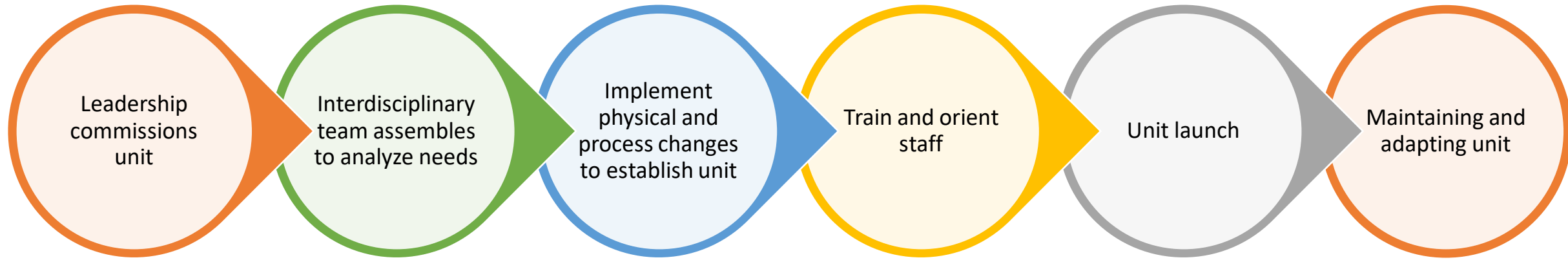


Introduction:

The following module has been created to provide a guideline for initiating or converting an inpatient unit to a pandemic response unit. The model provides a baseline with which to develop protocols relevant to the pathogen of concern. Varying strategies may be employed based on the mode(s) of transmission.

Progression for Commissioning a Pandemic Response Unit

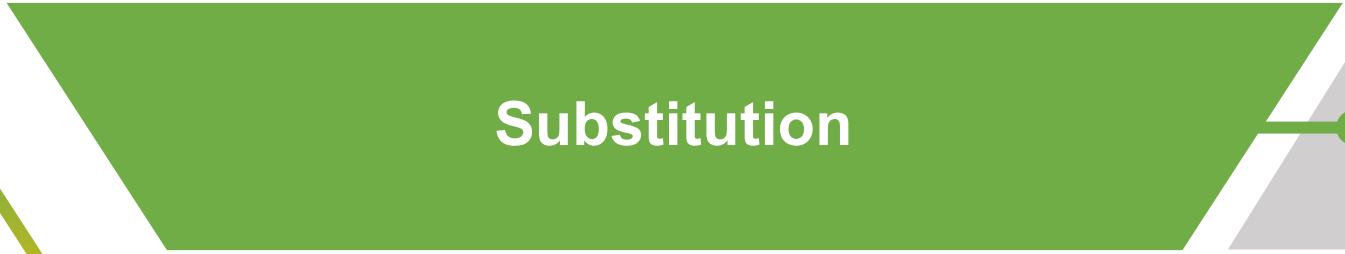


Considerations in Pandemic Response Unit Planning: Hierarchy of Controls

Most Effective



- Secure unit
- Limit entry to approved/trained staff
- No large rounding groups
- No visitors
- Remove excess materials/ equipment from patient room



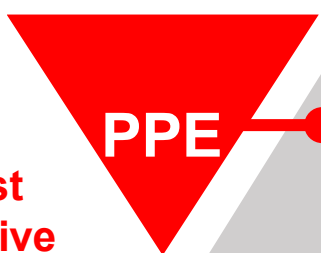
- Use zoom for staff-patient interactions
- Use disposable or wipeable materials
- Reduce personnel interacting with patient by cross-training staff
- Provide necessities to minimize off-unit time for staff



- Patient rooms converted to negative pressure (as needed)
- Plexiglass barriers
- Private rooms for suspect/confirmed patients
- Cohort positive household contacts only



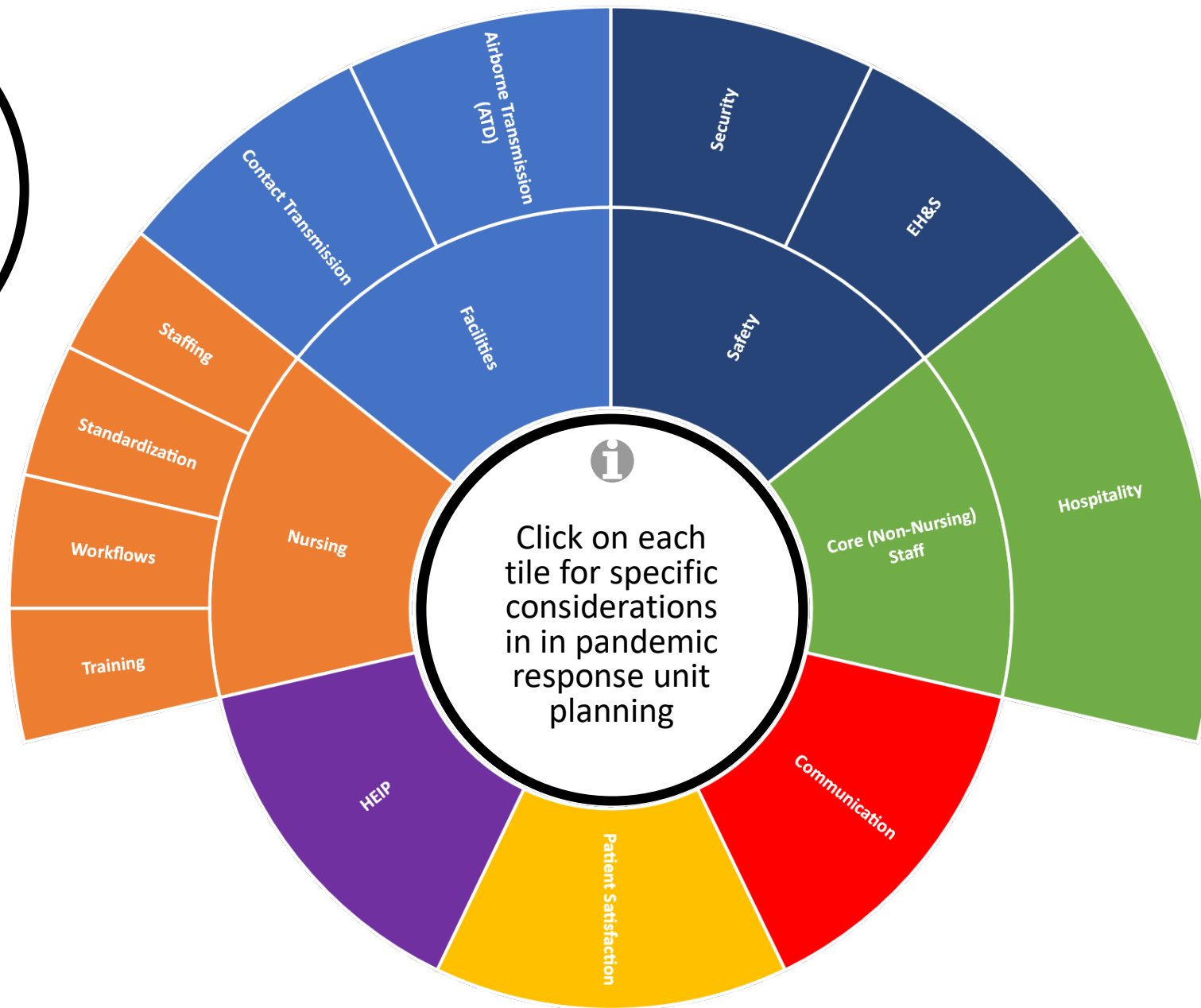
- Staff sign in sheet
- Staff self-monitoring of symptoms
- New isolation signage
- Surface disinfection
- Establish standardized workflows
- Donning/doffing trained observers
- Designate areas for specific tasks

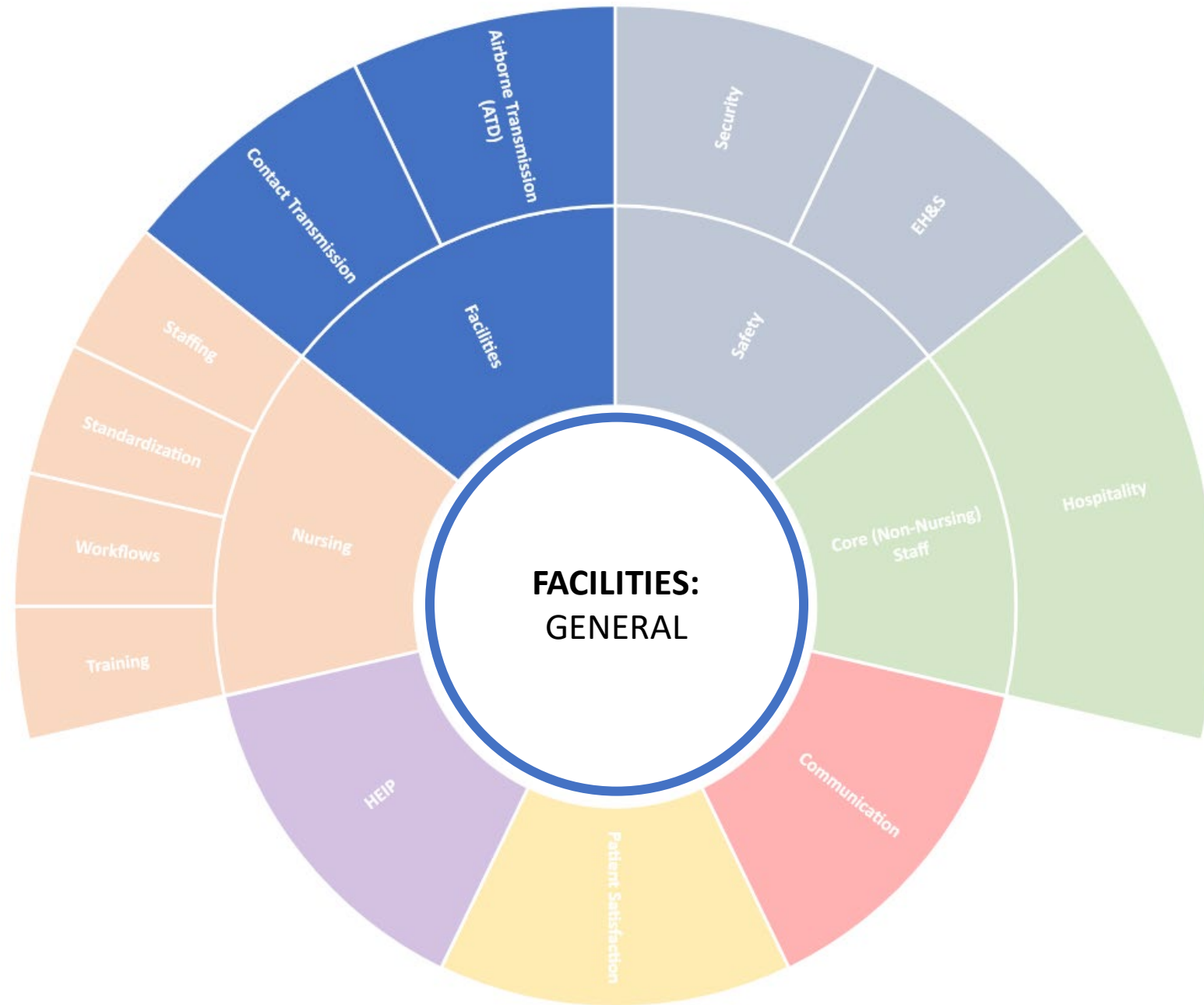


- Establish PPE requirements
- Standardized PPE caddy
- PPE donning/doffing training
- Develop strategy for extending use/ reusing PPE
- Provide scrubs for unit staff

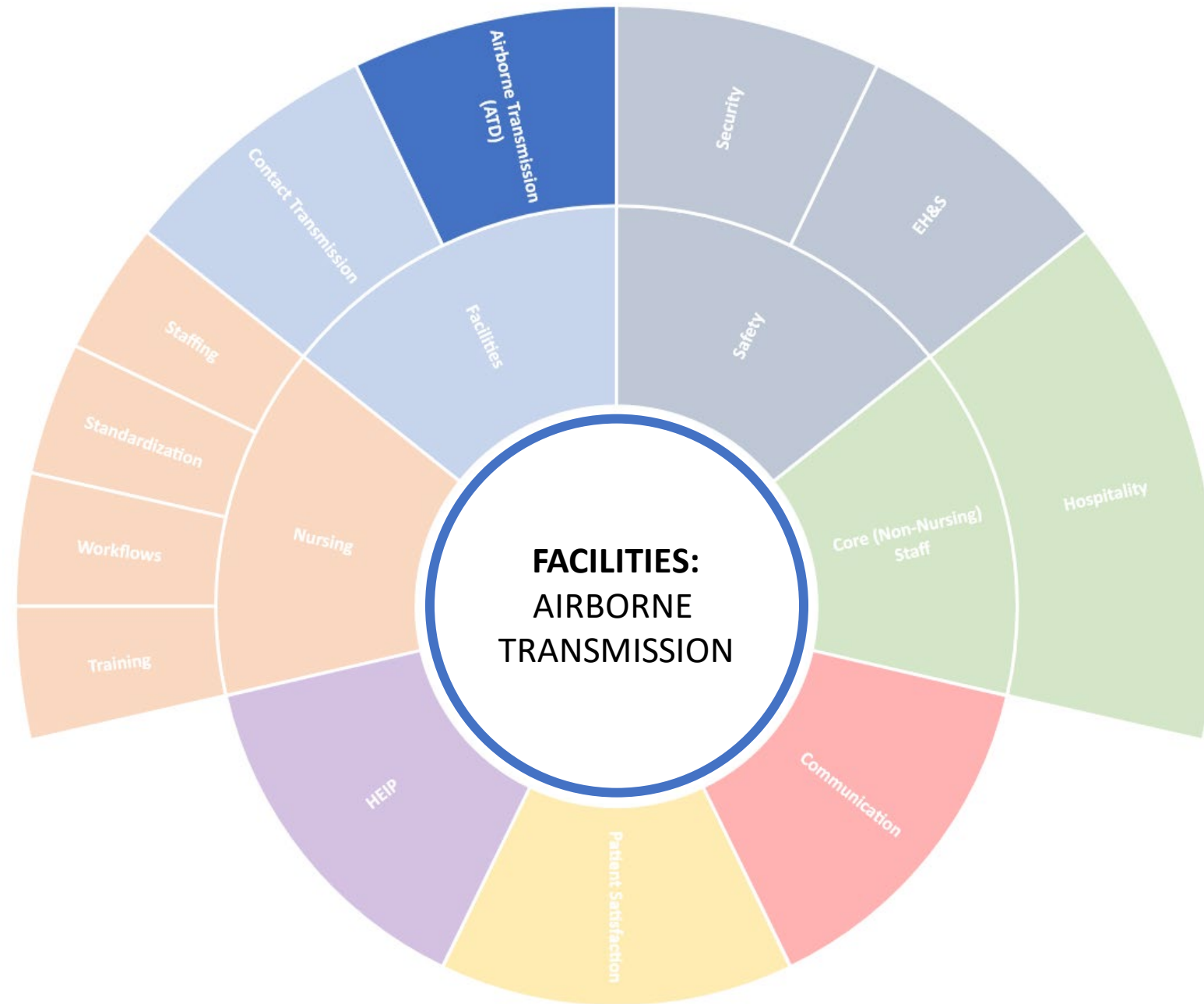
Least Effective

PANDEMIC RESPONSE UNIT PLANNING

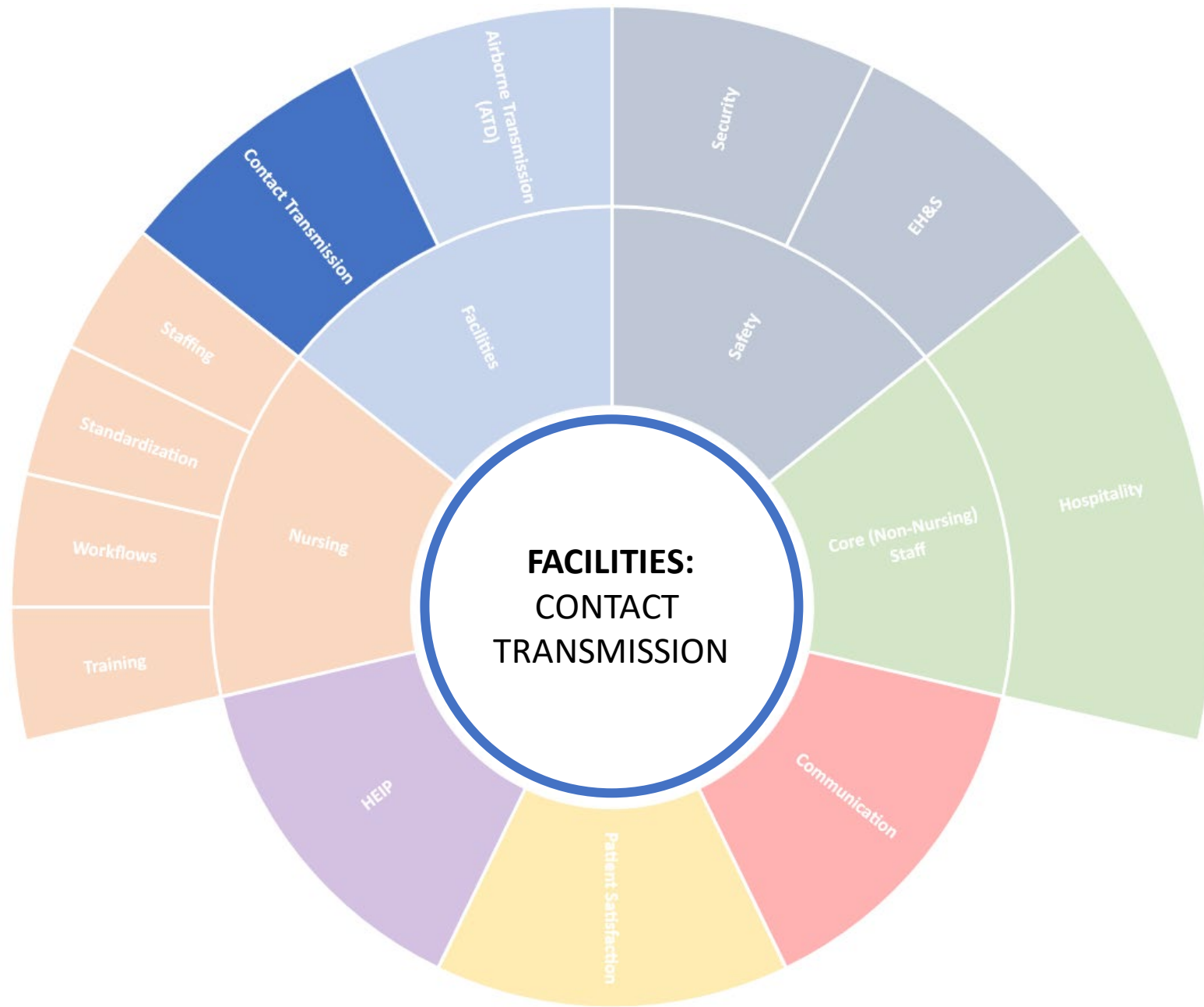




- Address work orders related to ventilation, standardization of patient rooms
- Limit entry to approved/trained staff- leaders set up appropriate badge access with security for designated staff
- Coordinate tasks with nursing to cluster care and reduce room entry
- Work with nursing to ensure proper donning/doffing of PPE
- Log room entry on sign-in sheet and self-monitor for symptoms
- Department leaders keep up-to-date with pandemic-related communications, policies, and procedures, and communicate these with staff on a routine basis.
- Keep updated on pathogen's transmission route(s) to ensure appropriate Engineering and Administrative Controls are in place



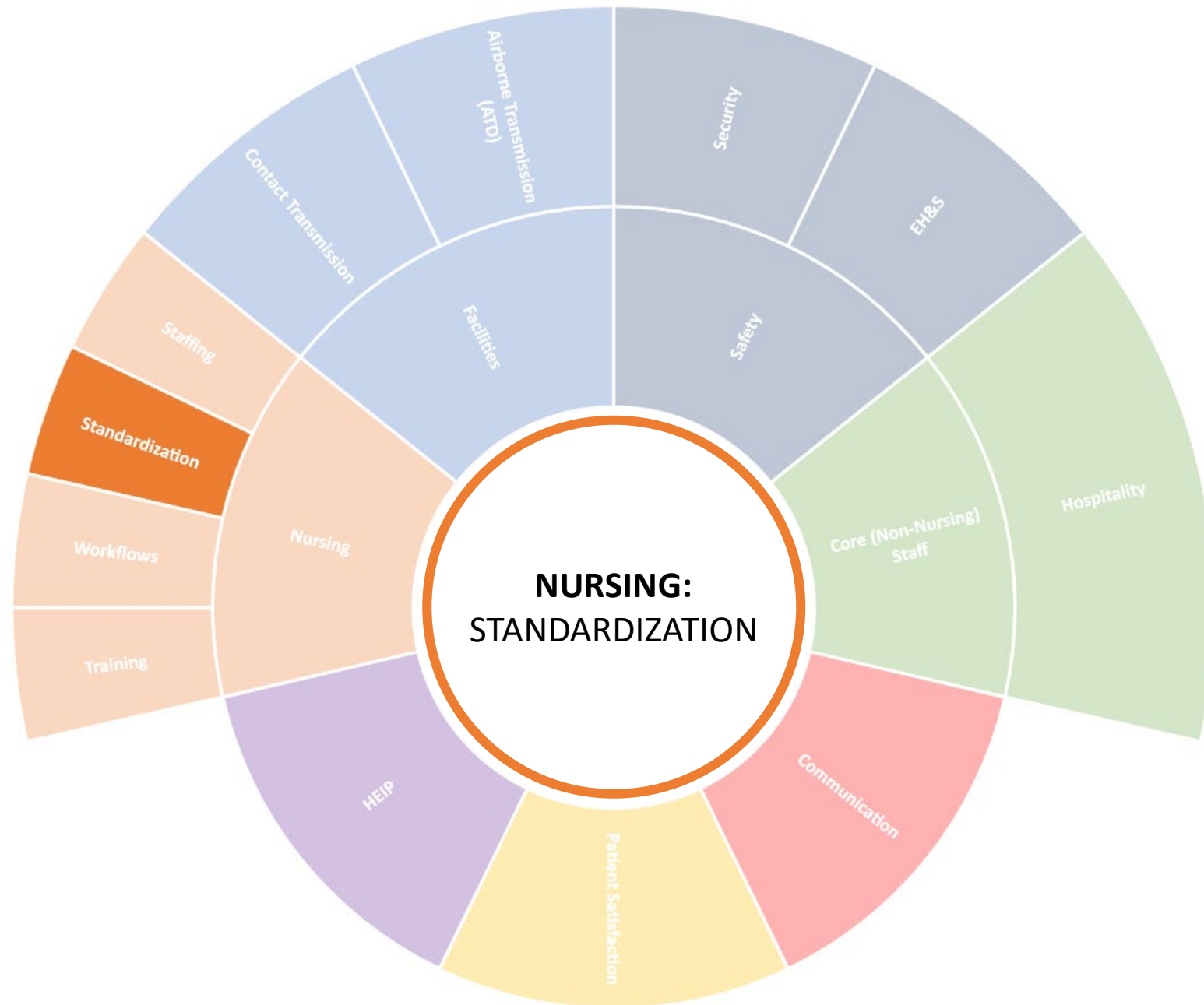
- Leadership and Facilities involved in decision to convert all patient rooms on unit to negative pressure
 - Pro: Allows flexibility with patient placement
 - Pro: Allows cohorting of patients into one unit rather than multiple units
 - Con: May not be possible in all units
 - Follow [procedure](#) to convert individual rooms
 - Con: Scrubbers need to be added to specific rooms (scrubbers can be loud and take up floor space)
 - Con: Patients may require various levels of care/services beyond unit's capabilities
- If decision to convert all rooms is made:
 - Chief Engineer and team put all patient rooms on selected unit into the ATD daily logbook
 - Smoke test for negative flow performed daily per existing policy
 - Pressurization checks include a reading across the door plane defining "unit/wing" as compared to hospital corridor
 - Discrepancies are reported directly to Nursing Manager and through Facilities escalation to Manager on Duty
- [Aerosol Transmissible Disease Policy 3.1.2](#)



- Facilities staff requiring access to patient room:
 - Consult nursing and follow HEIP guidance for PPE donning/doffing
 - Follow HEIP guidance for surface/equipment disinfection
- Follow CDC, State, and Local recommendations and regulations surrounding plumbing and waste management issues



- Involve Union representatives in deciding on staff ratios and in ongoing conversations
- Agree on RN ratios
 - Nursing unit staff absorb tasks from outside departments (excluding providers) to limit entry to well-trained staff and conserve PPE
- Keep unit well-staffed in anticipation of surge, float staff elsewhere as needed
- Create and activate “Team Nursing Model” for times of limited staffing
- Train outside staff to float to unit
- Consider providing staff amenities to limit time off-unit:
 - Meals and snacks
 - Access to showers as needed (showering may not be required depending of mode of transmission)
 - Scrubs for staff to change



- Standardize room setup
 - Tables/carts/isolation caddies stocked with identical supplies
 - Workflow reminder signs inside and outside room
 - Sign-in sheets outside room to complete before entry
 - Checklists for cart and room setup
- Centralized PPE supply cart
 - Centralized PAPR location when well-stocked
 - In PAPR Shortage- sign out PAPR with location logged
- Designated supplies/equipment for outside departments
 - Rapid Response Team- Pandemic-specific RRT Cart
 - Gurney- Available for Transport
 - Portable X-ray- kept adjacent to unit
- Pandemic Document Binder-
 - Keep all tip sheets and communications in centralized location
 - Discuss new materials at daily huddle



- Nursing-specific documents located on [Department of Nursing Manuals website](#)
- Cluster care and coordinate room entry to assist PCA with tasks and minimize time spent in room
- Special Issues
 - Specimen Collection (Including Research)
 - Develop procedures for appropriate specimen collection for pathogen (See [Lab Testing](#))
 - Create workflow for in-room lab collection to ensure contaminated specimens are contained prior to exiting room
 - Meal tray delivery/pickup
 - NFS deliver meals to designated area and unit staff deliver to patients
 - Staff should cluster care to couple meal tray delivery with patient care to minimize additional exposure to staff and ensure timely tray delivery
 - Fans
 - Depending on pathogen, fan use may be prohibited or limited
 - Fans prohibited where negative pressure is required as it may alter the room airflow
 - Fan use must be in accordance with established procedures
 - Breastfeeding mothers
 - Clinical decisions needed regarding safety of breastfeeding for pathogen
 - Develop workflows around collection, storage, and transport



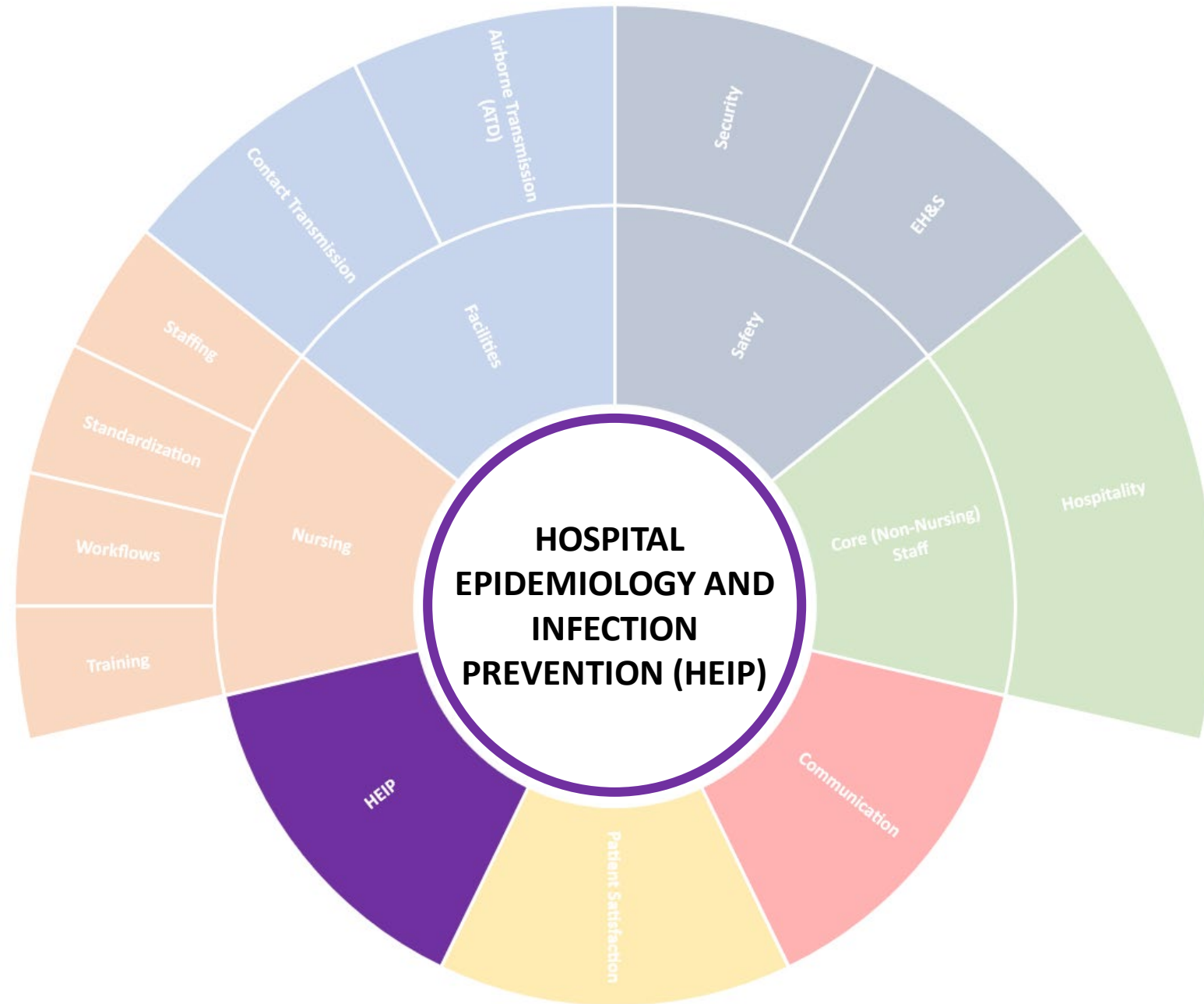
- HEIP, Safety, and INEX assist in training
- Hold mandatory training for all unit staff to include:
 - Donning/Doffing- demonstration to reserve PPE
 - N95 fit testing/PAPR Training
 - Basic room setup (tour)
 - Review of checklists
 - Novel clinical processes specific to pathogen of concern
- PRN
 - Unit to request support when needed
 - HEIP, INEX, Safety available to provide training, observation, and support
 - INEX provides mobile donning/doffing and PAPR training on AM and PM shifts
 - Unit staff trained observer available for donning/doffing
 - Nursing Huddles (AM & PM) to review new communications
- Visual aids
 - Donning/Doffing steps with visuals
 - Videos on pandemic website
 - In-room tip sheets and visual cues for maintaining safety during patient care



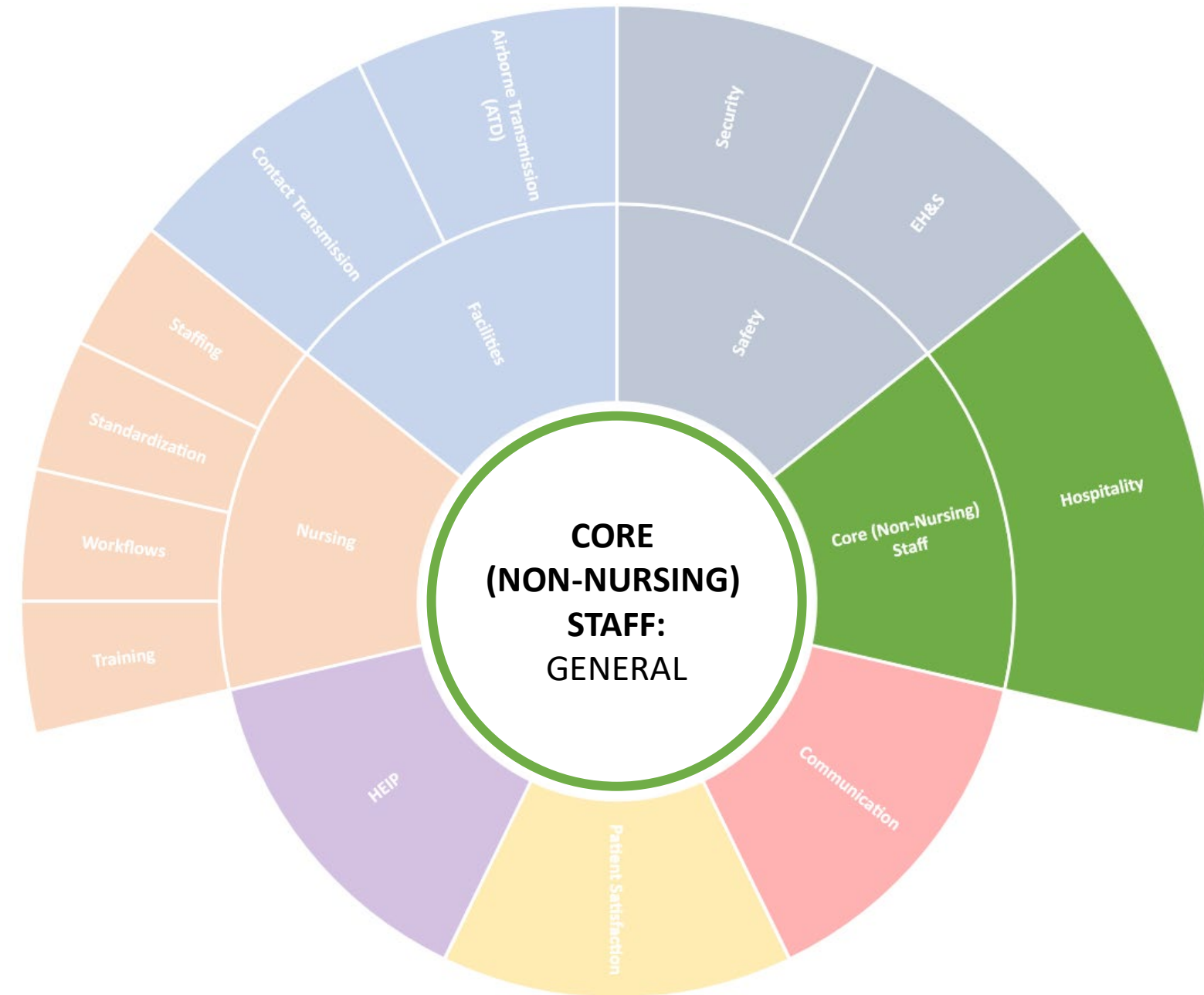
- Provide N95 fit testing clinics
- Provide PAPR Training (Train-the-trainer)
- Prepare for PPE shortages and collaborate to provide alternatives
- Support decision-making around changes in PPE based on availability
 - Develop appropriate means of disinfection and storage
 - Eye protection- wipe down and allow to dry, discard when not intact
 - N95- only touch with clean hands, ensure appropriate fit and seal; if intact and not contaminated, extend use or remove and store appropriately for reuse
 - Gowns- disposable or washable
 - Storage size may differ
 - Technique for doffing may differ
 - Washable requires increased emptying of linen hamper and monitoring quality of reprocessing



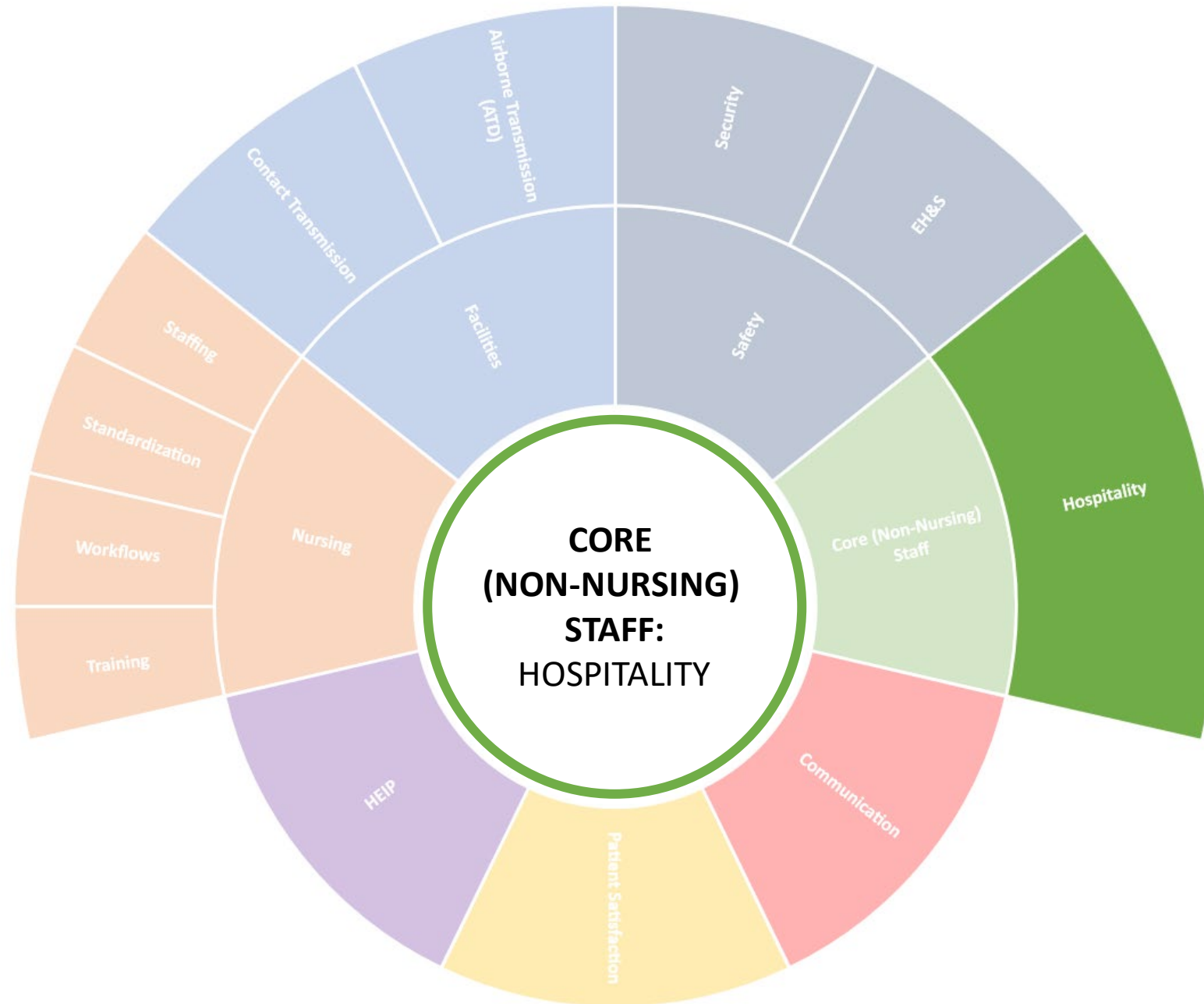
- Follow [General](#) guidelines
- Establish path of travel workflow for transporting pts. to designated unit; conservative workflow (can be de-escalated as appropriate):
 - Communicate with supervisor if additional staff are needed to cover post, secure path
 - Maintain >6 feet distance from pt.
 - Follow appropriate universal PPE protocols in place (if any)
 - No additional isolation PPE required
 - Ensure Security staff do not touch pt. and pt. does not touch any surfaces
 - Walk ahead of pt. and accompanying staff; use a doorstop to prop doors along path if needed to maintain >6 feet distance
 - Clear and secure the path of travel
- Station personnel outside unit to limit entry to only essential staff
 - Locked unit- no visitors, no large rounding teams
 - Assist in providing appropriate badge access to approved staff
- Correctional Officers (COs) accompanying patients
 - Security manages COs
 - Ensure appropriate testing upon CO arrival for shift (if applicable)
 - Ensure COs are aware of current PPE and distancing requirements
 - Provide unit-specific educational tip sheet for COs if available
 - <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/population-status-tracking/>



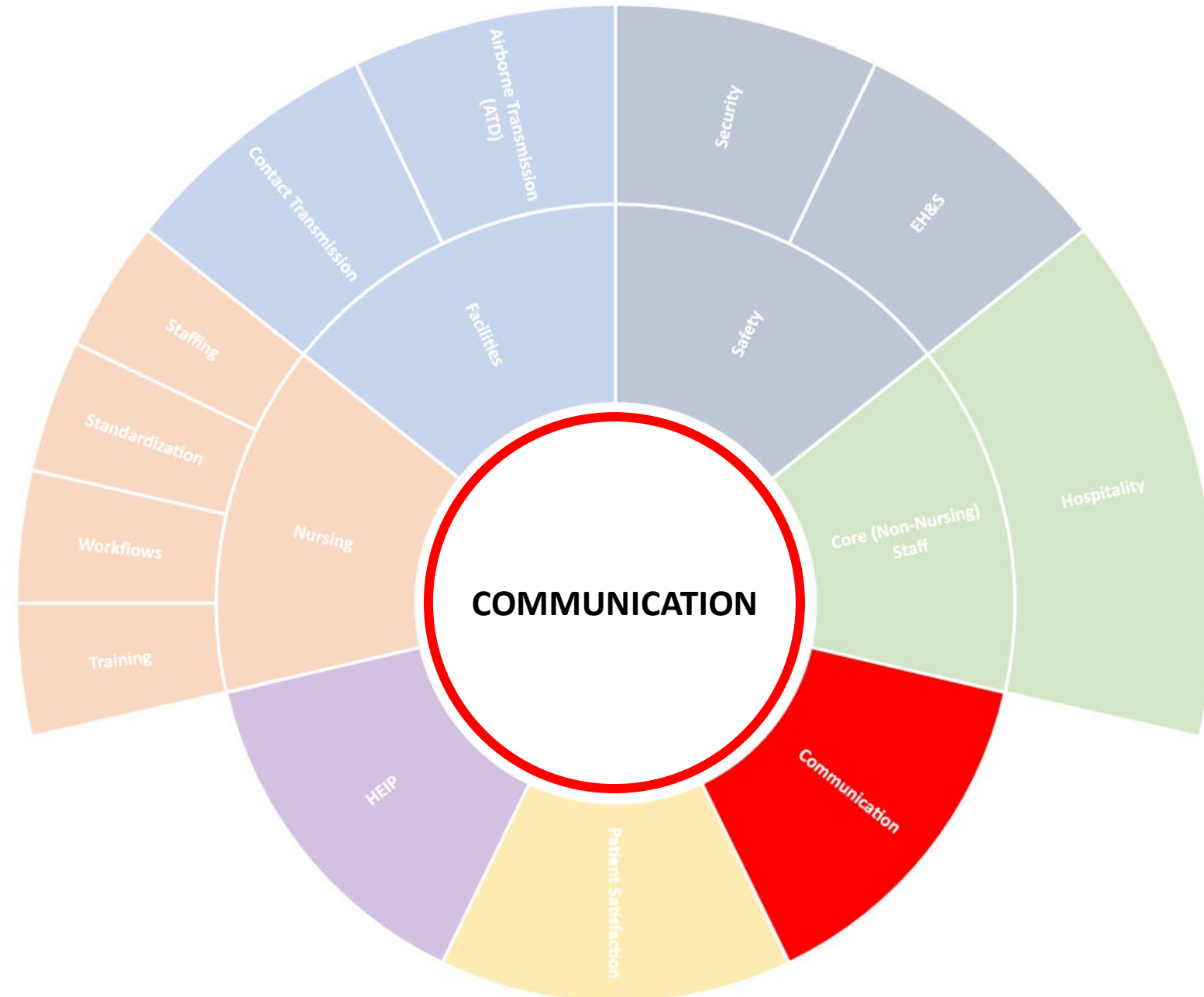
- Create policies/procedures surrounding isolation and PPE for the pandemic pathogen of concern
- Create signage/checklists/tip sheets
- Collaborate on workflows
- Support staff training
- Attend staff meetings for support/questions
- Round regularly and observe for hazards, ensuring HEIP protocols are in place and staff are in compliance
- Redeployed workers may be used in various roles, including observers and monitors
- Support Occupational Health
- [UCSF Pandemic Clinical Resources website](#)



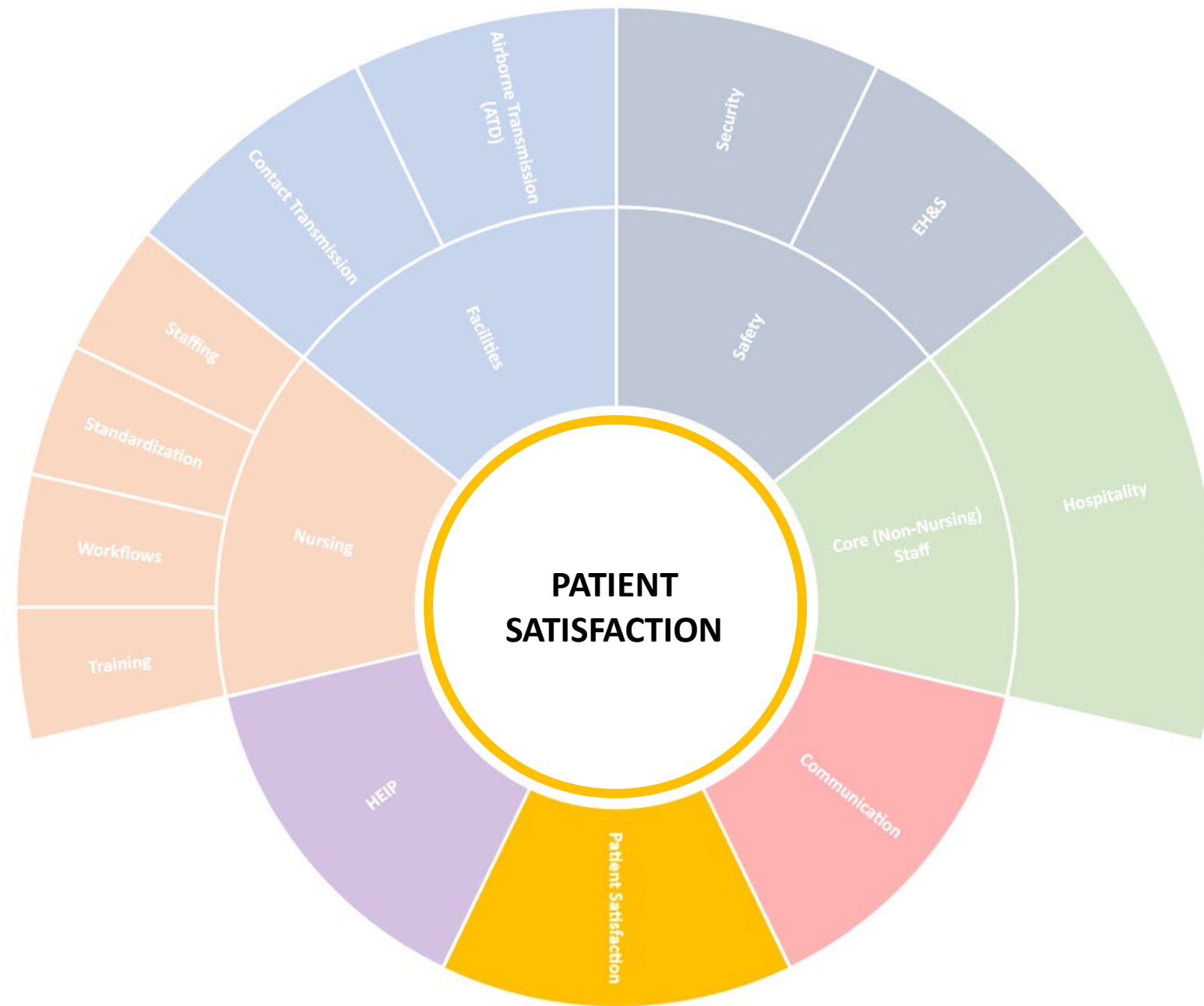
- Limit entry to approved/trained staff
 - Security set up badge access to unit for designated staff
- Coordinate tasks with nursing to cluster care and reduce/eliminate room entry
- Utilize video/telehealth tools for staff-patient interactions when possible (should not replace required in-person provider/specialist assessments)
- Establish department leads to monitor PPE donning/doffing and work with nursing to assist in this workflow
- Log room entry on sign-in sheet and self-monitor for symptoms
- Department leaders keep up-to-date with pandemic-related communications, policies, and procedures, and communicate these with staff on a routine basis
- Occupational Health
 - Maintain sign-in log for each confirmed/suspected pt.
 - Submit per pre-determined cadence set by OHS
 - Staff self-monitor for symptoms



- Follow [General](#) guidelines
- Provide small group/one-on-one training on PPE donning/doffing for designated staff
- Supervisors monitor PSA in PPE donning/doffing, support PSAs as needed
- Modify workflows to reduce exposure
 - Coordinate with Nursing to assist with garbage/linen removal from pt. room
 - Assign specific trained PSAs to support unit
 - Accommodate patient needs re: room cleaning
 - Establish procedures surrounding disposal of supplies upon pt. discharge depending on mode of transmission and potential for contamination



- Maintain communication with Command Center for awareness of surges in community transmission that would affect acuity levels
 - Refer to established surge plans for tiered level of responses
- Outfit patient rooms with video-capable tablet
 - Utilize Zoom, Voalte, or other telehealth tools to communicate with patient, minimizing in-room contact
 - Staff use tablet for communication when direct contact not required
- Position Unit Medical Director(s) and Unit Director(s) on unit
 - Facilitate communications
 - MDs accessible to provide expertise
 - Directors accessible when issues arise for troubleshooting
 - Creates team cohesion team
- Provide status updates at unit huddle and keep written communication in centralized binder for staff to access



- Outfit patient rooms with video-capable tablet (see also [Communication](#))
 - Staff use tablet to communicate when direct contact not needed
 - Patient permitted to use tablet to contact family members
- Set expectations for patient
 - No visitors
 - Refer to surge plans for tiered visitor guidance
 - Exceptions may be allowed for End of Life and case-specific situations
 - Limited staff room entry/exit
 - Pt. must stay in room
- Create workflows surrounding meal trays to ensure delivery in timely manner while food is still hot
- Work with pt. to accommodate scheduling preferences for room entry, cleaning, etc.
- Provide activities for patient
 - Stationary bike
 - Word puzzles
 - Activity books