

## COVID-2019

### Guidance for Best Practices for First Responders: Police and Fire

The Public Health Agency of Canada is continually monitoring the situation regarding COVID-2019. The current risk for Canada and Canadian travelers has been assessed as low however as the situation evolves it is important to be aware of the most current information at [www.gnb/coronavirus.ca](http://www.gnb/coronavirus.ca).

COVID -2019 is transmitted by larger droplets, like from a cough or sneeze. Current evidence indicates it is not airborne through long distances or times. There is no evidence that it's capable of being transmitted by imported goods.

Appropriate infection prevention and control measures, i.e. routine plus contact and droplet precautions, should be implemented to prevent transmission of the virus.

If a call is received in which coronavirus is suspected: **fever, and/or new onset of cough and recent travel to/from China in the last 14 days or contact with a person diagnosed with coronavirus**, the following precautions should be adhered to by the first responder:

**Routine precautions plus droplet and contact precautions** include the following:

- Provide a surgical/procedure mask to the patient if they can tolerate it and encourage respiratory etiquette, i.e. coughing/sneezing into elbow or tissue.
- First responder should don a surgical/ procedure mask, medical disposable gloves and safety glasses for eye protection when within two meters of the patient and perform hand hygiene with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, after contact.
- Masks should not be touched or handled during use. If the mask gets wet or dirty with patient secretions, it should be changed immediately. After discarding the mask, hand hygiene with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, should be performed.
- If direct contact with body fluids, particularly oral, and respiratory secretions is required, don a gown as well as medical disposable gloves, surgical/procedure mask and safety glasses for eye protection. This same PPE should be used when handling stool, urine, waste, and deceased bodies. Perform hand hygiene with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer following all contact.
- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer should contain a minimum **concentration of 70% alcohol** or greater.
- Anyone who is at higher risk of developing complications from infection should avoid caring for or come in close contact with the patient. This includes people with underlying chronic or immunocompromising conditions.
- If aerosol-generating medical procedures that can generate aerosols because of artificial manipulation of a person's airway, (i.e. intubation and related procedures, nebulizing therapy, manual ventilation, open endotracheal suctioning) are needed, an N95 respirator and safety glasses should be used.
- After use, medical equipment should be cleaned, disinfected or sterilized in accordance with organizational procedures and manufactures instructions. It is recommended to use environmental disinfecting products registered in Canada with a Drug Identification Number (DIN) and labelled as a **broad-spectrum virucide**, which are sufficient for COVID-2019. All surfaces, especially those that are horizontal and frequently touched, should be cleaned and disinfected at least twice daily and when soiled.
- **It is extremely important that the receiving facility is notified prior to arrival of a possible 2019-nCoV patient. Infection prevention and control instructions from the receiving facility. regarding arrival and transfer of the patient should be followed.**
- If in contact with a patient suspected of coronavirus, first responders should monitor themselves for any signs of illness for 14 days from last close contact and if symptoms occur seek medical attention by calling ahead to your health care provider or Emergency Department.
- **It is important to note that if the suspected case tests positive for COVID-2019, all those people who were in contact with that case will be followed up by public health as part of control measures to contain the spread.**