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Foundations of COVID-19 Prevention and Control for Congregate Living Settings

Public Health Ontario

5 May, 2020

Disclosures

- The presenters have no conflicts of interest to disclose

Purpose and scope

- To support COVID-19 preparedness, prevention and detection in congregate living settings
- Will not focus on long-term care homes or retirement homes
 - Webinar recording available on [Public Health Ontario's website](#)
- Enter questions / provide feedback
 - In chat pod, indicate which sector you work in
 - Questions will be addressed through a variety of formats in the future
- Note: Recording will be available on Public Health Ontario's website shortly

Outline

- COVID-19 in congregate living settings
- Infection prevention and control foundations, including personal protective equipment
- Preparing for COVID-19
- Preventing COVID-19
- Getting ready to respond

COVID-19 in congregate living settings



COVID-19 spreads by droplets and contact



**Close contact
(within 2 metres/6 feet)**



**Survives on surfaces
(hours to days)**

Symptoms of COVID-19

Common symptoms¹

- Fever (temperature of 37.8°C or greater)
- New or worsening cough
- Shortness of breath

Other symptoms include¹

- Sore throat
- Runny nose or stuffy nose
- Sneezing
- Hoarse voice
- Difficulty swallowing
- Decreased smell or taste
- Nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain

http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/coronavirus/docs/2019_reference_doc_symptoms.pdf¹

COVID-19 spreads in tricky ways

**Before
symptoms
start**

**Infectious 2 or more days
before symptoms start**

**During
symptoms**

**Infectious for at least 9 days
or longer after symptoms start**

**Without
symptoms**

**Infection can be asymptomatic,
and people with no symptoms
may spread illness to others**

COVID-19 spreads wherever it has the opportunity

- Long-term care homes
- Retirement homes
- Hospitals
- Shelters
- Cruise ships
- Navy ships
- Churches
- Group homes
- Shopping centers
- Restaurants
- Choirs
- Meat packing plants
- Day cares

Congregate living settings



- Residents (or clients, tenants) living in the same shared space, or in a setting with common spaces; range of settings and residents, e.g.:
 - Shelters
 - Group homes
 - Correctional facilities
 - Children’s residential settings

Note: Long-term care homes and retirement homes were covered in other webinars.

General challenges for COVID-19 prevention and control in congregate living settings

- Movement between the community and the facility
 - Virus can be introduced from the community by people entering the facility; may have no/mild symptoms
 - By staff, visitors, volunteers, and in some settings, residents
- Close contact, shared spaces
 - Can spread undetected and make many people sick
- Facility may have little or no previous experience with outbreaks or in working with public health
- Residents at increased risk for severe COVID-19
 - Due to underlying medical conditions or older age

Setting-specific factors that can increase the risk of COVID-19 introduction or spread

- Larger numbers of residents and staff
- Layout of the facility
 - Shared rooms, bathrooms
 - Shared eating arrangements and other common spaces
- Resident factors
 - Resident moving into and out of the facility
 - Cognitive or behavioral issues
- Difficulty accessing health care

Other considerations

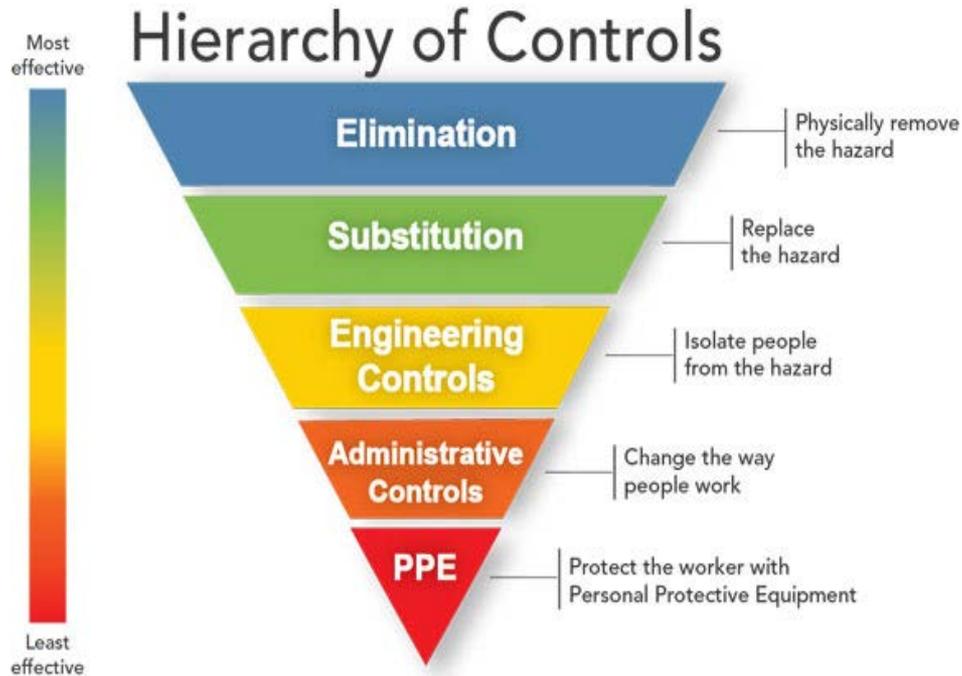
- Resident's role in decision-making (e.g., ability to decline testing)
- Resident safety
- Access needs – language, gender, vision, hearing, etc.
- Possible barriers to COVID-19 prevention and control in congregate living settings related to stigma and discrimination

Infection Prevention and Control (IPAC) Principles



**Hand washing or use of alcohol-based hand rub (hand sanitizer)
is one key principle to prevent spread of infection**

Hierarchy of Controls



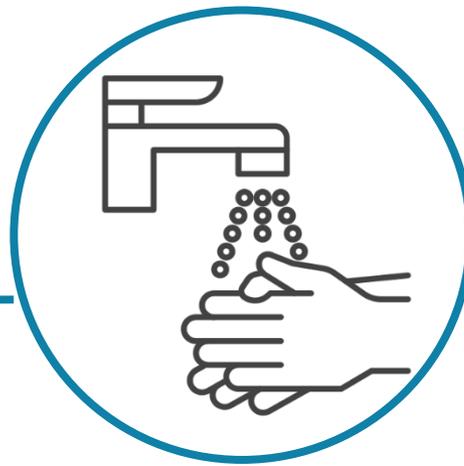
- Occupational health and safety approach to control measures
- **Engineering controls:** physical barriers, point of care alcohol-based hand rub
- **Administrative controls:** policies and procedures, education and training
- **Personal protective equipment (PPE):** last barrier, but very important in health care

(Image: Hierarchy of controls. Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Hierarchy of controls [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2015 [cited 2019 Jan 9]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hierarchy/default.html>. Used with permission.)

Infection prevention and control (IPAC) principles

- Passive (signage) and active (questions) screening
- Hand hygiene—hand washing or use of alcohol-based hand rub
- Respiratory etiquette— covering coughs and sneezes
- Keeping sick and well people separate
- Putting on and taking off the correct protective gear at the right time, in the right place, and in the right order

Clean your hands (hand hygiene)



What?

- The action of cleaning hands
- Liquid soap and water
 - Especially when hands look dirty
- Paper towel/air dryers
- Alcohol-based hand rub
 - 60% - 90% alcohol
- Must actively rub hands for at least 15 seconds

When?

- Before/after preparing or eating food
- Before and after providing any care
- Before touching your face
- After using toilet, handling waste or dirty laundry
- If hands look dirty/soiled

Sample signage

How to handwash

Lather hands for 15 seconds

-  Wet hands with warm water.
-  Apply soap.
-  Lather soap and rub hands palm to palm.
-  Rub in between and around fingers.

Lather hands for 15 seconds

-  Rub back of each hand with palm of other hand.
-  Rub fingertips of each hand in opposite palm.
-  Rub each thumb clasped in opposite hand.
-  Rinse thoroughly under running water.

-  Pat hands dry with paper towel.
-  Turn off water using paper towel.
-  Your hands are now safe.

JUST CLEAN YOUR HANDS

For more information, please contact handhygiene@oahpp.ca or visit publichealthontario.ca/JCYH



Catalogue No. 011877 13M March 2009 © Queen's Printer for Ontario

How to handrub

Rub hands for 15 seconds

-  Apply 1 to 2 pumps of product to palms of dry hands.
-  Rub hands together, palm to palm.
-  Rub in between and around fingers.
-  Rub back of each hand with palm of other hand.

Rub hands for 15 seconds

-  Rub fingertips of each hand in opposite palm.
-  Rub each thumb clasped in opposite hand.
-  Rub hands until product is dry. Do not use paper towels.
-  Once dry, your hands are safe.

JUST CLEAN YOUR HANDS

For more information, please contact handhygiene@oahpp.ca or visit publichealthontario.ca/JCYH



Catalogue No. 011877 13M March 2009 © Queen's Printer for Ontario

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/J/2009/jcyh-handwash.pdf?la=en>²

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/J/2018/jcyh-handrub-card.pdf?la=en>³

Cover your coughs and sneezes (respiratory etiquette)



- Use a tissue and dispose of immediately, followed by hand hygiene⁴
- If tissue not available, cough into sleeve or elbow⁴
- Clean hands afterwards⁴

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FOR MORE FOR MORE | PROFIL PLUS PROFIL PLUS

This is an excerpt from Infection Prevention and Control for Clinical Office Practice

COVER YOUR COUGH

Stop the spread of germs that can make you and others sick!

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Put your used tissue in the waste basket.

If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands.

You may be asked to put on a facemask to protect others.

Wash hands often with soap and warm water for 15 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.

For more information please contact: Public Health Ontario's Infection Prevention and Control Department at isac@ohpp.on.ca or visit www.publichealth.on.ca

Ontario
Agence de santé
Département des Services
Español de prevención de
infecciones en el trabajo

The infographic features several circular images: a woman using a tissue, a man coughing into his elbow, a woman wearing a face mask, and hands being washed at a sink with a 15-second timer. Red virus-like icons are scattered throughout the text.

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/C/2013/clincial-office-cough-signage.pdf>⁴

Facilitating hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette

- Educate staff/residents/essential visitors
 - Frequent reminders throughout the day
- Reinforce importance with signage throughout facility
 - Especially in washrooms, food preparation/eating areas, and other commonly shared spaces
- Ensure adequate supplies are available:
 - Liquid soap, paper towels/air dryers
 - Alcohol-based hand rub
 - 60%-90% alcohol
 - Consider foaming products
 - Tissues and hands-free garbage cans

Keeping people apart/physical distancing

- Important measure to prevent infection
- Will be discussed a bit later in the presentation



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



What is personal protective equipment? (PPE)

- Equipment worn to protect the person providing care to the resident from infection, includes:
 - Mask—protects the inside of the nose and mouth
 - Eye protection—protects the eyes from splashes, sprays and droplets
 - Long-sleeved cuffed gown protects clothing from becoming contaminated
 - Gloves
- Gloves and hand hygiene protect both the worker and the resident

What are Droplet and Contact precautions?

- Identify potentially infected person
- Place them in a separate area
- Practices and personal protective equipment that protect the worker from infected droplets and contaminated surfaces
- Personal protective equipment used when providing care within 2 metres of the infected person include:
 - Medical mask
 - Eye protection
 - Gown
 - Gloves

Gloves



Putting on Gloves



1 min | Published 24 March 2020



Taking off Gloves



1 min | Published 24 March 2020

- Gloves should be single use and disposed immediately after use⁵
- Using gloves does not replace the need for hand hygiene⁵
 - Hands must be clean and dry before putting on gloves
 - Hand hygiene must be performed immediately after gloves are removed

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/health-topics/infection-prevention-control/routine-practices-additional-precautions#>⁵

Gowns for Droplet and Contact Precautions

- Gowns should have long sleeves with cuffs for direct care when your skin or clothing may come into contact with the resident.
 - Direct Care: Providing hands-on care, such as bathing, feeding, washing, turning a resident, changing clothing, continence care, dressing changes, care of open wounds/lesions, diapering or toileting
- Gown should tie at the back
- Can be washable or disposable

Masks



- Masks can be use for two purposes:
 - Medical masks are worn (together with eye protection) when caring for an ill or infected person
 - Masks can also be worn to prevent spread from an infected person to others by containing infected droplets (source control)
- Masks are secured with ties or ear loops
- N95 respirators are only used for specific procedures that are not likely to take place in congregate living settings

How to wear a mask⁶

- Before putting on a mask, clean your hands
- Secure the elastic loops/ tie strings securely
- No gaps between your face and the mask
- Do not touch the front of the mask when it is on
- Clean your hands if you accidentally touch it⁶

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

When and How to Wear a Mask Recommendations for the General Public

Wearing a mask can help to prevent the spread of some respiratory illnesses, but it can also become a source of infection if not worn or discarded properly. If you need to wear a mask, you should also be sure to clean your hands frequently with soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

Wear a mask if:

- You have symptoms of COVID-19 (i.e., fever, cough, difficulty breathing, sore throat, runny nose or sneezing) and are around other people.
- You are caring for someone who has COVID-19.
- Unless you have symptoms of COVID-19, there is no clear evidence that wearing a mask will protect you from the virus, however wearing a mask may help protect others around you if you are sick.



How to wear a mask:

- Before putting on your mask, wash your hands with soap and water for at least 15 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Secure the elastic loops of the mask around your ears. If your mask has strings, tie them securely behind your head.
- Cover your mouth and nose with the mask and make sure there are no gaps between your face and the mask.
- Do not touch the front of the mask while you wear it. Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 15 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer if you accidentally touch your mask.

How to throw away your mask:

- Do not touch the front of your mask to remove it.
- Remove the elastic loops of the mask from around your ears or untie the strings from behind your head.
- Hold only the loops or strings and place the mask in a garbage bin with a lid.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 15 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer after you have discarded your mask.

More information about masks:

- When a mask becomes damp or humid, replace it with a new mask.
- Do not reuse a single-use mask. Discard your mask when you have finished using it.

The information in this document is current as of April 10, 2020.

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<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet/factsheet-covid-19-how-to-wear-mask.pdf?la=en>⁶

Eye protection



- Used to protect the eyes
- Includes:
 - Safety goggles with side shields (disposable or reusable)
 - Face shields (disposable or reusable)
 - Visors attached to masks
- Prescription eye glasses alone are not acceptable eye protection
- If reusable, clean as per manufacturer's direction
 - Typically fine to wash with mild detergent, dry, and wipe with alcohol or other disinfectant wipe

How to conserve PPE – Extended use and reuse

- As long as they are not wet or dirty, **mask and eye protection** can be worn to provide care to several residents (extended use)
 - Should be changed when moving between COVID-19 residents and other residents
 - Discard the mask after it is taken off
- Some **eye protection** can be reused after taking off (reuse)
 - Should be cleaned before being put back on
- **Gloves** should never be reused and should be thrown out immediately after taking them off
 - Gloves should never be used for more than one resident
- **Gowns** should be changed when moving between residents
 - The same gown can be worn if only caring for COVID-19 residents
 - Wash or dispose of the gown after taking it off

Donning (putting on) and Doffing (removing) PPE⁷

1	PERFORM HAND HYGIENE	
2	PUT ON GOWN	
3	PUT ON MASK OR N95 RESPIRATOR	
4	PUT ON EYE PROTECTION	
5	PUT ON GLOVES	

1	REMOVE GLOVES	
2	REMOVE GOWN	
3	PERFORM HAND HYGIENE	
4	REMOVE EYE PROTECTION	
5	REMOVE MASK OR N95 RESPIRATOR	
6	PERFORM HAND HYGIENE	

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/lanyard-removing-putting-on-ppe.pdf?la=en>⁷

Cleaning, disinfection and laundry



Frequency of cleaning

Clean frequently touched surfaces twice per day!

- In addition to routine cleaning, surfaces that have frequent contact with hands should be cleaned and disinfected twice per day and when visibly dirty. ⁸
- Examples include doorknobs, elevator buttons, light switches, toilet handles, counters, hand rails, touch screen surfaces and keypads.
- In addition to routine cleaning, check with your organization for any specific protocols for cleaning for COVID-19. ⁸



<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet-covid-19-environmental-cleaning.pdf?la=en>⁸

Selection of cleaning products

Cleaners⁸

- Break down grease and remove organic material from the surface.
- Used separately before using disinfectants.
- Can be purchased with cleaner and disinfectant combined in a single product.

Disinfectants⁸

- Have chemicals that kill most germs.
- Applied after the surfaces have been cleaned.
- Have a drug identification number (DIN).

Disinfectant Wipes⁸

- Have combined cleaners and disinfectants in one solution.
- May become dry due to fast drying properties. Should be discarded if they become dry.
- Not recommended for heavily soiled surfaces.

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet-covid-19-environmental-cleaning.pdf?la=en>⁸

Other considerations for cleaning and disinfection

- Assign someone to regular cleaning
 - Develop a schedule and ensure it is followed
- Garbage cans should be easily accessible, hands free and emptied regularly
- Clean and disinfect mattresses between residents
- Provide clean bedding and towels to new residents and launder on a regular schedule

Laundry

- All laundry should be handled in a manner that minimizes possibly spreading the virus
- Ideally, gloves and gown should be worn when doing laundry
- Wash with regular laundry soap and hot water (60°C-90°C)
- Clothing and linen from an ill or infected person can be washed with other laundry

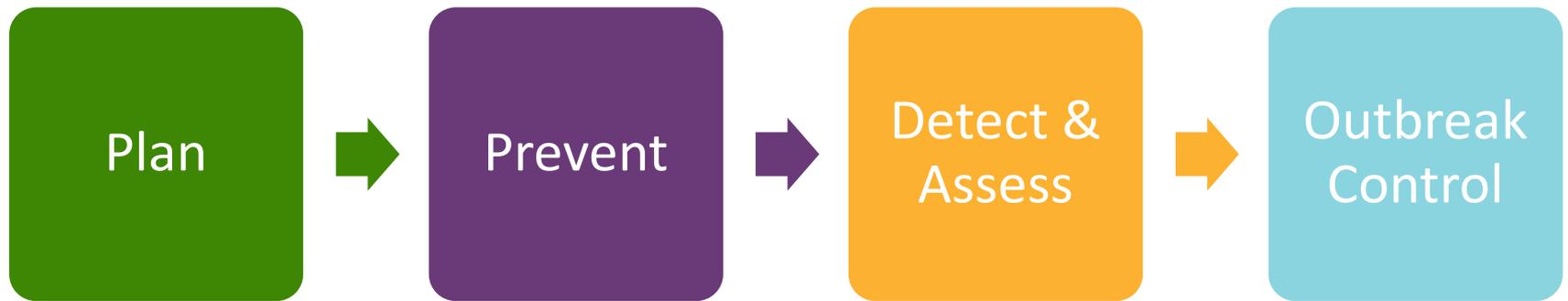
Personal and shared items

- Avoid sharing personal items
 - E.g., toothbrushes, towels, washcloths, bed linen, unwashed eating utensils, straws, cigarettes, drinks, drug paraphernalia, phones, computers, remote controls, toys, other electronic devices, etc.
- Store personal items for each resident/client separately
- Clean all items that must be used by multiple people between use
 - E.g., remote control, toys, computers, telephones, mattresses, etc.

Preparing for COVID-19



Key considerations



Need to consider your specific setting and what is possible and practical

Planning

Plan for what might happen

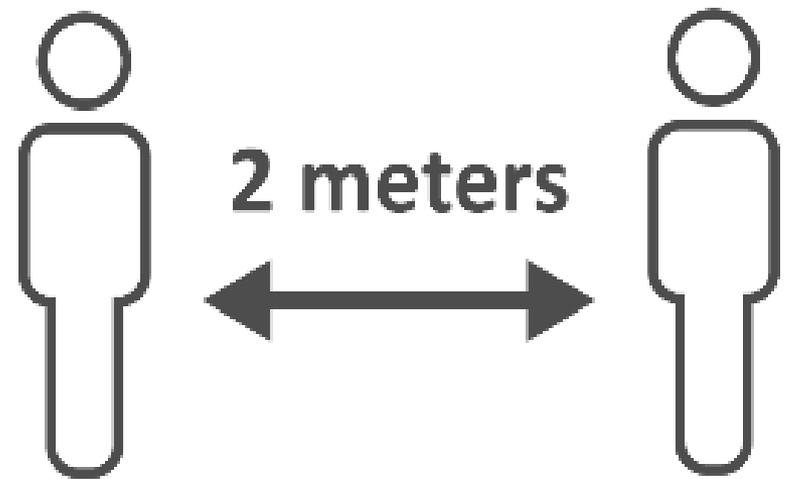
- What needs to continue?
- What can stop?
- Will there be enough staff and where can we get more help?
- Do we need more supplies on hand?
- Do we have policies and procedures if staff and residents have symptoms of COVID-19 or a positive test for COVID-19?

Talk to key partners

- Local public health unit
- Health care providers, pharmacists, assessment centre
- Specialist services (e.g., mental health, harm reduction and addiction supports and supplies, opioid agonist treatment providers)

Preparing for physical distancing (keeping people apart)

- Need to stay at least 2 metres/6 feet apart to prevent droplets from one person landing in the mouth, nose and eyes of another



Ways to find more space to support physical distancing

If possible (e.g., based on resident care needs), look for alternate locations for residents to give them more space to maintain physical distancing, such as:

- Hotels/motels
- Dormitories
- Closed facilities
- Recreation centers

Ways to maintain physical distancing within the facility

Meals



- In rooms, if possible
- Stagger meal time
- Move chairs and tables
- Block off seating
- Mark floor to keep 2 metres apart in line

Sleeping



- Sleep at least 2 metres apart
- Sleep head to foot

Common areas and activities



- Stagger access to communal areas and activities
- Move furniture
- Cancel activities that require close contact with others

Planning for how to separate people in an outbreak

**Exposed
but well**

**Sick and
under
investigation**

**Confirmed
COVID-19**

Keep all individuals
separate

Keep all individuals
separate

Individuals can be
together

Do not know who is and is not infected

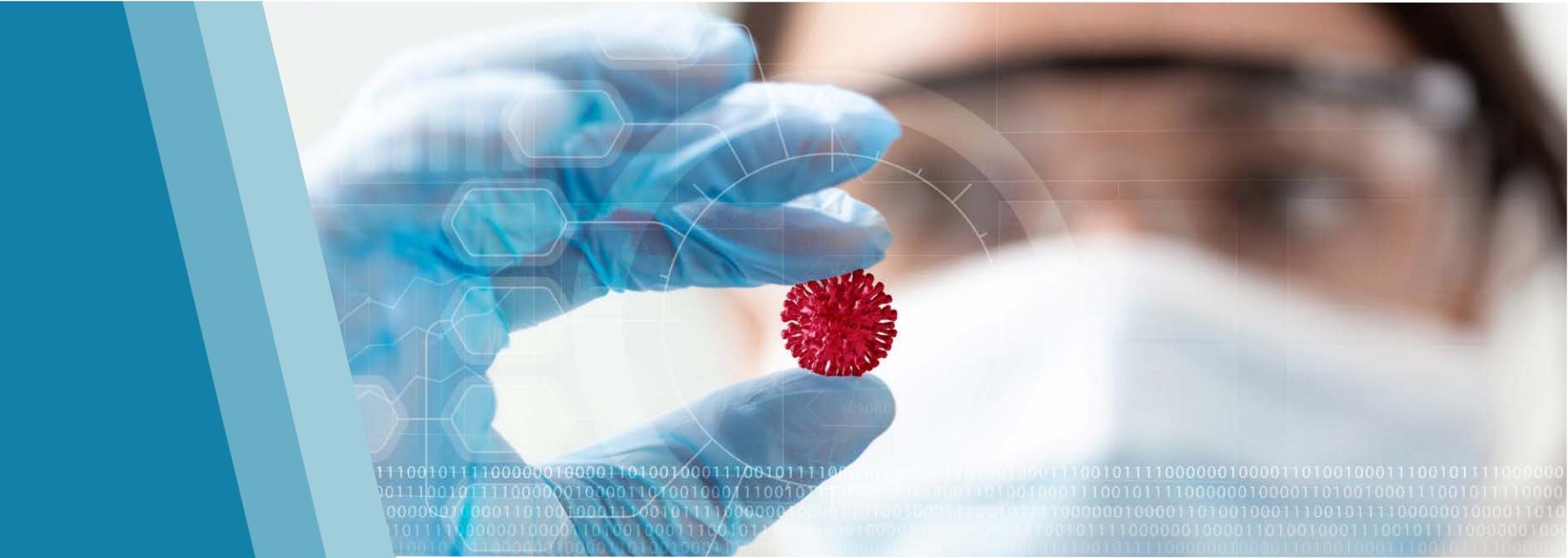
Physical distancing for residents at high risk for severe COVID-19

- If you have private rooms, could place residents at high risk of severe COVID-19 in a private room to help them with physical distancing
- This includes:
 - Older adults
 - Those with underlying medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, lung disease, heart disease, high blood pressure, weakened immune systems)

Prepare for COVID-19 assessment and testing

- Determine if:
 - Testing can be done on-site, or
 - Referral to hospital or an assessment centre will be needed
- If need to send resident off-site, discuss transport
 - Private vehicle with a mask
- Consult with local public health unit and other partner agencies

Prevention and early detection



Preventing introduction into the facility

- The fewer people who enter the facility, the less chance of the virus coming in with them. Consider:
 - Residents
 - Staff
 - Visitors
 - Volunteer
- Ensure staff do not come to work when they are sick
- Screening those who enter or remain in the facility can help detect infection as soon as possible

Passive screening strategies



- Post signage⁹
 - Entrance/reception
 - Common rooms
 - Elevators
- Advise residents, staff and essential visitors not to enter and notify facility staff or manager if they are sick⁹

http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/coronavirus/docs/2019_signs_EN_visitors.pdf⁹

Active screening strategies: prior to facility entry

- Limit points of entry into the facility
- Screen everyone entering the facility for symptoms of COVID-19 (except emergency responders) ¹
 - Use physical barriers (i.e., Plexiglass), if possible
 - If a physical barrier is not possible, screener should wear a mask and eye protection
 - Alcohol-based hand sanitizer should be used when entering
- Keep track of when and where residents stay in the facility and keep a log of staff/visitor shifts
 - May help with identifying close contacts

Active screening strategies: staff and essential visitors

- Screen for symptoms regularly, following Ministry of Health guidance
- Advise to self-monitor for symptoms during shift and when at home
- If symptoms develop:
 - Notify manager/facility staff; complete symptom/illness log
 - Perform hand hygiene, isolate from others, provide with a mask, tissue and garbage can
 - Discuss testing options and transportation
 - Self-isolate at home until cleared to return

Active screening strategies: residents

- Advise residents to inform staff if they are ill
- Routinely monitor for illness in residents
- Inform managers of any ill residents
- Isolate away from others and arrange for testing
- Keep a list of any ill residents



Managing residents with COVID-19 symptoms



Managing a resident with symptoms of COVID-19

- Clean hands
- Place resident in a single room with a closed door
 - If not possible, physically distance from others (i.e., greater than 2 metres apart) and provide with mask, tissues, garbage can
- If more than one ill resident
 - Place them in separate rooms, if possible
 - If not possible, keep them as far apart as possible and they should wear a mask at all times
- Arrange testing, either on-site or off-site
- Watch for worsening of symptoms

Managing a confirmed case of COVID-19

- Keep resident separate from others (isolate):
 - In a single room with a closed door and dedicated bathroom; or
 - With others who have a confirmed case of COVID-19
- Should not leave their room and should have meals brought to them
- Monitor the resident regularly for worsening symptoms
- Staff caring for resident should remain greater than 2 metres away, if possible
 - If not possible, personal protective equipment should be used

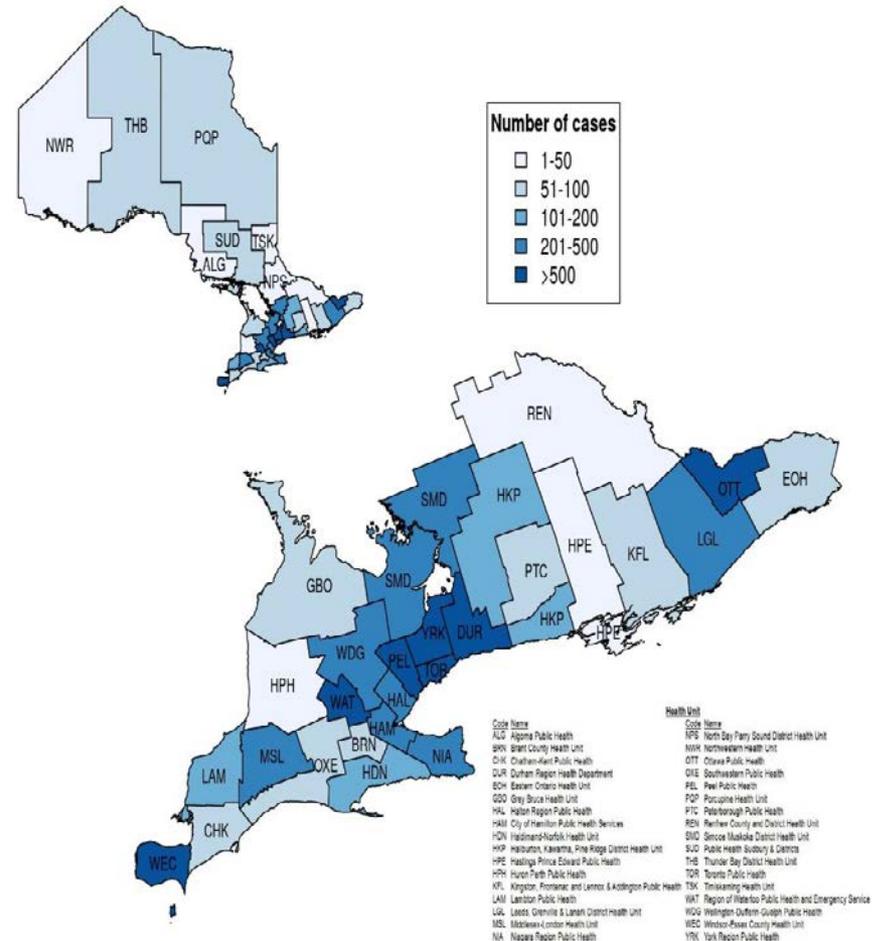
Contact your local public health unit

List of public health units¹⁰

- <http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/common/system/services/phu/locations.aspx>

By postal code¹¹

- <https://www.phdapps.health.gov.on.ca/phulocator/>



<https://files.ontario.ca/moh-covid-19-report-en-2020-04-29.pdf>¹²

Summary

- Infection prevention and control is key
 - Hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette and physical distancing
 - Proper use of PPE
- Prepare for COVID-19 in your facility
- Prevent introduction and detect the virus as early as possible by screening
- Connect with your local public health unit
- Watch for Ministry of Health guidance and Public Health Ontario resources
- Enter questions in the chat pod – please state type of congregate setting where you work

Resources



Infection Prevention and Control

How to clean your hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). How to wash your hands [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet/factsheet-covid-19-hand-hygiene.pdf?la=en>

How to keep your distance

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Physical distancing [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet/factsheet-covid-19-guide-physical-distancing.pdf?la=en>

Infection Prevention and Control

How to self-isolate while working

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). How to self-isolate while working [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/ipac/ipac-covid-19-work-self-isolation.pdf?la=en>

Infection Prevention and Control Fundamentals

- Links to key resources
- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). At a glance: infection prevention and control fundamentals [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/ipac/ipac-fundamentals.pdf?la=en>

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PHO donning (putting on) and doffing (removing) PPE videos

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Putting on full personal protective equipment: step-by-step demonstration of how to properly put on full personal protective equipment [video recording on the Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. 2 min. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/videos/ipac-fullppe-on>
- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Taking off full personal protective equipment: step-by-step demonstration of how to properly take off full personal protective equipment [video recording on the Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. 1 min. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/videos/ipac-fullppe-off>

Putting on and taking off PPE poster

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Recommended steps: putting on personal protective equipment (PPE) [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/ipac/ppe->

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

When and how to wear a mask

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). When and how to wear a mask: recommendations for the general public [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet/factsheet-covid-19-how-to-wear-mask.pdf?la=en>

Droplet and Contact Precautions in non-acute care facilities

- <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/ipac/ipac-additional-precautions-non-acute-care.pdf?la=en>

Cleaning and disinfection

Cleaning and disinfection for public settings

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Coronavirus disease 2019: cleaning and disinfection for public settings [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet-covid-19-environmental-cleaning.pdf?la=en>

General resources

Public Health Ontario website

- Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; c2020 [cited 2020 May 05]. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/diseases-and-conditions/infectious-diseases/respiratory-diseases/novel-coronavirus>

General Resources

Ministry of Health guidance

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