FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE SEE CDPH GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS ON COVID-19

Factors: multi-county involvement, increased number of cases statewide, local health department impact, health system capacity issues

Factors: public health officer determination, ≥1 case of community transmission, hospital capacity issues (beds or staff), general resource allocation issues

## CONTAINMENT

(no community spread of COVID-19)

prevent introduction of COVID-19 into community

#### **Public Health Interventions**

#### Identification of cases

- Identify all disease introductions.
- Identify and isolate all confirmed COVID-19 cases until no longer considered infectious.
- Contact tracing to identify and monitor all exposed people to prevent further spread.

#### Laboratory testing

• Public health labs conduct testing of all people under investigation (PUIs).

#### Communication

 Communicate with public and critical partners about signs and symptoms of COVD-19, preventive measures, and where to find additional information and guidance.

#### **Planning**

 Prepare for mitigation phase should community transmission occur.

## **CONTAINMENT WITH MITIGATION**

(limited community spread of COVID-19) slow spread of COVID-19 in the community

## **Public Health Interventions**

#### Identification of cases

- Identify the most significant disease introductions.
- Identify and isolate confirmed COVID-19 cases who pose the greatest risk of disease transmission, i.e. people with symptoms and people with contact with others at high risk for complications (e.g. healthcare workers).
- Reduce contact tracing if needed to prioritize people at greater risk of exposure to prevent further spread; may limit contact tracing and follow-up on returning travelers.

#### Laboratory testing

 Lab testing moves to higher risk individuals as point of care testing becomes available in healthcare settings.

#### Communication

- Public messaging to explain importance of staying home when sick due to risk to community, family, and vulnerable populations who are at risk for severe disease.
- Guidance to vulnerable populations regarding risk of infection; for example, elderly should limit use of public transportation, stay away from large gatherings, and shop during less busy hours.

#### Planning

 Begin to implement mitigation plans in preparation for additional community spread.

## **MITIGATION**

(significant community spread of COVID-19)

reduce the impact of COVID-19

## **Public Health Interventions**

#### Identification of cases

- Identify and isolate confirmed COVID-19 cases who are at greatest risk of spreading disease to people at high risk, i.e. hospitalized individuals and people with contact with others at high risk for complications from COVID-19.
- Stop formal tracking of individual case details.
- Stop formal tracking of returning travelers.
- No formal guarantine or isolation.

## Laboratory testing

• Lab testing switches from diagnostic to surveillance.

#### Communication

 Ongoing public messaging to convey imperative of staying home with upper respiratory illness symptoms due to risk presented to community, family, and vulnerable populations who are at risk for severe disease.

## Public health imperatives

- Direct vulnerable populations at high risk of infection (including elderly, homeless, and those with comorbidities) to self-isolate, in conjunction with mobilizing government and partner resources to provide wrap-around services.
- Evaluation of and enactment of policies that counteract the social, economic, and health impacts of mitigation policies, particularly for low-income communities and communities of color.

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## CONTAINMENT

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prevent introduction of COVID-19 into community

**Healthcare System Actions** 

## **CONTAINMENT WITH MITIGATION**

(limited community spread of COVID-19) slow spread of COVID-19 in the community

**Healthcare System Actions** 

FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE CDPH GUIDANCE FOR HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

## **MITIGATION**

(significant community spread of COVID-19) reduce the impact of COVID-19

**Healthcare System Actions** 

#### Facilities and operations

- Assess and strengthen facility infection control programs.
- Use of negative pressure isolation rooms for both confirmed and suspected cases.
- Use of full personal protective equipment (PPE) in caring for confirmed and suspected cases.

#### Healthcare workforce

- Quarantine any exposed healthcare personnel (HCP).
- Assess plans for monitoring of HCP and plans for increasing numbers of HCP if needed.
- Assess HCP sick leave policies (healthcare facilities should provide non-punitive sick leave options to allow HCP to stay home when ill).
- Encourage HCP to stay home and notify healthcare facility administrators of illness when sick.
- In conjunction with local health department, identify exposed HCP, and implement recommended monitoring and work restrictions.

#### Patients and visitors

- Implement triage prior to entering facilities to rapidly identify and isolate patients with respiratory illness (e.g., phone triage before patient arrival, upon arrival).
- Assess visitor policies.

#### Facilities and operations

- Continue heightened infection control at facilities.
- Recommend but not require use of negative pressure isolation rooms.
- Actively monitor PPE supplies and report shortages to State.
- Request regulatory flexibility through program flexes as needed.

#### Healthcare workforce

- Actively monitor HCP absenteeism and respiratory illness among HCP.
- Implement symptom screening for any potentially exposed HCP.
- Consider allowing asymptomatic exposed HCP to work while wearing a facemask.
- Begin to cross train HCP for working in other units in anticipation of staffing shortages.

## Patients and visitors policies and procedures

- Implement triage before entering facilities (e.g. parking lot triage, front door); phone triage and telemedicine; options to limit unnecessary healthcare visits.
- Establish processes to evaluate and test large numbers of patients and HCP with respiratory symptoms (e.g. designated clinic, surge tent).
- Implement changes to visitor policies to further reduce limit exposures to HCP, residents, and patients. Changes could include temperature/symptom checks for visitors, limiting visitor movement in the facility, etc.

### Facilities and operations

- Establish cohort units or facilities for large numbers of patients.
- Transport patients who do not need high level medical care to alternative care sites
- Identify areas of operations that may be subject to alternative standards of care and implement necessary changes (e.g., allowing mildly symptomatic HCP to work while wearing a facemask).
- Trigger healthcare surge plans, including alternate methods for delivering care.
- Request regulatory flexibility through program flexes and waivers from statutory requirements as needed.
- Monitor and report healthcare system impacts to local and state public health departments.

#### Healthcare workforce

- Continue symptom screening for any potentially exposed HCP.
- Consider requiring all HCP to wear a facemask when in the facility depending on supply.

#### Patients and visitors

- Cancel elective and non-urgent procedures.
- Restrict all visitors from facility entry to reduce facility-based transmission.

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## CONTAINMENT

(no community spread of COVID-19)

prevent introduction of COVID-19 into community

## **Community Actions**

## **CONTAINMENT WITH MITIGATION**

(limited community spread of COVID-19) slow spread of COVID-19 in the community

## **Community Actions**

## **MITIGATION**

(significant community spread of COVID-19)

reduce the impact of COVID-19

## **Community Actions**

## FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE CALIFORNIA STATE GUIDANCE FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, EVENT ORGANIZERS, EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS

#### Informational

- Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if symptomatic:
  - Stay home when sick
  - o Call clinic or physician office in advance of a visit
  - Limit movement in the community
  - Limit visitors
- Know where to find local information on COVID-19 and local trends of COVID-19 cases.
- Know what additional measures those at high-risk and who are vulnerable should take.

#### Individual

- Implement personal protective measures (e.g., stay home when sick, handwashing, respiratory etiquette, clean frequently touched surfaces daily).
- Create a household plan of action in case of illness in the household or disruption of daily activities due to COVID-19 in the community.
  - Consider 2 week supply of prescription and OTC medications, food and other essentials. Know how to get food delivered if possible.
  - Establish ways to communicate with important others (e.g., family, friends, co-workers)
  - Establish plans to telework, what to do about childcare needs, how to adapt to cancellation of events.

#### Informational

Continue to monitor local information about COVID-19.

#### Individual

- Continue to practice personal protective measures.
- Continue to put household plan into action.
- Individuals at risk of severe illness should consider staying at home and avoiding gatherings or other situations of potential exposures, including travel.

### Organizations

- Implement social distancing measures such as:
  - Limit gatherings (e.g. school assemblies, staff meetings, after-work functions)
  - Cancel large gatherings >250 people; ensure those attending can maintain a distance of 6 feet
  - Cancel gatherings >10 people if at high risk for complications of COVID-19 infection
  - Alter schedules to reduce mixing (e.g., stagger entry/dismissal and recess times for schools, work schedules)
  - Space workers at worksites
  - Leverage technology (e.g. e-learning for schools, teleconferences in lieu of in-person meetings, teleworking) particularly for individuals at risk of severe illness
- Limit non-essential work travel.

#### Informational

Continue to monitor local information about COVID-19.

#### Individual

- Continue to practice personal protective measures.
- Continue to put household plan into action.
- <u>All</u> individuals should limit community movement and adapt to disruptions in routine activities (e.g., school and/or work closures) according to guidance from local officials.

### Organizations

- Cancel or further decrease the size of community gatherings.
- Consider closing non-essential public spaces (e.g. libraries, playgrounds, sport arenas).
- Consider closing all workplaces except those critical to public health such as supermarkets, health care facilities, pharmacies, sanitation.
- Consider restrictions on mass transit.
- Mandate self-isolation of persons with respiratory symptoms.

## Schools (in consultation with local public health authorities)

- Consider closing schools (public and private).
- Cancel school-associated meetings.
- Implement distance learning if feasible.

CONTAINMENT	CONTAINMENT WITH MITIGATION	MITIGATION
(no community spread of COVID-19)	(limited community spread of COVID-19)	(significant community spread of COVID-19)
prevent introduction of COVID-19 into community	slow spread of COVID-19 in the community	reduce the impact of COVID-19
<b>Community Actions</b>	Community Actions	Community Actions
(Continued)	(Continued)	(Continued)
<ul> <li>Know about emergency operations plans for</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Encourage self-isolation of persons with respiratory symptoms.</li> </ul>	Employers
schools/workplaces of household members.	<ul> <li>Implement regular symptom screening (e.g. temperature and</li> </ul>	Implement extended telework arrangements.
	respiratory symptom screening) of workers, visitors, and	Ensure flexible leave policies for staff who need to stay home
Organizations	students/clients in high risk settings.	due to school/childcare dismissals.
Know what to do if workers or clients/students become		Cancel work-related travel.
symptomatic at site.		Cancel work-sponsored conferences, tradeshows, etc.
Review and update emergency operations plan (including)		
implementation of social distancing measures, e.g.		
distance learning for schools) or develop plan if one is not		
available.		
Evaluate whether there are workers or clients/students		
who are at risk for severe illness and develop plans for		
them to continue to work or receive services if COVID-19		
community impact increases.		
Encourage personal protective measures among workers		
(e.g., stay home when sick, handwashing, respiratory		
etiquette).		
Encourage workers to stay home and notify workplace		
administrators of illness when sick.		
Review, update, or develop workplace plans to include:		
<ul> <li>Liberal leave and telework policies</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>7-day leave policies for people with symptoms</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Consider alternate team approaches for work</li> </ul>		
schedules		
<ul> <li>Clean frequently touched surfaces daily.</li> </ul>		
Ensure hand hygiene supplies are readily available.		