

Covid-19 and Acute Respiratory Outbreak preparedness in RACFs: Survey conducted by NEPHU, Victoria

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Introduction: North Eastern PHU

1.85m people

12 LGAs

28% of
the Victorian
population

277 postcodes

13 Community
Health
Services

174 RACFs

NEPHU LGAs

City of Banyule

City of Boroondara

City of Darebin

City of Hume

City of Knox

City of Manningham

City of Maroondah

City of Whitehorse

City of Whittlesea

City of Yarra

Yarra Ranges Shire

Nillumbik Shire



5 ACCHOs

2 Women's
Health &
2 Sexual
Health

6 Public Health
Services

16+ Public
Health Service
campuses

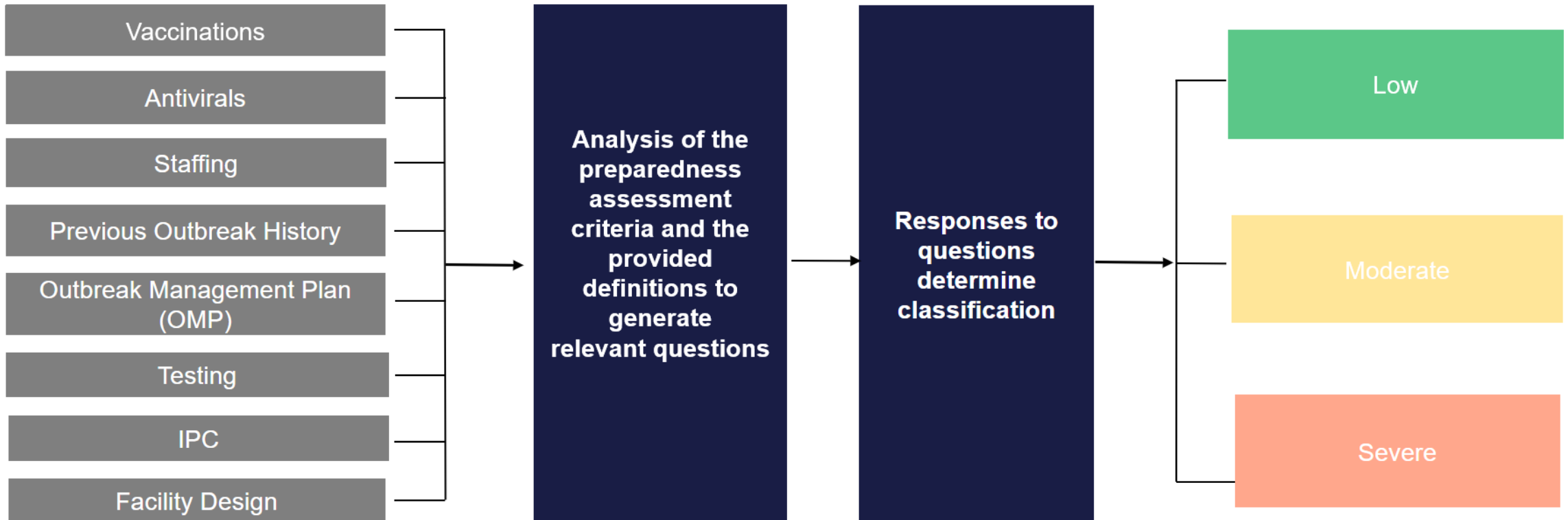


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Objectives – RACF Preparedness

- To plan and develop preparedness, response and surveillance activities that are sustainable and impactful
- To support facilities effectively prepare for and self-manage COVID-19 and other respiratory outbreaks
- To provide data to support a consistent approach to practice across the State
- To identify and communicate State-wide risks and trends to inform resource, strategy, and policy considerations

Methodology



Survey questions for IPC component

IPC			
Q. 1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Overall Rating
Low	Low	Low	Low
		Moderate	Low
		Severe	Moderate
	Moderate	Low	Low
		Moderate	Moderate
		Severe	Moderate
Moderate	Severe	Low	Low
		Moderate	Moderate
		Severe	Severe
	Low	Low	Low
		Moderate	Moderate
		Severe	Severe
Severe	Moderate	Low	Moderate
		Moderate	Moderate
		Severe	Severe
	Severe	Low	Moderate
		Moderate	Moderate
		Severe	Severe

Each question had 3 responses to choose from.

- Q1: Has a qualified Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) leadership role been identified?
- Q2: What best describes the availability of air scrubbers?
- Q3: What best describes the level of adequate PPE stock for a COVID-19 outbreak?

Methodology

- **Data uploaded to DH Vic facility information portal**
- **Data analysis by NEPHU**

Within 12 weeks



- **All overall high risk facilities were contacted via:**
 - **Phone**
 - **Site visit**
- **Ongoing risk level review**

Results

Factors contributing to participation

Enablers

- Established relationship
- Multiskilled workforce
- Funding support

Barriers

- Risk of self assessment bias
- Staff fatigue
- High staff turnover
- Time intensive
- Inability to reassess after initial contact
- Right facility contact

Results

Identified needs for

- IPC mentorship
- Support to translate IPC principles to practice



Effective
Cohorting

PPE storage

How to
optimize
ventilation

Where to set up
PPE stations?



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Results

- Overall: 75% of facilities rated moderate to severe risk
- IPC: 10% of facilities rated moderate to severe risk.
- Facility design **Half** of facilities rated moderate to severe risk
- Vaccination: **Nearly a quarter** of facilities rated moderate risk or above for staff and OMP
- Antiviral treatment and testing: Most facilities were rated low risk

Improvements implemented

- Metro LPHU facilitated – RACF IPC Leads Community of Practice
- IPC consultant role continuing at NEPHU
- Ongoing IPC support to facilities
- IPC and preparedness advocacy at multiple levels
- Embed preparedness into NEPHU Outbreak Management System (OMS)

SUPPORT

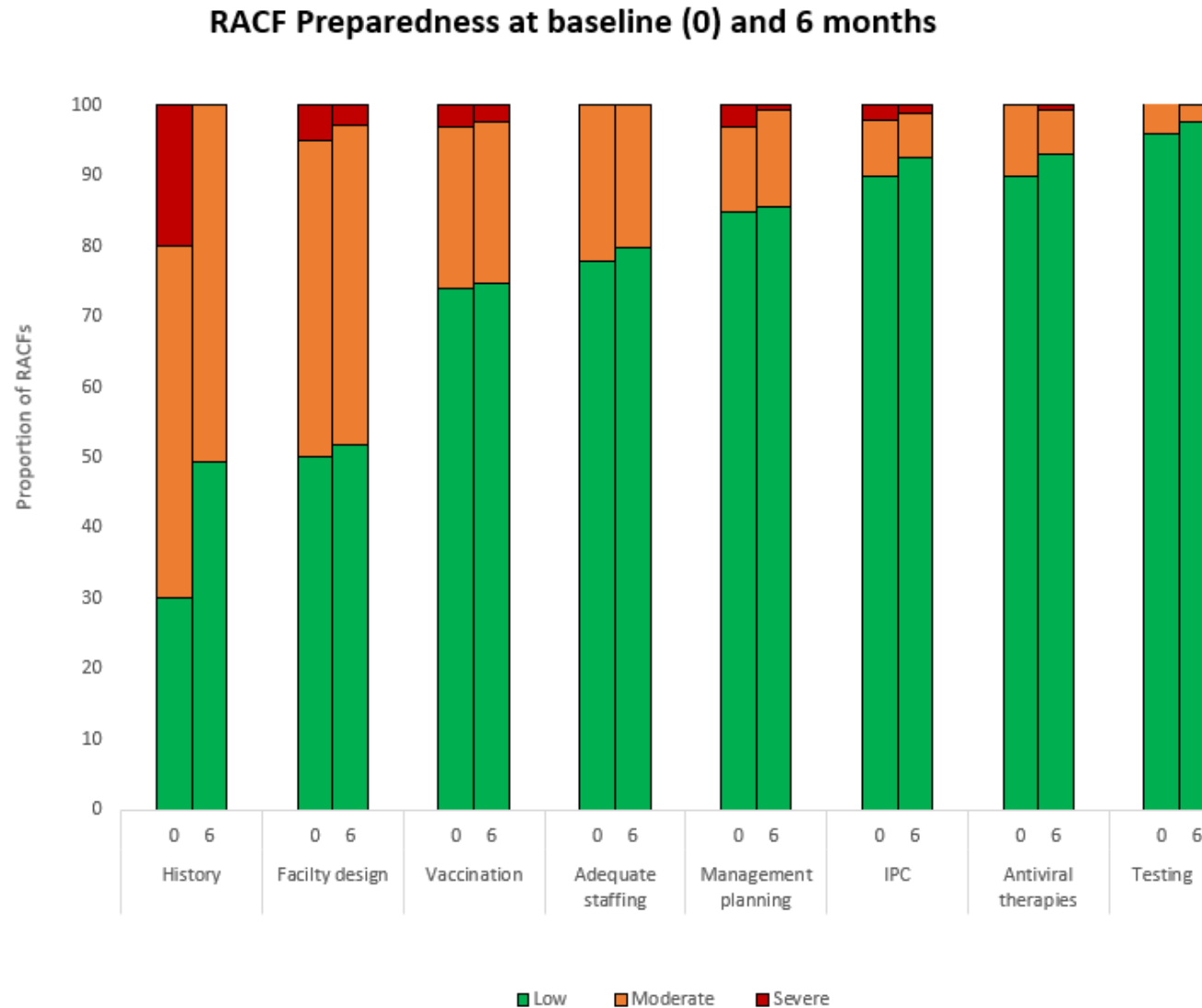


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6 month follow up



Future directions

- Consistent approach at state level
- Revise preparedness framework and protocol to suit current situation
- Extend preparedness support to other communicable diseases (e.g. gastroenteritis)
- Expand preparedness activities to other sectors (e.g. disability, childcare settings)



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