

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Guidance for Long-Term Care Facilities

The Washington State Department of Health developed guidance to assist long term and residential care facilities in response to the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. While the situation is evolving, at this time we believe that those over 60, immune-compromised or those with chronic medical conditions may be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19. Long-term care facilities have experience managing respiratory infections and outbreaks among residents and staff and should apply the same outbreak management principles to COVID-19.

Additional resources on how long-term care facilities can prepare for and manage COVID-19 can be found at [CDC's Resources for Healthcare Facilities](#) webpage.

Stay up-to-date:

Monitor public health updates from:

- [Local Public Health Department](#)
- [Washington State Department of Health](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Situation Summary](#)

Make a plan:

Review and update your infection control plan preparedness plan. If you do not have a plan, a planning checklist can be found here <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/pdf/longtermcare.pdf>.

For COVID-19, we recommend your plan include the following:

- A policy for when direct care staff should use personal protective equipment for residents with symptoms of respiratory infection.
- A plan for implementing respiratory hygiene throughout the facility. (See “Communicate with staff, residents, and visitors.”)
- A plan for grouping symptomatic residents using one or more of the following strategies:
 - Confining symptomatic residents and exposed roommates to their rooms.
 - Placing symptomatic residents together in one area of the facility.
 - Closing units where symptomatic and asymptomatic residents reside.
 - Assigning staff on either affected or non-affected units to prevent transmission between units.
 - Closing communal dining halls.
 - Canceling events where many people come together.

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- Cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces with [EPA-registered disinfectant](#) with a label indicating effectiveness against human coronavirus or emerging viral pathogens.
- Criteria and protocols for enforcing visitor limitations and how you will communicate those limitations.
 - Screen visitors for respiratory illness symptoms.
 - Consider screening visitors for recent travel to areas with COVID-19 transmission.
 - Ask visitors and family members not to visit the facility if they are experiencing respiratory symptoms. Suggest other options such as visiting by phone if possible.
- A proactive sick leave policy to address the needs of staff including:
 - Advising staff, caregivers, or volunteers who have respiratory symptoms that they should not report to work and to immediately report their symptoms to an identified manager.
 - Provide staff members with information about symptoms so they can self-assess before reporting for duty. (See “Communicate with staff, residents, and visitors.”)
- A plan for what to do if staff develop symptoms while at work.
- When staff can return to work after having a diagnosis of COVID-19. (As of February 29, public health requires confirmed cases to have two negative tests before isolation can be discontinued. This guidance may change as the situation evolves.)
- Plans to accommodate staff who need to care for ill family members.
- Identifying staff who may be at higher risk for severe COVID-19 disease and assigning them to unaffected units, if possible.
- Contingency staffing and patient placement plans:
 - Identify minimum staffing needs and prioritize critical and non-essential services based on residents’ health status, functional limitations, disabilities, and essential facility operations.
 - Contact your local health department for guidance on altered standards of care in case residents need acute care and hospital beds are not available.
 - Strategize about how your facility can help increase hospital bed capacity in the community.
- Criteria and protocols for closing units or the entire facility to new admissions when COVID-19 has been identified in the facility.

Identify and contact partners to coordinate:

Identify public health and professional resources in the table below.

	Contact Name	Phone	Email
Local Health			

Department of Health
 State Long-Term
 Professional Trade
 Association

Identify contacts for local, regional, or state emergency preparedness groups, especially bioterrorism/communicable disease coordinators in the table below.

Name	Phone	Email
Local		
Regional		
State		

Contact local hospitals to learn who to coordinate with if one of your residents needs to be hospitalized or is being discharged from the hospital. ([List of hospitals in Washington state.](#))

- **Residents referred to the hospital:** If a resident is referred to a hospital, you will need to coordinate transport with the hospital, local health department, and medical transport service/emergency medical service to ensure that the resident can be safely transported and received by the hospital.
- **Residents discharged from the hospital:** When your resident is ready to be discharged, coordinate with the hospital regarding transportation and continued care needs, including any precautions to take in your facility. As the outbreak spreads, having open beds in hospitals is vitally important.

Hospital Contacts

Name	Phone	Email

Communicate with staff, residents, and visitors:

- Educate staff, residents, and family members of residents about COVID-19. Make sure they know the potential risks for residents and basic prevention measures, such as:
 - Wash hands often with soap and water or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer. (For staff tips, see [Clean Hands Count for Healthcare Providers.](#))
 - Cough and sneeze into the elbow or into a tissue. Throw away the tissue immediately after use and wash hands. (For staff tips, see [Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette in Healthcare Settings.](#))
 - Frequently clean and disinfect surfaces.

- Ask staff to use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). PPE recommended when caring for COVID-19 patients, includes a gown, gloves, mask (or respirator), and eye protection. (See [Sequence for putting on Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\)](#) for more information.)
- Staff and visitors should remain home if they are sick with cough, sneezing and/or fever. Inform staff about sick leave policies and/or the ability to work from home, if possible.
- Post signs at the entry, the reception area, and throughout the facility to help visitors, staff, and volunteers self-identify relevant symptoms and travel history. (See the [Novel Coronavirus Factsheet](#), available in 11 languages. Check for travel history information on CDC's [Coronavirus 2019 Information for Travel](#) page.)
- Let visitors know about any new policies or procedures in your preparedness plan and how they will impact their visits.
- Communicate with family members of residents to share information about the measures you are taking to protect your residents from COVID-19.
- Communicate with staff about any new policies and procedures in your preparedness plan that will impact how they do their work and what to do when they are sick.

Watch for respiratory infection and COVID-19 symptoms in residents and staff:

- Observe your residents and staff to detect respiratory infections.
 - Use and modify the resources below to monitor and track of influenza-like-illness among residents and staff:
 - [Respiratory Tract Infection Worksheet](#)
 - [Infection and Antibiotics Use Tracking Tool](#) and [Instructions](#)
 - Assess incoming residents with respiratory [symptoms](#) including coughing, fever or shortness of breath for:
 - Travel to an area with COVID-19 transmission in 14 days prior to illness onset
 - Any diagnostic testing for COVID-19
 - Recent admission to facilities with known active COVID-19 cases
- Sputum and oral swab specimens for COVID-19 should not be collected in the facility unless you have a procedure that has been cleared by your local health department.

In the case a resident has symptoms of COVID-19 or a known exposure:

Immediately contact your local health department. Your local health department will help assess the situation and provide guidance for further actions.