

## Infection, prevention and control measures for patients in healthcare settings with Andes virus (ANDV) disease



### General measures

- ▶ Apply hierarchy of control measures to minimise exposure (elimination, substitution, engineering measures, administrative measures and personal protective equipment (PPE)).
- ▶ Standard precautions should be applied in all cases, including the 5 moments of hand hygiene.



### Patient placement

- ▶ Patients should be placed in isolation rooms with negative pressure. If not possible, they should be in well-ventilated single rooms with an ensuite bathroom.
- ▶ When they are not in the isolation room, patients with ANDV disease should wear a medical/surgical type IIR facemask or a non-valved FFP2/3 respirator.
- ▶ Visits to patients with ANDV disease should normally be avoided. If allowed, visitors should use PPE (FFP2 respirator, eye protection, gown and gloves) and practice hand hygiene, under the supervision of healthcare staff.



### Personal protective equipment

- ▶ Healthcare staff should wear an FFP2/3 respirator, eye protection (goggles or visor), fluid-resistant long-sleeved gown and gloves, when providing care to patients with ANDV disease.
- ▶ Healthcare staff should strictly follow the procedures for putting on ('donning') and safe removal ('doffing') of PPE.
- ▶ Hand hygiene should be performed before putting on and immediately after removing PPE.



### Occupational health

- ▶ Healthcare staff providing care to patients with ANDV disease **using the recommended PPE** are considered **low-risk contacts** => should be logged; do passive health monitoring and immediate reporting if symptoms appear.
- ▶ Healthcare staff who provided care to patients with ANDV disease **without appropriate PPE** are considered **high-risk contacts** => should quarantine for six weeks from the day of exposure and actively followed up for symptoms.



### Cleaning and disinfection

- Patient rooms should be cleaned and disinfected at least once a day.
- ▶ Regular detergents can be used for cleaning.
  - ▶ Disinfectants effective against viruses, 0.1% sodium hypochlorite or 70% alcohol solution are suitable for disinfection.



### Medical equipment and devices

- ▶ Dedicated or, if possible, disposable medical equipment (e.g. blood pressure cuffs, stethoscopes and thermometers) is strongly recommended.
- ▶ Reusable medical equipment and devices should be cleaned and decontaminated, in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.



### Waste management

- ▶ Clinical waste from patients with ANDV disease should be handled as category A infectious waste.
- ▶ Solid non-sharp waste should be placed in impermeable, clearly labelled bags to be discarded.
- ▶ Fluid waste may be disposed of in the sanitary sewer.



### Linen management

- ▶ Disposable linen should be used, if available.
- ▶ Used linen should be placed in impermeable, clearly labelled bags and washed (at the maximum temperature the linen allows) or disposed of.
- ▶ Disposed linen should be treated as category A infectious waste.



### Duration of isolation

- ▶ The duration of transmission-based precautions for hospitalised patients with ANDV disease should be decided considering the clinical resolution or improvement of symptoms, as well as PCR test results.