

GUIDELINES

FOR THE PREVENTION, SURVEILLANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19 INFECTION AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS

IN ZIMBABWE, 2022



Foreword

The Guidelines for the Prevention, Surveillance and Management of COVID-19 Infection amongst Health Care Workers (HCW) in Zimbabwe were developed to prevent, detect and manage HCW COVID-19 infection, an emerging pandemic affecting the whole world. The HCW is at the fore front of this pandemic, thus the need for standardised operating procedures is of utmost importance. These guidelines therefore seek to reduce the significant morbidity and mortality among the HCW, ultimately ensuring the reduction of the cost to the health care worker and the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) as a whole.

The Ministry of Health and Child Care requires that all health care workers in various health care settings follow infection prevention and control procedures. Therefore, these guidelines have been developed in line with the existing MOHCC COVID-19 guidelines that include the Zimbabwe guidelines for the surveillance of COVID-19, Management of COVID-19 and the National infection prevention and control. The Guidelines for the Prevention, Surveillance and Management of COVID-19 gives guidance to all healthcare workers on how to prevent, detect, manage and report COVID-19 exposed and confirmed cases.

These guidelines were developed through a consultative process among the Infection Prevention and Control, Surveillance, Risk Communication and Community Engagement, Case management pillars in collaboration with World Health Organisation.

In contribution to the national fight against COVID -19 pandemic amongst the health care workers of Zimbabwe who work in various settings, the undersigned, hereby pledge my commitment to the full operationalisation of these guidelines.

Air Commodore (Dr.) J. Chimedza

Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC)



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Abbreviations/Acronyms

COVID-19	_	Coronavirus disease 2019
CAI	-	Community Acquired Infections
HAI	_	Healthcare Associated Infections
HCW	_	Health Care Worker
HCWI	_	Health Care Worker Infection
IPC	_	Infection Prevention and Control
M and E	_	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoHCC	_	Ministry of Health and Child Care
PPE	_	Personal Protective Equipment
RCCE	_	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
SARS-COV-2	-	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus-2
SOPs	_	Standard Operating Procedures
WHO	_	World Health Organization

Definition of terms

Contact tracing is the process of identifying, assessing, and managing people who have been exposed to someone who has been infected with the COVID-19 virus.

Isolation refers to those with symptoms suggestive of COVID-19 and therefore need to assume they are infected even if not yet tested so as to protect others around them. This will also apply to confirmed COVID-19 cases with mild symptoms and being managed at home that is not deemed sick enough to be admitted and those with mild symptoms and no high-risk factors

Self-quarantine refers to when you distance yourself from others after exposure or potential exposure just in case you develop symptoms of COVID-19.

Introduction



Background

The recent years have seen frequent outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases. These include the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, an infectious respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 has overwhelmingly changed the world and, consequently, is changing the conditions of healthcare workers (HCW). This pandemic is creating profound challenges for healthcare workers and healthcare systems in the world, as the disease is spreading at an alarming rate, surpassing hospital capacities, and exposing healthcare workers to a high risk of exposure. Zimbabwe has not been spared. It recorded its highest Health-care Worker Infection (HCW) infection rate of 11.8% of the total cumulative cases during the 2nd wave from 1 November 2020 to 20 February 2021. This was considered one of the highest HCWI rates in the African Region at that point in time.

It was of concern that healthcare workers made up to such a significant proportion, yet they are the ones who are supposed to be the care givers. The implication was that COVID-19 infection is now a Healthcare Acquired Infection (HAI) and occupational hazard, in addition to being a community-acquired infection. There was no distinction between HAI and community acquired infections because cases were not systematically investigated. However various efforts to reduce the incidence of HCWI rates were made.

Zimbabwe adapted the WHO HCWI surveillance tools and set up the HCWI surveillance system across all the 10 provinces. The objective of the system is early detection of COVID-19 cases, prevent the spread of infection in health facilities and ensure all cases are investigated and managed accordingly. With this system in place, a clear distinction of HAI and community acquired infection could be made. As of 20th of March 2022, the HCWI rate stands at 4.8 %. It is imperative to sustain the gains made so far by creating safe working environments and managing health and safety risks posed by occupational hazards in all health care settings.

This document outlines mechanisms for early identification, surveillance, management and monitoring of HCW exposure risk and infection with COVID-19. The guidelines must be used in conjunction with guidelines for COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC), Case management, Surveillance as well as other measures that have been put in place to promote a general healthy and safe working environment.

Purpose of the guidelines

These guidelines serve as a framework to guide the prevention, early detection, and management of COVID-19 among healthcare workers.

Targeted users

- Healthcare workers at all levels of service delivery in both the public and private facilities
- Managers at all levels of service delivery in both the public and private facilities

Coordination of health care worker protection activities

Healthcare worker protection requires a multidisciplinary team to work together actively and effectively. There is need for coordination of different pillars in MoHCC. All pillars are responsible for generating evidence-based interventions on COVID-19 among health care workers. The following pillars play crucial roles in the coordination of health care worker protection:

Table 1: COVID-19 pillars and their roles in prevention and control of COVID-19 among Healthcare Workers.

Pillar name	Major role of the pillar
Infection prevention and control and protection of healthcare workers	 To prevent and control the transmission of COVID-19: The pillar is responsible for the protection of healthcare workers
Surveillance, rapid response teams and case investigation	To implement the 24 hours targeted approach in the detection, investigation of COVID-19 cases, quarantine, isolation and undertaking contact tracing and auditing the cases as well as reporting of HCWI on a daily and weekly basis.
Case management and continuity of essential health services	To manage the COVID-19 confirmed or exposed healthcare workers
Risk Communication and community engagement	To provide reliable, evidence based and actionable information on COVID-19 to all healthcare workers
Laboratory	 To ensure the healthcare workers have access to COVID-19 testing and genomic sequencing where cluster outbreaks or suspected reinfections in health care settings are reported.
Coordination Planning & Monitoring	Systematic and well-coordinated health sector response to healthcare worker COVID-19 infections at all levels of care.
	Ensure built environment meets the minimum standards of the WHO co- component 8.
Logistics, procurement and supply management	Provision of PPE and commodities for use
Vaccination	To ensure that HCWs are protected through vaccination.
Ports of Entry	 Guards against the introduction of infection from outside our borders as well as protecting HCWs at POEs from possible infection.

Establishment of COVID-19 healthcare worker protection committee

- Every health facility, be it public or private, shall have a Healthcare Worker Protection Committee led by the Infection Prevention and Control Focal Person. Committee members will be drawn but not limited to the following pillars/departments:
 - Infection Prevention and Control
 - Case management
 - Mental and occupational health
 - Surveillance
 - Health information
 - Laboratory
 - Vaccination
 - Pharmacy
 - Risk Communication and Community Engagement

- The functions of this committee will be to:
 - > Ensure that healthcare workers notify management of any accidental exposure at the workplace to biological fluids of suspect, probable or confirmed patients
 - Routinely screen HCWs for COVID-19
 - Ensure that the facilities are assessed for COVID-19 exposure risks
 - Ensure that all COVID-19 exposed HCWs are assessed, stratified and managed according to the level of risk.
 - Ensure that all COVID-19 confirmed HCWs are investigated using the HCW case investigation tool – (See annex 3) and managed as per guidelines.
 - Collect, collate and analyse HCWI data and ensure agreed indicators are reported to the National Surveillance Unit.
 - Report health care worker infections in the daily, weekly situational reports and national line list.
 - Ensure availability of data collection tools for health care worker surveillance.
 - Monitor HCWs for adherence to COVID-19 IPC measures.

Strategies for early detection

The following strategies are for early detection and mitigation of the risk of transmission of infection amongst HCWs. There is need to utilise the established lines of communication between HCWs and their managers in order for the strategies to be effective:

1. COVID-19 screening of HCWs

All healthcare workers should be screened using a standard screening tool when reporting to work.

- Active screening includes assessment for fever (≥37.5°C), acute respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath, sore throat), loss of taste or smell, muscle aches and chills.
- Passive screening is where healthcare workers assess themselves and report to the next level in the event of having signs and symptoms suggestive of COVID-19.

2. Routine testing of high-risk HCWs

All healthcare workers should be monitored for COVID-19 in line with current guidance from the government. This includes:

- For staff members working in red zones.
- For staff working in green zones.
- On pre-entry to unit /department or leaving the department

NB: Where testing is impossible a screening tool will be used.

1. Risk assessment

Regular assessment of risks and effectiveness of COVID-19 control measures, including compliance with IPC and safety protocols is imperative. A standardized risk assessment tool should be used - see annexes 1, 2 and 4. All exposed healthcare workers shall be assessed. The exposure risk shall be categorized and managed as per guidelines -see annex 2.

2. Contact tracing

All HCWs identified as contacts shall be listed and traced within 24 hours using the prevailing contact tracing guidelines

Definition of a COVID-19 contact

A contact is a person who experienced any one of the following exposures during the 2 days before and the 14 days after the onset of symptoms of a probable or confirmed case:

- Face-to-face contact with a probable or confirmed case within one (1) meter and for more than 15 minutes
- Direct physical contact with a probable or confirmed case
- Direct care for a patient with probable or confirmed COVID-19 disease without using proper personal protective equipment
- Other situations as indicated by local risk assessments (will be determined following risk assessment)

Risk categorization of healthcare worker exposure to COVID-19

All HCWs exposed to a person with COVID-19 whether in a healthcare facility or in the community should be assessed for symptoms of COVID-19.

If the exposed HCW is not symptomatic, an assessment can be done to determine the risk category of exposure, necessary work restriction and monitoring for 14 days. A register or 'log' of all HCWs involved in the care of a patient diagnosed with COVID-19, or who fulfil the definition of a contact, shall be collated by local management.

Risk categorization of health care workers can be determined by the standard definition of risk level using the risk exposure assessment tool *–see annex 2*. The risks associated with COVID-19 are categorized as 'Low risk' and 'High risk'.

Low-risk exposure

- HCW had distance of more than 1 metre away from a COVID-19 confirmed case for less than 15 minutes OR was within 1 meter, but HCW was wearing appropriate PPE (i.e., face cover and eye cover).
- HCW had distance of more than 1 metre away from a COVID-19 confirmed case for less than 15 minutes OR was within 1 meter, but COVID case was wearing a surgical mask (i.e., source control).

High-risk exposure

• HCW had close contact within 1 metre of a COVID-19 confirmed case for more than 15 minutes without appropriate PPE (no face cover/eye cover) or with failure of PPE.

and/or

 HCW had direct contact with respiratory secretions of confirmed COVID-19 case (i.e. clinical or laboratory confirmed).

It should be noted that the assessment of level of risk must be determined by the risk assessment tool and may not be limited to people that have come in contact with suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19. All healthcare facilities should have an established communication plan for notifying appropriate public health authorities of any HCW who requires testing for COVID-19.

Management of healthcare workers exposed to SARS-CoV-2

The management of healthcare workers exposed to the COVID-19 virus will vary according to the risk categorization of healthcare workers exposed to COVID-19 virus.

1. Recommendations for healthcare workers with high risk of infection

- Stop all healthcare interaction with patients and quarantine as per the current guidelines.
- Be tested for COVID-19 virus infection as guided by the guidelines Healthcare facilities should:
 - Provide psychosocial support to healthcare workers during quarantine.
 - Refresher infection prevention and control training for the healthcare facility staff, including healthcare workers at high risk of infection once they return to work. recommended period.

All services provided should be documented and kept confidentially.

2. Recommendations for healthcare workers with low risk of COVID-19 infection:

• Continue reporting for duty but self-monitor temperature and respiratory symptoms as per current guidelines. Healthcare workers should be advised to inform supervisor if they develop any symptoms suggestive of COVID-19 at any point.

3. Recommendations for all risk groups

- Reinforce standard and transmission-based precautions when caring for all patients Reinforce airborne precautions for aerosol-generating procedures on all suspected, probable and confirmed COVID-19 patients.
- Reinforce the rational, correct, and consistent use of personal protective equipment when exposed to confirmed COVID-19 patients.
- Apply WHO's "My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene". Always practise respiratory etiquette.

FLOW CHART FOR THE RISK ASSESSMENT



Figure 1: Risk assessment flow chart

Investigation and management of healthcare worker with symptoms suggestive c COVID-19 or COVID-19 positive result.

All cases of COVID-19 will be investigated using the surveillance protocol for SARS-COV-2 Infection among healthcare workers that is, the case investigation tool – *(see Annex 3)*



Management of a suspected or confirmed case

Figure 2 :management of healthcare workers suspected to be infected by COVID-19

Note: Psychosocial support should be provided to all infected healthcare workers All confirmed cases should be investigated using the case investigation form – *see annex 3*

Staff return to work

All staff returning to work should be re oriented on COVID-19 IPC measures. The discharge of healthcare workers from quarantine or isolation shall be done in accordance with national guidance on discharge criteria. At the time of guideline development, the discharge criteria shall be as follows:

Discharge from isolation

- asymptomatic patients: 10 days after positive test for SARS-CoV-2
- Symptomatic patients: 10 days after symptom onset, plus at least 3 additional days without symptoms (including without fever and without respiratory symptoms).

Discharge from quarantine

14 days from commencement of quarantine period

HCW vaccination against COVID-19

Healthcare workers are at an increased risk of contracting COVID-19 due to their nature of work. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality amongst the exposed health care workers, every health care worker is required to be fully vaccinated in accordance with the prevailing vaccination guidelines.

Monitoring and Evaluation

HCWI indicators

HCW specific data to be reported by both the public and private sectors facilities to the National Surveillance Unit:

- Statistics of HCWIs disaggregated by profession, department and institution are to be reported on daily basis from the facility up to the national level Surveillance Unit.
- Outcomes of HCWIs investigations that also establish vaccination status and separating community acquired from HAI to be reported on weekly basis and the reporting timelines shall be as follows:
 - The IPC focal person shall complete the weekly summary report form and submit to the HIO office by end of day every Thursday (Week starting Friday to end of day Thursday). The facility HIO shall submit to the DHIO on every Friday, the DHIO shall in turn submit to the PHIO on the same Friday. The PHIO shall consolidate from all his/her districts and then submit on the same Friday to National level.
- A national weekly COVID-19 situational report which includes HCW specific indicators as determined by the MoHCC shall be produced and published every Sunday.

NB*for indicators in use refer to annex - 5 and 6

As much as possible, the electronic version of the risk assessment and surveillance tools should be used to capture data on HCWs.

HCWI surveillance tools

The following surveillance tools shall be used to collect HCWI data.

Table 2: Healthcare Worker Surveillance Tools

Type of tool	Timelines for completion	Person responsible for completing the forms	Frequency of submission	Person responsible for submitting the forms
Exposure Risk Assessment form	As soon as the exposure report is made	IPC focal person	Monthly	HIO
HCW Case Investigation form	Within 24hrs after a positive result	IPC focal person	Monthly	HIO
COVID-19 Facility Assessment form	Quarterly and as per rising need	IPC focal person	N/A	N/A

NB: COVID-19 assessment forms to be filed at the facility

Table 3: HCWI summary tools

Type of summary reporting form	Frequency of reporting	Person responsible for filling the form	Person responsible for reporting
Weekly summary reporting forms for the case investigation forms	Weekly	IPC focal person	HIO
Monthly summary reporting form for the exposure risk assessment form	Monthly	IPC focal person	HIO

Flow of HCWI data from facility to national level

HCWI data shall be captured, collated, and submitted from point of generation to national level. Figure 3 below shows the transmission of HCWI data



Figure 3: Flowchart showing HCWI data

Roles and responsibilities

Table 4: Roles and responsibilities of employers

- 1. Assume overall responsibility to ensure that all necessary preventive and protective measures are taken to minimize occupational safety and health risks.
- 2. Provide information, instruction, and training on occupational safety and health, including refresher training on infection prevention and control (IPC).
- 3. Provide adequate IPC commodities including PPE supplies.
- 4. Familiarize personnel with technical updates on COVID-19 and provide appropriate tools to assess, triage, test, and treat patients.
- 5. Provide appropriate security measures as needed for personal safety.
- 6. Provide a blame-free environment in which healthcare workers can report on incidents, such as exposures to blood or bodily fluids from the respiratory system, or cases of violence, and adopt measures for immediate follow up, including support to victims.
- 7. Advise healthcare workers on self-assessment, symptom reporting, and staying home when ill.
- 8. Maintain appropriate working hours with health breaks.
- 9. Consult with healthcare workers on occupational safety and health aspects of their work and notify the Department of Occupational Safety and Health of cases of occupational diseases.
- 10. Based on risk assessment findings, allow healthcare workers to remove themselves from a work situation that they have reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life or health, and protect healthcare workers exercising this right from any undue consequences.
- 11. Do not require healthcare workers to return to a work situation where there has been a serious danger to life or health until all necessary remedial action has been taken.
- 12. Honour the right to Curative services, Rehabilitation, and Compensation for healthcare workers infected with COVID-19 following exposure.
- 13. Provide access to mental health and counselling services.

Table 5: Roles and responsibilities of Healthcare workers

- 1. Follow established occupational safety and health procedures, avoid exposing others to health and safety risks, and participate in employer-provided occupational safety and health training.
- 2. HCW should assess the level of risk based on the exposure to inform choice of PPE according to guideline.
- 3. Put on, use, take off, and dispose of PPE properly.
- 4. Use provided protocols to assess, triage, and treat patients.
- 5. Treat patients with respect, compassion, and dignity.
- 6. Maintain patient confidentiality.
- 7. Swiftly follow established public health reporting procedures of suspected and confirmed cases.
- 8. Provide or reinforce accurate IPC and public health information, including concerned people who have neither symptoms nor risk.
- 9. Self-monitor for signs of illness and self-isolate and report illness to managers, if it occurs.
- 10. Self-monitor for signs of stress and advise management if experiencing signs of undue stress or mental health challenges that require supportive interventions.

Annex 1: COVID -19 SCREENING TOOL FOR HEALTH CARE WORKERS



COVID -19 SCREENING TOOL FOR HCW

Screening of HCW should be done at entry into each healthcare facility (before commencing work and per start of each shift). This includes cadres who are visiting the institution from other areas such as supervisors

1. Demographic data

DATE	YEAR)	TIME	HRS
Name and surname			
Designation			
Department			
2. Screening method			
Active	Passive		
3. Parameters			
3.1 Temperature			

3.2 Have you been in contact with anyone who is a COVID-19 confirmed or probable case?

YES/NO

3.3 Suggestive signs and symptoms

Ask the following questions and tick appropriate response

Indicator	Yes	No	OTHER - please indicate
Sore throat			
Shortness of breath			
Fever			
Sneezing			
Diarrhoea			
Loss of taste			
Loss of smell			
Chest pains			

4. Management of HCW

4. Management of HCW		SUS	
OTHER - please indicate applicable	Yes	No	واديرد
Proceed to work			
Referred to staff clinic			
Referred for COVID-19 testing			
Referred for psychosocial support			



SARS-CoV-2 Exposure risk assessment for healthcare workers

The purpose of the risk assessment tool is to detect early cases of COVID-19 among healthcare workers and prevent the spread of infection in health facilities.

1. Interviewer information	
1.A. Interview date (DD/MM/YYYY):	//
1.B. Interviewer name:	
1.C.: Designation of interviewer	
1.D. Interviewer phone number	

2. Health worker information	
2. A. Surname:	
2. B. First name:	
2.C. Age	
2.D. Sex:	🗆 Male 🛛 Female
2.E. Vaccination status	Fully vaccinated Partially vaccinated
	🗆 Unvaccinated
2.F. Contact details:	
Mobile number:	Email address:

2.G. Type of health care personnel	🗆 Ophthalmologist	$\frac{0}{10}$
	🗆 Ambulance driver	KRJG
□ Admission/reception clerk/switch board	Pharmacy personnel	
operator Nurse Aide 	Physiotherapist/occupational therapist/rehab technician	
□ Catering staff	Radiology/x-ray technician	
🗆 General Hand	□ Admin/accounts staff	
Environmental Health Practitioner	🗆 Student, intern	
Dentist or dental technician	□ Nurse (PCN/RGN/Midwife)	
Laboratory personnel	□ Nurse tutor	
🗆 Laundry staff	□ Nurse Manager (SIC/Matron etc)	
🗆 Medical doctor	Mortuary attendant	
🗆 Clinical Officer	🗆 Other (specify)	
D Nutritionist/dietician/Hospital Food		
Services Supervisor		
2.H. Does the healthcare worker have a history of community exposure (family, transport, neighbourhood, market, place of worship, etc.)?	□ Yes □ No	
		4

If the HCW answers "Yes" to Question 2.H, it is considered a community exposure to COVID-19 virus and healthcare workers should be managed as such. Management recommendations in Part 2:

3. Health worker interactions with COVID-19 patient		
3. A1. Date of health worker's first exposure to probable/confirmed COVID-19 patient:	Date (DD / MM / YYYY): / / □ Not known	
3. A2. Date of healthcare worker's last exposure to probable/confirmed COVID-19 patient:	Date (DD / MM / YYYY): / / □ Not known	
3.B. Name of health facility where the case received care:		
3. C1. Level of health care	 Primary (RHC/Clinic/rural hospital/polyclinic) Secondary Tertiary (Provincial Hospital/General Hospital) Quaternary 	
3. C2. Does the health facility manage COVID-19 patients?	 Yes, exclusive COVID-19 treatment centre Yes, combined facilities (only partially devoted to COVID-19) No, facility not devoted to COVID-19 	

3.D. District/City:	
3.E. Province:	

4. Activities performed by healthcare worker on CC	VID-10 patient	
4. A. Did you provide direct care to a confirmed COVID-19 patient?	□ Yes	
	□ No	
	🗆 Unknown	
4. B. Did you have face-to-face contact (within 1 meter) with a confirmed COVID-19 patient in a	□ Yes	
health facility?	□ No	
	🗆 Unknown	
4. C1. Were you present when any aerosol- generating procedures (AGP) were performed on	□ Yes	
the patient? See examples below	□ No	
	🗆 Unknown	
4. C2 If yes, what type of AGP procedure?	□ Tracheal intubation	
	Non-invasive ventilation	
List of aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) in	Tracheotomy	
oral health care: All clinical procedures that use spray generating equipment such as three-way	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	
air/water spray, dental cleaning with ultrasonic scaler and polishing; periodental treatment with	Manual ventilation before intubation	
ultrasonic scaler; any kind of dental preparation with high or low-speed hand-pieces; direct	🗆 Bronchoscopy	
and indirect restoration and polishing; definitive cementation of crown or bridge; mechanical endodontic treatment; surgical tooth extraction	Endoscopy	
and implant placement.	sputum induction through a nebulized hypertonic saline solution	
	Suctioning	
	□ Autopsy procedures	
	🗆 Oral care, specify	
	□ Other (specify):	
4. D. Did you have direct contact with the	□ Yes	
environment where the confirmed COVID-19 patient was cared for? For example, bed, linen,	□ No	
medical equipment, bathroom, etc.	🗆 Unknown	

4. E. Were you involved in health care interaction(s) (paid or unpaid) in another health facility during the	□ No	
period above?	□ Other health facility (public or private)	BICKE
	🗆 Ambulance	
	🗆 Home care	
	🗆 Other	
4. F Have you been accidentally exposed to the respiratory secretions of a confirmed or probable	□ No	
patient?	□ Yes (if YES, specify below)	
	 Splash of biological fluid/respiratory secretions in the mucous membrane of the eyes 	
	 Splash of biological fluid/respiratory secretions in the mucous membrane of the mouth/nose 	
	 Splash of biological fluid/respiratory secretions on non-intact skin 	
	 Puncture/sharp accident with any material contaminated with biological fluid/respiratory secretions 	

Defining the risk of exposure of healthcare workers (HCW) to the SARS-COV-2 virus

Responses	Exposition	Risks
If the HW answered "No" to all 4A to 4F , questions	> Non exposed HW	No risk identified.
If the HW answered "Yes" or "Unknown" to any of 4A to 4F questions	> Exposed HW	Continue investigation section 5 and 6

5. Adherence to infection prevention and control (IPC) during health care interactions

For the following questions, please quantify the frequency with which you wore PPE, as recommended:

"Always, as recommended" should be considered as wearing the PPE when indicated more than 95% of the time;

"Most of the time" should be considered 50% or more, but not 95%;

"Occasionally" should be considered 20% to under 50%; and

"Rarely" should be considered less than 20%.

5 A. During the period of a health care interaction with a COVID-19 patient, did you wear personal protective equipment (PPE)? If 'No', kindly proceed to the Risk categorization If 'No', kindly proceed to the Risk categorization If Always, as recommended If yes, for each item of PPE below, indicate how often you used it: In Always, as recommended 5. A.1. disposable gloves In Always, as recommended Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's to 95%) Rarely (< 20% to < 50%) Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's to 95%) Rarely (< 20% to < 50%) Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's to 95%) Rarely (< 20% to < 50%) Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's to 95%) Rarely (< 20% to < 50%) Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's to 95%) Rarely (< 20% to < 50%) Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's to 95%) Rarely S. A.2. Medical mask Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's to 95%) Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's patient, 'do's the time Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's the time Image: CoviD-19 patient, 'do's patient, '		
If yes, for each item of PPE below, indicate how often you used it 5. A.1. disposable gloves Always, as recommended Most of the time (50% to 95%) Occasionally (20% to < 50%) Rarely (< 20% of the time) 5. A.2. Medical mask Always, as recommended Most of the time) 5. A.2. Medical mask Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely 5. A.3. Face shield or goggles/protective glasses Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely 5. A.4. Disposable impervious gown Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely 5. B. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient, did you remove and replace your PPE according to protocol (for example, when your medical mask became wet, did you dispose of the wet PPE in the waste bin, perform hand hygiene, etc.)? Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely 5. C. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient, did you perform hand hygiene before and after touching	COVID-19 patient, did you wear personal protective equipment	□ Yes □ No
5. A1. disposable gloves Always, as recommended - Most of the time (50% to 95%) Occasionally (20% to < 50%)	If "No", kindly proceed to the Risk categorization	
Image: Sector	If yes, for each item of PPE below, indicate how often you used it:	
5. A2. Medical mask a Rarely (< 20% of the time)	5. A.1. disposable gloves	🗆 Always, as recommended
A.2. Medical maskRarely (< 20% of the time)5. A.2. Medical maskAlways, as recommendedGocasionallyMost of the timeGocasionallyRarely5. A.3. Face shield or goggles/protective glassesAlways, as recommendedMost of the timeOccasionallyGocasionallyRarely5. A.4. Disposable impervious gownAlways, as recommended6. A.4. Disposable impervious gownAlways, as recommended7. A.4. Disposable impervious gownAlways, as recommended8. A.4. Disposable impervious gownAlways, as recommended9. CocasionallyNest of the time9. OccasionallyNest of the time9. CocasionallyNest of the time9. CocasionallyNest of the time9. CocasionallyNest of the time9. OccasionallyNest of the time9. OccasionallyNest of the time9. OccasionallyNest of the time9. CocasionallyNest of the time <td></td> <td>□ Most of the time (50% to 95%)</td>		□ Most of the time (50% to 95%)
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perform hand hygiene, etc.)? □ Occasionally □ Rarely 5. C. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 case, did you perform hand hygiene before and after touching the COVID-19 patient? □ Always, as recommended NB: Irrespective of wearing gloves □ Occasionally	according to protocol (for example, when your medical mask	□ Most of the time
5. C. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 case, did you perform hand hygiene before and after touching the COVID-19 patient? Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally 		🗆 Occasionally
COVID-19 case, did you perform hand hygiene before and after touching the COVID-19 patient? Most of the time Occasionally 		🗆 Rarely
touching the COVID-19 patient? □ Most of the time NB: Irrespective of wearing gloves □ Occasionally		🗆 Always, as recommended
		□ Most of the time
□ Rarely	NB: Irrespective of wearing gloves	🗆 Occasionally
		🗆 Rarely

5. D. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 case, did you perform hand hygiene before and after any clean or aseptic procedure was performed (for example, inserting peripheral vascular catheter, urinary catheter, intubation, etc.)?	 Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely 	2RZC
5. E. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 case, did you perform hand hygiene after exposure to body fluid ?	 Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely No exposure to body fluid during that period 	
5. F. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 case, did you perform hand hygiene after touching the COVID-19 patient's surroundings (bed, door handle, etc.)? Note: this is irrespective of wearing gloves	 Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely 	
5. G. During the period of health care interaction with the COVID-19 case, were high-touch surfaces decontaminated frequently (at least three times daily)?	 Always, as recommended Most of the time Occasionally Rarely 	

6. Adherence to infection prevention and control (IPC) when performing aerosol-generating procedures (AGP)

For the following questions, please quantify the frequency with which you wore PPE, as recommended:

"Always, as recommended" should be considered wearing the PPE when indicated more than 95% of the time;

"Most of the time" should be considered 50% to 95%;

"Occasionally" should be considered 20% to under 50% and

"Rarely" should be considered less than 20%.

6.A. During aerosol-generating procedures on a COVID-19 patient, did you wear proper personal protective equipment	□ Yes	
(PPE)?	□ No	
	□ Not Exposed to AGPs	
If "No" or "Not Exposed to AGPs", kindly proceed to the Risk categorization		

If "Yes", for each item of PPE below, indicate how often you used it:

6.A.1. Single-use gloves	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
6.A.2. N95 mask (or equivalent respirator)	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
6.A.3. Face shield or goggles/protective glasses	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
6.A.4. Disposable impervious gown	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
6.A.5. Waterproof apron	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely

Risk categorization of healthcare workers (HCW) exposed to SARS-CoV-2

Answers	Exposure	Risks
If a HCW answered "Always , as recommended" to all the questions under sections 5 and 6	=> Exposed but complying workers	=>Low risk
If a HCW did not answer "Always , as recommended" to one of the questions under sections 5 and 6	=> Exposed and non-complying workers	=>High risk of infection

Important note: In the event of accidental exposure to potentially contaminated respiratory secretions, a risk assessment is made based on the type of accident, the status of the source patient and the quality of local care to classify the agent as low or high risk.

Part 3: Management of healthcare workers exposed to SARS-CoV-2

The management of healthcare workers exposed to the COVID-19 virus will vary according to the risk categorization of healthcare workers exposed to COVID-19 virus, as determined in Part 1.

1. Recommendations for healthcare workers with high risk of infection

- Stop all health care interaction with patients and quarantine as per national guidelines
- Be tested for COVID-19 virus infection if symptoms develop during quarantine period.

Health facilities should:

- Provide psychosocial support to healthcare workers during quarantine, or during illness if they become a confirmed COVID-19 case.
- Refresher infection prevention and control training for the health facility staff, including healthcare workers at high risk of infection once they return to work at the end of the quarantine period.

2. Recommendations for healthcare workers with low risk of COVID-19 infection:

 Self-monitor temperature and respiratory symptoms daily for 14 days after the last day of exposure to a COVID-19 patient. Healthcare workers should be advised to call a health facility if they develop any symptoms suggestive of COVID-19;

3. Recommendations for all risk groups

- Reinforce contact and droplet precautions when caring for all patients with acute respiratory illness and standard precautions to take care of all patients.
- Reinforce airborne precautions for aerosol-generating procedures on all suspected, probable, and confirmed COVID-19 patients
- Reinforce the rational, correct, and consistent use of personal protective equipment when exposed to confirmed COVID-19 patients.
- Apply WHO's "My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene" before touching a patient, before any clean or aseptic procedure, after exposure to body fluid, after touching a patient, and after touching a patient's surroundings.
- Always practise respiratory etiquette.

Part 4: Summary of the algorithm for the risk assessment

Important note:

- If at the end of the information up to question 4, a community exposure is selected, the health worker will be managed as having been at risk in community and managed according to recommendations in part 2 of the tool.
- If there has been no identified risk of occupational, nor community infection, the investigation is stopped and there is no specific measure to be taken.
- If there is an identified occupational risk, the investigation must be continued with questions 5 and 6 to characterize the risk as low or high

Annex 3: HEALTH CARE WORKER CASE INVESTIGATION FORM



HEALTH CARE WORKER INFECTION CASE INVESTIGATION TOOL

Objectives of the tool

- Determine the factors related to COVID-19 infection, with a good distinction between community acquired infections and healthcare associated infections
- Identify the probable mode of contamination
- Take appropriate preventive measures, based on the results of the investigation
- Inform epidemiological surveillance for larger scale public health measures.

Questions marked with an asterisk (*) should be considered as essential

Interviewer information and contextual information (to be filled in by interviewer; some questions might require information from the health care facility administrator)

1.A. Interview date (dd/mm/yyyy)	//
1.B.1. Interviewer surname and first name	
1.B.2 Interviewer phone number	
1.B.3 Interviewer email	
*1. C.1. Type of health care by level of care	Primary (RHC/Clinic/rural hospital/polyclinic)
	□ Secondary
	🗆 Tertiary (Provincial Hospital/General Hospital)
	🗆 Quaternary
*1.C2 Type of facility in the context of the	□ Exclusive COVID-19 treatment centre
COVID-19	□ Combined facilities (only partially devoted to COVID-19)
	□ Facility not devoted to COVID-19
*1. D1. Date of specimen collection (dd/mm/ yyyy) or onset of clinical signs if known	//
1.D2 Previous testing dates (if more than one sample was taken DD/MM/YYYYY, DD/MM/ YYYYY, DD/MM/YYYYY)	

	S	$0^{\circ}O$
*1.E. Reason for test	Onset of symptoms	
	 Face-to-face contact (within 1 meter) with a confirmed COVID-19 case 	ersk
	Exposure to potentially contaminated aerosols	
	 Contact with potentially contaminated care environment 	
	 Accidental exposure to body fluids (respiratory secretions) 	
	Routine test	
	□ Other (Specify) :	
*1. F. To date, how many healthcare workers have been tested in the same facility?		
*1. G.1. Test result	□ Positive	
	D Negative	
[If not yet known, complete when result is available]		
1.G.2: Specify dates in relation to quarantine: (Day 1 to 14) if health worker was in quarantine		
*1. H. Are there COVID-19 patients in the health care facility?	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown	
	Number of patients (approximate number if exact number not known):	
*1. I. Are there areas dedicated to COVID-19 cases in the health care facility?	□Yes □No □Unknown	
*1. J. Are there healthcare workers dedicated only to the care of COVID-19 patients?	□ Yes □ Yes but number unknown □ No □ Unknown	
*1. K. If yes, how many healthcare workers are dedicated to the care of COVID-19 patients in the		
same facility?	🗆 Number unknown	

Health worker information	
2.A. Surname	
2.B. First name	
2.C. Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy)	//
2.D. Sex	🗆 Male 🛛 Female

2.E. Vaccination status	Fully vaccinated Partially vaccinated
	🗆 Unvaccinated
2.F. District/City	
*2.G. Province	
2.H. Contact details (email and/or phone number)	
*2. I. Category of HCW	🗆 Ophthalmologist
Admission/reception clerk/switch board operator	Ambulance driver
□ Nurse Aide	Pharmacy personnel
Catering staff	 Physiotherapist/occupational therapist/rehab technician
🗆 General Hand	Radiology/x-ray technician
🗆 Environnemental Health Practitioner	□ Admin/accounts staff
Dentist or dental technician	🗆 Student, intern
Laboratory personnel	□ Nurse(PCN/RGN/Midwife)
🗆 Laundry staff	Nurse tutor
Medical doctor	Nurse Manager (SIC/Matron etc)
🗆 Clinical Officer	In Mortuary attendant
D Nutritionist/dietician/Hospital Food	Health Information personnel
Services Supervisor	🗆 Other (specify)

*2. J. Health care facility unit type in which the healthcare worker works.	[Tick all that apply]	600
the healthcare worker works.	Outpatient	فاحدرد
	🗆 Inpatient (hospitalization)	
	🗆 Medical unit	
	🗆 Intensive care unit	
	Cleaning services	
	Laboratory	
	Pharmacy	
	Surgery/Surgical Theatre	
	Paediatrics	
	□ Maternity	
	Surveillance, rapid response and contact tracing	
	🗆 Home Care	
	Accounts/Administration	
	Point of Entry	
	🗆 Other (specify):	
2.K. Date of communication of the test result	//	
(dd/mm/yyyy)		
[If not yet known, complete when result is available]		
*2. L. In the 14 days prior to the onset of	Confirmed COVID-19 case	
your symptoms and/or day of the test, have you been, at your work, in close contact with:	□ Health worker with confirmed COVID-19	
Contact with:	□ A healthcare environment that has cared for one or more probable/confirmed cases and/or performed an aerosol- generating procedure	
	□ A probable/confirmed case or a person with symptoms for whom you were providing care outside of your primary work setting	
	□ None of the above	
	🗆 Unknown	

*2. M. In the 14 days prior to the onset of your symptoms or on the day of testing, have you been in close contact with:	 A probable/confirmed case of COVID-19 or a person with symptoms in your home A probable/confirmed case or a person with symptoms outside of your work or family setting (e.g. on public transport, places of worship, markets or supermarkets, other public or private spaces to be specified) None of the above Don't know
N. Have you been assessed for risks	□ Yes -High
associated with the exposure?	
	□ Yes Low
	🗆 No (Specify reasons)
2. O. Co-morbidities	🗆 No co-morbidities
	□ Hypertension
	🗆 Cardiovascular Disease
	🗆 Diabetes Mellitus
	🗆 Cancer
	🗆 Chronic lung disease
	🗆 Chronic renal failure
	□ other(specify)
	🗆 Unknown

3.Health worker and health care facility information	
3. A.1. Date of health worker first exposure to probable/confirmed COVID-19 patient (dd/mm/yyyy)	
3. A.2. Date of health worker last exposure to probable/confirmed COVID-19 patient (dd/mm/yyyy)	
3.B. Name of health care facility where the COVID-19 patient received care:	
3. C. District/City	
*3.D. Province	
3.E. Number of healthcare workers in the facility	

3.F. Number of health worker tested for COVID-19 in the facility in the same period		RRIC
*3. G. Are you part of the staff dedicated to the care of COVID-19 patients?	□Yes □No -	
*3. H. Have you attended training courses on infection prevention and control (IPC) programmes?		
*3. I. If "Yes" When did you attend the most recent IPC training course in the health care facility in which you work?		
*3. J. How much training time on IPC (standard precautions, additional precautions) did you receive in the health care facility in which you work?		
	I don't know what standard/additional precautions are	
*3. K. Have you participated in training courses on the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)?		
*3. L. Was the PPE training carried out remotely or were practical sessions on standard precautions/additional precautions carried out?		
*3. M. Do you know the 5 recommended moments for hand hygiene in health care?	 I don't know them I know them and practice them for each patient I know them and practice them when I can I know them, but I don't have time to practice them 	
*3. N. Is alcohol-based hand rub available at the point of care (in the ward, near the patient's bed)?		
	🗆 l don't know	

*3. O. Is appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) continuously available for	🗆 Yes
care to COVID-19 patients	□ Yes, but not all equipment (click on all applicable items)
	Image: Medical mask always available
	Respirator (N95 or FFP2 or FFP3 standard, or equivalent) always available
	🗆 Disposable gown always available
	🗆 Gloves always available
	□ Eye protection (goggles or face shield) always available
	🗆 l don't know

4. Health worker activities performed on confirmed COVID-19 patient	
*4. A. Did you provide direct care to a probable/ confirmed COVID-19 patient?	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown
*4. B.1 Did you have close contact (within 1 meter) with a probable/confirmed COVID-19 patient in a health care facility?	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown
4. B.2 If yes, what was the longest period of close contact with the COVID-19 probable/confirmed case?	 < 2 minutes 2-5 minutes 5-15 minutes > 15 minutes Unknown
4.C. Was the confirmed case classified as:	 Pre-symptomatic Asymptomatic Symptomatic
4.C.2 In the case of a symptomatic patient, the case was considered:	 mild Moderate Severe
*4. D. During the health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient, did you wear appropriate PPE?	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown

If 4.D is "Yes", for each item of PPE below, indicate how often you used it as follows:

"Always, as recommended" should be considered as wearing the PPE when indicated more than 95% of the time.

"Most of the time" should be considered as 50% of the time or more, but < 95%

"Occasionally" should be considered as 20% to less than 50% of the time.

"Rarely" should be considered as less than 20%.

4. D.1. Disposable gloves	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
4. D.2. Medical mask	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
4. D.3. Respirator (e.g. N95, FFP2 or equivalent)	🗆 Always, as recommended
	Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
4. D.4. Face shield or goggles/protective glasses	🗆 Always, as recommended
	Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
4. D.5. Disposable impervious gown	🗆 Always, as recommended
	□ Most of the time
	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely
4. E. During the health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient did you remove and replace	🗆 Always, as recommended
your PPE according to protocol (e.g. when a medical mask became wet, disposed of the wet	□ Most of the time
PPE in the waste bin, performed hand hygiene, etc.)?	🗆 Occasionally
	🗆 Rarely

COVID-19 patient did you perform hand hygiene	Always, as recommended					
	Most of the time					
	🗆 Occasionally					
[Note: this is irrespective of wearing gloves]	🗆 Rarely					
4. G. During the health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient did you perform hand hygiene	🗆 Always, as recommended					
before and after any clean or aseptic procedure was performed (e.g. inserting peripheral vascular	I Most of the time					
catheter, urinary catheter, intubation, etc.)?	🗆 Occasionally					
	🗆 Rarely					
4. H. During the health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient did you perform hand hygiene	🗆 Always, as recommended					
after exposure to body fluid?	I Most of the time					
	🗆 Occasionally					
	🗆 Rarely					
4. I. During the health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient did you perform	🗆 Always, as recommended					
the COVID-19 patient did you perform hand hygiene after touching the patient's surroundings (e.g. bed, door handle, etc.)?	Most of the time					
[Note: this is irrespective of wearing gloves]	Occasionally					
	🗆 Rarely					
4. J. During the health care interaction with the COVID-19 patient were high-touch surfaces	🗆 Always, as recommended					
decontaminated frequently (at least three times	Most of the time					
daily)?	🗆 Occasionally					
	□ Rarely					
4. K. Did you have direct contact with the	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown					
environment in which the confirmed COVID-19 patient was cared for (e.g. bed, linen, medical equipment, bathroom, etc.)?						
*4. L. Were you involved in health care	D Other health care facility (public or private)					
interaction(s) (paid or unpaid) in another health care facility during the above period?	🗆 Ambulance					
	🗆 Home care					
	No other health care facility					
intubation, non-invasive ventilation, tracheotomy	ing aerosol-generating procedures (AGP); tracheal y, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, manual ventilation tion induced by using nebulized hypertonic saline,					
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--
*5. A. During aerosol-generating procedures on a COVID-19 patient did you wear appropriate PPE?	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown					
If "Yes*, answer the following questions (if not, go	to section 6):					
B. What type of aerosol-generating procedure was carried out?	Tracheal intubation					
was carried out?	□ Non-invasive ventilation					
List of aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) in	Manual ventilation before intubation					
oral health care: All clinical procedures that use spray generating equipment such as three-way	Tracheostomy					
air/water spray, dental cleaning with ultrasonic scaler and polishing; periodontal treatment with	Bronchoscopy					
ultrasonic scaler; any kind of dental preparation with high or low-speed hand-pieces; direct	🗆 endoscopy					
and indirect restoration and polishing; definitive cementation of crown or bridge; mechanical	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation					
endodontic treatment; surgical tooth extraction and implant placement.	Manual ventilation before intubation					
	Sputum induction induced by using nebulized hypertonic saline					
	Autopsy procedures					
	🗆 Oral care, specify:					
	□ Other [<i>specify</i>] :					
5. C. During the health care interaction with a COVID-19 patient did you wear appropriate PPE?	□Yes □No □Unknown					
If yes, for each item of PPE below, indicate how of	ften you used it as follows:					
"Always, as recommended" should be considered of the time.	d as wearing the PPE when indicated more than 95%					
"Most of the time" should be considered as 50% o	f the time or more, < 95%					
"Occasionally" should be considered as 20% to les	ss than 50% of the time.					
"Rarely" should be considered as less than 20%.						
5. C.1. Disposable gloves	🗆 Always, as recommended					
	□ Most of the time					
	🗆 Occasionally					
	🗆 Rarely					

	F				
5. C.2. N95 mask (or equivalent respirator) <i>Probe for quality and good fit</i>	🗆 Always, as recommended				
	□ Most of the time				
	Occasionally				
	🗆 Rarely				
5. C.3. Face shield or goggles/protective glasses	🗆 Always, as recommended				
	□ Most of the time				
	□ Occasionally				
	□ Rarely				
5. C.4. Disposable impervious gown	🗆 Always, as recommended				
	□ Most of the time				
	□ Occasionally				
	□ Rarely				
5. C.5. Waterproof apron	🗆 Always, as recommended				
	□ Most of the time				
	Occasionally				
	□ Rarely				
5. D. During aerosol-generating procedures on the COVID-19 patient did you remove and	🗆 Always, as recommended				
replace your PPE according to protocol (e.g. if the	□ Most of the time				
respirator became wet, disposed of the wet PPE in the waste bin, performed hand hygiene, etc.)?	🗆 Occasionally				
	□ Rarely				
5. E. During aerosol-generating procedures on the COVID-19 patient did you perform hand hygiene	🗆 Always, as recommended				
before and after touching the patient? [<i>Note: this</i> <i>is irrespective of wearing gloves</i>]	□ Most of the time				
is mespective of wearing gloves	🗆 Occasionally				
	🗆 Rarely				
5. F. During aerosol-generating procedures on the COVID-19 patient did you perform hand hygiene					
before and after any clean or aseptic procedure	Most of the time				
was performed (e.g. inserting peripheral vascular catheter, urinary catheter, intubation, etc.)?	🗆 Occasionally				
	□ Rarely				

5. G. During aerosol-generating procedures on the COVID-19 patient did you perform hand hygiene	🗆 Always, as recommended	
after touching the patient's surroundings (e.g. bed, door handle, etc.)? [<i>Note: this is irrespective</i>	□ Most of the time	واحكاره
of wearing gloves]	🗆 Occasionally	
	🗆 Rarely	
5. H. During aerosol-generating procedures on		
the COVID-19 patient were high-touch surfaces decontaminated frequently (at least three times daily)?		
aary	1	
	🗆 Occasionally	

6. Accidental exposure to body fluids (respiratory secretions)	
*6. A. During the health care interaction with a COVID-19 patient were you accidently exposed to biological fluid/respiratory secretions?	□ Yes □ No
[See below for examples]	
6. A.1 If yes, which type of accident?	 Splash of biological fluid/respiratory secretions in the mucous membrane of the eyes
	 Splash of biological fluid/respiratory secretions in the mucous membrane of the mouth/nose
	 Splash of biological fluid/respiratory secretions on non-intact skin
	 Puncture/sharp accident with any material contaminated with biological fluid/respiratory secretions
6. A.2 If yes, how long after the incident was local care provided?	Right after the event
	□ After some delay (more than 5 minutes)
6. A.3 If yes, has local care been properly carried out (immediate washing with plenty of water followed by the application of an effective antiseptic)?	□ Yes □ No

7. Disease impacts					
7. A. Clinical symptoms	Asymptomatic				
	🗆 Mild				
	🗆 Moderate				
	Severe				
7. B. Evolution	Healing without after-effects				
	□ Healing with after-effects (specify)				
	Death at home				
	Death in health facility				
	🗆 Unknown				

Interpretation of results and actions to be taken in the short term

A. Interpretation of results and short-term measures

- □ Concept of management of suspect, probable or confirmed cases
- Story documented contact in the professional context with a suspect, probable or confirmed case
- □ Staff who has worked in a field which takes care of such patients, provided that the "droplet", "contact" or even "aerosol" mode of transmission can be validly mentioned.
- □ Accident with exposure to body fluids (respiratory secretions)
- □ Community exposure
- Systematic screening
- No notion of exposure
- \Box Others?

B. Determination of the enabling factors (to be specified in the box below)

- 1. Linked to individual performance :
- 2. Linked to the performance of the establishment or service:
- 3. Others :

- C. Probable mode of contamination
 - Droplets / Direct contact (specify)
 - Indirect contact (specify)
 - Procedures generating aerosols (specify)
 - Accident involving exposure to body fluids (specify)
 - Not determined
- D. Possible short-term preventive corrective measures



E. Therapeutic and social care until return to work

Annex 4: HEALTH FACILITY COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT TOOL

RISK OF COVID-19 INFECTION AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN ZIMBABWE

NB: This is a working document. The questions to assess health facility compliance will change in line with new evidence and recommendations.

Instructions: Tick in the appropriate column based on the scoring key below.

Health Facility and Assessment Information	
Date of assessment	
Health Facility Name	
Level of facility (Provincial hosp, district hosp, Mission hosp, general hosp, Primary Health care facility)	

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments and responses that are not Yes/NO
IPC Programme				
1.1 Does the facility have infection prevention control program?				
1.2 Does the facility have full-time IPC focal person?				
1.3 Is there a functional IPC committee?				
1.4 Does the committee consist of multidisciplinary cadres (Nurses, Drs, environmental health etc.)?				
1.5 Is the programme integrated into the national response plan at facility level?				
1.6 Is there an individual of established sub functional committee or an individual who is responsible for Health worker safety and well-being? If the response is no, continue to part 2.0, please.				
1.7 Is the individual or committee part of the IPC committee?				
1.8 Does this committee or individual monitor the compliance of IPC measures by HCW?				
1.9 Is this committee/individual knowledgeable on Risk stratification for asymptomatic frontline personnel after exposure to COVID-19 patients?				
1.10 Does the committee/individual reinforce airborne precautions for aerosol-generating procedures on all suspected and confirmed COVID-19 patients?				

				SJS S	
	Yes	No	N/A	Comments and responses that are not Yes/NO	frze
1.11 Is the rational, correct and consistent use of personal protective equipment when exposed to confirmed COVID-19 patients reinforced?					
1.12 Is application of WHO's "My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene" (before touching a patient, before any clean or aseptic procedure, after exposure to body fluid, after touching a patient, and after touching a patient's surroundings) reinforced?					
1.13 Does the facility undertake a risk assessment to identify areas or procedures where risk of exposure to infection might occur and introduce Infection Prevention and Control measures to reduce that risk?					
1.14 Does the facility have a system to manage the PPE and commodity stocks					
1.14 Are environmental health or occupational health services involved in this programme? (Involvement in the development and implementation of action plans?)					
2.0 Availability of guidelines and SOPs on the protect	tion of	health	care wo	orkers:	
2.1.a Guidelines on risk assessment on management of COVID-19 exposed Healthcare workers					
2.1. b Health worker infection monitoring tool					
2.1.c IPC guidelines with SOPS					
2.1.d. Zimbabwe PPE policy					
e. Guidelines on WASH indicators in health facilities					
2.2 Is there a system to monitor the implementation of the guidelines? (Periodic reports from facilities, audit reports on practices, field supervision and feedback)					
3.0 Trainings					
3.1 Are all the HW trained on]
Rational, correct and consistent use of personal protective equipment					
Donning and doffing					
Precautions for all procedures including aerosol- generating procedures on all suspected and confirmed COVID-19 patients					
3.2 Are all support staff (cleaners, ambulance drivers, waste collectors, etc.) trained on basic IPC precautions?					
3.3 Were the managers trained or oriented on COVID-19 guidelines?					

	Yes	No	N⁄A	Comments and responses that are not Yes/NO
3.4 Did all staff manning the red zones received IPC/ CM training?				
3.5. Is refresher IPC training for the health facility staff, including healthcare workers at high risk of infection once they return to work at the end of the 14-day period done?				
4.0 Existence of IEC materials				
4.1. Are IEC materials and/or leaflets on self- quarantine and self- isolation available?				
4.2 Are posters on donning and doffing steps visibly displayed in donning and doffing areas?				
4.3 Are barrier and distancing measures (refectories, rest areas, etc. as in any other workplace) and existence of a monitoring mechanism (staff designated for monitoring-evaluation with regular reports) implemented?				
5.0 Triage and screening				
Is there a properly set up triage and screening area?				
One-way flow of patients and staff				
Designated areas for COVID -19 suspects and asymptomatic cases				
Signages-arrows to show the flow of patients and HW				
Is the triage manned by a trained cadre?				
Is screening questionnaire available?				
6.0 Donning and doffing				
6.1 Availability of designated donning and doffing area				
6.2 One-way flow of patients and staff				
6.3 Is adequate and proper PPE available?				
7.0 Epidemiological surveillance				
7.1 Is there a system for collecting, analysing and interpreting epidemiological data on COVID-19 cases among healthcare workers?(Data collection forms, reporting, training).				
7.2 Are health worker infection prevention measures based on the interpretation of data from an operational level? (Example of measures put in place based on surveillance data)				

YesNoN/AComments and responses that are not Yes/NO8.0 Strategy on the early detection and management of health worker infection risk8.1 Organizing routine detection8.1a Is there a system - be it passive (self-reporting) or active (screening) - for routine early detection of cases of health worker infections? (verify)8.12 Are the self-monitoring forms available at the facility?8.13 Is there a class of health worker infections? (verify)8.14 Have the professionals responsible for surveilance activities been adequately trained?8.15 Are there clear guidelines on early detection of HCW infections?8.21 Are there clear guidelines on early detection of HCW infections?8.22 Anaging the resumption of work after detection:Reseed on valiable case definitions or other national recommendations?)8.22 Managing the resumption of work after detection:Are there clear guidelines on procedures for resuming work after a positive test on a health worker?9.1 Does the facility have a system for assessing health worker SARS-CoV-2 rifection risk?9.1 Does the facility have a system for assessing health worker subscience to exposure?9.2 Are all exposed cases subject to a full assessment with findings and concrete measures depending on the level of exposure?9.3 Have the professionals responsible for conducting the assessments been trained on the tasks to be performed?9.4 Do you have a system for investigating cases of healthrowerk infected with SARS-CoV-2? If yes9.4 Do you have a system for investigating cases of healthrowerk infected with SARS-CoV-2? If yes4.4 Do you have a system for investigating cases of healthrowerk?9.4 Do you have a system f) (
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						From the investigations conducted what are the factors linked to the infection of HW at your facility?
9.5 How many HW were infected since March 2020						9.5 How many HW were infected since March 2020

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments and responses that are not Yes/NO
9.6 How many cases were investigated				
9.7 How many HCWI had established source of infection?				
9.8 Proportion of HW infected in the community				
9.9 Is the HCWI data disaggregated by gender?				
9.10 Is the HCWI data disaggregated by cadre?				
9.11 Is the HCWI data disaggregated by work department?				
9.12 Have the professionals responsible for conducting the investigations been trained on the tasks to be performed?				
9.13 What proportion of confirmed HW had contact tracing done?				
9.14 ls there a system of monitoring HCWI?				
10. Availability of psycho-social services				
10.1 Does the facility have a system to provide psychosocial support to healthcare workers during quarantine, or during illness if they become a confirmed COVID-19 case?				
10.2 What HW behaviors related to HCWI are practiced at your institution				



Assessed by:

Name: _	
---------	--

Designation: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Designation: _____

Signature: _____

Plan for improvement

Action	Responsible Person / Office	Timeline: By when
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Annex 5: TEMPLATE FOR WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORTING OF HCWI INVESTIGATIONS OUTCOM

Reporting Institution Cases Vaccination status Likely Outcome source of infection Partially Unvaccinated HAI CAI Self-Admitted Died New Cum Fully vaccinated isolating vaccinated New Cum New Cum New Cum

Health Care Worker Infections by probable source of infection

NB: Vaccination status to be guided by the current national vaccination guidelines

Annex 6: HEALTH CARE WORKER INFECTIONS BY PROFESSION

Profession	ion Cases			Vaccination status					Likely source of infection		Outcome		
	New	Cum	Fully vaccir	nated	Partia vaccir	lly nated	Unvac nated	ci-	HAI	CAI	Self- isolation	Admit- ted	Died
			New	Cum	New	Cum	New	Cum					
Nurse													
Nurse Aide													
Doctor													
Dental													
Lab Staff													
Health Infor- mation													
Pharmacy													
Environ. Health													
Rehabilita- tion													
Radiology													
Admin Staff													
Driver													
General Hand													
Security guards													
Mortuary attendant													
Others (Specify)													

Annex 7: List of participants who participated in the guidelines development.

NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANISATION	STATION
Miriam Mangeya	National IPC Coordinator	МОНСС	Head Office
Israel Chabata	Emergency Preparedness and Response Manager	МОНСС	Head Office
Hilary Toga Sigauke	Clinical Medical Officer	Bulawayo City Council	Bulawayo
Beaulah Gudyanga	Senior Nursing Officer III, IPC Manager	МОНСС	Victoria Chitepo Provincial Hospital
			Manicaland Province
Janet Jonga	Emergency Preparedness and Response Manager	МОНСС	Head Office
Kethiwe Ncube	Senior Nursing Officer III, IPC Manager	МОНСС	Silobela District Hospital, Kwekwe
			Midlands Province
Patience Ndlovu	Senior Nursing Officer III, IPC Manager	МОНСС	Gwanda Provincial Hospital
			Matebeleland South Province
Dingilizwe Mpofu	IPC Manager	МОНСС	Matebeleland North Province
Phineas M. Jira	Provincial Health Information Officer	МОНСС	Matebeleland South Province
Falayi Mbusi	Clinical Medical Officer	Bulawayo City Council	Bulawayo
Eunnah Majuru	Health Promotion Officer	МОНСС	Chegutu District, Mashonaland West
Mkhokheli Ngwenya	NPO- TB / COVID-19 Surveillance pillar	WHO	WHO
Trevor Kanyowa	NPO- Health Promotion& Social Determinants of Health/ COVID-19 Case Management FP	WHO	WHO
Zvanaka Sithole	NPO-Family and Reproductive Health Linkages / COVID-19- IPC FP	WHO	WHO

Annex 8: List of participants who participated in the validation of the guidelines

NAME & SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	Station	
Miriam Mangeya	MoHCC HQ	IPC Pillar	Head Office	
Nyaradzai Chiwara MoHCC HQ		Director Nursing Services/IPC Pillar lead	Head Office	
Janet T. Jonga	MoHCC HQ	EPR Manager	Head Office	
Israel Chabata	MoHCC HQ	EPR Manager	Head Office	
Zvanaka Sithole	WHO	NPO-FRH/ COVID-19 IPC FP	WHO	
Alexander Goredema	МоНСС	RDS Manager	Head Office	
Constance Mushayavanhu	МоНСС	Health Information Officer	Head Office	
Patience Ndlovu	MoHCC	Provincial IPC FP	PMD Matabeleland South	
Trevor Muchabaiwa	WHO	Information Management Officer	WHO	
Harunavamwe N. Chifamba	MoHCC Case Management	Case Management Pillar Lead	Sally Mugabe Central Hospital	
Godwin Museka	МоНСС	Quality Assurance Manager	Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals	
Musoro Fibion	МоНСС	Mental Health Officer	Head Office	





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