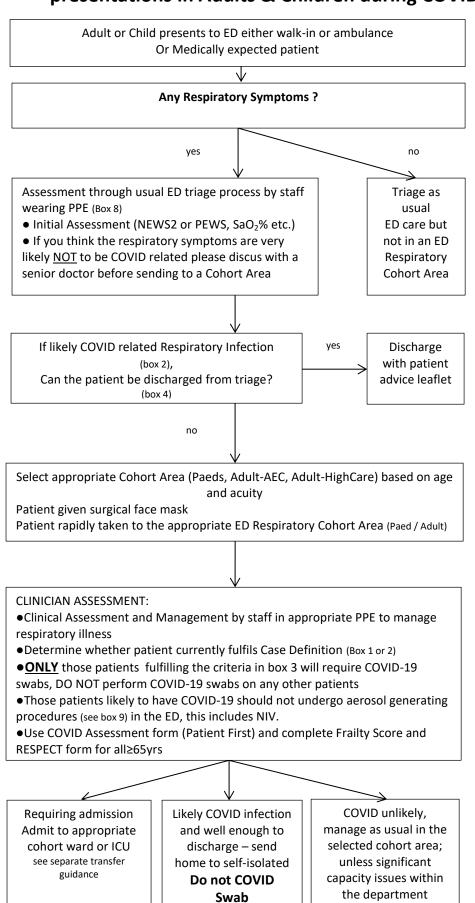


WRH Emergency Department Cohorting of Respiratory presentations in Adults & Children during COVID-19 Outbreak



Box 1. Inpatient Case Definition
requiring admission to
hospital (at least 1 night)
and
have either clinical or
radiological evidence of
pneumonia
or
acute respiratory distress
syndrome (ARDS) see box
6
or
influenza like illness (box 7)

Box 2. Patients who meet the following criteria and are well enough to remain in the community

- -new continuous cough and/or
 - -high temperature
- •Individuals with cough or fever should now stay at home
- •Clinicians should be alert to the possibility of atypical presentations in patients who are immunocompromised.
- •Alternative clinical diagnoses and epidemiological risk factors should be considered.

Box 3. **Chronic Lung disease** (not exhaustive)
COPD, Pulmonary fibrosis,
Bronchiectasis, Cystic Fibrosis,
HIV lung Disease, Lung
Transplant, Asthma,
Asbestosis, Pneumonitis

Box 4. Discharge from Triage, only if all criteria are fulfilled AND assessing nurse confident and experienced in their clinical decision making in this area of practise.

- □ NEWS ≤3
- □ RR ≤20
- □ Sats ≥94%
- □ No Chronic Lung Disease
- □ No Immunosuppression risks
- □ No other symptoms of concern requiring further evaluation (eg. abdo pain)

Reference Code – WAHT-A&E-046 Approval Date – 27th March 2020 Review Date- 27th March 2023



Box 5. COVID Swab

Nose swab (not individual swab for each nostril) Green

Throat swab White with an ICE request for Covid (WCOV)

We then need the same set of swabs for Flu testing again with an ICE request for Flu

No biobottles are required for samples coming within the Trust.

However samples taxi'd through from the Alex need to come in the biobottles previously supplied.

Box 6. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and diffuse lung inflammation syndrome that often complicates critical illness. The diagnosis of ARDS is based on fulfilling three criteria:

- •Acute onset (within 1 week)
- •Bilateral opacities on chest x-ray
- •PaO₂/FiO₂ (arterial to inspired oxygen) ratio of ≤300 on positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) or continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ≥5 cm H_2O .

Box 7. Influenza Like Illness

•Fever ≥37.8°C

and at least one of the following respiratory symptoms, which must be of acute onset:

- Persistent Cough (with or without sputum),
- Hoarseness
- Nasal discharge or congestion
- Shortness of breath
- Sore throat
- Wheezing,
- Sneezing

Box 8. PPE Requirement	
Non-aerosol generating procedures	Aerosol Generating Procedures (see box 9)
Wash hands	●Wash Hands
●Apron	●Long-sleeved fluid repellent disposable gown
Surgical Face Mask moulded over bridge of nose	●FFP3 Respirator mask, ensure fitted well
●Eye Protection	●Eye Protection
●Gloves	●Gloves

Box 9. Aerosol generating procedures (AGP)

- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
- •Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) such as Bi-level Positive Airway Pressure (BiPAP) and Continuous Positive Airway Pressure ventilation (CPAP)
- •Intubation, extubation and related procedures such as manual ventilation and open suctioning
- •Tracheotomy/tracheostomy procedures (insertion/open suctioning/removal)
- Bronchoscopy
- Surgery and post-mortem procedures involving high-speed devices
- •Some dental procedures (such as high-speed drilling)
- High-Frequency Oscillating Ventilation (HFOV)
- •High Flow Nasal Oxygen (HFNO), also called High Flow Nasal Cannula
- •Induction of sputum

Note: Administration of medication via **nebulisation** is NOT an APG. Where AGPs are medically necessary, they should be undertaken in a negative-pressure room, if available, or in a single room with the door closed.