



Office of the
Provincial Health Officer



BC Centre for Disease Control
Provincial Health Services Authority

Infection Prevention and Control for Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19): Interim guidance for Long-term Care and Assisted Living Facilities

Provincial Coronavirus Response
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A. Introduction

The goal of COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control Measures in Long-term Care (LTC) and Assisted Living (CL) facilities is to, as much as possible, prevent the introduction of the virus into facility and/or prevent transmission to residents and staff within the facility.

This document provides interim guidance to health care workers (HCWs) for the prevention and control of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in long-term care (LTC) and assisted living facilities.

This guidance document is based on the latest available scientific evidence about this emerging disease, and may change as new information becomes available. The Public Health Agency of Canada will be posting regular updates and related documents at www.phac-aspc.gc.ca. The British Columbia Center for Disease Control (BCCDC) has a [healthcare professionals](#) page with resources including posters, pamphlets and other information for health care facilities in BC regarding COVID-19.

At this time the evidence suggests that the incubation period for COVID-19 is up to 14 days. The length of the infectious period of COVID-19 has not been established. Currently, the criteria for individuals with COVID-19 should be 14 day of isolation after symptom onset or being asymptomatic and having had 2 negative tests 24 hours apart, whichever is shorter. In outbreak situations, where some symptomatic residents may not be tested, the period of isolation is at the discretion of the MHO. Once clinical criteria for the end of isolation are established, this guidance will be updated.

B. Infection Prevention and Control Practices for COVID-19

In order to prevent or control the transmission of COVID-19 in long-term care and assisted living facilities, the following items must be addressed:

1. Screening for symptoms
2. Hand Hygiene
3. Respiratory Hygiene (also known as Respiratory/ Cough Etiquette)
4. Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)
5. Droplet/Contact Precautions/ Respiratory Protection (i.e. use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE))
6. Source Control
7. Accommodation
8. Laboratory Testing
9. Contact Tracing
10. Resident Transfer
11. Cleaning and Disinfection of Equipment
12. Visitors
13. Social Activities and Outside Appointments
14. Reporting

1. Screening for symptoms

Screening families, visitors, service providers with direct resident as well as residents (returning from family visits, day trips, appointments and those entering the facility for respite care) for respiratory symptoms will enable staff to implement infection control precautions to prevent transmission within the facility. Individuals with respiratory symptoms should not enter the facility unless under special circumstances and with the knowledge and pre-approval of the facility Director. This includes visitors, family members, adult day-care program clients, and all staff and service providers.

Families/ Visitors - To prevent introduction of COVID-19 into the facility. At a minimum,

- Passive screening of families and visitors should occur by way of signage (in multiple languages) posted at all entrances to the LTC facility reminding persons entering the facility to **NOT** enter if they have symptoms such as fever, cough, difficulty breathing, chills, sore throat, runny nose, sneezing or pink eye, ([see the BCCDC Healthcare Professionals Page for signage](#)). Signage should provide clear instructions on how to perform respiratory and hand hygiene. In addition, there must be signage that advises anyone entering the facility with symptoms to perform respiratory and hand hygiene and report to reception ([see the BCCDC Healthcare Professionals page](#)). Reception must have all visitors sign-in when entering the facility ([Appendix A](#)).
- Active screening measures should be considered which can include phone screening and in-person questions to families and visitors about symptoms and exposure risk (i.e. travel to a place or contact with an infected person) in anticipation of COVID-19 transmission in the community.

Residents - Enhanced screening of residents for respiratory symptoms should be conducted; all residents should be monitored for fever, new cough, difficulty breathing/shortness of breath, at least once per day. In the event of an identified case of COVID-19, formal monitoring should be increased to twice daily in addition to PCRA. Implement Droplet and Contact Precautions and place in a single room if possible and consider testing all residents in the facility for COVID-19.

Healthcare professionals must ask all residents, families and visitors the following when entering the facility (e.g. new admission, returning from appointment/family outing, etc.):

A. Does the person report?:

- Fever
- Cough (new onset or worsening of chronic cough)
- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath

If they answer **YES** to any of these questions: Provide patient and any accompanying individual(s) a surgical/ procedure mask to wear and ask them to perform hand hygiene. If they are unable to tolerate a mask or contact with the patient or their belongings is required, HCW must wear gown, gloves, mask and eye protection (goggles/ face shield).

Follow the instructions provided in this document.

Staff - Staff should perform self-assessment for respiratory symptoms and should not work if they are experiencing them or if they have been potentially exposed to COVID-19. Staff should be reminded of the importance of reporting their illness to those responsible for Occupational Health if they develop respiratory symptoms while on duty, and should be reminded to inform supervisor to arrange for replacement as soon as possible and go home if they develop symptoms. Wear a surgical/procedure mask and clean hands before contact with another individual while waiting for ability to leave.

2. Hand Hygiene

Diligent hand hygiene is essential for all persons entering the facility. Signage with clear instructions for residents, HCWs, other staff, volunteers, visitors, contractors, etc. to perform hand hygiene should be posted ([see the BCCDC Health Professionals Page for poster](#)). Alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) should be available at the entrances to and exits from the facility, residential units, and at point-of-care in the resident's room. Hand hygiene is important for everyone:

- Before preparing, handling, serving or eating food
- After personal body functions
- Before donning (putting on) any PPE including gown, gloves, facial and eye protection, and after doffing (taking off) PPE
- Before and after engaging in group activities

In addition to the above moments for hand hygiene all HCWs are also required to clean their hands:

- Before contact with the resident or their environment

- Before doing an aseptic procedure
- After contact with body fluids
- After contact with the resident or their environment

All residents should be taught to perform hand hygiene, if physically/ cognitively feasible. If residents are unable to perform hand hygiene, they should be assisted with hand hygiene.

3. Respiratory Hygiene (also known as Respiratory/ Cough Etiquette)

Residents should be taught how to perform respiratory hygiene practices (e.g. coughing into sleeve, using tissues, wearing a mask), if physically/ cognitively feasible. Residents with respiratory symptoms should wear a mask (if tolerated) when HCWs, or other staff or visitors are present.

4. Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)

Prior to every patient interaction, health care providers have a responsibility to assess the infectious risk posed to themselves, colleagues, other patients, and visitors by a patient, situation or procedure. PCRA includes an assessment of the task/care to be performed, the patient's clinical presentation, physical state of the environment and the health care setting. This information is used to assess and analyze the potential for exposure to infectious agents and identify risks for transmission.

Appropriate measures to control the exposure such as use of PPE are then selected. Risk Assessments for any interaction includes:

- The patient's/resident's/client's symptoms and whether they may be consistent with an infectious illness (cough, fever, nausea/vomiting)
- The type of interaction that will occur (e.g. direct care vs. bringing something into the resident's room vs. providing nebulizing treatment or performing an aerosol generating medical procedure ((AGMP))
- The potential for contamination of themselves or any equipment used
- Identification of barriers (e.g. PPE) required to prevent transmission (i.e. gown, gloves, surgical/procedural mask, eye protection)
- Whether all secretion/excretions are contained (e.g. compliance with respiratory hygiene, wounds well covered)
- Whether the person is able to follow instructions (e.g. cognitive abilities, mental health condition)
- The setting in which the interaction will take place (e.g. single room vs. multi-bed room, vs. outpatient or common area)

In reality, HCWs do risk assessments many times a day for their safety and the safety of others in the health care environment. During a respiratory illness (RI) outbreak such as COVID-19 it is especially important that HCWs be vigilant in identifying risk of exposure to RI pathogens when assisting those who are acutely ill (e.g. fever, cough).

All health care settings should ensure they have the ability to identify cases of RI including COVID-19, and to detect clusters or outbreaks. Individuals being cared for in a health care setting who meet the case definition for COVID-19 (i.e. fever and new or worsening cough) should be asked to perform hand hygiene and wear a surgical/procedural mask, if tolerated. They should also be in a separate area or kept two meters away from other patients/residents who are not wearing facial protection

See [Appendix B: Risk Assessment Matrix Tool for COVID-19](#)

5. Droplet/Contact Precautions/ Respiratory Protection (i.e. use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE))

In addition to routine practices, Droplet and Contact Precautions must be implemented for symptomatic residents ([see the PICNet Resources Page for signage](#)). This involves staff appropriately donning and doffing PPE ([see the BCCDC Health Professionals Page for instructional poster](#)).

Steps to donning (putting on) and doffing (taking off) PPE

Donning (putting on) PPE

1. Hand hygiene – Clean all surfaces of hands and wrists.
2. Gown – Cover torso and wrap around back, fasten in back of neck and waist.
3. Surgical/Procedural mask – Secure ties at middle of head and neck, fit nose band to your nose and pull bottom down to completely cover chin.
4. Eye protection (face shield or goggles) – Place goggles or face shield over face and eyes and adjust to fit.
5. Gloves – Extend to cover wrist of gown.

Doffing (taking off) PPE

1. Gloves – Remember, the outside of gloves are contaminated. Grasp palm area of one gloved hand and peel off first glove. Slide fingers of hand under other glove at wrist and peel off. Discard in regular waste.
2. Gown – Unfasten ties, pull gown away from neck and shoulders, touching ONLY the inside of the gown. Turn gown inside out and roll into a bundle. Discard in regular garbage.
3. Hand hygiene – Clean hands and use a paper towel to touch the doorknob to exit the room. If paper towel is not available then clean hands again after leaving room before removing gown.
4. Eye protection (face shield or goggles) – Do NOT touch the front of them. Discard in regular garbage or put in receptacle for reprocessing.
5. Surgical/Procedural mask – Grasp ties or elastics at back and remove WITHOUT touching the front. Discard in regular garbage.
6. Hand Hygiene – Clean all surfaces of hands and wrists.

IMPORTANT: If performing an aerosol generating medical procedure (e.g. nebulizing treatment), HCW must wear appropriate PPE including a gown, gloves, eye protection (face shield or goggles) and N95 Respirator.

6. Source Control

Source control includes engineering controls (e.g. use of partitions to establish 2 metre distance between residents with respiratory symptoms and others) and administrative controls (e.g. limiting access for visitors with respiratory symptoms). Applying administrative and engineering controls is the first strategy in protecting residents and HCWs from exposure to infectious agents in the LTC facility. LTC organizations should complete assessments of each area of all their LTC facilities including the physical plan (e.g. availability of single rooms, use of partitions, ability to establish 2 metre distance between residents with respiratory symptoms and others) and the types of resident care activities undertaken in residential areas. Based on these assessments, organizations need to determine what administrative and engineering controls are required.

7. Accommodation

Any resident who is identified with respiratory symptoms should be placed on additional (Droplet/Contact) precautions without delay and should be placed in a single bed room, if possible. If not possible, a separation of two metres must be maintained between the bed space of the ill resident and all roommates, and privacy curtains should be drawn. Appropriate signage ([see the PICNet Resources Page for Signage](#)) should be posted in the symptomatic resident's space/room indicating the precautions required. The resident should be restricted to his/ her room (bed space), including during meals and any other clinical or social activity.

8. Laboratory Testing

Please ensure that the latest BCCDC Public Health Laboratory COVID-19 Guidance has been reviewed prior to testing ([see the BCCDC Health Professionals Page](#)). The following guidance is subject to change and will be updated accordingly. Ensure that the correct swab and collection system is used. Obtain a nasopharyngeal (NP) swab (preferred) or an oropharyngeal (throat) swab from any symptomatic resident to send for laboratory confirmation. Use the Virology Requisition form and write COVID-19 testing is being requested, OR add a special label to the requisition indicating the need for COVID-19 testing.

See [Appendix C: Instructions on how to collect a Nasopharyngeal swab \(preferred specimen\)](#)

9. Contact Tracing

Contact tracing should be initiated if a patient tests positive for COVID-19 and all resident(s) who share a room with the ill resident should be considered as exposed and should be monitored for symptoms at least twice per day for fourteen days. Exposed roommates should not be transferred to any other room for fourteen days after the last exposure.

10. Resident Transfer

Residents with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 who require urgent medical attention and transfer to an acute care facility should wear a mask, if tolerated. Call an MHO or designate to review and discuss. In addition to Routine Practices, HCWs involved in transporting the resident should wear a surgical/procedure mask, eye protection, gown and gloves as per the above recommendations. Notify the BC Ambulance dispatch and receiving institution about a suspect/confirmed COVID-19 patient ahead of transport.

11. Cleaning and Disinfection of Equipment and the Environment

Equipment should be cleaned and disinfected after every use. High touch surfaces (e.g. door knobs, hand rails etc.) should be cleaned and disinfected with a health authority approved product as least twice daily. Any equipment that is shared between residents should be cleaned and disinfected before moving from one resident to another. Clean the entire room/bed space area, including all touch surfaces (e.g. overhead table, grab bars, hand rails) when someone who is suspected or confirmed for COVID-19 has moved. Pre-made solutions (no dilution needed) or ready-to-use wipes can be used. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Important Notes:

- Ensure the disinfectant product has a Drug Identification Number (DIN) on its label and that it is effective against enveloped viruses (e.g. influenza)
- Follow product instructions for dilution and wet contact time
- Ensure safe use including the use of PPE (gloves and gown), good ventilation, etc. or as otherwise advised by the manufacture's instructions, etc.
- Clean visibly soiled surfaces before disinfecting (unless otherwise stated on the product instructions)

12. Visitors

Post signs instructing persons **NOT** to enter if they have symptoms such as fever, cough, difficulty breathing ([see the BCCDC Health Professionals Page for signage](#)). Families and visitors have COVID-19 positive should be told to stay away until 14 days after their illness began or once they no longer have symptoms and have had 2 negative tests taken 24 hours apart, whichever is shorter. If an ill visitor is allowed to visit for compassionate reasons, the visitor must wear a mask at all times, and practice fastidious hand hygiene when in the facility. It may be necessary to post a staff member at the entrance to ensure of the facility to ensure compliance.

13. Social Activities and Outside Appointments

If a resident has respiratory symptoms, all social activities and outside appointments should be postponed unless medically necessary (See Resident Transfer, #10). Symptomatic residents should remain in their room and NOT participate in group activities.

14. Reporting

Notify the person responsible for infection prevention and control at the long-term care or assisted living facility of residents with symptoms of COVID-19. The person responsible for infection prevention and control leadership at your facility will notify Public Health of suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19. If there is no designated infection prevention and control leadership call the Communicable Disease Unit at your local public health unit. **See [Appendix D: Outbreak Protocol](#)**

Appendix B – Point of Care Risk Assessment Tool for COVID-19

Prior to any patient interaction, all health care workers (HCWs) have a responsibility to always assess the infectious risk posed to themselves and to other patients, visitors, and HCWs. This risk assessment is based on professional judgement about the clinical situation and up-to-date information on how the specific healthcare organization has designed and implemented engineering and administrative controls, along with the availability and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA) is an activity performed by the HCW before every patient interaction, to:

1. Evaluate the likelihood of exposure to COVID-19,
 - from a specific interaction (e.g., performing/ assisting with aerosol-generating medical procedures (AGMPs), other clinical procedures/ interaction, non-clinical interaction (i.e., admitting, teaching patient/ family), transporting patients, direct face-to-face interaction with patients, etc.),
 - with a specific patient (e.g., infants/ young children, patients not capable of self care/ hand hygiene, have poor-compliance with respiratory hygiene, copious respiratory secretions, frequent cough/ sneeze, early stage of illness, etc.),
 - in a specific environment (e.g., single rooms, shared rooms/ washrooms, hallway, assessment areas, emergency departments, public areas, therapeutic departments, diagnostic imaging departments, housekeeping, etc.),

AND

2. Choose the appropriate actions/ PPE needed to minimize the risk of patient, HCW/other staff, visitor, contractor, etc. exposure to COVID-19.

PCRA is not a new concept, but one that is already performed regularly by professional HCWs many times a day for their safety and the safety of patients and others in the healthcare environment. For example, when a HCW evaluates a patient and situation to determine the possibility of blood or body fluid exposure or chooses appropriate PPE to care for a patient with an infectious disease, these actions are both activities of a PCRA.

Appendix C – Instructions on how to collect a Nasopharyngeal swab (preferred specimen)

- Review the latest BCCDC PHL COVID-19 Guidance for Testing ([see the BCCDC Health Professionals Page](#)).
- Assemble supplies;
 - USE the recommended collection devices that are routinely used for NP swabs for Influenza or other respiratory virus testing
 - Requisition and label, biohazard bag.
- Wash hands
- Put on PPE (gown, gloves, surgical/procedural mask with eye protection (face shield or goggles) to protect yourself if the patient/resident coughs or sneezes while you are collecting the specimen.
- Explain procedure to resident/patient.
- If the resident has a lot of mucous in their nose, this can interfere with the collection of cells. Ask the resident to use a tissue to gently clean out visible nasal mucous before a swab is taken. Respiratory viruses are located in cells that line the surface of the nasal cavity and are shed into respiratory secretions.
- Seat resident in a high-fowler's (70°) position in bed with the back of the head supported. It may be necessary to have a second person available to assist with collection.
- Use the same collection devices that are routinely used for NP swabs for influenza or other respiratory virus testing and with a slow, steady motion along the floor of the nose (straight back, not up the nose) advance the swab until the posterior nasopharynx has been reached (distance from nostrils to external opening of ear). If nasal mucosa is swollen, rotating the swab during insertion may facilitate entry.
 - Place a finger on the tip of the patient/resident's nose and depress slightly once resistance is met (the swab should pass into the pharynx relatively easily), rotate the swab twice and allow it to remain in place for a few seconds to absorb the sample, then withdraw the swab.
- Place in the tube of transport medium (check with your local policy for sending specimens). Break the shaft of the swab at the constriction, and screw on the lid without cross-threading.
- Label the swab with 3 patient identifiers, and indicate "NP Swab".
- Remove PPE according to the steps of doffing (taking off) PPE. Ensure attention to hand hygiene.
- Complete the Virology Requisition form requisition indicating the tests requested and write COVID-19 testing is being requested, OR add a special label to the requisition indicating the need for COVID-19 testing.
- Ensure that the patient identifiers and ordering physician are correct.



Place the specimen container in a biohazard transport bag, and insert the requisition in the side pouch. Submit samples as you usually do through your local diagnostic Microbiology Laboratories.

Appendix D – Outbreak Protocol for COVID-19

Early detection and prompt reporting of influenza-like illness to the MHO will help us recognize the outbreak and implement effective control measures. Early detection and immediate implementation of control measures can be two of the most important factors in determining the size and length of the outbreak.

- Using COVID-19 outbreak surveillance forms ([Appendix E](#) and [Appendix F](#)) maintain ongoing surveillance for influenza-like illness (ILI). This means monitoring all residents for fever and cough or sore throat. For COVID-19, difficulty breathing is another common symptom.
- In the event of a suspected outbreak of influenza-like-illness, immediately report and discuss the suspected outbreak with an MHO or public health delegate at your local health authority.
- Take viral specimens (nasopharyngeal or nasal swab) for lab testing as soon as possible. See “Influenza-Like-Illness outbreak Specimen Collection” attached.
- Isolate all symptomatic individuals promptly.

Outbreak Detection and Confirmation

Definition: If two or more cases of ILI are detected in residents and/or staff within a 12-day period, with at least one case identified as a resident, or if any staff or resident is diagnosed with COVID-19.

- Immediately report and discuss the suspected outbreak with a MHO or designate [i.e. Public Health Nurse, Adult Care Licensing Officer (ALO)] at your local health authority.
- Isolate all symptomatic patients and use routine, droplet and contact precautions when providing care or collecting specimens.
- Obtain viral specimens as soon as possible and forward to BCCDC laboratory for testing ([See the BCCDC Health Professionals Page](#) for latest instructions for specimen collection).

Outbreak Management Infection Control & Cleaning and Disinfection Procedures During an Outbreak

All outbreak control measures take priority over routine operations until the outbreak is declared over. Restrictions will be in place until the outbreak is declared over by the MHO.

1. Facility

- a. Post outbreak notification sign(s) at facility entrance and/or floor/unit/ward advising visitors about the outbreak. ([see the BCCDC Healthcare Professionals Page for signage](#)).
- b. Maintain an outbreak **line list** of cases in residents and a line list of cases in staff (nursing, food handlers, housekeeping, etc.). ([Appendix E](#))
 - i. Record the details as required on the attached Influenza-Like-Illness Line List for Residents and/or the Influenza-Like-Illness Line List for Staff.
 - ii. Forward the line list(s) when requested to the MHO or designate.
 - iii. Once an outbreak is declared, residents no longer need testing. All residents with symptoms should be assumed to have COVID-19 and be cared for

accordingly.

- c. Notify housekeeping, food services and laundry that the facility has an outbreak of COVID-19 so that department-specific outbreak management protocols are initiated. Enhanced housekeeping and cleaning should include more frequent disinfection of commonly touched surfaces/items, safe disposal of contaminated items and laundry within resident rooms, availability of alcohol-based hand-sanitizers in each resident's room, and disinfection of equipment between use for different residents/areas.
- d. Close the affected floor/unit/ward or facility to new admissions, readmissions, or transfers unless medically necessary.
- e. If an admission or transfer is deemed medically necessary, call the MHO or designate to review and discuss. Notify the receiving hospital or clinic to ensure that care can be provided safely.
- f. If a resident is transferred to an acute care facility for treatment of COVID-19 or its complications, they may return to the facility when they are medically stable.
- g. Residents transferred to an acute care facility who do not have COVID-19 should not generally be re-admitted to the facility until the outbreak is declared over.
- h. Notify other service providers such as volunteers, clergy, Handy DART, oxygen service, BC Ambulance, paid companions, students, and others of any outbreak control measures that may affect their provision of services. Suspend non-essential services for the duration of the outbreak.
- i. Notify any facility that would have admitted a resident from you within the past 14 days that the facility has a COVID-19 outbreak.
- j. Cancel all in-person organized social activities and community social activities for that unit/ward/floor.
- k. Notify and consult with infection prevention and control.

2. Residents

- a. For symptomatic residents, restrict contact as much as possible until symptoms resolve. This includes, whenever possible:
 - i. Placing symptomatic residents in private rooms, or if that is not possible, placing symptomatic residents with other symptomatic residents.
 - ii. Serving meals in the resident's room, or floor/unit/ward.
 - iii. Restricting participation in any group activities.
 - iv. If tolerated, wear a mask when a health care worker or visitor is in the room.
- b. For all residents
 - i. Minimize contact between patients/residents on affected floors/units/wards with unaffected areas.
 - ii. Remind patients/residents to wash hands thoroughly and report any symptoms.
 - iii. In consultation with the MHO or designate decrease or discontinue group activities or outings. Well patients/residents should not be discouraged from outings with family members or other one-on-one activities.
 - iv. Cancel or reschedule appointments that do not risk the health or well-being of the resident until the outbreak is declared over.
 - v. Reinforce hand hygiene and respiratory hygiene practices

3. Staff

- a. Symptomatic staff should isolate promptly and phone 8-1-1 or their health care provider. Staff should follow testing instructions for close contacts of COVID-19. At this time, the recommendation is to test all close-contacts of COVID-19. As the situation evolves in BC, these recommendations may change. Maintain a COVID-19 outbreak line list for staff ([Appendix F](#)).
- b. Symptomatic staff are excluded from working and will remain off work **with pay** until symptoms resolve or until they have had two negative COVID-19 tests 24 hours apart whichever is sooner.
- c. Cohort staff as much as possible e.g. staff working with symptomatic residents should avoid working with residents who are well.
- d. If dedicated staff for sick residents is not available, staff should first work with the well and then move on to care for the ill and avoid movement between floors and units where possible.
- e. Practice strict hand hygiene between residents at all times.
- f. Staff working between outbreak and non-outbreak facilities will be at the determination of the MHO. In general:
 - i. Staff from outbreak facilities may not work in facilities with no COVID-19 outbreak and if not permitted to work elsewhere, will be compensated for missed shifts.
 - ii. In the event of critical staff shortages, and under the direction of the MHO, staff from outbreak facilities may work in non-outbreak facilities as long as they are able to confirm at the beginning of each shift that they are afebrile and asymptomatic, and are able to self-isolate as soon as symptoms develop.
 - iii. Staff who have recovered from COVID-19 may work in all facilities and should be prioritized to work in outbreak facilities.

4. Visitors and Volunteers:

- a. Symptomatic persons should not enter the facility until their symptoms resolve. If the visit is deemed necessary, they should wear a surgical mask during the visit and to visit only their immediate family member or friend, no others.
- b. If possible, keep a 2 m distance from symptomatic residents during the visit.
- c. Visitors to a patient/resident with ILI should be offered the same personal protective equipment as that worn by health care providers.
- d. Restrict visitation of multiple residents/clients, including by privately employed non-care facility staff (e.g. paid companions). If visiting multiple residents is necessary, visit asymptomatic residents first.
- e. Remind visitors about the importance of thorough hand hygiene and respiratory hygiene

Outbreak Termination

Control measures will be continued until the outbreak is declared over by the MHO. Once the outbreak is declared over:

- Complete the “Influenza-Like-Illness Outbreak Report Form” and fax it to your local health authority.

- Order replacement viral specimen kits by emailing the updated Sample container order form to kitorders@hssbc.ca or by faxing a request to BCCDC at 604-707-2606.
- Consider a debrief with your facility to evaluate the management of the outbreak.
- Remain alert for possible new cases in staff and residents. Report any suspect outbreaks to the MHO or designate.

