Infection Control for Novel Coronavirus Infections

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National Institute of Infectious Diseases National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Disease Control and Prevention Center

This document was prepared under the assumption that healthcare professionals and healthcare centers will refer to it for measures to prevent infection, when a novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected.

The content of this document will be updated accordingly, as epidemiological findings and new findings on pathogens accumulate in the future.

1 Infection prevention measures during consultations/medical examinations of individuals with a nCoV infection or suspected nCoV infection at medical institutions

Comply with standard prevention measures. In particular, healthcare professionals should wear surgical masks and comply with hand hygiene when examining patients with respiratory symptoms. Have patients with respiratory symptoms wear surgical masks.

On that basis, when examining patients with a nCoV infection (confirmed patients) and patients with a suspected nCoV infection, or when in close contact with persons with any symptoms:

- I Take contact and droplet precautions, in addition to standard preventative measures;
- II Use a private room for examinations and hospitalization, if possible;
- III Ventilate the examination room and inpatient room adequately;
- IV Wear an N95 mask (or an equivalent, such as a DS2 mask), eye protection (goggles or face shield), a long-sleeved gown, and gloves when performing any aerosol-generating procedures (such as airway suction, endotracheal intubation, and sampling) for the patients;
- V Restrict patient transfers to those that are medically required.

Other staff members (such as receptionists, attendants, and guards) should also comply with standard preventative measures.

2 Infection prevention measures in other places (at home, etc.)

For those in close contact, healthcare centers should encourage these persons to thoroughly comply with coughing etiquette and hand hygiene, and to always pay attention to health conditions. For those living in close contact, these persons should be advised to wear surgical masks and comply with hand hygiene. When a person in close contact presents with a fever or respiratory symptoms, and needs to visit a medical institution, he/she should inform the healthcare center before the visit.

Waste treatment and cleaning of linens or other clothing can be conducted, as usual.

References

Japanese Society for Infection Prevention and Control: Guide for the Management of Novel Coronavirus Infections at Medical Institutions, Version 1

http://www.kankyokansen.org/modules/news/index.php?content id = 332

^{*} For infection prevention measures at the time of an active epidemiological investigation, refer to the "Guidelines for Active Epidemiological Investigations on the Novel Coronavirus."

WHO: Home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts

 $\underline{https://www.who.int/publications-detail/home-care-for-patients-with-suspected-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-presenting-with-mild-symptoms-and-management-of-contacts}$

WHO: Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected

 $\underline{https://www.who.int/publications-detail/infection-prevention-and-control-during-health-care-when-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-is-suspected-20200125$

WHO: Advice on the use of masks the community, during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak

 $\underline{https://www.who.int/publications-detail/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-health-care-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)-outbreak}$