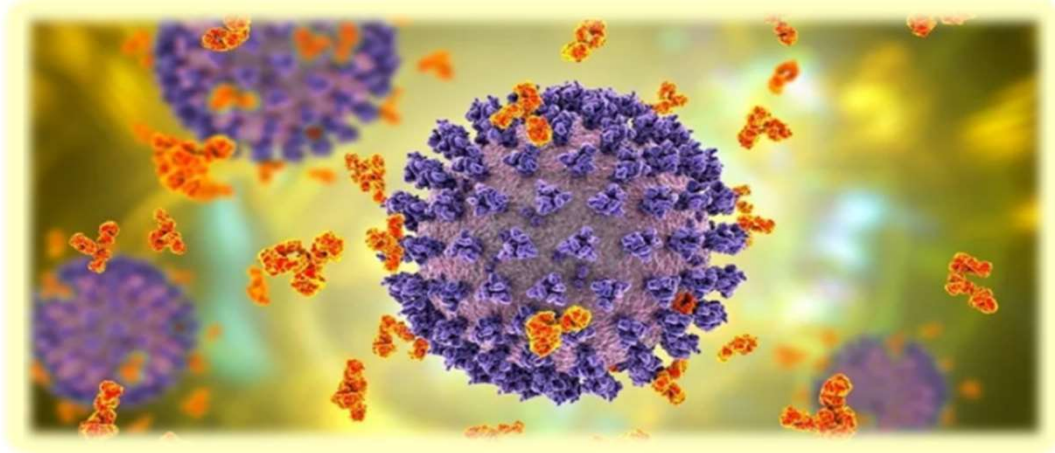


COVID-19: Infection Control

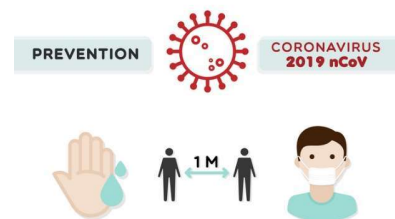


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COVID-19: Prevention and Control

- **Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI)**
 - **Personal:** Staying home when you are sick, covering coughs and sneezes with tissue, washing hands
 - **Community:** social distancing, closure
 - **Environmental:** surface cleaning
- **COVID-19 vaccination**
- **Pre-exposure prophylaxis**
- **Medication**



ขึ้นอยู่กับความรุนแรงของการระบาด
ภูมิคุ้มกันของคนในชุมชน
ความรุนแรงของโรค
ลักษณะ ความรุนแรงของเชื้อ

COVID-19

Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI) are actions that people and communities can take to help slowing down the spread of viruses such as SARS-CoV-2. Such community mitigation strategies, ranging from individual actions such as regularly practising good hand hygiene to more restrictive measures like limiting size of gatherings, should ideally be implemented in combination and applied at the same time.

The mix of chosen NPI should differ based on the local transmission situation.

It can take several weeks before any implemented NPI might show an effect.

More on NPI and how to apply them: http://bit.ly/COVID19_NPIs

Non-pharmaceutical Intervention

1 WHAT EVERYONE OF US CAN DO

Physical distancing

Strict hand hygiene

Respiratory etiquette

Appropriate use of face masks, in areas where physical distancing is not possible

Stay at home if you have COVID-19 compatible symptoms

2 POSSIBLE ACTIONS WHEN THERE IS COMMUNITY SPREAD

If you had direct contact with a COVID-19 case, stay at home and self monitor

Ideally, meet with the same people, whether family friends or co-workers

Limit the size of gatherings, eventually close selected businesses

Work from home where possible

Regular cleaning of frequently touched surfaces and objects

Ensure appropriate ventilation of indoor spaces

3 CONSIDERATIONS IN THE EVENT OF WIDESPREAD TRANSMISSION

Stay-at-home policy

Population-wide testing strategies in local settings with high incidence

Considering closure of schools and educational settings

#COVID19

Prevention Actions to Use at All COVID-19 Community Levels

- Basic health and hygiene practices: handwashing
- **Staying up to date with covid-19 vaccines**
- Improving ventilation
- **Getting Tested for COVID-19 If Needed**
- Following Recommendations for What to Do If you have been exposed
- **Staying home if you have suspected or confirmed COVID-19**
- Seeking treatment if you have COVID-19 and are at risk of severe disease
- Avoiding contact with people who have suspected/confirmed COVID-19

WHO and UNICEF Recommendation: Mask Use in Children



- Depend on the **best interest of child**
- Mask use should **be flexible**, children can continue play, education and everyday activities (child development and health)
- **No child should be denied access to school or activities** because of lack of a mask.

WHO and UNICEF Recommendation: Mask Use in Children

- Children aged **< 5 years do not need to wear a mask**
 - May not be able to properly wear a mask without help or supervision.
 - Consider wear mask if contact with COVID-19, contact with person at a high risk of developing severe disease
- In areas **SARS-CoV-2 is spreading, children ages 6-11 years are recommended to wear a well-fitted mask** in indoor settings, poor ventilation, or adequate ventilation but no physical distancing of at least 1 meter
- **Adolescents > 12 years: mask use as adults**



WHO and UNICEF Recommendation: Mask Use in Children

- **Children with higher risk** of severe complications from COVID-19 should **use a medical mask**.
- **Children with disabilities or difficulties** wearing a mask should **not be required to wear a mask**.
- **Caregivers, teachers or other adults: wear a mask** and to be **vaccinated** against COVID-19
- **Keep their hands clean when putting on and taking off their mask**



Playing sports or doing physical activities?

Do not need to wear mask

- Choose **outside** venues over indoor
- Indoors: **open windows**
- **Maintain physical distance** at least a 1 meter and limit the number of children playing together
- **Provide access to hand hygiene**



Alternatives to fabric masks such as face shields?

- If children may **not be able to wear a mask** due to disabilities or specific situations **eg. speech classes**
- **Face shield:** cover the entire face, wrap around the sides of the face and extend to below the chin
- Avoid injuries that could break it



Face shields may be considered an alternative to masks, **BUT** do not provide the equivalent protection



Infection Control School and early care and education program

- Flexible, non-punitive policies and practices
- Support individuals who choose to wear masks
- **Not recommend mask use for children < 2 y, or disabilities**
- Improving ventilation and avoiding crowding—when medium/high COVID-19 Community Level