

# RETURN TO WORK AMID COVID-19:

**A Cleveland Clinic Guide for Healthcare Providers**



## Contents

A Message from Dr. Mihaljevic.....	3
Overview.....	4
Adding Layers of Protection .....	5
General Recommendations.....	6
Health and Safety .....	7
Handwashing .....	8
Screening.....	9
Preparing the Workplace .....	10
Communicating with Your Employees .....	12
Recognizing Symptoms.....	14
Employee Wellbeing and Resiliency.....	15
Healthcare Industry-Specific Guidance.....	17

## We're on the Same Team



The first half of 2020 took us all by surprise. It's been a season of change and unprecedented challenges. While the future seems uncertain, we need to keep pushing forward together. Our communities want to know what will happen next. Will they be safe? How have organizations adapted? What can they expect from the future?

As leaders, we need to deliver clear, accurate and concise answers to these questions. We owe it to our caregivers and those they serve. Communication has never been more important. Honesty and transparency are essential. It's time to share information, not to withhold it. We are all on the same team. Not only within our organizations, but in our broader industries and communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought out the best in America's workforce, whatever they do. As we begin to transition to the world's "new normal," there are many new health and safety issues to consider. To help ease this transition, Cleveland Clinic recently launched a COVID-19 platform for employers. I urge you to read this book carefully and visit our *Creating a Safe Workplace* site ([clevelandclinic.org/covid19atwork](http://clevelandclinic.org/covid19atwork)). Both offer expert insight and resources for safely resuming operations.

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## Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a number of new challenges. While managers and employees may feel a sense of urgency to get their business back to normal, there are new guidelines and revised practices that should be followed to allow for a safe, stable return.

These resources will help you through the key steps of reopening your business in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, including:

- › Making sure your facility is fully clean, disinfected and equipped with a blueprint for maintaining safe conditions.
- › Setting up a support system for employees as they return to work and adjust to new realities and emotional challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- › Creating a plan for a safe work environment that protects employees and customers alike from risks connected to COVID-19, including exposure and transmission.

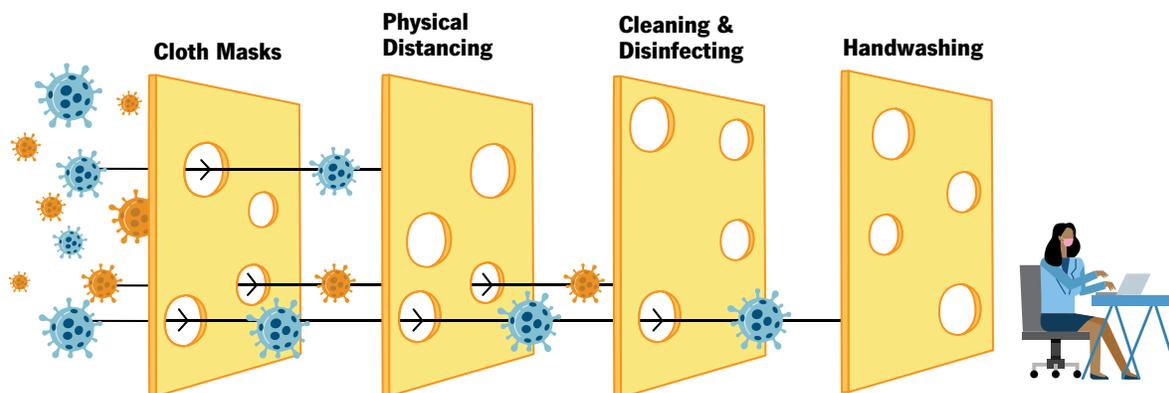
*The response to the COVID-19 pandemic is continuously evolving as we learn more about the virus and the best techniques to address the associated risks. Cleveland Clinic's materials are based on currently available data and guidelines from the CDC and other resources as of December 4, 2020. This guidance may change from time to time and should be used only as a general reference. Employers are solely responsible for determining the best practices to deploy within their work environments.*

*Please visit [clevelandclinic.org/Covid19atwork](https://clevelandclinic.org/Covid19atwork) for the latest updates or to request additional information.*

## Adding Layers of Protection

This guide describes many ways to keep the safety of your employees and customers central to your COVID-19 planning and response. While no single tactic is 100% effective, when used together, they add layers of protection. These proven practices address a variety of risk points and should be considered as a collection of actions to keep your workplace safe in the era of COVID-19.

In 1990, James Reason, PhD, introduced the “**Swiss Cheese Model**” that has been adopted to improve safety across many industries. In any work setting, there are inherent risks. Most of the time these risks are never realized because safeguards are in place to prevent them. These safeguards are represented in his model as multiple layers of swiss cheese. However, every process has “holes” that, under the right circumstances, can line up and lead to an error, accident or “hazard” as Reason described it.



The COVID-19 pandemic requires multiple layers of protection to keep the workplace safe. These layers of swiss cheese serve as safeguards for your organization and your people. When used together consistently, the holes (or weaknesses) in any single layer of protection should be offset by the strengths of another layer of intervention.

Per Reason’s model, the more layers of effective interventions that are implemented, the less likely your business will contribute to the spread of COVID-19. For example, face coverings can slow the spread of COVID-19 and help prevent pre-symptomatic carriers from unknowingly transmitting it to others. However, no mask is 100% effective. Maintaining 6 feet from other individuals in your workplace is an effective way to reduce transmission of the virus, but may not always be possible. Cleaning and disinfecting equipment is extremely important, but it is impossible to keep a surface completely disinfected between cleanings. Frequent handwashing is essential to prevent the spread of the virus, and is just one element of a larger infection prevention strategy. While any one of these interventions is not perfect, when used in conjunction with a broader range of safety practices, the risk of COVID-19 transmission is significantly reduced.

This guide provides an overview of these safeguards to prevent the risk of infection spreading in your place of business and tools to support your workforce through these trying times.

## General Recommendations

The best ways for employees, patients and visitors to protect themselves from COVID-19:



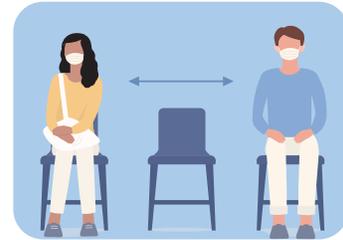
### Wear a face mask:

Protect yourself and others with a non-valved, multilayer face mask at all times when outside of your home. This includes indoor and crowded outdoor spaces. Try to avoid touching your face.



### Cover your mouth and nose:

When you cough or sneeze, cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve, rather than your hands. Properly dispose of your tissue in a trash can.



### Practice physical distancing:

Maintain a 6-foot distance from others.



### Follow social distancing guidelines:

Avoid nonessential group gatherings and crowded places.



### Wash your hands:

Stop the spread of disease-causing germs by washing your hands often. Use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.



### Stay home when sick:

Avoid leaving home if you are sick. If you want or need to connect with your healthcare providers, first do so by phone or through virtual visits.



### Clean and disinfect:

Use a virus-killing disinfectant to clean frequently touched surfaces such as phones, keyboards, doorknobs, handles and faucets.



### Avoid care facilities:

Do not visit nursing homes, long-term care facilities or retirement communities, unless you are providing critical assistance.



### Maintain healthy habits:

Get enough sleep, eat healthy foods, drink plenty of water and exercise, if you are able, to help keep your immune system strong.

## Health and Safety

Make sure your business is safely and responsibly resuming operations for employees. Following these guidelines will help facilitate a safer environment.

### Face masks

Non-valved, multilayer face masks should be worn outside the home. They are recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help prevent transmission when used as a complement to physical and social distancing. They are not a replacement for adequate distancing.

### How to wear a mask or face cover

The CDC recommends keeping these criteria in mind when wearing a mask or face cover:

- › It should be snug but comfortable against the sides of the face.
- › It should cover the nose, mouth and chin.
- › It needs to be secured with ties or ear loops.
- › It should be non-valved and made with multiple layers of material.
- › It must allow you to breathe without restriction.
- › It should be able to withstand machine washing and drying and not get damaged or change shape.

### How to keep masks and face covers clean

The CDC recommends washing cloth face masks frequently, either by hand or in a washing machine. Individuals should take care not to touch their eyes, nose, mouth or face when removing a worn face covering, and to wash their hands immediately after removing them as they may carry infectious contaminants.



**Correct**



**Mask Necklace**



**Mask Goatee**



**Mask Visor**

## Handwashing

Washing our hands is one of the easiest and most important things we can do to stay healthy and stop the spread of bacteria and viruses.

### Wash your hands:

- › Whenever they look dirty.
- › Before, during and after you prepare food.
- › Before eating.
- › Before and after contact with an ill person.
- › Before and after treating a cut, sore or wound.
- › After using the toilet or changing diapers.
- › When entering or exiting the workplace.
- › After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. (Wash your hands more often when you are sick to prevent spreading your illness to those around you.)
- › After touching animals or animal waste.
- › After touching garbage, body fluids, or anytime you have doubt if your hands are clean.

### What's the proper technique for hand washing?



**Wet your hands** with clean running water (warm or cold).



**Lather your hands** with soap. Rub together 20+ seconds. Don't forget wrists, back of hands, between fingers and under nails.



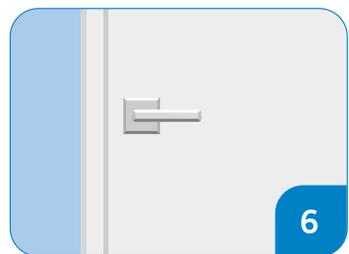
**Rinse your hands** well under running water.



**Turn off the water** with your elbow (or a clean towel).



**Dry your hands** with a clean towel or air dry them.



**Used a towel?** Use it to open the bathroom door.

### When should we use alcohol-based hand sanitizers?

The CDC recommends washing hands with soap and water whenever possible to reduce the amounts and types of all germs and chemicals on them. However, if soap and water are not available, an alcohol-based

hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol should be used. Hand sanitizers with lower alcohol levels are not as effective in killing germs.

## Screening

The CDC recommends screening your employees by:

### 1. Having employees take their temperature before coming to work, or when they arrive.



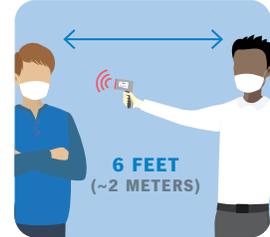
Confirming their **temperature is less than 100.4°F (38.0°C).**



Confirming they are **NOT coughing or experiencing shortness of breath.**



**Looking for signs of illness**, which could include flushed cheeks and/or fatigue.



**Maintaining at least 6 feet distance** between the person taking the temperature and the employee.

### 2. Following recommended barrier controls, or using proper PPE for screeners:

- › Stand behind a physical barrier (glass or plastic partition) to protect their face and mucous membranes from respiratory droplets that may be produced when employees cough, sneeze or talk.
- › If no physical barrier is available, put on a facemask, eye protection (goggles or disposable face shield that fully covers the front and sides of your face), a single pair of disposable gloves and a gown if you expect to have extensive contact with the employee.
- › Clean your hands with either soap and water for 20 seconds or with hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.
- › Use a new pair of disposable gloves. If disposable or non-contact thermometers are used to screen multiple employees and you did not have physical contact with an individual, you do not need to change your gloves before the next check.
- › Look for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks or fatigue.
- › Confirm employees aren't coughing or experiencing shortness of breath.
- › Check the employee's temperature by reaching around or through an opening in the partition. (Keep your face behind the barrier at all times.)
- › If non-contact thermometers are used, follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and disinfecting.
- › Reusable thermometers must be cleaned between each check.
- › After screening the last employee, remove and discard PPE and gloves, and clean your hands with either soap and water for 20 seconds or with hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.

## Preparing the Workplace

Employers must take appropriate precautions to reopen their business to create a safe, protected work area for employees, customers and patrons. This includes assessing exposure risk, potential exposure sources and transmission routes, and appropriate controls.



### Clean and Disinfect

#### Plan

- › **What needs to be cleaned?**  
Not all areas will need the same level of cleaning. For example, in spaces left unoccupied for 7 or more days, only routine cleaning is needed. High-touch surfaces (e.g., sinks, doorknobs, elevator buttons, etc.) should be prioritized and disinfected regularly.
- › **What resources and equipment are needed?** Consider the size and availability of your current environmental services or janitorial workforce, the type and availability of cleaning products, and what personal protective equipment (PPE) is appropriate for those cleaning.

#### Implement

- › **Clean visibly dirty surfaces** with soap and water prior to disinfection.
- › **Use the appropriate cleaning or disinfectant product.** Use an EPA-approved disinfectant against COVID-19, and read the label to make sure it meets your needs.
- › **Follow the directions on the label.** The label will include safety information and application instructions.
- › **Clean or replace air filters regularly** per manufacturer's instructions.

#### Maintain

- › **Continue routine cleaning and disinfection.** Continue or revise your plan based upon appropriate disinfectant and PPE availability. Routinely disinfect frequently touched surfaces at least daily.
- › **Maintain safe practices for additional layers of protection,** such as frequent handwashing, using cloth face coverings, staying home if you are sick and social distancing.

## Preparing the Workplace

### Distancing

The workplace we return to will need to look and feel very different than it did before COVID-19. Although we are reentering the workplace, maintaining social distance will still be important for the safety of our employees.

Social distancing means avoiding large gatherings. Physical distancing means maintaining distance (at least 6 feet or 2 meters) from others when possible. Both social and physical distancing are important precautions. Businesses should consider the following distancing strategies:

- › Set limits on how many people are in your building at one time. This may mean changing your policies to allow flexible worksites (e.g., work-from-home) and flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts).
- › Increase physical space between employees at the worksite. This may include:
  - Adding extra space between workspaces to ensure 6 feet of distance between workers.
  - Encouraging employees to avoid elevators, and reducing elevator capacity.
  - Creating one-way traffic flow through aisles and hallways.
- › Altering meeting practices to phone or video rather than in-person whenever possible. When a physical meeting is required, ensure 6 feet of space between each employee, insist that all employees wear masks, and clean and disinfect meeting room surfaces.
- › Postpone non-essential travel and events.
- › Stagger break times.

# S → A → F → E

**SIX AWAY FROM EVERYONE**

**Keep 6 feet between you + others to help prevent the spread.**





## Communicating with Your Employees

The COVID-19 pandemic is a complex situation that requires frequent and consistent communication with all stakeholders. As reports of the illness and its toll from other nations began to surface, Cleveland Clinic leadership, along with its Corporate Communications team, began planning a coordinated response.

As employees head back to the workplace, they continue to face uncertainty that they cannot escape professionally or personally. COVID-19 is everywhere. At Cleveland Clinic, our communications approach was to demystify information and provide our caregivers with the knowledge they needed to do their jobs.

We made it a point to send at least two communications to every caregiver, every day. One includes a message from our CEO five days per week (both video and written communication); the other is a daily newsletter that is distributed at the same time each day, seven days per week. Each communication had relevant COVID-19 information they needed to know to support our accelerated response. With every message, we expressed our support and gratitude for their dedicated service to our organization and communities.

## Communicating with Your Employees

As organizations begin to rethink how communications should work amid the COVID-19 pandemic, below are some of Cleveland Clinic's best practices to consider.

### Plan

- › **Establish an incident command team or COVID-19 task force** that includes representatives from Corporate Communications. Meet regularly and share information that communication professionals can provide to the organization/company.
- › **Leadership involvement is a critical necessity** and should include a cadence of regular communications to all your key audiences. Communication from leadership should be planned and provide valuable, consistent information to your employees and other key stakeholders.
- › **Ensure your reactivation efforts align with your organization's values and mission** and tie them into your communications and messaging.
- › **Rethink how you work.** Do you need to consider moving from a five-day work week to a seven-day work week in your Communications department? Meet twice daily to identify needs at the beginning of the day and then wrap-up at the end of the day so everyone is aware and involved. Develop a procedure for clear hand-offs of projects at the end of each shift.
- › **Identify target audiences**, what information they need, how they will receive it and how often.
- › **Assign Communications team members to different areas** so they develop subject matter expertise and contacts within the departments with which they work.
- › **Reimagine how you communicate.** With things changing quickly, you will likely need to increase the frequency of your communications. Evaluate the tools you have in place and identify how to utilize them in this evolving pandemic.
- › **Tell your employees to be vigilant** about procedures, to peer-identify people who they see putting themselves at risk, and to take care at home to protect their families.
- › **Don't forget to tell your people how much you appreciate them.** Assure them of the continuity of your mission, vision and values.
- › **Be flexible.** An open-minded approach is essential as you rethink and reimagine the best ways to address your communication needs with employees.

### Develop

- › **Develop repetitive, consistent messaging.** Ensuring that everyone understands what is happening given the speed with which it's occurring is difficult. Script important messages for different sources and echo them throughout several different communications (e.g., e-newsletters, intranet postings, phone and video meetings, conversations with managers, talking points, etc.).
- › **Customize information for each location.** Because each state/country has different restrictions in place, share the communications with local Communications teams in a customizable format.

### Monitor

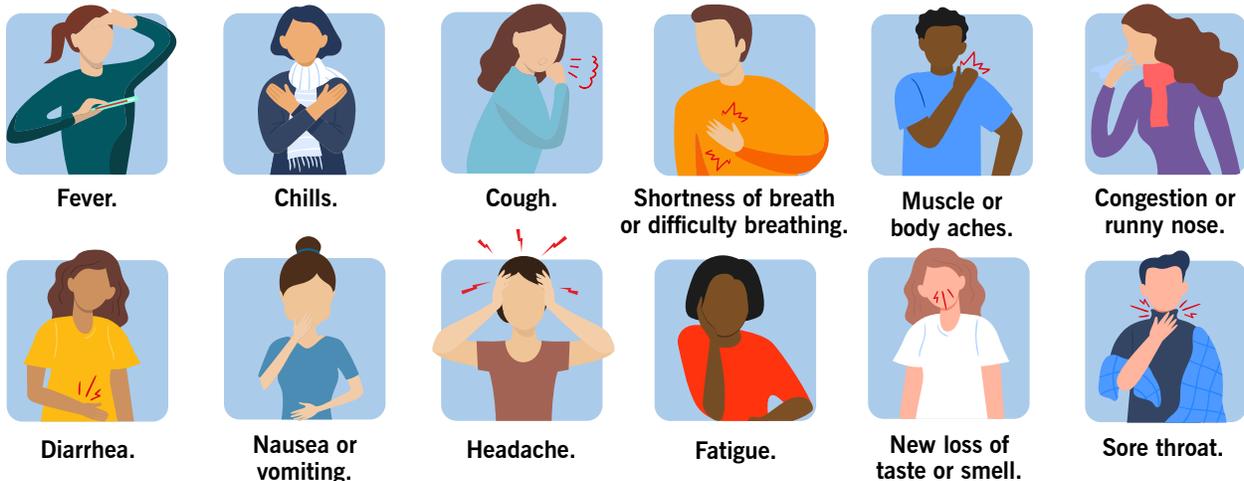
- › **Designate point people** in your Corporate Communications department to review all communications before they are distributed to ensure a consistent approach. Inconsistency breeds rumors and mistrust.
- › **Monitor comments** on the intranet and social media. Respond when necessary, and consult with experts as needed to dispel rumors, answer questions and address concerns.

## Recognizing Symptoms

As your employees return to work, they may still have concerns about possible exposure to COVID-19 — and how to tell the difference between symptoms of the virus and other common illnesses. It is important to educate your employees about the symptoms of COVID-19. These resources will help you and your workers recognize symptoms.

### What Symptoms Should I Be Watching For?

Patients with confirmed infection with COVID-19 reported these symptoms (as of December 4, 2020):



This list does not include all possible symptoms. Children have similar symptoms to adults and generally have mild illness.

Symptoms can range in severity from very mild to severe. In about 80% of patients, COVID-19 causes only mild symptoms. For an up-to-date list of symptoms, please consult the CDC’s website.

### How do I handle an employee who has symptoms or becomes ill at work?

Follow these steps if one of your employees begins having suspected COVID-19 symptoms or feels ill during the work day:

- › Immediately separate the employee who is ill from other workers, customers and visitors.
- › Send the employee home and instruct them to follow-up with a healthcare provider for appropriate testing and treatment.
- › Close off all areas that the ill employee was using.
- › Refer to the CDC’s guidance for cleaning and disinfecting your building when someone is sick.

### What should I do if an employee has been exposed to someone who has COVID-19?

Follow these procedures for employees who have been exposed to someone but don’t have symptoms:

- › Screen all of your employees for temperature and symptoms when they arrive at work each day.
- › Perform regular self-monitoring as outlined by your occupational health program.
- › Ensure affected employees quarantine away from the workplace for 14 days from the date of the exposure.



## Employee Wellbeing and Resiliency

The COVID-19 pandemic has been an unprecedented event, disrupting our way of life and causing increased stress and anxiety for workers everywhere. Information is rapidly changing and can be confusing, even scary. While some workers may successfully manage their anxiety levels, the ongoing situation can be overwhelming for everyone.

According to the CDC, stressors associated with an infectious disease outbreak can include:

- › Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones.
- › Changes in sleep or eating patterns.
- › Difficulty sleeping or concentrating.
- › Worsening of chronic health problems.
- › Worsening of mental health conditions.
- › Increased use of alcohol, tobacco or other drugs.

## Employee Wellbeing and Resiliency

### Managing stress

Following these steps to manage stress and add a sense of normalcy can go a long way to help you and your employees cope with the ever-changing environment and help keep those around you calm and focused. Encourage individuals who seem unable to manage the increased levels of stress and anxiety to explore available resources, such as the organization’s employee assistance program (EAP).



**Exercise regularly.** Aerobic exercise (e.g., walking, running, hiking or playing with your kids/pets), can help release endorphins (natural substances that help you feel better and maintain a positive attitude).



**Maintain a healthy diet.** Stress can adversely affect your eating habits and your metabolism. The best way to combat stress or emotional eating is to be mindful of what triggers stress eating and to be ready to fight the urge.



**Connect with others.** Fear and isolation can lead to depression and anxiety. Reach out to family members, friends and colleagues regularly via phone, text, FaceTime or other virtual platforms.



**Take a break.** While it’s important to stay informed of the latest news and developments, the evolving nature of the news can get overwhelming. Find a balance of exposure to news that works for you. Whenever reasonably possible, disconnect physically and mentally.



**Get enough sleep.** It’s especially important that individuals get the recommended amount of sleep to help them stay focused on work and on managing the stress the current outbreak can bring. Experts recommend avoiding alcohol and stimulants like caffeine and nicotine before bed.

## Healthcare Industry-Specific Guidance

As restrictions on medical procedures begin to ease, we expect patients will resume their non-urgent medical visits, including well-care visits, elective outpatient surgeries, imaging procedures and diagnostic testing. Return to work guidance for healthcare providers focuses on ensuring the safety of our patients and caregivers. Facilities must practice appropriate disinfection procedures and have an adequate inventory of personal protective equipment (PPE), supplies and medication appropriate to the number and type of procedures to be performed.



Cleveland Clinic recommends assembling a leadership team to conduct regular reactivation rounding audits to confirm compliance with best practices in the following categories:

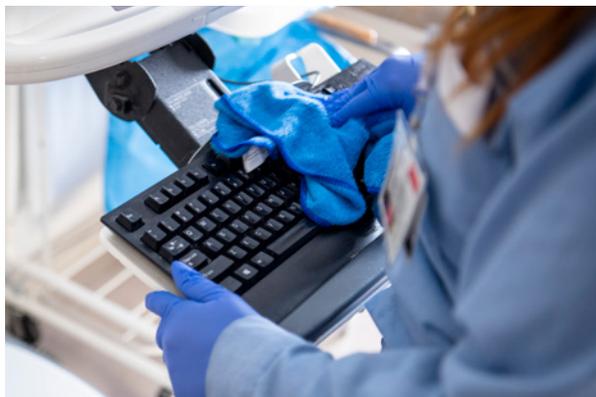
- › Process for rapidly identifying and isolating patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19
- › Testing capacity
- › Hand hygiene
- › Transmission-based precautions
- › PPE
- › Education, monitoring and screening of staff
- › Workforce availability
- › Patient care
- › Adequate supplies of equipment, medication and PPE
- › Environmental cleaning
- › Social and physical distancing

For a complete audit checklist, please visit [clevelandclinic.org/covid19atwork](https://clevelandclinic.org/covid19atwork).

## Other healthcare-specific suggestions include:

### Clean

- › **Disinfect high-touch surfaces several times per day**, including door handles and locks, light switches, chairs, keyboards, computer mice, phones, railings including bed rails, carts, IV pumps and poles, and credit card machines.
- › **Remove items that can potentially be shared** by several people in public spaces (magazines, pamphlets, pens), as well as any unnecessary paper/poster/temporary signage.
- › **Clean and disinfect all surfaces between patients.** Remove all cloth upholstered seats that cannot be cleaned.
- › **Provide cleaning stations** with disinfection wipes for employees to self-disinfect their desks, printers and conference areas in designated areas throughout the workplace.
- › **Keep surfaces clear** as much as possible to allow for sanitation with disinfectant wipes throughout the day.



### Screen

- › **Screen all patients and visitors for COVID-19 symptoms and exposures** prior to scheduled appointment times.
- › **Screen all personnel for COVID-19 symptoms and exposures** prior to the beginning of every shift.
- › **Test and refer any patients who exhibit symptoms of COVID-19** according to your established protocol and test availability.

### Separate

- › **Ensure 6 feet of space between all individuals, and install barriers if this is not possible.** In waiting rooms and lobbies, remove extra chairs, tag and store elsewhere if possible. If removal is not possible, turn chairs around to face the wall to facilitate physical distancing.
- › **Limit the number of people that should ride the elevator together.** Post signs indicating these limits and ensure that hand sanitizer is available in elevator lobbies.
- › **Map out potential line forming paths** to encourage physical distancing.
- › **Use virtual check-ins and cashless co-pay collection.** If this is not possible, install a physical barrier between front-desk personnel and patients.
- › **Reduce occupancy in areas of excessive air movement** (e.g., close to doors and drafts).
- › **Utilize vacant rooms, conference rooms and offices as flexible workspace.**
- › **Require employees to wear non-valved, multilayer face masks that cover the nose, mouth and chin.** Provide face masks for patients and visitors in your facility.



### Adjust

- › **If you don't already do so, provide alcohol-based hand sanitizer stations at each entrance and in all common areas.** Advise employees/patrons to remove gloves upon entry to encourage the use of hand sanitizer.
- › **Assess your visitation and companion policies to maximize patient comfort while limiting occupancy** as part of physical distancing practices.
- › **Continue the use of telehealth**, when possible, to encourage social distancing and improve convenience and access-to-care.
- › **Consider leveraging CMS waivers** available to your organization that support safe operations while making accommodations for workflow and policy modifications that support your COVID-19 response.
- › **Establish separate units/locations for patients suspected of having COVID-19 and those who do not.** This includes specifying separate entrances and waiting rooms.
- › **Ensure adequate supply of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for your personnel.** This includes face masks for all employees and disposable gloves for those involved in food preparation, cleaning and other facility maintenance, following CDC guidelines.
- › **Train employees on proper techniques for donning, doffing and maintaining PPE.**
- › **Reduce air recirculation** and increase the amount of fresh air introduced into environments. Minimize the speed of airflow in conditioned spaces.
- › **Consider reassigning employees in high-risk groups** (e.g., those >65 or with pre-existing conditions) to tasks that limit their exposure.



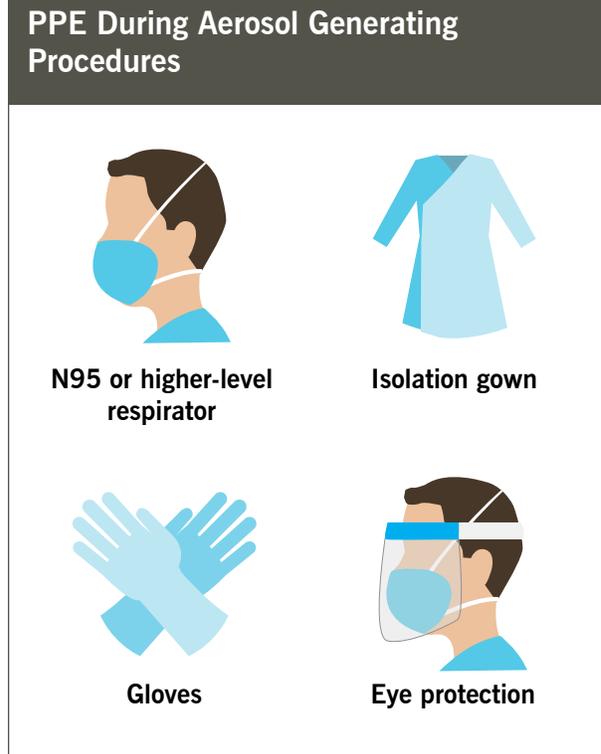
### Communicate

- › **Reach out to patients whose care was postponed** to reassess their current needs and reschedule if feasible.
- › **Post signage at entrances with instructions** to individuals with symptoms of respiratory infection to: (1) immediately put on a mask and keep it on during their assessment; (2) cover their mouth/nose when coughing or sneezing; (3) use and dispose of tissues; and (4) perform hand hygiene after contact with respiratory secretions.
- › **Use markings on the floor in queuing spaces** (e.g., elevator lobbies, pharmacies, front desks, etc. to remind patients and caregivers to leave 6 feet of space between themselves and others).
- › **Remind patients and personnel of your commitment to health and safety prevention measures** with abundant signage near entrances, in waiting and examination rooms, restrooms and break rooms. Include reminders about the importance of hand washing, face masks and physical distancing, as well as cough etiquette.
- › **Encourage employees to get the seasonal influenza vaccine, and the COVID-19 vaccine when it becomes available.**

## Aerosol Generating Procedures

Some procedures performed on patient with known or suspected COVID-19 could generate infectious aerosols. In particular, procedures that are likely to induce coughing (e.g., sputum induction, open suctioning of airways) should be performed cautiously. If performed, the following should occur.

- › Staff in the room should wear an N95 or higher-level respirator, eye protection, gloves and a gown.
- › The number of staff present during the procedure should be limited to only those essential for care and procedure support.
- › Aerosol generating procedures should ideally take place in an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR). If an AIIR is not available and the procedure is medically necessary, then it should take place in a private room with the door closed.
- › Clean and disinfect procedure room surfaces promptly and with appropriate disinfectant. Use disinfectants on List N of the EPA website for EPA-registered disinfectants that have qualified under EPA's emerging viral pathogens program for use against SARS-CoV-2 or other national recommendations.



## What to do if one of your employees is diagnosed with COVID-19?

- › **Isolate the symptomatic individual** and any person who may have come into contact with the individual. If asymptomatic, individuals who have had close contact with COVID-19-positive people should quarantine:
  - for 10 days with no symptoms; OR
  - for 7 days if no symptoms develop AND they receive a NEGATIVE COVID-19 test result at 3-5 days.
- › **Send home any employees with symptoms of COVID-19** and instruct them to self-isolate for 14 days from the onset of symptoms, as recommended by the CDC. Instruct them to follow-up with a healthcare provider for appropriate treatment. Individuals are generally safe to return to work when their symptoms and resolved and they are fever-free, without the use of fever reducing medications, for 3 days.
- › **Instruct employees to contact their manager** immediately if they notice that a colleague is exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- › **Stay in touch with the infected employee.** Consider return to work 10 days after symptom onset AND 3 days with the following:
  - Resolution of fever (without the use of fever-reducing medications).
  - Improvement of symptoms (cough, shortness of breath).
- › **Report confirmed cases of COVID-19** immediately as required by local health authorities.

# COVID-19 Cleaning Checklist

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Round Each Area Hourly, Address Spills, Spots, Trash as Needed**

	Complete
<b>1. Shift Start Equipment Disinfection</b>	
Disinfect all cleaning equipment at shift start	
<b>2. Hallway High Touch Surfaces</b>	
Disinfect Handrails	
Disinfect Exterior Doorknobs	
Dust mop hallways	
<b>3. Elevator/Elevator Lobby High Touch Surfaces</b>	
Disinfect interior/exterior buttons	
Disinfect interior/exterior handrails	
<b>4. Nourishment/Relief Areas</b>	
Disinfect door handles	
Disinfect chair surfaces	
Disinfect table surfaces	
<b>5. Stairwell High Touch Surfaces</b>	
Disinfect doors/door handles leading into stairwells	
Disinfect all stairwell rails	
Dust mop stairs/landings	
Spot mop stairs/landings	
<b>6. Nurse's Station High Touch Surfaces</b>	
Disinfect horizontal surfaces	
Disinfect unoccupied furniture	
Disinfect unoccupied computer spaces	
Disinfect doors/door handles	
Disinfect surrounding railings	
Disinfect desk area	
<b>7. Trash Removal</b>	
Remove trash cage when 3/4 full	
Empty trash into compactor	
Disinfect walls near cage before returning cage	

	Complete
<b>8. Staff Break Rooms</b>	
Disinfect door handles	
Disinfect chair surfaces	
Disinfect table surfaces	
<b>9. Restrooms (disinfect in this order)</b>	
Disinfect entrance doors/handles	
Disinfect paper towel dispensers	
Disinfect soap dispensers	
Disinfect entire sink area	
Disinfect stall doors	
Disinfect seat cover and toilet paper dispensers	
Disinfect all toilets and urinals	
Place wet floor sign and mop floor	
<b>10. Clean Utility Rooms</b>	
Disinfect entrance door/handle	
Disinfect light switch	
Disinfect all horizontal surfaces in room	
Place wet floor sign and Mop Floor	
<b>11. Soiled Utility Rooms</b>	
Disinfect entrance door/handle	
Disinfect light switch	
Disinfect all horizontal surfaces in room	
Place wet floor sign and Mop Floor	
<b>12. End of Shift Equipment Cleaning</b>	
Disinfect all cleaning equipment (cart/bucket/etc) prior to shift end	
<b>13. Other</b>	
_____	
_____	
_____	



The response to the COVID-19 pandemic is continuously evolving as we learn more about the virus and the best techniques to address the associated risks. Cleveland Clinic's materials are based on currently available data and guidelines from the CDC and other resources as of December 4, 2020. This guidance may change from time to time and should be used only as a general reference. Employers are solely responsible for determining the best practices to deploy within their work environments.

Please visit [clevelandclinic.org/Covid19atwork](https://clevelandclinic.org/Covid19atwork) for the latest updates or to request additional information.

## About Cleveland Clinic

Cleveland Clinic is a nonprofit, multi-specialty academic medical center that integrates clinical and hospital care with research and education. Cleveland Clinic was founded in 1921 by four renowned physicians with a vision of providing outstanding patient care based upon the principles of cooperation, compassion and innovation. Today, Cleveland Clinic is one of the largest and most respected hospitals in the country. *U.S. News & World Report* consistently names Cleveland Clinic as one of the nation's best hospitals in its annual "America's Best Hospitals" survey. Each year thousands of patients travel to Cleveland Clinic from every state in the nation and more than 180 countries around the world.

Cleveland Clinic has been partnering directly with employers for more than 50 years with programs focused on executive health, wellness and expert second opinions. If you are interested in learning more about Cleveland Clinic's Employer Solutions, please visit: <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/departments/employer-healthcare-solutions>.

**For information about interprofessional educational resources to prepare a range of healthcare professionals for the care of COVID-19 and critically ill patients, visit [clevelandclinic.org/covid19cc](https://clevelandclinic.org/covid19cc).**

