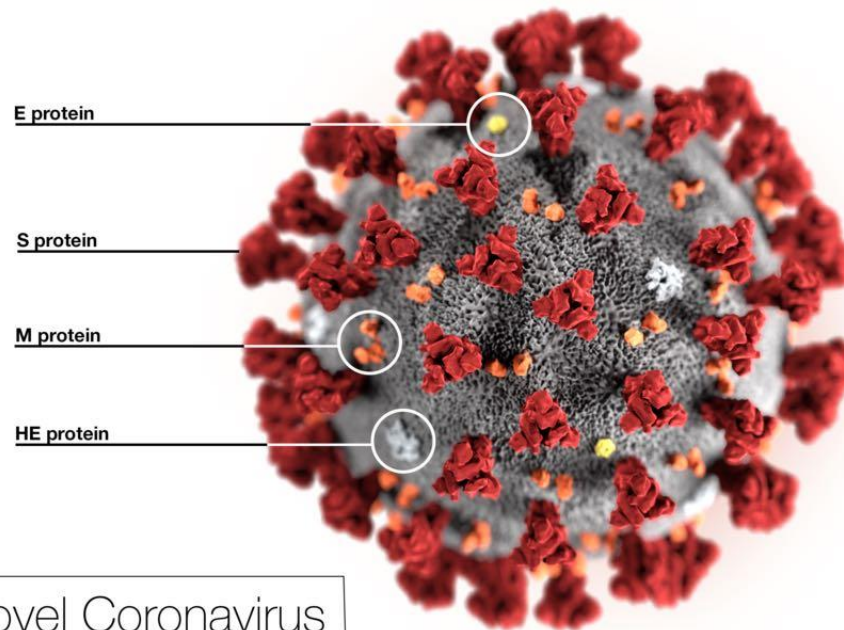




CASE MANAGEMENT in SCHOOLS: COVID-19.

Health Services Planning and Integration Branch MOHW



2019 Novel Coronavirus

OBJECTIVES

Case Management

- How does the virus cause the illness?
- What are the symptoms of the illness?
- What are the various clinical courses?
- Who is at risk of severe illness?
- Approach to COVID CASE
- Phases of Case Management
- What do we actually do when faced with a case?

COVID -19

- Respiratory Virus
- Infection from virus-laden droplets
- Multiplication of Virus
- Attachment to respiratory tract
- Inflammation of respiratory tract
- Systemic inflammatory response



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Symptoms

- FEVER
- COUGH
- SHORTNESS of BREATH
- LOSS of Taste
- LOSS of Smell
- Vomiting
- ABDOMINAL PAIN
- Loss of Appetite
- Diarrhoea
- JOINT and Muscle Pain

Clinical Course of COVID-19

- MILD ILLNESS – 40%
- MODERATE ILLNESS -40%
- SEVERE ILLNESS- 15%
- CRITICAL ILLNESS -5%

OUTCOMES

- Asymptomatic: May spread the virus unknowingly
- Mild illness: May stay home
- Moderate illness: Pneumonia may need in hospital care
- antibiotics, oxygen therapy
- Severe illness: Severe pneumonia, sepsis, organ failure; may need more oxygen, further therapy
- Critical illness: May need ventilation or high level support

PERSONS at RISK of SEVERE ILLNESS

- ADULTS: CHRONIC DISEASES – Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease, Elderly, Kidney Disease
- Children: CHRONIC DISEASES - ASTHMA, SICKLE CELL DISEASE
- IMMUNODEFICIENCY: Disease or Drug induced, Cancer

PERSONS AT RISK OF SEVERE ILLNESS

- Should be allowed to access the learning from Home or Work from home option
- Should be protected if school attendance is mandatory
- Should be monitored while at school
- Must have clear instructions or consent for further care even prior to return to school

APPROACH TO THE COVID-19 CASE

- IDENTIFY
- ISOLATE
- INTERVENE
- INFORM

APPROACH TO THE COVID-19 CASE

- IDENTIFY: Screening, Case definition, Epidemiology, History (Personal, Family), Diagnosis
- ISOLATE: Mask, Sick bay, Separated beds
- INTERVENE: Rest, fluids, pain killers, anti-fever measures
- INFORM: Per protocol: Family, Health Department, Hospital, MOHW for notification and surveillance

Diagnosis

- Nasopharyngeal swab
- Oropharyngeal swab

PHASES of COVID-19

CASE MANAGEMENT in SCHOOLS

- PREPARATION
- PREVENTION
- PROVISION of CARE
- POST CARE

PHASES of Clinical Management

- **Prepare pre start of school:** Identify persons at risk, Infrastructure, equipment (BP reading, temperature, pulse), Education of staff and students, Nurses, PPE
- **Prevention :** Screening and sending home or sending straight to sick bay, masks (cloth and used by all removed at time of exams), sanitise at points of entry in exam
- **Provision of Care:** Isolation, fluids, rest, symptomatic and supportive
- **Post Care:** Psychosocial Support

PREPARATION

- Education of staff and students re plans
- Identify persons at risk Staff and students
- Infrastructure: Designated beds for isolating cases
- Bolstering nursing and support staff
- Equipment (BP reading, temperature, pulse, respiration, oxygen level as possible)
- Personal protective equipment acquired
- Persons should have relevant **immunisations** to boost protection from other illnesses

Preparation cont'd

- Definition and Documentation of Policies
 - Learn from home Policy
 - Go home policy
 - Return from home policy
 - Wearing of mask policy
 - Administration of OTC items
 - Management of suspected cases policy

Prevention

- **STAY AT HOME if ILL**
- **OBSERVE QUARANTINE IF EXPOSED**
- **SCREENING**
- **USE OF MASKS (IPC)**
- **SANITISE at ENTRY (IPC)**
- **STRICT IPC MEASURES ENFORCED**

SCREENING for fever

Principles

- Use of no touch thermometer
- Should not cause congregation at school gate
- Use at multiple points for screening
- Identify persons at risk of having COVID
- Persons identified should be referred to the school nurse, principal or designate
- Decision taken based on second tier of evaluation

Specific use of thermometer

- Allow time for screening before start of school
- Should be tested in a fairly cool environment
- All readings should be logged with name - line listing
- Temperature >99.8 F will trigger some actions
 - Re test after allowing person to cool off
 - Drink a glass of water
 - Determine if there is accompanying symptoms (Is the person really ill?)

Intervene-Symptomatic and Supportive

- Fever, Symptoms, history of contact
- Immediately Isolate
- Carefully instruct staff /student to remove cloth mask and dispose
- Offer Medical mask
- Maintain Hand Hygiene, Respiratory Hygiene
- Take Vital signs: Blood Pressure, Pulse Rate, Respiratory Rate, TEMPERATURE, Oxygen level, WHERE POSSIBLE
- Symptom/ Supportive Care
 - Oral fluids
 - ANTI PYRETIC Measures

NB SCHOOL NURSE MAY NOT BE ALLOWED TO ADMINISTER MEDS.

Escalate If

- Symptoms are severe
- Staff/Student is faint, vomiting, lethargic
- Vital signs abnormal
- Blood pressure low, oxygen level low (where available)
- Student/Staff is deemed at risk of severe course
- There is no support at home

POINTS to REMEMBER

- Sick BAY should be
 - Adequately ventilated
 - Regularly sanitised
 - Properly stocked
 - Cleaned room after caring for a staff/student
 - Prepped to sanitise the instruments which have been used after caring for staff/student
 - Equipped with PPE: Gown, gloves, medical mask, Face shield (less often necessary)
 - Equipped with means of communication

How to Escalate

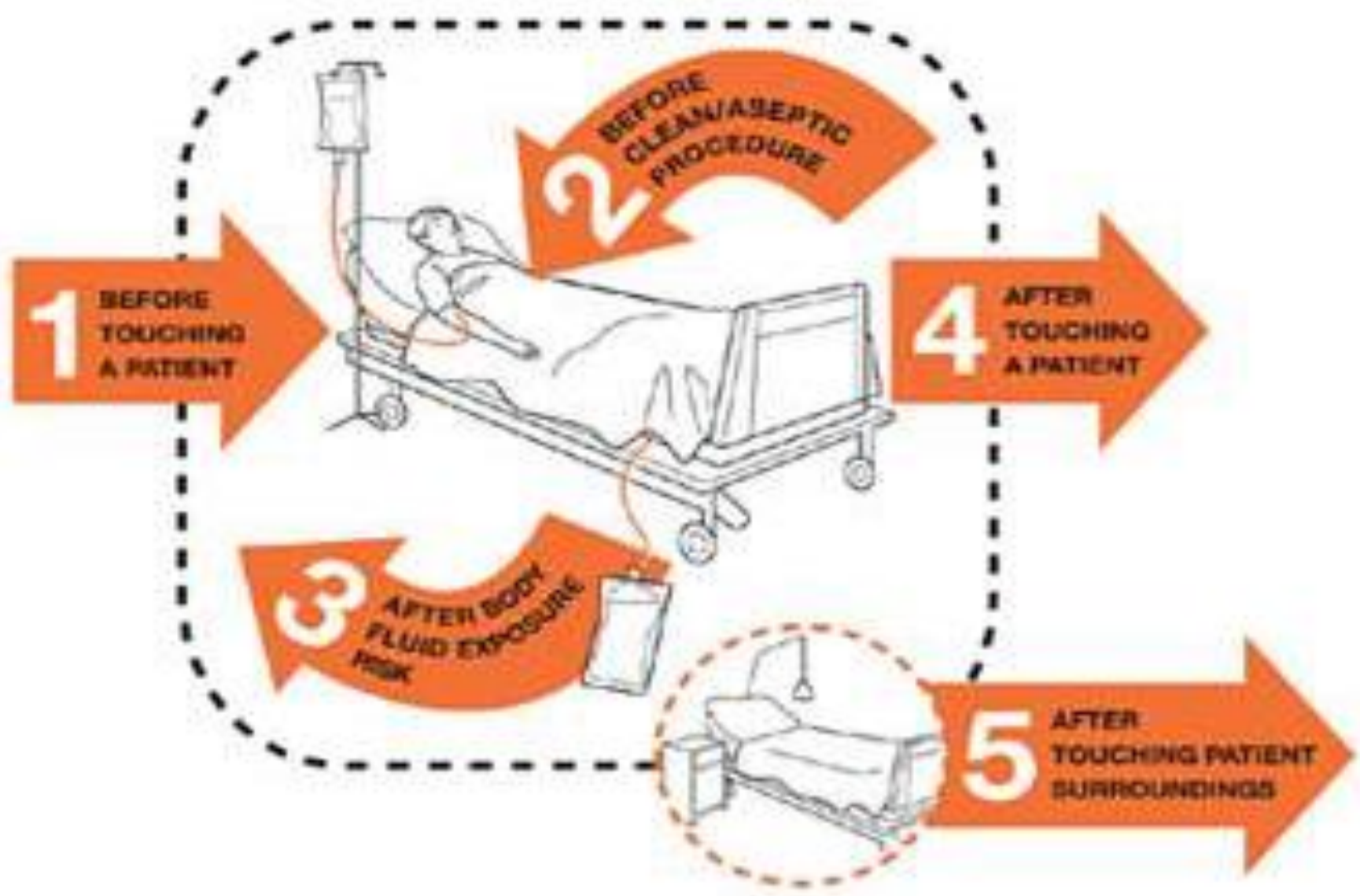
- Inform Principal
- Call family members
- Call Health Department
- Call nearby GP/Hospital
- Call for transport

INFORM

- HEALTH DEPARTMENT
- MOHW
- HOSPITAL
- FAMILY

Follow UP Instructions

- Will be guided by Health Department
- 14 Days quarantined if exposed
- Stay home if symptomatic
- Devices or special requirements must be communicated to School administration



DISPOSITION

- Home
- Home Alternative
- Health Centre
- General Practitioner
- Hospital
- **WHATEVER THE DISPOSITION, A NOTE MUST ACCOMPANY THE STUDENT TO INFORM THE NEXT PERSON WHO WILL CARE FOR STAFF/STUDENT**

Psychosocial support

- Re COVID-19, there are various points of mental health vulnerability. These include:
 - Fear of catching the illness
 - Fear of death from illness
 - Fear of hospitalisation /isolation
 - Fear of stigmatisation and assault by community
 - Fear of abandonment
 - Fear of financial fallout from social disruption
 - Fear of dislocation from the social disruption

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT must be available

- Administered through:
 - Community Mental Health
 - Social Worker
 - Guidance Counselors

- MOHW 888-NEW-LIFE

Summary

- COVID-19 Infection
- Various courses
- Various levels of vulnerability
- Approach is to Identify, Isolate, Intervene and Inform
- Phases of case management:
 - Prepare, Provide, Psychosocial support
- Care: Supportive but identify those who are truly ill, severely ill and at risk of being ill
- Always provide balance between service and safety