





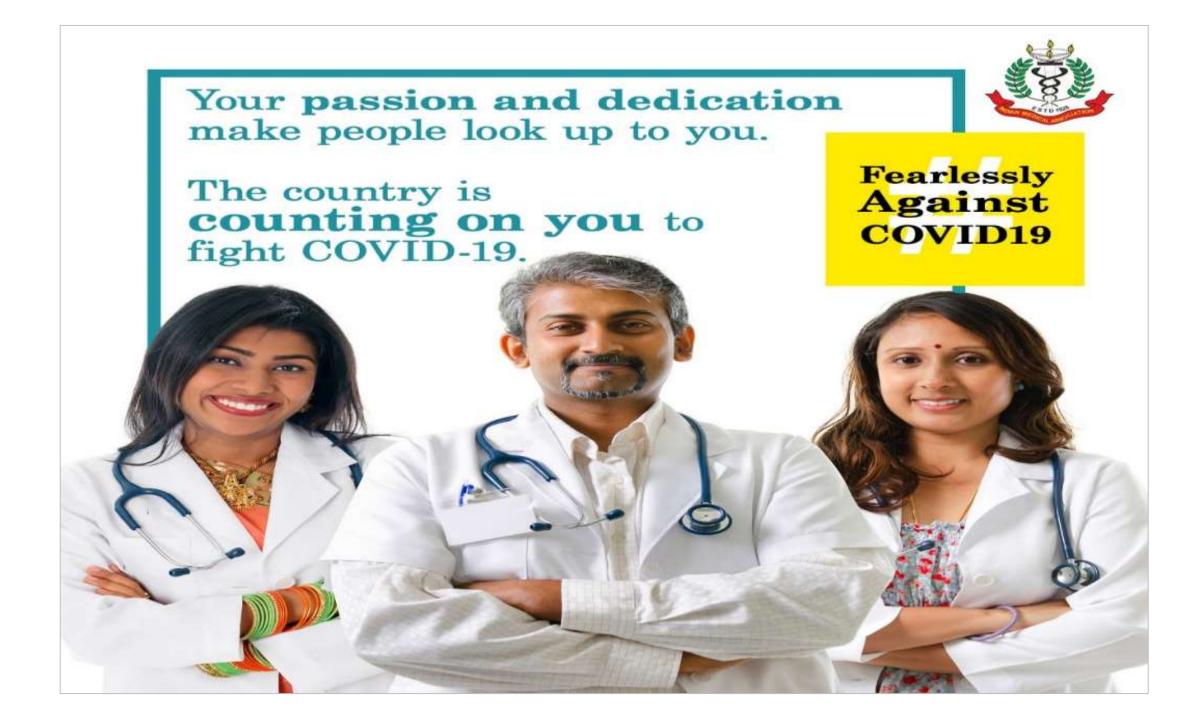


Let's have Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

handy in our clinics to stop COVID-19 in its tracks

N95 respirators/masks
Gowns
Goggles
Gloves

Hand Sanitizers/ Soap & water





Boosting testing facilities
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Isolation beds

Ventilators

Help is at hand – keep up the good work!





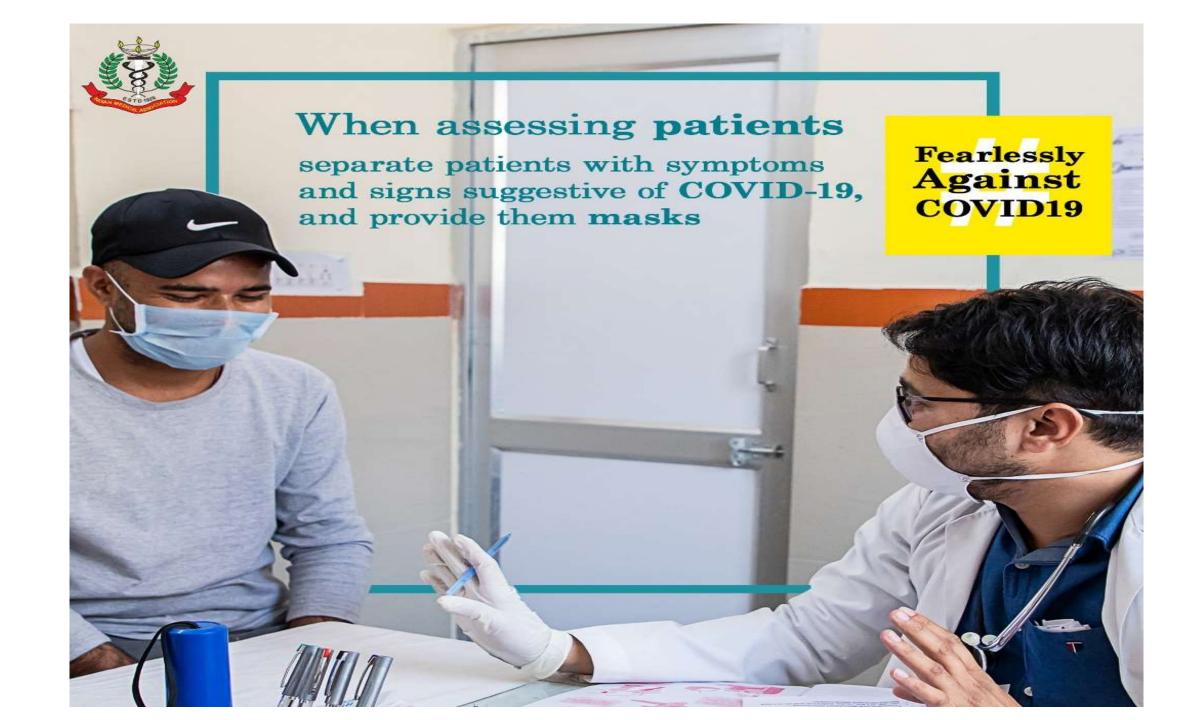


The best thing about a stethoscope is that you can tune out the noise and tune in to the truth!

Keep up the good work!









# IMA urges health care facilities to continue

delivering essential services

Provide emergency care

Provide telephonic and online consultations where possible





# Protecting yourselves and your staff

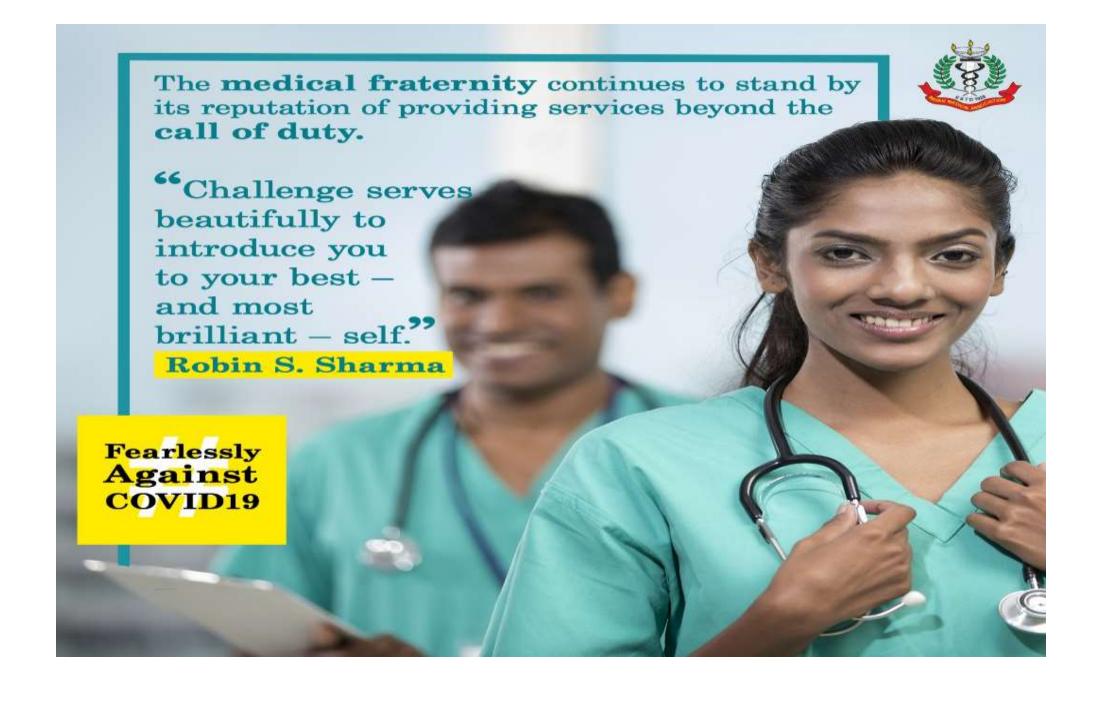
Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Clean often-touched surfaces

Sterilise all equipment

Wash hands and disinfect stethoscopes between consultations





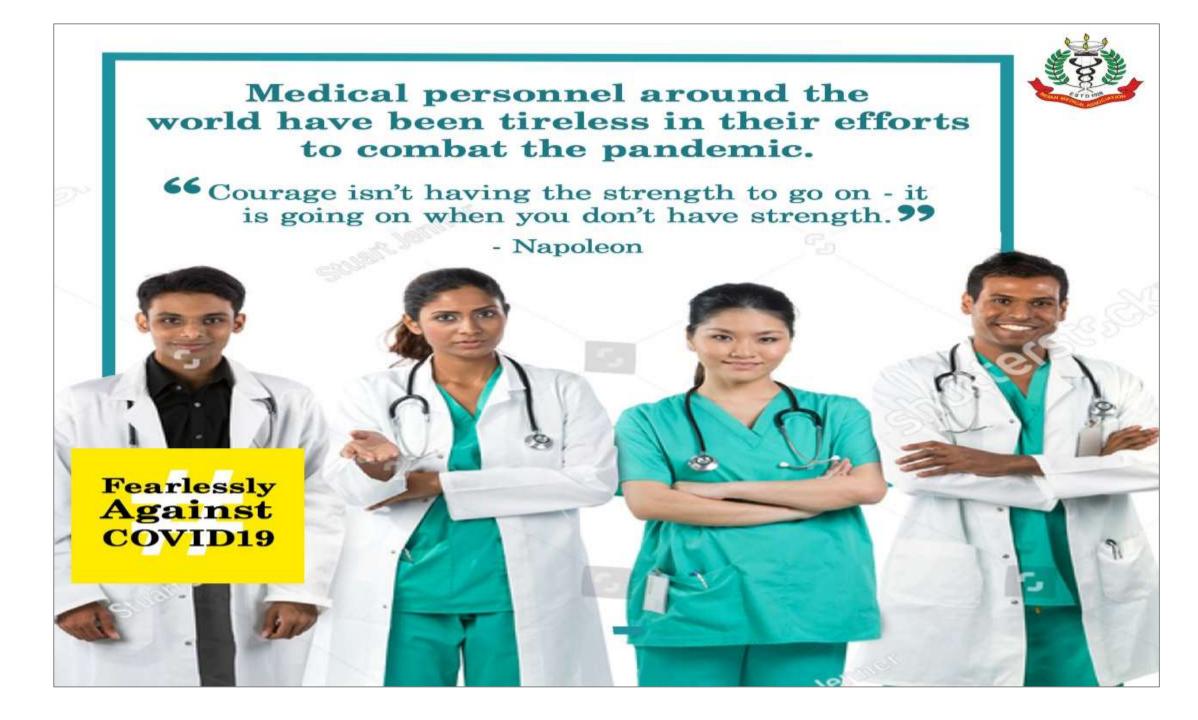
## Keep yourself and your staff protected at the frontlines of the COVID-19 battle.

- Use personal protective equipment (PPE) for yourself and all your staff.
- Train staff on the correct way to wash hands.
- Train staff on the proper ways to put on and take off PPE.
- Train staff on adhering to infection prevention practices.
- In isolation wards, damp dust and mop floors with disinfectants.
- Clean surfaces with sodium hypochlorite solution.





The Indian medical community continues its valiant, heroic and selfless fight. 66 I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear. ?? Fearlessly - Nelson Mandela Against COVID19





Their sacrifices, diligence, and cheerfulness are an inspiration to all.





## Reusing N95 masks:

- The N95 mask can be reused.
- Give 3 masks to each person; use in rotation.
- Air dry masks after use, preferably in the sun.
- Train staff on the correct ways to don and doff masks.
- Do not touch the inside of the mask.
- Dispose the mask as per protocol.
- Discourage frequent touching of the face or mask.
- Check the integrity of masks before use.



## 20-04-19-CVV01-Guide for Pvt Clinics

#### Post copy:

IMA has issued guidelines for medical practitioners with private practices to prepare for the post-lockdown period, and for handling potential COVID-19 cases.

#FearlesslyAgainstCOVID19 #IMA



Essential
post-lockdown
preparations
for private health facilities

# Advise caregivers of elderly patients to stay cautious, but connected:

- Ensure hand and cough hygiene when interacting with senior citizens.
- Disinfect frequently touched objects like door handles, spectacles & phones.
- Sanitize canes, walkers, wheelchairs and other equipment.
- Take care of their physical, mental and emotional well-being.
- Do not keep them bed-bound or in isolation.



## 20-04-20-CVV02-Advisory for online and telephonic consultations

#### Post copy:

In-person consultations have the advantage of having eye contact, being able to make minor observations, assessing body language, and benefiting from physical examination of the patient. Technology cannot replace clinical medicine and must be used with caution. It should be used only to identify the need of hospitalisation, and conduction of routine consults when a doctor is familiar with the patient's medical history.

#FearlesslyAgainstCOVID19 #IMA



Advisory for online and telephonic consultations

## 20-04-21-CVV03-Advisory for routine immunisation

#### Post copy:

IMA advises that routine immunisations should continue with abundant caution during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#FearlesslyAgainstCOVID19 #IMA



Advisory for routine immunisation during COVID-19 pandemic

## 20-04-22-CVV04-Advice for elderly patients

#### Post copy:

The elderly are especially susceptible to COVID-19 & Damp;, if infected, may have worse outcomes. Advise your elderly patients to stay home, stay safe & Damp; stay healthy.

#FearlesslyAgainstCOVID19 #IMA

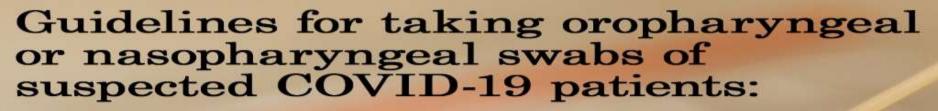


Advice for elderly patients



- Before touching a patient.
- Before clean or aseptic procedures.
- After body fluid exposure or risk.
- After touching a patient.
- After touching a patient's surroundings.





- Swabs can be taken in a regular examination room.
- A negative-pressure room is not required.
- The health care worker must use full PPE.
- The room can be reused after a few minutes.

COMD'59





- Place confirmed patients in well-ventilated single rooms.
- Observe contact and droplet precautions.
- If short of rooms, cohort only confirmed patients together.
- Beds must be set at least 1 metre apart.



## Transmissibility of coronavirus:

- Transmits easily and efficiently.
- Reproduction number (R<sub>o</sub>) is estimated at 5.7.
- Contagiousness is highest in the first 3 days of symptoms.
- Transmission is low, but possible, from asymptomatic patients.



# 20-04-25-CVV05-The virology

#### Post copy:

The 'Novel Coronavirus', which causes COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019), has been thus named as it has not been previously identified. It is not the same as the coronaviruses that commonly circulate among humans and cause mild illness, like the common cold. The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses announced "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)" as the name of the new virus on 11 February 2020.

Source: <a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-quidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it">https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-quidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it</a>

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html

Source: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Coronavirus-Disease-2019-Basics">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-Basics</a>
Source: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-aetting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-aetting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html</a>

#FearlesslyAgainstCOVID19 #IMA



Coronavirus
The virology

### 20-04-26-CVV06-Aerosol Generating Procedures

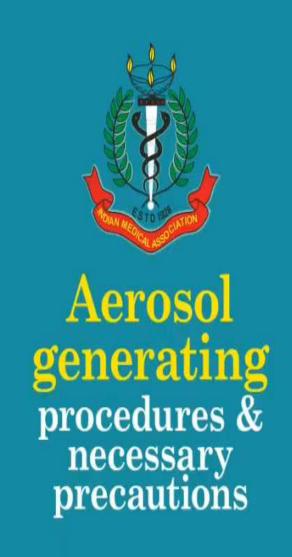
#### Post copy:

The Clinical Infectious Diseases Society (CIDS) advises that the following procedures should be considered to be aerosol generating procedures (AGP):

- Open suctioning of airways.
- Sputum induction.
- Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.
- Endotracheal intubation & extubation.
- Non-invasive ventilation (BiPAP, CPAP).
- Bronchoscopy.
- Manual ventilation.
- Nebulisation & high-flow oxygen delivery.

CIDS suggests that minimal aerosolization occurs during nebulisation & high-flow oxygen delivery but includes them in the list due to the proximity of health care workers (HCW) to the patients. Precautions to be taken if a COVID-19 patient is subject to AGP:

- Perform AGPs in well-ventilated rooms with airflow of 160 litres per second per patient or in negative-pressure rooms.
- 12 air changes per hour are recommended, with controlled direction of air flow when using mechanical ventilation.
- All HCWs should use appropriate PPE:
  - N95 masks are recommended, with a seal check performed before entering the room.
  - Eye protection (goggles or face shield).
  - Non-sterile long-sleeved gown.
  - Gloves.
  - Shoe covers & triple gloving are not recommended.





- 81% Mild (no or mild pneumonia)
- 14% Severe (RR  $\geq$  30, SpO2  $\leq$  93%, PaO2/FiO2  $\leq$  300 mm Hg, or 50% lung involvement in 24-48 hours)
- 5% Critical (respiratory failure, shock or MOSF)







