Agenda

- Where do we stand?
- Emergency preparedness & public health
- Legal & liability issues
- Communications, pastoral care & preventing bias
- Q&A
- Resource document & recording
We will answer as many questions as we can today, provide follow up resources, and review unanswered questions.
Flu season in the US

According to the CDC

- 15 million people have become sick with the flu
- 150,000 hospitalized
- 8,000 died
As with other respiratory illnesses, infection with 2019-nCoV can cause mild symptoms including a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and fever. It can be more severe for some persons and can lead to pneumonia or breathing difficulties.

How dangerous is the 2019-nCoV?
Yes, it is safe. People receiving packages from China are not at risk of contracting the new coronavirus. From previous analysis, we know coronaviruses do not survive long on objects, such as letters or packages.
Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)?

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.
Travel concerns

- State department travel advisories (leaving and returning)
- Flight cancellations & reimbursements
- Boarding programs staying open & homestays (insurance, supervision)
- $500 / week?
- Faculty volunteers / paid
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Dr. Adrianna M. Bravo
Medical Director
Episcopal High School, VA
Myra McGovern
Vice President of Media
National Association of Independent Schools
Communications and Pastoral Care

- Communicate early, often, transparently
- Goal: reduce anxiety
  - Set the tone to help calm fears
  - Understanding what to expect = a sense of control
- Educate about infection control
- Empathize
  - WII-FM?
- Plan for different scenarios
Addressing Bias

- If you witness a bias incident, address it directly
  - Be an upstander
  - Use it as a teachable moment
- Reach out to community members
Learning and Growth

Never let a crisis go to waste...

- Strengthen crisis preparedness plans
- Evaluate your health services
- Re-examine travel policies with health and safety in mind
- Build greater support systems for students
Questions?
We know about similar coronaviruses, which are common and ubiquitous.
2019 nCoV animal to human transmission similar to MERs and SARS.
Still trying to understand this particular strain, vaccine and pharm in development.

Symptoms: Fever, Resp Symptoms such as Cough and SOB.
Causes no to mild symptoms in some, to severe respiratory illness in others.
Airborne transmission person to person, within 6 ft / close contact.
New info may suggest fecal-oral route, may mean transmission via common touch surfaces/ hand to face.
Most contagious when most symptomatic, but also contagious preceding symptoms.
Incubation (from exposure to symptoms showing) may be 2 - 14 days.
KEY PRINCIPLES for PREPAREDNESS

Establish your team and identify roles
Keep abreast daily of information globally, nationally, locally, on campus
Have ready access to key resources
Establish local public health relationships
Collect rosters/data/forms/useful info now
Prepare your health office
Mitigate risk in your community
Communications
Considerations specific to each constituent group
Special circumstances to keep in mind
SCHOOL HEALTH OFFICE PREPAREDNESS

Screening
Triage
Treatment
Operations & Logistics
Personnel
SCHOOL HEALTH OFFICE PREPAREDNESS

Update/ Check/ Review handbook, protocols, standard practices: 
for ex: managing communicable diseases, absentee policies, academic continuity plans, compliance surveillance

Educate all staff working in the health building: 
providers, assistants, housekeeping, etc

Gather supplies ...masks, gloves, eyeshields, industrial wipes, consumer wipes

Practice infection control measures in the health office and around the school
SCHOOL HEALTH OFFICE PREPAREDNESS

Initiate general screening protocols for anyone presenting with fever and/or respiratory symptoms

Create spreadsheet to document and track

Have a clear protocol for triage of positive screens......isolate, ppe, doh

Know reporting requirements

Identify and consider how screening may change after spring break or if more widespread
SCHOOL HEALTH OFFICE PREPAREDNESS

Identify students at higher risk
asthmatics, diabetics, immunosuppressed, unimmunized

Identify adults and families at higher risk
pregnant, immunosuppressed, under 5 yrs/over 65 yrs, chronic disease

Keep surveillance on known groups that may have high contagion risks

Begin to think about how to scale up your operations should things progress:
additional staffing, more widespread screening, isolation location/ space utilization, triage and traffic for normal operations, adjusted hours
MITIGATE RISK IN YOUR COMMUNITY

- Educate about personal hygiene and respiratory etiquette
- Promote understanding that individual action is essential
- Provide hand sanitizers
- Stay away from school when ill
- Seek attention early in illness

Consider reducing opportunity for exposure (school distancing, cancel mass gatherings, tele work, elbow bump v handshake)
Ramp up ES/Housekeeping surface cleaning/disinfecting measures
Consider move away from serving foods required to be eaten with hands
Consider food service change from self serve to attendant