

COVID-19 Outbreak: Key Considerations for Safety of Health Care Workers

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Abstract

Keywords

- ▶ COVID-19
- ▶ disinfection
- ▶ health care workers
- ▶ hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis
- ▶ personal protective equipment
- ▶ quarantine
- ▶ triage area

Since coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has unprecedented effects on both patients and health care workers (HCWs), we need to ponder upon various issues pertinent to HCWs, especially females. In this chapter, we intend to have an insight into challenges faced by HCWs regarding their risk profile, wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), and social, financial, and quarantine-related issues. We have tried to include data available so far regarding mortality of HCWs in fighting this epidemic. Also, health problems related to wearing PPE kits especially in female HCWs need to be addressed. Hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis for extended duration also needs well-defined guidelines.

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has unprecedented effects on both patients and health care workers (HCWs). No disease has changed the way the health care is delivered to patients like this infection. Be it doctors, nursing staff, lab technicians, supporting staff of hospitals, and volunteers in health care system, the COVID-19 infection has taken a big toll on physical, social, psychological, economic, and professional aspects of life of HCWs.

Since data are being consolidated, the present information is gathered from the media, local resources, and studies done so far. We will be covering certain issues regarding working of HCWs in this writeup.

It is believed that 30 to 40% of HCWs are already exposed to COVID-19. According to the World Health Organization, till April 2020, over 22,000 HCWs worldwide had COVID-19 infection.¹

In a single-center case-series study done in Wuhan, 9,684 HCWs were enrolled. Data were collected from January 1, 2020, to February 2020. Overall, 110 HCWs were found to be positive for COVID-19, that is, an infection rate of 1.1%. Out of the 110 infected HCWs, 70 (71.8%) were women. One HCW (0.9%) died in this study and 93 out of 110 HCWs (i.e., 84.5%) had nonsevere disease.

Seventeen HCWs were posted in flu clinics. Also, 93 HCWs out of 6,574 (1.4%) were nonfirst-line workers.²

Indian Data

According to the available data, 106 doctors have lost their lives in India due to COVID infection so far. More than 50% deaths were in the age group of below 60 years.³

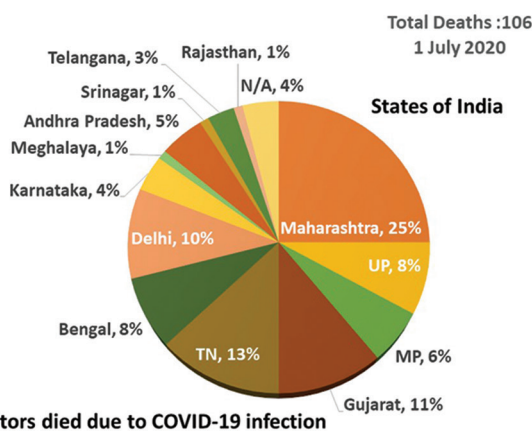
The maximum death rate in doctors occurred in Maharashtra state (25%) followed by Gujarat (11%). ▶**Fig. 1** shows the percentage of doctors' death in different states of India.³

According to the National COVID Registry of the Indian Medical Association Headquarters, Delhi, the state-wise distribution of infection rate among doctors in different states was registered. The registry reveals maximum number of infected doctors in Gujarat (520 out of 927) followed by Maharashtra (126 out of 927; ▶**Fig. 2**).³

Other Issues

Other issues that are involved include:

1. The HCWs have to create decontamination zones at home once back from daily duty.
2. Quarantine issues after duties in COVID hospital.



% of doctors died due to COVID-19 infection

Fig. 1 Doctors' deaths in states of India, in percentage. COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019.

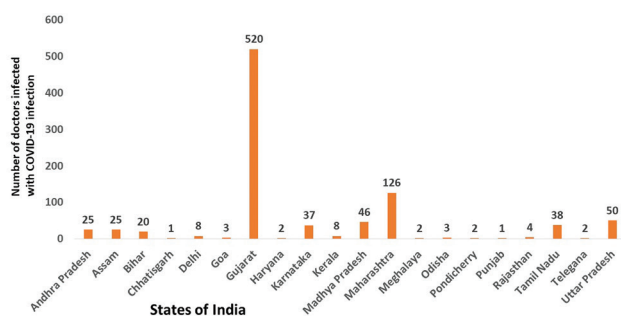


Fig. 2 Database of National Coronavirus Disease (COVID) Registry, Indian Medical Association (IMA) Headquarters, New Delhi (Doctors infected with COVID-19 in different states of India).

3. Facing social resistance, as there have been incidences of violence against HCWs by public.
4. Judicious availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) kits at workplace.
5. Procurement of certified N95 masks from the market.
6. Problems associated with wearing PPE kits especially during long duty hours. This is especially worth consideration in women HCWs, as >70% are female HCWs in India facing issues like restrictions in using washrooms, menstrual health problems, and breast feeding.
7. Financial losses due to rotational duties of staff in health care setting.
8. Partial or complete shutting of hospitals or health care settings.
9. Medico-legal issues related to COVID-19 testing for HCWs themselves.

Recommendations for HCWs in Health Care Settings

1. All HCWs should undergo infection prevention and control program.⁴
2. Regular thermal screening for HCWs should be done.
3. The cleaning and disinfection of environmental surfaces should be done as per standard operating procedure guidelines.⁵

4. HCWs should follow hand hygiene, social distancing, and cough etiquettes themselves also.
5. Triage area/flu corner should be made in all health care setting.
6. All patients should be screened at the entrance of the hospitals using noncontact temperature and oxygen saturation via pulse oximeter. The area and pulse oximeter should be cleaned after each use.
7. Soap and water should be made available adequately to avoid unnecessary use of sanitizers.
8. Regular disinfection of phone, pages, badge, eye covers, stethoscopes, etc. should be done.
9. After coming in contact with a COVID patient, HCWs who have not used PPE (high risk) must be strictly quarantined (home/institution) for 14 days. Testing for COVID-19 should be done after 5 days of exposure.
10. HCWs with low risk need not be quarantined. However, they should self-monitor their symptoms.
11. HCWs detected positive need to be isolated appropriately.
12. The hospital staff should wear PPE depending upon their risk profile and area of work.
13. Staff should do duty in rotation to decrease exposure time.
14. Aerosolized procedures should be performed with proper precaution.
15. Isolation facility and COVID ward should be set up as per government guidelines.⁶
16. Setting up of COVID dedicated operation theaters and dental clinics should be done.^{7,8}
17. Taking care of patients who died due to COVID-19 infection. There have been incidences where last rituals are also performed by HCWs only.

Risk Profile of HCWs and Use of PPE

For safety of HCWs, protective equipment are recommended to minimize the exposure to a biological agent. The Government of India has issued recommendations regarding rational use of PPE for HCWs based on duty areas and risk profile.^{9,10} These health care settings are divided into two parts (► Table 1):

1. COVID areas.
 2. Non-COVID settings with COVID facilities.
- The guidelines for donning and doffing are given in ► Table 2.

Health problems associated with masks/PPE kits:

1. Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., glove powder).
2. Fatigue, dizziness, headache, and feeling of suffocation due to hypoxigenemia after wearing N95 mask for a long duration or irritability and subjective perception of discomfort.¹¹
3. Menstrual health problems and restriction of using washrooms especially in female HCWs.

Risk Score for HCWs for COVID-Associated Mortality

The following factors have been associated with increased mortality rate in COVID-19 infection.¹²

Table 1 Levels of PPE formulated for out- and inpatient departments and supportive areas

Services	COVID settings	Non-COVID settings with COVID facilities
OPD area (including triage area and reception)	N95 mask + gloves	Triple layer mask + gloves
IPD (ICU + critical care)	Complete PPE	N95 mask + gloves + face shield
Emergency	Complete PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine cases: triple mask + gloves • Respiratory illness: complete PPE
Supportive areas		
Lab	Complete PPE	Triple layer mask + gloves
Sanitary staff	N95 mask + gloves	Triple layer mask + gloves
Drivers		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients with respiratory distress 	Full PPE	Full PPE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients without respiratory distress 	N95 mask + gloves	Triple layer mask + gloves

Abbreviations: COVID, coronavirus disease; ICU, intensive care unit; OPD, outpatient department; IPD, inpatient department; PPE, personal protective equipment.

Table 2 Steps for donning and doffing

Donning sequence	Doffing sequence
Hand wash	Outer gloves
Cap	Hood
Shoe cover	Coverall/gown
Hand rub	Shoe cover
Inner glove	Hand rub (gloved hand)
Coverall/gown	Goggles
Mask (surgical or N95)	Mask (surgical or N95)
Goggles	Cap
Hood	Inner glove
Outer gloves	Hand wash

Note: The areas for donning and doffing should be separate. Appropriate disposal of PPE kit should be done. All external wearing such as watches, jewelry, ear rings, bangles, pen, identity card should be removed before donning. Mask should be removed only outside patient room.

1. Age more than 65 years
2. Male gender
3. Hypertension
4. Diabetes mellitus
5. Cardiovascular disease
6. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
7. Malignancies

HCQ Prophylaxis in HCWs

On May 22, 2020, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) released guidelines for hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) prophylaxis in India. It was submitted to pharmacovigilance program of India.¹³

HCQ prophylaxis should be given to:

- HCWs in COVID and non-COVID areas.
- Other people, for example, policemen who are working for control of COVID infection and staff involved in door-to-door surveillance and screening.

Exclusion Criteria

- HCW with cardiomyopathy or cardiac rhythm disorder.
- Retinopathy.
- People sensitive to HCQ.
- Persons with G6PD deficiency.

Note that HCQ is not recommended for prophylaxis in pregnancy and lactation.

Dose of HCQ for Prophylaxis in HCWs

The recommended dose is 400 mg BD × 1 day, then 400 mg once a week for 7 weeks. However, as per ICMR guidelines, its use after 8 weeks is also recommended.

ECG Monitoring

- Baseline electrocardiogram (ECG) with QT interval estimate calculation may be done before starting HCQ prophylaxis.
- ECG should be repeated if the person develops cardiovascular symptoms, for example, palpitations, chest pain, or syncope.
- ECG should be done in persons where HCQ is extended beyond 8 weeks.
- ECG should be done anytime during the duration of prophylaxis.

Special Precautions

- HCQ should be given by a registered medical practitioner.
- Along with HCQ prophylaxis, adequate protection with PPE kits should be done.
- The HCW should watch for any adverse effect of prophylaxis.
- Appropriate treatment should be taken if HCWs develop fever, cough, etc. while on HCQ prophylaxis.
- HCQ prophylaxis does not substitute preventive measures like hand hygiene and social distancing.
- Even if they are on prophylactic treatment, the HCWs, after coming in contact with a proven positive case, should opt for quarantine.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the overall scenario of the health care system across the globe. The unavailability of vaccine so far needs more gearing up of the health care system. So, we, as HCWs, have a long way to go, keeping the balance between delivering our duties diligently and being careful about ourselves and our staff who are helping us in fighting this pandemic.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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