

September 25, 2020

Dear colleagues,

I am Dan Gerard and I currently serve as the President-Elect of the International Association of Emergency Medical Services Chief's (IAEMSC), as well as an EMS coordinator for a city in northern California.

Emergency medical services, the systems they comprise and the communities they serve are frequently the canary in the coal mine and the tip of the spear, many times simultaneously. The true import of COVID 19 and the devastating impact it has had on the international EMS and healthcare community will not be understood until sometime from now. The simple fact is that we will be dealing with COVID 19 patients and the sequela from being infected and recovering for the next several years. This curriculum/lesson plan was developed to facilitate the ability to begin building a body of knowledge relevant to COVID 19 and emergency medical services. In the future pandemics will require a rapid development of educational content, plans for response, and crisis standards of care. It is my hope this outline, and improvements and additions to its content, will serve as a model for future generations who will deal with the next pandemic. This is not a product of the IAEMSC or any other EMS organization, but it is a free-use document.

This curriculum has been accessed over 15,000 times. As a result we have begun to build alliances with our friends in the EU, Asia, and Africa. We have included some nascent powerpoints for your use, and future iterations will include case studies. This curriculum has been adopted in medical, nursing, and paramedic schools across the United States.

As a free-use document it means this curriculum, and its subsequent versions, are available for everyone to use, for example in initial education for EMT and paramedic programs, in continuing education programs, as an outline for webinars/online presentations, development of treatment plans/protocols, and operational response procedures as needed. This curriculum does not need to be presented in its entirety but may be used in continuing education programs for specific topic/subject matter content (for example cytokine storm for EMS providers or PPE for the emergency medical responder). Use what you need from this outline. If you require less detail for emergency medical responder versus a critical care paramedic for instance, please scale the content as appropriate to the audience who will receive it.

What it is not intended for is the development of educational programs where people will be charged a fee to attend a specific course relevant to COVID 19 where this curriculum is used as the foundation of the entire presentation, or the information herein contained in the curriculum is used in a revenue generating program (for example a COVID-Life Support course or something similar). The intent is not to generate revenue during a global pandemic but instead to develop the requisite body of knowledge required for EMS providers; promote the free-flow of information between providers in all sectors of the healthcare continuum; to facilitate the ability of EMS providers to protect their staff; improve operations; and advance patient care. During this time of unprecedented catastrophe it would be immoral and unethical for me to sell this curriculum. Like-wise as agencies large and small around the world struggle to provide care and respond to this pandemic it would be equally immoral and unethical for someone to develop a program and attempt to sell it to agencies struggling during this crisis.

The references for this curriculum were used to devise the outline. At this point in time they are not meant to be the compendium of knowledge relevant to COVID 19 and emergency medical services. Additional readings and texts should be used to supplement this outline. As the curriculum is further developed over a period of time additional references will be included and eventually those references for this plan will be included as a separate document. The body of knowledge is consistently changing so a literature review is imperative before any presentation. This curriculum will be updated as possible. In addition I am working on developing case studies from across the United States that I hope to be able to offer in short order. Please refer to the version/revision date. Use of this lesson plan/curriculum should include acknowledgment of the author, Daniel R. Gerard, MS, RN, NRP.

I want to say thank you to the following individuals for taking the time to review this curriculum and for taking my emails and phone calls. Their dedication and hard work to a grateful nation does not go unnoticed.

James M. Oleske, MD, MPH, FAAP

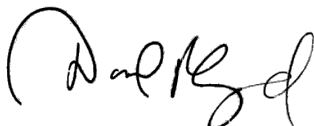
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Finally to my brothers and sisters in emergency medical services. Please do not hesitate to reach out if you have questions about this curriculum. We have been faced with many challenges in our short history, but nothing comparable to this. I don't know when this will end but it will end. I know we are afraid. The future is uncertain. We are faced with overwhelming frustration, a sense of dread, whether it is related to work, or family, REMEMBER whatever it is: STOP. BREATHE. BREATHE AGAIN DEEPLY. REPEAT. That is your primary obligation. Be kind to one another. We will endure.



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# EMS Curriculum/Lesson Plan COVID 19

DATE(S): 9/21/2020	CURRENT VERSION DATE: 9/21/2020	PREVIOUS VERSION DATES: 7/1/2020
COURSE: COVID 19 Curriculum		TOPIC: COVID 19
AUTHOR: Daniel R. Gerard, MS, RN, NRP		
<p>SUBJECT AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>When presented with different scenarios the participants should successfully be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify patients who may be exhibiting signs and symptoms for COVID 19</li> <li>Understand pathophysiology of disease</li> <li>Describe modes of transmission of COVID 19</li> <li>Explain that an infectious disease is caused by a pathogen that invades an organism</li> <li>Recognize viruses and bacteria as common pathogens that cause infectious disease</li> <li>explain that immunity is a state of resistance to, or protection from, a pathogen</li> <li>Identify the immune system as the group of physical and chemical defenses that produce immunity</li> <li>Distinguish specific immunity from non-specific (innate) immunity</li> <li>Able to distinguish antigens and antibodies</li> <li>Describe the nature and purpose of a vaccine</li> <li>Summarize the steps of the immune response following vaccination and subsequent infection by a pathogen</li> <li>Describe the social determinants of health that influence community spread</li> <li>Implement appropriate treatment strategies for EMS patients who had COVID</li> <li>Demonstrate correct use of PPE to reduce exposure to COVID 19 and other pathogens</li> <li>Describe the essential elements for developing a clinical pathway for community paramedics to manage COVID</li> <li>Implement clinical pathways for the monitoring and care in situ of COVID 19 patient</li> <li>Describe Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)</li> <li>Identify the critical pediatric COVID 19 patient</li> <li>Identify patients who are in extremis from COVID 19</li> <li>Describe and demonstrate proning for EMS patients with COVID 19</li> <li>Identify and describe crisis standards of care for EMS and the COVID 19 pandemic response</li> </ul>		
<p>REFERENCES:</p> <p>COVID-19 pathophysiology: A review. <i>Clinical immunology (Orlando, Fla.)</i>, Yuki, K., Fujiogi, M., &amp; Koutsogiannaki, S. (2020). 215, 108427. Advance online publication. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clim.2020.108427">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clim.2020.108427</a></p> <p>A Novel Coronavirus Overview for EMS, D. Gerard, <a href="https://www.emsworld.com/article/1223817/novel-coronavirus-overview-ems">https://www.emsworld.com/article/1223817/novel-coronavirus-overview-ems</a></p> <p>PAHO COVID-19 Recommendations: Prehospital Emergency Medical Services (EMS) <a href="https://www.paho.org/en/documents/covid-19-recommendations-prehospital-emergency-medical-services-ems">https://www.paho.org/en/documents/covid-19-recommendations-prehospital-emergency-medical-services-ems</a></p> <p>WHO Clinical Management of the COVID 19 <a href="https://www.who.int/publications-detail/clinical-management-of-covid-19">https://www.who.int/publications-detail/clinical-management-of-covid-19</a></p> <p>NIH, Care of Critically Ill Patients with COVID-19, <a href="https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/critical-care/">https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/critical-care/</a></p> <p>Surviving Sepsis Campaign: guidelines on the management of critically ill adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 <a href="https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00134-020-06022-5">https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00134-020-06022-5</a></p> <p>COVID-19: The Clinical Presentation for EMS, D. Gerard. <a href="https://www.emsworld.com/article/1224466/covid-19-symptoms-presentation-EMS">https://www.emsworld.com/article/1224466/covid-19-symptoms-presentation-EMS</a></p> <p>Owen JA, Punt J, Stranford SA (2013) Kuby Immunology. WH Freeman &amp; Company, New York, USA. Dinarello CA (2007) Historical Review of Cytokines. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> 37(Suppl 1): S34-S45</p> <p>Channappanavar R, Perlman S. Pathogenic human coronavirus infections: causes and consequences of cytokine storm and immunopathology. <i>Semin Immunopathol.</i> 2017;39(5):529-539.</p> <p>Aoyagi T, Sato Y, Toyama M, Oshima K, Kawakami K, Kaku M. Etoposide and Corticosteroid Combination Therapy Improves Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome in Mice. <i>Shock.</i> 2019;52(1):83-91.</p> <p>Rojas, M., Rodríguez, Y., Monsalve, D. M., Acosta-Ampudia, Y., Camacho, B., Gallo, J. E., Rojas-Villarraga, A., Ramírez-Santana, C., Díaz-Coronado, J. C., Manrique, R., Mantilla, R. D., Shoenfeld, Y., &amp; Anaya, J. M. (2020). Convalescent plasma in Covid-19: Possible mechanisms of action. <i>Autoimmunity reviews</i>, 19(7), 102554.</p> <p>NIH, Care of Critically Ill Patients with COVID-19, <a href="https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/critical-care/">https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/critical-care/</a></p> <p>Surviving Sepsis Campaign: guidelines on the management of critically ill adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 <a href="https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00134-020-06022-5">https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00134-020-06022-5</a></p> <p>Society of Critical Care Medicine Recommendations on the Treatment and Management of the COVID 19 Patient <a href="https://journals.lww.com/ccmjournal/Documents/Combined%20COVID-19%20Infographics.pdf">https://journals.lww.com/ccmjournal/Documents/Combined%20COVID-19%20Infographics.pdf</a></p> <p>Recovery Trial University of Oxford <a href="https://www.recoverytrial.net/files/recovery_dexamethasone_statement_160620_v2final.pdf">https://www.recoverytrial.net/files/recovery_dexamethasone_statement_160620_v2final.pdf</a></p> <p>Reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 <a href="https://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2020/06/02/science.abc6197.1">https://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2020/06/02/science.abc6197.1</a></p> <p>Spotting the Clotting: Hypercoagulopathy in COVID-19 M. Estreicher, MD; T. Hranjec; P. Pepe <a href="https://www.emsworld.com/article/1224381/spotting-clotting-hypercoagulopathy-covid-19">https://www.emsworld.com/article/1224381/spotting-clotting-hypercoagulopathy-covid-19</a></p>		

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Universal use of face masks for success against COVID-19: evidence and implications for prevention policies Susanna Esposito, Nicola Principi, Chi Chi Leung, and Giovanni Battista Migliori <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7191114/>

A rapid systematic review of the efficacy of face masks and respirators against coronaviruses and other respiratory transmissible viruses for the community, healthcare workers and sick patients C. Raina MacIntyre and Abrar Ahmad Chughta <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7191274/>

University of New Mexico Project ECHO Clinical Grand Rounds <https://echo.unm.edu/covid-19/sessions/hhs-aspr-clinical-rounds>

COVID-19 in Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/racial-ethnic-minorities.html>

California Department of Public Health/Vaccine for Children Program <https://eziz.org/>

Centers for Disease Control Healthcare Providers Administration Tools for Vaccine Administration <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/index.html>

ASPR-Tracie Novel Coronavirus Resources <https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/covid-19>

Association of American Medical Colleges Coronavirus Clinical Resources Repository <https://www.aamc.org/>

National Emerging Special Pathogens Training and Education Center <https://repository.netecweb.org/>

Federal Healthcare Resilience Task Force EMS/Prehospital Team 1 April 16, 2020 Document Developed by the Healthcare Resilience Task Force Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Prehospital Team COVID-19: Considerations, Strategies, and Resources for Emergency Medical Services Crisis Standards of Care [https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/covid19/ems14\\_ems\\_crisis\\_standards\\_of\\_care.pdf](https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/covid19/ems14_ems_crisis_standards_of_care.pdf)

## LESSON OUTLINE

1. **Overview**
  - a. Wuhan District, Peoples Republic of China
    - i. Started in wild animal food markets in the Wuhan district
    - ii. First Reported in the media in December of 2019, may have occurred earlier
    - iii. SARS like pneumonia of unknown cause
  - b. Spillover from animal to animal to animal to human transmission
    - i. Human to human
2. **Epidemiology (Update for every presentation)**
  - a. Numbers under reported in China
    - i. Rapidly spread worldwide – Italy
  - b. First US Case January 21, 2020
    - i. First US Death February 6
    - ii. Current case/death counts to date
    - iii. Total US Cases 1.87 million
    - iv. NYS/NYC – cases 373,000 deaths 24,023
    - v. NJ – cases 162,000 deaths 11,770
    - vi. California – cases
      1. Los Angeles
      2. Alameda County
    - vii. EMS
      1. Number EMT's and paramedics dead in the US
      2. Number dead in NJ
3. **Infectious diseases and the Immune System**
  - a. Human immune system The immune system protects the body against disease or other potentially damaging foreign bodies. When functioning properly, the immune system identifies and attacks a variety of threats, including viruses, bacteria and parasites, while distinguishing them from the body's own healthy tissue.
  - b. Anatomy and physiology
    - i. Bone marrow
      1. White blood cells AKA Leukocytes
      2. Neutrophils
      3. Eosinophils
      4. Basophils
      5. Monocytes
      6. Lymphocytes develop in the thymus and bone marrow
        - a. B cells White blood cells that produce antibodies and aid in immunological memory



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2. Patients with more moderate signs and symptoms of COVID 19 account for approximately 14%
  - a. They will present with pneumonia or signs of sepsis
3. 5% of the COVID 19 patients are critical – ICU admits – may require ETI
  - a. Present with severe ARDS (AKA CARDS)
  - b. Septic shock
  - c. Multi-organ system failure
  - d. Patients with prolonged ICU/ETI/Ventilator support – 14 – 60 days
4. Pediatric COVID Patients
  - a. Epidemiology
    - i. Distribution
    - ii. Transmission rates
    - iii. Key factors
  - b. Patient presentation Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)
    - i. Identification
    - ii. Kawasaki Disease
      1. Leading cause of acquired heart disease in US
    - iii. Myocarditis
    - iv. Difference between MIS-C and Kawasaki's Disease
      1. Kawasaki's Disease generally seen in children 4 years or younger
      2. MIS-C seen in children up to teen-age years
  - c. Presentation
    - i. Noncritical
      1. Signs and Symptoms
        - a. Fever
        - b. Abdominal pain
        - c. Vomiting
        - d. Diarrhea
        - e. Neck pain
        - f. Rash
        - g. Bloodshot eyes
        - h. Feeling extra tired
    - ii. Critical
      1. Signs and Symptoms
        - a. Trouble breathing
        - b. Pain or pressure in the chest that does not go away
        - c. New confusion
        - d. Inability to wake or stay awake
        - e. Bluish lips or face
        - f. Severe abdominal pain
  - d. EMS Treatment/Management
    - i. VIP
      1. Tolerates higher volume of fluid resuscitation than what would normally be provided to a critically ill child
      2. Move toward vasopressors sooner
5. Critical factors
  - a. Genetics
    - i. Genetics - Race
      1. Race has no influence on protection from COVID
      2. Race is not a factor in susceptibility to acquiring COVID
    - ii. Genetics – still being studied to determine linkage
      1. Common variants
      2. Moderately rare variants
      3. Gene-environment interactions
      4. Some areas under study
        - a. ABO blood group locus and a cluster of genes on human chromosome 3 are more common among COVID-19 patients with respiratory failure than in the general population
        - b. Male vs Female – male XX chromosome may account for higher rates of

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- infection/death for male versus female (2 to 1)
        - c. Further study of susceptibility may be in human leukocyte antigens (HLAs)
        - d. Clonal Hematopoiesis
      - b. Prevalence
        - 1. Social determinants of health - higher prevalence of COVID 19 in areas of low socio-economic status
        - 2. Disproportionally higher rates of infection and death in Native American, African American, and Latino Communities
        - 3. Reasons
          - a. Crowded living conditions
            - i. Unable to maintain social distancing
          - b. Inability to acquire masks/PPE
          - c. Essential workers
            - i. Inability to access healthcare
            - ii. Reside in medical deserts
            - iii. Medically indigent
            - iv. Inadequate Workplace Protections
            - v. Inadequate PPE – Masks
            - vi. Unable to Social distance
            - vii. Without proper paid sick leave workers are forced to work when they are sick in order to get paid
5. **Prevention of COVID 19**
  - a. Key points regarding exposure
    - i. Viral load
    - ii. Time
    - iii. Distance
  - b. Wash your hands often
    - i. Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
    - ii. If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
    - iii. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
  - c. MASKS
    - i. Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when around others
    - ii. Must wear an N95 for all patient encounters
    - iii. Must wear a cloth face cover when you have to go out in public on non-EMS assignments
      - 1. The cloth face cover is meant to protect other people in case you are infected. It will also provide a measure of protection from others
    - iv. Even when wearing mask continue to keep at least 6 ft social distance
    - v. Cover coughs and sneezes, even with a mask on (use crook of arm or shoulder)
    - vi. Immediately clean hands with soap and water or hand sanitizer with 60% alcohol after sneezing/coughing or after removal of mask.
    - vii. Social distancing
      - 1. Avoid close contact with people in general
      - 2. Put distance between yourself & other people outside of your home.
      - 3. Avoid close contact with people who are sick, even inside your home. If possible, maintain 6 feet between the person who is sick and other household members.
      - 4. Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.
      - 5. Do not gather in groups.
  - d. Stay out of crowded places and avoid mass gatherings
  - e. Do masks and Social Distancing work?
    - i. Yes
      - 1. N95 mask
        - a. Industrial N95
        - b. Medical/Surgical N95
      - 2. Cloth masks
        - a. Efficiency/efficacy
      - 3. Protection
        - a. Virus
        - b. Droplets

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4. De Kai, et al, 80% of the US population wore masks COVID goes away
5. NYC vs Hong Kong
  - a. NYC 199,000 COVID positive cases, 22,000 dead
  - b. Hong Kong, same population density as NYC, 1,066 COVID positive cases, 4 deaths.
6. Taiwan, 441 COVID positive cases, 7 deaths
7. New Zealand, 1500 cases COVID cases, 21 deaths
  - a. New Zealand has not had a COVID case since April
  - b. Open for business as usual
8. Australia 7,227 COVID cases, only 102 deaths
- f. Clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily.
  - i. Tables/Doorknobs/Light switches/Countertops/Handles/Desks/Phones/Keyboards/Toilets/faucets/sinks/Radios/Interior cab of apparatus and patient compartment/All patient care equipment
    1. If surfaces are dirty, clean them
  - g. Assume COVID 19 is everywhere in every patient (asymptomatic/pre-symptomatic)
6. **EMS Operations for COVID Response**
  - a. Call Screening at Dispatch with pre-arrival information
    - i. Determine chief complaint/signs/symptoms
    - ii. Anyone sick with COVID or COVID symptoms
    - iii. Recent travel to an area of COVID outbreak (not as important since COVID is worldwide)
    - iv. Determine if patient can meet EMS at the door
  - b. On Scene
    - i. An N95 should be worn on every patient encounter regardless of complaint
      1. If there is a shortage of N95's consider crisis standards of care – use surgical masks and reserve N95's for aerosol generating procedures
    - ii. If patient meets you at the door
      1. Don PPE prior to meeting patient - Meet patient in PPE
      2. Apply mask to patient
    - iii. If patient is unable to exit their home - Don PPE prior to entry into house (mask, eye protection, gloves, gown)
      1. Assess patient from 6 – 10 feet away
      2. Place surgical mask on patient
      3. Additional members don PPE to perform care/minimal number necessary to assist
    - iv. No pre-arrival information
      1. One member dons PPE (mask, eye protection, gloves, gown)
        - a. Assess patient from 6 – 10 feet away
        - b. Place surgical mask on patient
        - c. Additional members don PPE to perform care/minimal number necessary to assist
        - d. Places surgical mask immediately on patient
    - v. When there is adequate PPE and conversation strategies do not need to be employed regardless of call type/complaint every EMS provider dons N95 mask for every patient encounter
    - vi. When there is adequate supply of surgical masks and conversation strategies do not need to be employed regardless of call type or patient complaint place a surgical mask immediately on every patient (asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic patients are our greatest danger)
    - vii. Limit aerosol generating procedures
      1. Use supraglottic airways instead of ETI
      2. Use breath activated nebulizers – better than small volume nebulizers
      3. Use HEPA filters for BVMS/CPAP where applicable
  7. **EMS Transport**
    - a. Transport patients with low SpO<sub>2</sub> < 94, who are conscious and can maintain airway, in either a prone position or a modified prone position (left or right lateral recumbent position)
    - b. In ambulance open all windows and use air conditioner and exhaust vent – do not recirculate air in ambulance
    - c. Isolate rear compartment from cab
    - d. Do not transport family with patient
    - e. Notify ED of suspected or confirmed COVID
    - f. On arrival at ED follow direction for triage – do they have screening or treatment of COVID 19 patients inside the facility or outside in tents
    - g. Is the emergency department separated into COVID and NON-COVID sections
    - h. Decon unit and equipment when call complete
  8. **Community Paramedic**
    - a. PPE
      - i. Community Paramedics
      - ii. Clients
    - b. Testing
      - i. Antigen
      - ii. Antibody

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- iii. PCR Testing
    - 1. Nasopharyngeal swab
      - a. Review anatomy
      - b. Review tests
      - c. Describe and demonstrate specimen collection process
      - d. Specimen collection and storage
      - e. Documentation
  - c. Clinical Pathway/In-Situ Management of COVID
    - i. Home quarantine
      - 1. Home monitoring
      - 2. Patient education/Instruction
    - ii. Isolation
      - 1. Home care for patients with mild to moderate symptoms
        - a. Medications
          - i. OTC
          - ii. Prescription
        - b. Temperature monitoring
        - c. Pulse oximetry
        - d. Breathing exercises
        - e. Home proning
        - f. Nutrition
        - g. Wellness
          - i. Mental health
        - h. Coordinating services
          - i. Telehealth
          - ii. Food (delivery)
          - iii. Prescriptions (delivery)
    - iii. At risk populations
      - 1. Challenges
        - a. Medical follow-up
        - b. Shelter
        - c. Food
        - d. PPE
- 9. Vaccines**
- a. History vaccines and vaccinations
  - b. Response to Vaccine and Pathogen
  - c. Logistics
    - i. Vaccine storage
    - ii. Preparing Vaccines
    - iii. Vaccine administration
      - 1. Oral
      - 2. Subcutaneous
      - 3. Intramuscular
      - 4. Intradermal
      - 5. Intranasal
  - d. Vaccine reactions
    - i. Anaphylactic
    - ii. Other
  - e. Operational
    - i. Staffing
    - ii. Logistics
    - iii. Setup
    - iv. Follow-up
- 10. Public Education**
- a. Overview of COVID
    - i. Basic science of COVID
      - 1. Epidemiology
      - 2. Basic Virology
      - 3. Transmission in the Community
      - 4. Vulnerable populations
    - ii. Protection – Measures to reduce transmission
      - 1. Masks
      - 2. Hand Hygiene
      - 3. Social Distancing
        - a. Outdoor vs Indoor
    - iii. Special Considerations
      - 1. Schools



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2. Sports
  3. Work
  4. Outdoor vs Indoor Activities
11. **PPE for EMS**
- a. PPE description
    - i. Masks
      1. EMS/HCW wear N95 for all patient encounters regardless of complaint
      2. Surgical Masks for all patients regardless of complaint
    - ii. Eye Protection
    - iii. Gown
    - iv. Gloves
  - b. Donning PPE
    - i. Put on PPE prior to patient contact
    - ii. Sequence for donning PPE
      1. Mask
      2. Eye Protection
      3. Gown
      4. Gloves
    - iii. Only Remove PPE once call is complete or crew has left patient area
  - c. Doffing PPE - Be careful not to contaminate yourself taking it off
    1. Remove gloves - Wash hands for 20 seconds
    2. Remove gown - Wash hands for 20 seconds
    3. Remove eye protection - Wash hands for 20 seconds
    4. Remove mask - Wash hands for 20 seconds
12. **Hand Washing is Vital**
- a. Single most effective way to prevent the spread of disease
    - i. Soap & water for at least 20 seconds or with the waterless alcohol based hand cleaner
  - b. After ALL patient contact, even if you wore gloves AND WASH HANDS IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVAL OF GLOVES
13. **Equipment Decontamination**
- a. At the BEGINNING of your shift YOU should decontaminate/wipe down ALL patient care equipment
  - b. After completing a response to an infectious patient or PUI:
14. **4 Step Process for Decon**
- a. Step 1: Remove all visible solid or liquid material
  - b. Step 2: Decontaminate
  - c. Step 3: Clean off excess/air dry.
  - d. Step 4: Dispose of used cleaning materials
15. **Post-Exposure Follow-up**
- a. Self-Quarantine
    - i. Protocol
      1. Pulse oximetry
      2. Temperature Screening
16. **Operational and Clinical Oversight**
- a. Emerging new infectious disease pathogen
    - i. Consultation with an infectious disease specialist
      1. Review EMS clinical treatment protocols
      2. EMS & Emergency department consult/resource
      3. Oversight of PPE utilization (proper usage, identifying patients, etc.)
      4. Post exposure occupational treatment referral
17. **Clinical Course of COVID 19**
- a. The patient with more moderate to severe COVID 19 symptoms
    - i. Pneumonia
      1. Instead of being localized to a single lung, it is more diffuse found in all of the lobes of the lungs.
    - b. Leakage of fluid from the capillaries (alveolar and respiratory membranes), akin to ARDS, causes fluid to leak into the alveolar sacs, leading to shunting and VQ mismatch
    - c. Steroids in COVID 19
      - i. Timing of administration is important
      - ii. Response to treatment may be related to classes of steroid
        1. Studies on which works best are ongoing
      - iii. Optimal dosage for steroids still a moving target
      - iv. Dexamethasone – reduced mortality in 2 subsets of COVID 19 patients
        1. Intubated patients
        2. Patients admitted to the hospital receiving supplemental oxygen
        3. No benefit demonstrated for patients who did not require ETI or oxygen
      - v. Methylprednisone - Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) – refer to current guidance:
        1. Recommended for use in certain COVID patients
          - a. SCCM - COVID Patients Without ARDS not recommended

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- b. SCCM - COVID Patients With ARDS recommended
    - 2. May increase the time frame patients shed virus
    - 3. Methylprednisone has demonstrated efficacy in ARDS patients who are intubated, it may play a role in COVID but it may be related to when it is initiated and dosing.
    - 4. Studies on treatment of COVID patients are still on-going
  - vi. Currently no indications for use in the prehospital care environment, but this may change once we better understand optimal dose, timing, and best class of steroid
    - 1. Other factors include transport time
- d. Generally symptomatic patients who have been exposed to coronavirus will begin to develop symptoms in the 3- 5 day time range
  - i. Severe signs and symptoms will begin to progress at the 10 day mark
- e. Patients with severe presentations do not appear tachypneic, but they are hypoxic
  - i. Thick secretions that are difficult to mobilize
- f. May initially present as patients who have had mild symptoms and have stayed home, with increasing severity who have now decided to call for help.
- g. What makes COVID unique
  - i. Clinical course may take hours to days to progress to extremis
  - ii. Anyone who has an SPO2 below 92-94% is getting ready to decompensate.
  - iii. Tachypnea is a premonitory sign and it may be too late for them
  - iv. Patient with mild symptoms may appear to have clear lung sounds
    - 1. Pay attention you may hear fine rales in the bases
    - 2. First sign of progression even though patient, awake, alert, oriented, but not tachypneic
  - v. Later on - Lung sounds a horrible mix of coarse rales and diffuse rhonchi.
  - vi. Pulse Ox readings in the 80's, 70's, and 60's, the patient may have good mentation
  - vii. When we do see tachypnea it is a critical clinical sign. Early tachypnea is significant because it may be the first signs of complete failure, the need for intubation, or it may be the preceding sign of a patient going into cardiac arrest.
    - 1. It is hypoxic decompensation, significant because of the growing dead space and shunting that has gone on.
  - viii. Patients who rapidly progress
    - 1. Increased infiltrates in their lungs
    - 2. Gas exchange is impossible/difficult for them to breath
    - 3. Transition from a nasal cannula to a non-rebreather mask to increase FIO2
  - ix. Dangers of CPAP
    - 1. Operational - Aerosolized virus increases chances of infecting EMS
    - 2. Clinical - Alveoli cannot tolerate the higher pressures and leakage of fluid is accelerated
      - a. Emory University demonstrated that prehospital CPAP/BiPAP patients have poor outcomes
      - b. Society of Critical Care Medicine clinical guideline recommendation - short trial of CPAP/BiPAP terminate quickly if the patient does not show signs of immediate improvement
  - x. Cytokine Storm
    - 1. First what is a cytokine?
      - a. Cytokines are a large group of proteins, peptides or glycoproteins that are secreted by specific cells of immune system. They play a critical role in the immune response. Cytokines are a category of signaling molecules that mediate and regulate immunity, inflammation and hematopoiesis.
    - 2. What is a cytokine storm?
      - a. Cytokines play an important role in normal immune responses having a large amount of them released in the body all at once can be harmful
      - b. It causes a severe immune reaction (hyper-inflammation) in which the body releases too many cytokines into the blood too quickly
      - c. Sometimes a cytokine storm may be so severe or life threatening it will lead to multiple organ failure
    - 3. How do we recognize cytokine storm in the field for EMS
      - a. May appear as sepsis –
        - i. If you see it in a COVID patient or suspected COVID patient  
THINK cytokine storm
          - 1. Hypoxia
          - 2. Hypotension
          - 3. Fever
  - xi. COVID 19 Clotting and Coagulopathy
    - 1. COVID 19 > Risk for Clotting/Embolic emergencies
      - a. Prevalence for development in the COVID patient
        - i. Pathophysiology
          - 1. Markers
          - 2. Presentation

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- b. Signs & Symptoms of CVA in the atypical patient (e.g. 28 year old without a history, normally healthy)
  - c. Confusion or altered mental status of unspecific etiology
  - d. Signs & Symptoms Pulmonary embolism
    - i. *Shortness of breath that may occur suddenly*
    - ii. *Sudden, sharp chest pain that may become worse with deep breathing or coughing*
    - iii. *Rapid heart rate*
    - iv. *Rapid breathing*
    - v. *Sweating*
    - vi. *Anxiety*
    - vii. *Coughing up blood or pink, foamy mucus*
    - viii. *Fainting*
  - e. Extremity complaints
    - i. *Lose of pulses with or without associated pain*
    - ii. *Discoloration, or loss of motor/sensory function*
  - f. *Strange rashes, hematomas, petechiae, & purpura (bruise-like findings fingertips & toes)*
  - g. *Reddened conjunctiva*
  - h. *Erythematous skin blotches*
  - i. *Strawberry-colored tongue appearance in children*
18. **Clinical Treatment of COVID 19**
- a. Managed symptomatically – Think VIP (Ventilation/Infusion/Pressors)
  - b. Clinical bundle for EMS
    - i. Maintain airway and oxygenation - increase SpO<sub>2</sub>
      - 1. High flow oxygen
      - 2. Nebulized medications
        - a. Should be used cautiously due to risk of provider exposure/infection
          - i. If used wear all PPE (N95 mask or >, gown, gloves, face shield and eye protection)
          - ii. Use breath activated nebulizers to reduce amount of aerosol generated droplets
          - iii. Open windows, use exhaust fan, turn on AC unit do not recirculate air in cab. Isolate drivers compartment
      - 3. Airway management/Ventilation
    - ii. IV fluid bolus to maintain BP
      - 1. Monitor success
        - a. Change in mental status
        - b. Resolution of shortness of breath at rest
        - c. Improvement in hypotension from baseline
      - 2. REMEMBER - Too much fluid too fast will exacerbate the leakage in the alveoli – remember that the alveolar and respiratory membranes are fragile and subject to failure
    - iii. If fluids are not working - Push dose pressors or IV drip pressors as per protocol (nor-epi, epi, vasopressin. As per SCCM do not use dopamine)
    - iv. Monitor/treat bleeding/clotting disorders – pulmonary emboli/CVA/etc.
    - v. Pre-hospital prone patient to improve oxygenation
      - 1. Proning
        - a. If patient will tolerate it place patient prone or on left lateral recumbent or right lateral recumbent
          - i. Works by improving respiratory recruitment by taking advantage of the larger surface area of the posterior lungs. This improves V/Q matching, reduces atelectasis, resulting in improved pulmonary gas exchange
          - ii. Perform in conscious patients who you do not have to provide airway support
        - b. Contraindications to proning
          - i. Shock (eg, persistent mean arterial pressure <65 mmHg)
          - ii. Acute bleeding (eg, hemorrhagic shock, massive hemoptysis)
          - iii. Multiple fx or trauma (eg, unstable fx of femur, pelvis, face)
          - iv. Spinal instability
          - v. Raised or rising ICP
19. **Crisis Standards of Care**
- a. Definitions
    - i. Conventional – day to day routines, strategies, and resources (e.g., dispatch of supplementary units, mutual aid, adding additional units/shift, modifying schedule e.g. from 8 hours to 10/12/16 hour staff shift)

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- ii. Contingency - uncommon strategies and resources that incur a small risk to patients such as staffing ambulances with less personnel or a lower level of response delayed or single agency response (sending an ambulance without a first responder unit for lower acuity calls)
  - iii. Crisis - disaster strategies used when demand forces choices that pose a significant risk to patients but is the best that can be offered under the circumstances (e.g., recommending self-transport, refusing transport, modifying clinical care, e.g. not instituting CPAP/BiPAP or nebulized medication, using an SGA vs ETI, etc.
  - b. Surge Capacity
  - c. 9-1-1 Dispatch
    - i. Referral to telehealth
  - d. EMS Response
    - i. First Responder
    - ii. BLS
    - iii. ALS
  - e. Transport
    - i. Destinations
      - 1. Overload/maximum surge
        - a. Field hospitals
        - b. Batched transport
        - c. Transport to alternative destinations
        - d. Transport by alternative means
        - e. EMS provider initiated refusal of service/refusal of transport
  - f. Manpower
    - i. Determine minimum staffing
    - ii. Reconfigure Change staffing configuration – from 2 paramedics to one EMT and one paramedic or staff ambulance with one paramedic and use firefighter or police officer to drive EMS unit
    - iii. Mutual Aid
      - 1. Local
      - 2. State
      - 3. Regional
      - 4. Federal
      - 5. Well-being
        - a. Mental health
        - b. Relief
        - c. Nutrition
        - d. Recreation
        - e. Interventions/Follow-up
  - g. Supplies
    - i. Supply chain
      - 1. Alternatives
        - a. PPE
        - b. Suppliers
    - ii. Par levels
    - iii. PPE
      - 1. Burn rate
      - 2. Mask
        - a. Mask Plan
          - i. Reuse
          - ii. Extended Use
          - iii. Decon
            - 1. Battelle/Similar systems
              - a. Gas
            - 2. Heat
              - a. Convection
              - b. Steam
              - c. UV
            - 3. Limitations/cautions
          - iv. Substitutions
    - 3. Gowns
      - a. Substitutions
    - 4. Gloves
      - a. Substitutions
    - 5. Eye protection/face shield
      - a. Substitutions
- h. Clinical Care and Treatment Standards
  - i. Modifications in clinical protocols
  - ii. New procedures/protocols
  - iii. EMS Operations

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- i. Medications
  - i. Substitutes
    - 1. Change in clinical protocols
- j. Algorithms
  - i. Indications - a predictor of a possible event (e.g., a report of several cases of unusual respiratory illness) that requires gathering of additional information or analysis to decide if a “trigger point” has been reached to take action.
  - ii. Triggers
    - 1. Scripted - typically designed into SOPs and are automatic if/then decisions. Useful for front line personnel so can take immediately to prevent delay.
    - 2. Non-Scripted – may be challenging to implement. They require additional analysis and consideration involving management and supervisory staff. Implemented as part of the incident action planning cycle.
    - 3. The EMS system should determine what strategies or options it may employ in a disaster and then decide on indicators that might be available and a trigger point for staff to take tactical action.
- k. Agency Policy
  - i. Application to resources
    - 1. Staff
    - 2. Ambulances
    - 3. Equipment and supplies
  - ii. Policy and procedure options across the surge capacity spectrum from conventional to crisis care
    - 1. Determine limitations and options
      - a. Then determine indicator and trigger thresholds
- l. Medical Direction
  - i. Subject Matter Expert
    - 1. Triage strategies
    - 2. Treat/Release
      - a. Telehealth
    - 3. Refusal of transport
    - 4. Medical interventions
    - 5. Post exposure advice/direction
  - ii. Liaison between other providers
    - 1. Physicians
    - 2. Hospitals
    - 3. LTC
    - 4. EMS regulatory agency
  - iii. Integration/Inter-operability Regional/State
    - 1. Challenges
    - 2. Opportunities for innovation

### 20. Summary

### ASSIGNMENT

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS, MATERIALS, OR TOOLS NEEDED: Powerpoint enabled laptop, LCD projector

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### NOTES

The references for this curriculum were used to devise the outline. They are not meant to be the compendium of knowledge relevant to COVID 19 and emergency medical services. Additional readings and texts should be used to supplement this outline. The body of knowledge is consistently changing so a literature review is imperative before presentation. This curriculum will be updated as possible. Please look at the version/revision date.

Use of this lesson plan/curriculum must include acknowledgment of the author, Dan Gerard, MS, RN, NRP

Please contact the author directly for clarification.

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