



COVID-19 Guidance for Communities, Businesses, and Schools

Maryland Department of Health

March 11, 2020

Covid-19

Basic Facts

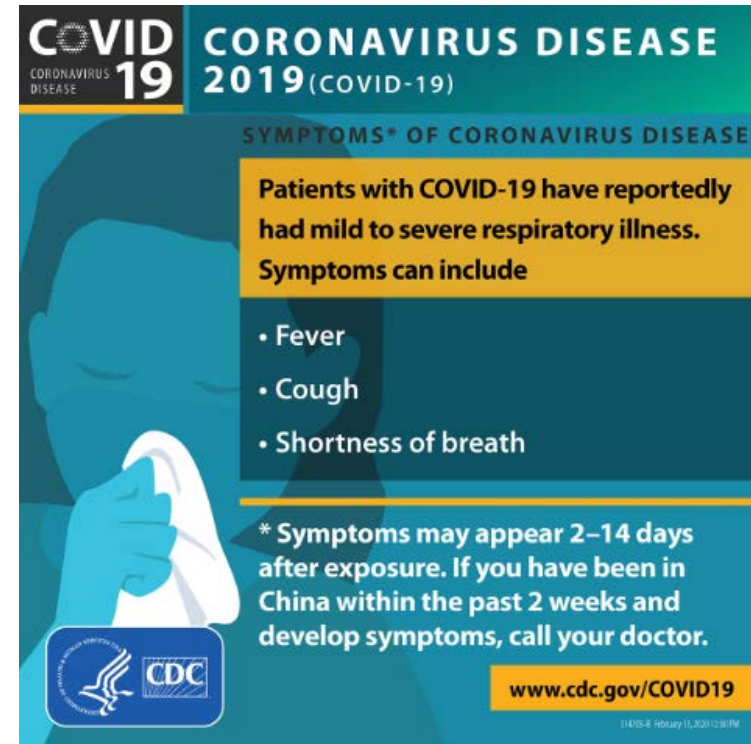
Basic Facts

- ❖ *Coronaviruses* are a family of viruses that cause disease in animals, humans, including the common cold, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- ❖ COVID-19 is a new or novel coronavirus, also called SARS-CoV-2



Transmission and Symptoms

- ❖ Spreads person-to-person, primarily through respiratory droplets (cough, sneeze)
- ❖ Can be picked up from surfaces
- ❖ Incubation period: 2 – 14 days, 5 days on average
- ❖ Symptoms:
 - Fever, cough, shortness of breath; some GI symptoms



CDC Guidelines for Evaluation

- ❖ Clinicians should use their judgment to determine if a patient has signs and symptoms compatible with COVID-19 and whether the patient should be tested.
- ❖ Decisions on which patients receive testing should be based on the local epidemiology of COVID-19, as well as the clinical course of illness.
- ❖ Most patients with confirmed COVID-19 have developed fever and/or symptoms of acute respiratory illness (e.g., cough, difficulty breathing).
- ❖ Clinicians are strongly encouraged to test for other causes of respiratory illness, including infections such as influenza.

Immediately report to your local health department any patients who meet criteria for a PUI for COVID-19, or any patient for whom clinical presentation or exposure history is equivocal. If you are unable to immediately reach your local health department, notify the Maryland Department of Health at 410-767-6700 during working hours or at 410-795-7365 after working hours.

Epidemiology of COVID-19

- ❖ COVID-19 was first identified in Asia, but it is now circulating globally
- ❖ First cases in Maryland identified 3/5/2020
- ❖ No one ethnic or racial group is at greater risk than others of developing COVID-19
- ❖ All age groups can be affected, though some at risk of more serious disease

Risk Factors for Serious Disease

- ❖ Age > 60 years
- ❖ Heart or lung disease
- ❖ Liver or kidney disease
- ❖ Diabetes or other metabolic disease
- ❖ Immunosuppression
- ❖ Current or recent pregnancy (within 2 weeks)
- ❖ Neurologic or neurodevelopment disorders

Treatment and Prevention

- ❖ No specific medical treatment
- ❖ No vaccine at present
- ❖ Encourage influenza vaccination to prevent flu

Goals

- ❖ SLOW THE SPREAD
- ❖ PROTECT THE VULNERABLE
- ❖ MAINTAIN VITAL SERVICES
- ❖ ADJUST TO LOCAL CONDITIONS
- ❖ BE FLEXIBLE
- ❖ MAINTAIN NORMALCY IN ABNORMAL TIMES

Guidance for Communities

Social Distancing at Home

- ❖ Keep at least 3 feet from others generally, 6 feet from people who are sick
- ❖ Limit face-to-face contact
- ❖ If you have a family member who is sick, stay home as well if told to do so by public health official or health care provider (Voluntary Home Quarantine)

If You Are Sick

- ❖ Stay home except for medical care
- ❖ Separate yourself from other people and animals
- ❖ Call ahead before seeing the doctor
- ❖ Wear a facemask *if you are sick**
- ❖ Always cover your cough and sneezes
- ❖ Don't share household items
- ❖ Clean your hands, "high-touch" surfaces often
- ❖ Monitor your temperature and symptoms

*Facemasks are NOT recommended for people who are well or without symptoms

Housing

❖ Housing situations:

- Voluntary home quarantine
- Housing a family member ill with COVID-19
- Group housing
- People experiencing homelessness
- Housing for people vulnerable to COVID-19
 - ✓ Older adults
 - ✓ People with chronic medical conditions

March 10, 2020 Guidelines

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INFECTION CONTROL & PREVENTION OF COVID-19 IN FACILITIES SERVING OLDER ADULTS

- ❖ Recommendations for skilled nursing facilities, assisted living facilities, adult medical day care providers, hospice facilities, and rehabilitation facilities with older adult patients
- ❖ May apply to other special housing situations

Group/Congregant Housing

- ❖ Group housing may confer additional risks
- ❖ Prevention – consider screening or restricting (especially facilities with vulnerable populations)
 - Signs/symptoms of respiratory infection, such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, or sore throat
 - In the last 14 days, contact with someone with a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19, under investigation for COVID-19, or ill with respiratory illness
 - Travel within the last 14 days to areas with sustained community transmission (formerly international travel)
 - Living in a community where community-based spread of COVID-19 is occurring

Considerations for Housing

- ❖ Prevention Planning
- ❖ Communications (including signage)
- ❖ Visitation Policies
- ❖ Infection Prevention
- ❖ Staffing – activate COOP plans
- ❖ Supplies
- ❖ Cleaning
- ❖ Managing ill persons

Community and Faith-Based Gatherings

- ❖ Discourage attendance for people who are ill
- ❖ Cleaning, hand hygiene supplies
- ❖ Encourage social distancing
- ❖ Special considerations for people at risk
 - People at increased risk of COVID-19
 - People at increased risk for other reasons
- ❖ Discourage travel

Guidance for Non-Health Care Businesses

Prevention Strategies at Work

- ❖ Routine environmental cleaning, especially “high-touch” surfaces
- ❖ Communicate openly with employees about COVID-19 – avoid stigma towards staff, customers
- ❖ For employees who are traveling:
 - Check [CDC Traveler’s Health Notices](#) for guidance related to travel
 - Advise employees to take their temperature, not travel if they are feeling sick
 - Employees on travel should notify employers and refrain from travel while feeling sick

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- ❖ Employees who are not sick do not need to wear masks or respirators – CDC does not recommend these (except in health care settings)
- ❖ Other PPE should be based on risks for infectious disease generally (gloves for food handlers, etc.), not specifically for COVID-19
- ❖ Employees who are sick should not be at work, whether with a face mask or not – in exceptional circumstances, employees who are symptomatic should wear a face mask to reduce droplet transmission

Social Distancing at Work

- ❖ Limit close face-to-face work generally
- ❖ Consider alternatives to in-person large meetings
 - Encourage conference calls, telework wherever possible, especially when recommended by public health officials

Strategies for Employers

- ❖ Encourage sick employees to stay home:
 - Promote policies that encourage employees to stay home when they or family members are sick
 - Employees who are sick should not return to work unless fever- and symptom-free for at least 24 hours (consult with health care provider or public health officials for additional guidance)
 - Do not require a note from a health care provider for employees who are out sick – health care providers are likely to be very busy, and people with mild symptoms may have been told to avoid medical offices to limit spread
 - Encourage companies that provide contractual employees to adopt these policies

Continuity of Operations Plans and COVID-19

- ❖ Review HR policies and practices to ensure consistency with laws, health department guidance
- ❖ Adopt policies where possible to promote social distancing, flexible work practices, including telecommuting
- ❖ Clearly identify triggers for activating COOP
- ❖ Ensure communications in place to rapidly notify personnel of changes in situation
- ❖ Be aware of other events that may affect operations/staffing (e.g., child care, school closures)
- ❖ Monitor travel status of employees

Guidance for Schools

Before COVID-19 Cases Occur

- ❖ Review, update, and implement emergency operations plans
- ❖ Clarify staff and student policies regarding staying home when sick and spreading germs at work
- ❖ Review handwashing and cleaning policies and practices with staff, students
- ❖ Monitor absenteeism
- ❖ Establish procedures to isolate staff or students who become sick at school, and make sure parents understand policies and procedures for picking up a sick child
- ❖ Maintain regular cleaning procedures
- ❖ Ensure communications plans are updated for staff and parents

When COVID-19 Cases Occur in Schools

- ❖ Coordinate with public health agencies in considering or implementing dismissal policy, including communications
- ❖ If dismissals or closures are implemented, additional considerations to discuss:
 - Postponement or cancellation of extracurricular activities or events
 - Communicating advice about social distancing outside of school
 - Continuity of education
 - Continuity of meal programs
 - Continuity of services for children with special needs

COVID-19

State Agency Responses

Pandemic Flu Attendance and Leave

- ❖ New policy as of 2/27/2020
- ❖ Secretary of DBM, in consultation with Secretary of Health, determines appropriate response level:
 - Level 1 – Normal Operations (low to moderate severity)
 - ✓ Employees report as normal
 - Level 2 – Flexible Operations (moderate to high severity)
 - ✓ Goal is to minimize spread while maintaining operations – agencies promote distancing
 - Level 3 – Emergency Operations (high severity)
 - ✓ Mission-critical operations maintained – employees may be reassigned to meet critical needs. All non-emergency personnel will be placed on administrative leave.

COVID-19 Response

Strategies for Everyone

Strategies for Everyone – I

- ❖ Avoid images, policies, or guidance that encourages stereotypes or stigma against any group
- ❖ Communication, planning and preparation, and general prevention (good hand hygiene, avoiding spread of virus through cough and sneeze, cleaning of “high-touch” surfaces, and social distancing) are the most effective strategies at this point

Strategies for Everyone – II

- ❖ During an outbreak in your community, CDC recommends the everyday preventive measures listed previously — especially staying home when sick—and these additional measures:
 - Keep away from others who are sick.
 - Limit face-to-face contact with others as much as possible
 - Consult with your healthcare provider if you or your household members are at high risk for COVID-19 complications
 - Wear a facemask if advised to do so by your healthcare provider or by a public health official
 - Stay home when a household member is sick with respiratory disease symptoms, if instructed to do so by public health officials or a health care provider (Voluntary Home Quarantine)

Environmental Cleaning

- ❖ Cleaning should emphasize “high-touch” areas
- ❖ EPA list of disinfectants registered for use against COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) available at:
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>
- ❖ CDC interim guidance for cleaning in homes with suspected or confirmed COVID-19
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/home/cleaning-disinfection.html>

Resources and References

- ❖ Maryland Department of Health Coronavirus Website (<https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/Pages/Novel-coronavirus.aspx>)
- ❖ CDC Coronavirus Website (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html>)
- ❖ CDC Interim Guidance for Homes and Communities (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html>)
- ❖ CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/guidance-business-response.html>)
- ❖ CDC Interim Guidance for Childcare and Schools (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/guidance-for-schools.html>)
- ❖ CDC Travel Website (<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/>)

Resources for Specific Groups

- ❖ Infection Prevention in the Home Setting
(<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html#precautions>)
- ❖ Community- and Faith-Based Organizations
(<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-community-faith-organizations.html>)
- ❖ Mass Gatherings and Large Community Events
(<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/mass-gatherings-ready-for-covid-19.html>)
- ❖ Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions for Specific Groups
(<https://www.cdc.gov/nonpharmaceutical-interventions/index.html>)