) are fully vaccinated and the resident is not moderately or severely immunocompromised, they may choose not to wear face coverings or masks and to have physical contact.
- i. Visitors should wear face coverings or masks when around other residents or healthcare personnel, regardless of vaccination status.
- j. While not recommended, residents who are on transmission-based precautions (TBP) or quarantine **can still** receive visitors.
  - a. In these cases, visits should occur in the resident's room and the resident should wear a well-fitting facemask (if tolerated).
  - b. Before visiting residents, who are on TBP or quarantine, visitors should be made aware of the potential risk of visiting and precautions necessary in order to visit the resident.
  - c. Visitors should adhere to the core principles of infection prevention.
  - d. Facilities may offer well-fitting facemasks or other appropriate PPE, if available; however, facilities are not required to provide PPE for visitors.
- k. NOTE: CMS and CDC continue to recommend facilities, residents, and families adhere to the core principles of COVID-19 infection. This continues to be the safest way to prevent the spread of COVID-19, particularly if either party has not been fully vaccinated. However, we acknowledge the toll that separation and isolation has taken. We also acknowledge that there is no substitute for physical contact, such as the warm embrace between a resident and their loved one.
  - a. Therefore, if the resident is fully vaccinated, they can choose to have close contact (including touch) with their visitor in accordance with the CDC's "Interim Infection

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

- b. Unvaccinated residents **may** also choose to have physical touch based on their preferences and needs, such as with support persons for individuals with disabilities and visitors participating in certain religious practices, including in end-of-life situations. In these situations, unvaccinated residents (or their representative) and their visitors should be advised of the risks of physical contact prior to the visit.
- l. Visitors should also physically distance from other residents and staff in the facility.

**Indoor Visitation during an Outbreak Investigation** An outbreak investigation is initiated when a new nursing home onset of COVID-19 occurs (i.e., a new COVID-19 case among residents or staff). When a new case of COVID-19 among residents or staff is identified, a facility should immediately begin outbreak testing in accordance with CMS QSO 20-38-NH REVISED and CDC guidelines. While it is safer for visitors not to enter the facility during an outbreak investigation, visitors must still be allowed in the facility.

- a. Visitors should be made aware of the potential risk of visiting during an outbreak investigation and adhere to the core principles of infection prevention.
- b. If residents or their representative would like to have a visit during an outbreak investigation, they should wear face coverings or masks during visits, regardless of vaccination status, and visits should ideally occur in the resident’s room.

**Visitor Testing and Vaccination** While not required, we encourage facilities in counties with substantial or high levels of community transmission to offer testing to visitors, if feasible.

- a. If facilities do not offer testing, they should encourage visitors to be tested on their own before coming to the facility (e.g., within 2–3 days).
- b. CMS strongly encourages all visitors to become vaccinated and facilities should educate and also encourage visitors to become vaccinated. Visitor testing and vaccination can help prevent the spread of COVID-19 and facilities may ask about a visitors’ vaccination status, however, visitors are not required to be tested or vaccinated (or show proof of such) as a condition of visitation.
- c. If the visitor declines to disclose their vaccination status, the visitor should wear a face covering or mask at all times.
- d. This also applies to representatives of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman and protection and advocacy systems, as described below.

**Compassionate Care Visits** **Compassionate care** visits are allowed at all times. Previously during the PHE, there were some scenarios where residents should only have compassionate care visits. However, visitation is now **allowed at all times** for all residents.

- a. There are few scenarios when visitation should be limited only to compassionate care visits.
- b. In the event a scenario arises that would limit visitation for a resident (e.g., a resident is severely immunocompromised and the number of visitors the resident is exposed to needs to be kept to a minimum), compassionate care visits would still be allowed at all times.
- c. This facility will not restrict visitation without a reasonable clinical or safety cause, consistent with 42 CFR § 483.10(f)(4)(v). In previous nursing home visitation guidance during the PHE, CMS outlined some scenarios related to COVID-19 that would constitute a clinical or safety reason for limited visitation. However, there are no longer scenarios related to COVID-19 where visitation should be limited, except for certain situations when the visit is limited to being conducted in the resident’s room or the rare event that visitation is limited to compassionate care. Therefore,

a nursing home must facilitate in-person visitation consistent with the applicable CMS regulations, which can be done by applying the guidance stated above..

- d. If a visitor, resident, or their representative is aware of the risks associated with visitation, and the visit occurs in a manner that does not place other residents at risk (e.g., in the resident's room), the resident must be allowed to receive visitors as he/she chooses.