The New Normal: Office Practice in the Time of Coronavirus

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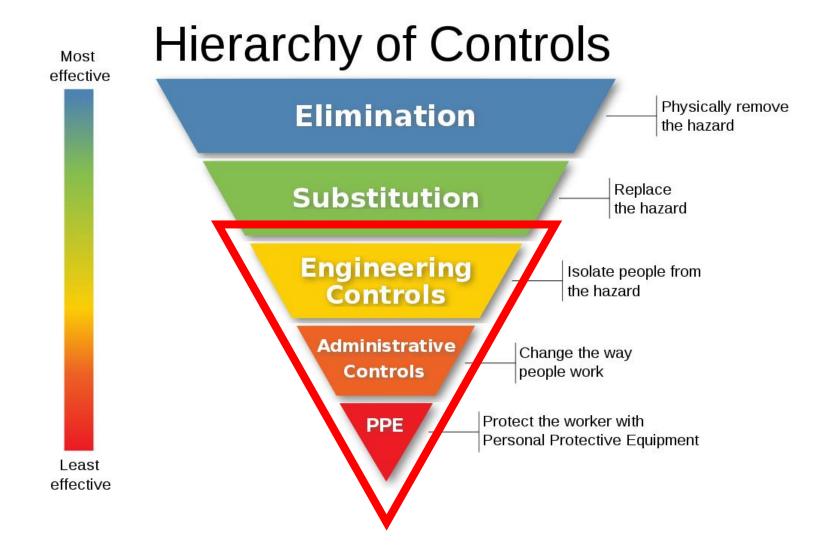




SARS-CoV-2

- Small RNA virus
- Transmitted mainly by respiratory droplets
 - Coughing
 - Sneezing
 - Singing
 - Talking
- Role of "aerosol" transmission unclear
- Can persist on hard surfaces for variable periods of time

OSHA Model



Work Practice Controls

- Telemedicine in whole or part
- Screening before & at visit
- Temporal spacing
- Physical spacing
 - Indoors, Outdoors, Hybrid
- Cleaning/disinfecting
- Universal use of face masks

Engineering Controls

- Signage, shields, barriers
- Hand hygiene stations
- HVAC
 - Many opinions, few data
 - Air changes, filtration
 - Most important if doing aerosol generating procedures (AGP)

AGP?

- No universal definition
 - Most not done in offices
- Common office concerns
 - PFTs
 - Nebulizer Rx
- NP/OP/nasal swabs are not AGP
 - BUT full PPE should be used

PPE

- Face masks all the time!
- Eye protection shields or goggles
 - Known or possible COVID–19 cases
 - All close patient contact
- Respirators ("N95")
 - Protect vs small particle (<5μm) aerosols
 - Known or possible COVID–19 cases
 - Especially for AGP
 - Part of respiratory protection program
- Gloves & gowns

PPE (2)











Here's Why...

HCP who had prolonged close contact with a patient, visitor, or HCP with confirmed COVID-19

1 – 15 minutes, but any duration if AGP 2 – 6 feet or direct contact with secretions 3 – includes 2 days before symptom onset

Personal Protective Equipment Used

- •HCP not wearing a respirator or facemask⁴
- •HCP not wearing eye protection if the person with COVID-19 was not wearing a cloth face covering or facemask
- •HCP not wearing all recommended PPE (i.e., gown, gloves, eye protection, respirator) while performing an aerosol-generating procedure

4 – Cloth face coverings are not considered PPE

Work Restrictions

- •Exclude from work for 14 days after last exposure 5
- •Advise HCP to monitor themselves for fever or <u>symptoms consistent with</u> <u>COVID-19</u>⁶
- •Any HCP who develop fever or symptoms consistent with COVID-19 should immediately contact their established point of contact (e.g., occupational health program) to arrange for medical evaluation and testing.

Testing

- Criteria have been "loosened"
 - Best yield if symptoms or exposures
 - Potential for false (–) & false (+)
 - Timing of exposure or infection
- Required for surgery
- Before some AGP procedures
 - PFTs?
- Routine staff testing low value
 - "False sense of security"

References

- CDC
 - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019ncov/hcp/infection-control.html
 - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019ncov/hcp/guidance-risk-assesment-hcp.html

AGPs

- https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coron avirus/hcp/aerosol.pdf
- https://www.nebraskamed.com/sites/default/files/documents/covid-19/Guidance-regarding-pulmonary-function-testing-(PFT).pdf?date=04012020

- Optimum Physician Alliance
- Optimum Independent Practice Association

an accountable care organization

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Mini Grand Rounds July 15, 2020

Patient Centered Access Continuity of Care

Enhanced Electronic Access

- Telehealth for after hours and same-day appointments
- Increase patient portal utilization for improved communication
- Contact high-risk patients and encourage the use of patient portal

Shift Patient Appointments

- Consider scheduling well visits on-site and utilize Telehealth option for sick-visits
- Encourage AWVs/EAVs
- Stratify patient population to prioritize care management for high-risk w/complications or increased barriers to care due to COVID-19
 - Including food/transportation needs & behavioral health conditions

Select and Implement a problem solving method

- May help with future mitigation of what went poorly and to learn from what went well
- Plan Do Study Act (PDSA)
- Mini rapid cycle improvement focus
- Recognize, reward & explore lessons learned
 - Explore documented patient or staff incidents



General Practice Considerations

Social Distancing

- Avoid high volume in-person scenarios
- Waiting for appointment in the parking lot; not in waiting room
- Eliminate scheduling bottlenecks
- Plan for physical distancing of patients and staff
- Marking/adjusting the waiting room seating
- Limit non-medical staff interactions; vendor and supply interactions

Consider engineering controls

- Physical barriers
- Touchless switches and dispensers



OPA Network Activity Survey

Preliminary Summary of Findings (PCPs)

PCP Telehealth use

- While prevalent during the pandemic, Telehealth visits are not preferred over in-office visits
 - √97% of PCPs are currently using Telehealth in July 2020 in conjunction with in-office visits
 - √80% of practices prefer in-person visits to Telehealth visits, 20% have no preference.
- The majority of Telehealth visits have shifted from more than 75% of visits in April to less than 25% of visits in June
 - ✓ In April, 59% of practices reported that most of their visits (75%+) were via Telehealth, in June, just 2% report the same.
- If reimbursement for Telehealth reverts to pre-Covid levels, 75% of PCPs will be unlikely to continue to integrate Telehealth visits

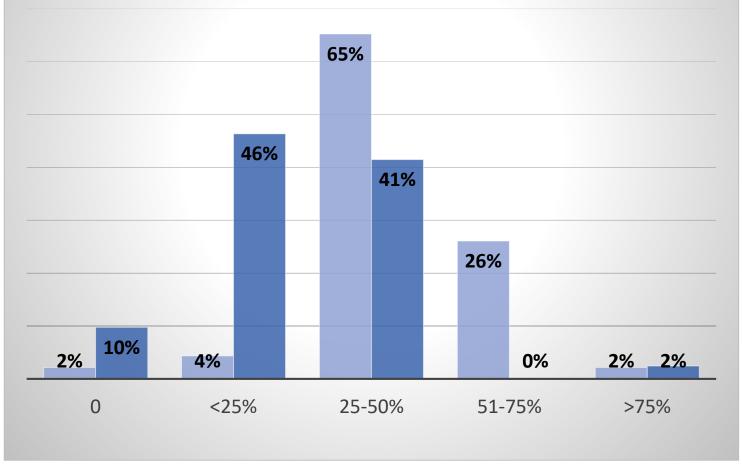


OPA Network Activity

PCP Reduction in Visit Volume

■ April ■ July

Practices are still experiencing reductions in visit volumes, though they have eased since April, as restrictions are lifted.



Q & A

Thank you for attending!