COVID-19 Outbreak Prevention

Far-Eastern Memorial Hospital
New-Taipei City, Taiwan
2022-10-6

2003

•SARS

Figure 3 Probable cases of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) with onset of illness from 1 November 2002 to 31 July 2003. Cases are given by country. SARS-related deaths are indicated in parentheses. A total of 8,096 cases (and 774 deaths) are presented. Figures published by the World Health Organization (see <http://www.who.int/csr/sars/country/en>).

2015

•MERS

至 2015/6/1 全球共 1154 例檢驗確定病例，其中 434 例死亡

* Exported cases are cases that are reported by country of diagnosis or probable country of exposure, which is different from their country of residence. Data as of February 25, 2015

전염을 통한 메르스 환자 발생 흐름

6월15일 오후 3시 현재

0 남자 0 여자 0 퇴원 0 사망

박영석, 김토일 기자 / 20150615

페이스북 tuney.kr/LeYN1, 트위터 @yonhap_graphics

2016-2018年度傳染病通報前20名疾病分析圖

		107年度				
不明原因肺炎	陰性	陽性	陽性分型	個案數	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> HCoV-OC43 HCoV-HKU1 </div>	
				流感病毒A型H1		4
				CMV		2
				ADENO		1
				HSV		2
				L.pneumophila		5
				A型/H3		0
				coronavirus		3
				Metapneumovirus		1
				Rhino virus		2
				流感病毒/B型		4
				RSV		2
				Parvovirus		1
				Mycoplasma pneumonia		1
			Streptococcus pneumoniae	0		
			總計	28		
*25筆陽性個案，有3筆檢驗出兩種病原體						
不明原因腦炎	陰性	陽性	陽性分型	個案數		
	35	6	HHV7			
			NL63 virus			
			Human rhinovirus	1		
			Human metapneumovirus	1		
			Human parainfluenza virus(Nasal swab驗出)	1		
			Human herpesvirus 1	4		
		總計	7			
*6筆陽性個案，有1筆檢驗出兩種病原體						

REVIEWS

Fig. 1 | **Timeline of the key events of the COVID-19 outbreak.** The first recorded cases were reported in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. Over the course of the following 10 months, more than 30 million cases have been confirmed worldwide. COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; ICTV, International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses; PHEIC, public health emergency of international concern; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; WHO, World Health Organization.

嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎感染管制措施

行政策略

- 病人分流
- 落實適當的病人安置
- 工作人員體溫監測與健康管理機制
- 工作人員感染管制訓練
- 最新訊息宣導

工程/環境控制

- 換氣通風
- 醫療器材清潔消毒
- 環境清潔消毒
- 廢棄物處理
-

個人防護裝備

- 工作人員熟知單位內個人防護裝備存放位置
- 正確使用
- 手部衛生
- 物資儲備量充足

FEMH policy before 2021/5

- Everyone should wear mask before entering the hospital
- Online TOCC (travel, occupation, contact of cases, cluster)
 - IF fever and any TOCC, send patient to emergency department
 - **Test (RT PCR) if any suspicion.** Turn around time about 1 day
 - Quarantine in single patient room
- Daily online healthy status report from employee
- Specialized ward for this pandemic
 - Minimize patient stay in emergency department
- Set alcohol sanitizer at entrance, elevators, and crowded area
- In-hospital social distancing

SARS-CoV-2 transmission

Figure 7. HVNI with Mask – velocity

Figure 8. HVNI without Mask - velocity

Figure 13. HVNI with Mask – Leakage

Figure 14. HVNI without Mask – Leakage

Figure 9. Low Flow Nasal Cannula with Mask – vel

Figure 10. Low Flow Nasal Cannula w/o Mask - vel

Figure 15. Low Flow Nasal Cannula w Mask – Leak

Figure 16. Low Flow Nasal Cannula w/o Mask - Leak

Figure 11. No Therapy with Mask - vel

Figure 17. No Therapy without Mask - vel

Figure 13. No Therapy with Mask – Leakage

Figure 18. No Therapy without Mask - Leakage

戴口罩與傳染率關係圖

Airborne transmission

- Airborne transmission is defined as the spread of an infectious agent caused by the dissemination of droplet nuclei (aerosols) that remain infectious when suspended in air over long distances and time
- Airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 can occur during medical procedures that generate aerosols (“**aerosol generating procedures**”)
 - Particularly in indoor settings with poor ventilation
 - **Intubation**
 - **Beware of inhalational medication**
 - N95/face shield
 - Filter

Chrome 檔案 編輯 檢視 歷史記錄 書籤 人員 分頁 視窗 說明 100% 週日下午 7:06

亞東醫院-請院購管理系統 | J.S. Bach: The Violin Conco | Inbox - liaochunhsing@gmail.c | Scientific Brief: SARS-CoV-2 at

cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/scientific-brief-sars-cov-2.html

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Airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 can occur under special circumstances

Pathogens that are mainly transmitted through close contact (i.e., contact transmission and droplet transmission) can sometimes also be spread via airborne transmission under special circumstances. There are several well-documented examples in which SARS-CoV-2 appears to have been transmitted over long distances or times. These transmission events appear uncommon and have typically involved the presence of an infectious person producing respiratory droplets for an extended time (>30 minutes to multiple hours) in an enclosed space. Enough virus was present in the space to cause infections in people who were more than 6 feet away or who passed through that space soon after the infectious person had left. Circumstances under which airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 appears to have occurred include:

- **Enclosed spaces** within which an infectious person either exposed susceptible people at the same time or to which susceptible people were exposed shortly after the infectious person had left the space.
- **Prolonged exposure to respiratory particles**, often generated with expiratory exertion (e.g., shouting, singing, exercising) that increased the concentration of suspended respiratory droplets in the air space.
- **Inadequate ventilation or air handling** that allowed a build-up of suspended small respiratory droplets and particles.

Viral genomes deduced from these 2 SARS-CoV-2-positive cases differed only by 1 nt. Retrospective investigation, including closed-circuit television camera footage, confirmed that neither case-patient left their room during the quarantine period. No items were shared between rooms, and other persons did not enter either room. The only time the 2 quarantined persons opened their respective doors was to collect of food that was placed immediately outside each room door. The only other time they might have opened their doors would be for RT-PCRs, which were conducted in 3-day intervals. However, because these 2 case-patients arrived 1 day apart, it is unlikely that they would be tested on the same day. Airborne transmission across the corridor is the most probable mode of transmission.

We sequenced complete SARS-CoV-2 genomes from case-patients A and B ([Appendix](#)) and confirmed that these genomes were VOC Omicron (Pango lineage B.1.1.529) ([Figure](#), panel A). Viral sequences from these 2 case-patients differed by only 1 nt. Viral sequence from case-patient A was highly similar to those of the first few reported Omicron cases identified in South Africa and Botswana ([Appendix Table 1](#)). Because many countries have just reported detection of this VOC (<https://www.gisaid.org/hcov19-variants>), the actual genetic diversity of this virus lineage requires further investigations.

Probable Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Variant in Quarantine Hotel, Hong Kong, China, November 2021

The laboratory and epidemiologic features of the Omicron variant are yet to be fully characterized and cannot be determined on the basis of sequence features alone. Nonetheless, compared with other VOCs, the number of mutations found in the spike of the Omicron variant is unprecedented. This finding results in false-negative results in some diagnostic RT-PCRs specific for the S gene (3). Many of the mutations found in the S protein are known to alter SARS-CoV-2 antigenicity and transmissibility (5). The R203K and G204R mutations in the nucleocapsid protein are also associated with enhanced virus replication (6).

ns found in other regions are not 1-S mutations, NSP4-T492I, NSP6-variants.

環境/工程控制策略 - 環境清消₂

- ❖ 執行清消工作時，應先以清潔劑或肥皂和清水移除髒污與有機物質，再使用濕抹布及合適的消毒劑執行有效的環境清消
- ❖ 消毒劑應依照廠商建議之稀釋方法、接觸時間與處理方式使用，或使用當天泡製的漂白水稀釋液

圖二、確定病例環境採檢病毒分布

Longitudinal monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 RNA on high-touch surfaces in a community setting

Figure 1: Percentage of positive samples over the duration of the study (left) and mean touches per hour (right) at sampling locations. Error bars show the 90 % confidence interval around the mean. For percent positive, n =number of samples collected. For touches/hour, n =number of surfaces observed. N.D. signifies that no observational data was collected at that location.

Table S1: Samples positive for SARS-CoV-2, including surface area of each surface, sampling date, and Ct values and quantities for the N1 and E assays.

Sample Source	Surface Area (cm ²)	Surface Type	Sampling Date	N1			E Sarbeco		
				C _q	n ^a	Quantity (gc/cm ²) ^b	C _q	n	Quantity (gc/cm ²) ^b
Bank ATM	107	Plastic	5/19/2020				38.3	1/3	
			6/2/2020	38.88	1/3				
Bank door handle A	287	Metal	4/28/2020	39.8	1/3				
Bank door handle B	899	Metal	5/5/2020	38.96	2/3				
Crosswalk button A	21	Metal	3/27/2020	40.07	1/3				
			5/5/2020	39.71	1/3				
Crosswalk button B	1.1	Plastic	4/23/2020	40.16	1/3				
			4/28/2020	39.84	1/3		38.95	1/3	
			6/23/2020	39.84	1/3				
Gas station door handle A	314	Metal	4/28/2020	39.55	1/3				
			5/5/2020	39.75	2/3				
Gas station pump A	173	Plastic	4/28/2020	39.78	1/3				
Gas station pump C	173	Plastic	6/9/2020	38.84	1/3				
Grocery store basket handle	109	Plastic	5/12/2020	38.89	2/3				
Grocery store door handle A	262	Metal	5/5/2020	39.24	1/3		38.85	3/3	
			6/16/2020	34.41	3/3	2.54	35.36	3/3	
Grocery store door handle B	239	Metal	6/16/2020	32.24	3/3	11.55	32.88	3/3	2.72
Laundromat door handle	193	Metal	5/19/2020	39.27	1/3				
			6/9/2020				38.35	1/3	
Liquor store door handle A	331	Metal	5/12/2020	38.37	2/3				
Liquor store door handle B	695	Metal	4/28/2020	37.58	1/3		36.17	3/3	0.1
			5/5/2020	28.68	3/3	102.43	26.59	3/3	66.99
Metro door handle	60	Metal	5/12/2020	37.73	1/3		38.24	2/3	
			6/16/2020	38.86	1/3				
Restaurant door handle	203	Metal	6/16/2020				38.32	1/3	
Trash can	238	Metal	4/23/2020				38.64	1/3	
			5/12/2020	39.16	1/3				
			5/19/2020	38.76	1/3				
			5/26/2020	38.9	1/3				

Fomite transmission

- Respiratory secretions or droplets expelled by infected individuals can contaminate surfaces and objects, creating fomites
- Viable SARS-CoV-2 virus and/or RNA detected by RT-PCR can be found on those surfaces for **periods ranging from hours to days**, depending on the ambient environment (including temperature and humidity) and the type of surface, in particular at **high concentration in health care facilities** where COVID-19 patients were being treated
- Transmission may occur indirectly through touching surfaces in the environment, followed by touching the mouth, nose, or eyes

Real world evidence

- Despite consistent evidence as to SARS-CoV-2 contamination of surfaces and the survival of the virus on certain surfaces, there are no specific reports which have demonstrated fomite transmission
- People who come into contact with potentially infectious surfaces often also have close contact with the infectious person, making the **distinction between respiratory droplet and fomite transmission difficult to discern**
- However, **fomite transmission is considered a likely mode of transmission for SARS-CoV-2**, given consistent findings about environmental contamination in the vicinity of infected cases

Other routes?

- SARS-CoV-2 RNA has also been detected in other biological samples, including the **urine and feces** of some patients
 - One study found viable SARS-CoV-2 in the urine of one patient
 - Three studies have cultured SARS-CoV-2 from stool specimens
- **To date, however, there have been no published reports of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through feces or urine**
- Some studies have reported detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA, in either plasma or serum, and the virus can replicate in blood cells
 - **Low viral titers in plasma and serum** suggest that the risk of transmission through this route may be low

亞東醫院COVID-19應變小組

每日應變視訊會議 安內 攘外

- **安全管制** 訪客與人流動線管制
- **病患照護** 降載常規醫療，維持有效照護
- **人員管理** 健康監測、分艙分流、教育訓練
身心關懷
- **設備物資/公共設施支援**
避免缺乏造成恐慌與影響醫療

- **急診戶外工作區**
- **戶外/社區篩檢** 訪客與人流動線管制
- **疫苗接種** 院內大型接種計劃，社區疫苗

本院通報檢測COVID-19統計

	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	109/1/20 迄今統計
	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W1	
嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎(住院)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎(未住院)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
疑似新冠病毒感染送驗入口(住院)	2	6	8	4	5	4	3	6	3	3	6	2	4	3	6	1070
疑似新冠病毒感染送驗入口(未住院)	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	682
自費檢驗(急診+健管人次)	140	178	106	121	104	104	47	95	93	65	89	95	65	46	76	19718
每日統計	142	184	116	127	112	108	52	102	98	69	96	100	71	52	85	21667
健管團體預約		42	14	43	18				20	5	9	34	36		24

更新時間：2021-04-21 1

感管中心統計自費篩檢數據有時間差，故自費篩檢數據建議以Tableau為主

健保檢驗 109/2/13~7/8=2661件

社區感染 (2021/5)

- 5/11 開始出現社區感染不明來源個案
 - 宜蘭電子遊藝場
 - 新北市獅子會前會長
- 5/12 萬華兩茶室員工確診, 不明來源
- 5/13 本院開始降載, 停止常規手術, 並預計清空7B病房開始作為檢疫
通知各科開始分艙分流

05/17 11:00

LIVE

ETtoday

亞東醫院爆院內感染 院方緊急出面說明

LIVE

2021.05.17

10:30

亞東醫院爆「院內感染」？ 侯友宜發表談話

新冠疫情爆院內感染！
亞東紀念醫院副院長：
希望我們的清零計畫，
是
未來重要的教材 |
遠見雜誌

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDoTCjY5TTI>

事發經過

- 5/14 早上知道住院個案陽性
 - 5/9急診 5/10住院
 - Diagnosis: COPD AE; Wan-Hua exposure (+)
 - Post steroid at ER
 - Fever recurred at ward
 - 喜歡找人聊天 在病房到處活動
- 5/14 匡列 執行PCR 確認院內傳播
 - 只出不入/淨空病房分區收治/匡列接觸者含員工
 - 5/14晚上 確認有病房傳播 (同病室, n>2)
- 5/15 CDC/衛生局來院協助, 全病房匡列
 - 啟動其他病房分流

Total hospitalization versus COVID cases

法定傳染病通報數量

通報	疑似新冠病毒感染送驗入口	嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎	總計
2021-05-01	11		11
2021-05-02	13		13
2021-05-03	33	1	34
2021-05-04	19		19
2021-05-05	12	1	13
2021-05-06	18		18
2021-05-07	19	1	20
2021-05-08	11		11
2021-05-09	7	1	8
2021-05-10	23		23
2021-05-11	24	2	26
2021-05-12	63	8	71
2021-05-13	190	26	216
2021-05-14	353	14	367
2021-05-15	498	3	501
2021-05-16	307	22	329
2021-05-17	368	3	371
2021-05-18	279	2	281
2021-05-19	484	15	499
2021-05-20	349	7	356
總計	3081	106	3187

細明體 10 A A A abc A

B I U abc X₂ X² A A 字

AaBbCcI 2.1 AaBbCc: 2.1.1.1 AaBbCcDdE: 內文 AaBbCcDdEe 副標題 樣式窗格

圖一：2021年5月疑似新冠肺炎通報數

的醫學中心。新北市的板橋區與台北市的萬華區只隔著一條河流，但這兩個區域的人們在生活與工作

生單位為8D病房共計55床，發生期間為2021年5月14日至5月30日。該單位收治科別以胸腔內科為主

最新版本

醫院因應院內發生COVID-19確定病例之應變處置建議

附件

- [醫院因應院內發生COVID-19確定病例之應變處置建議_1100513.pdf](#)
- [醫院因應院內發生COVID-19確定病例之應變處置作業流程_1100309奉核.pdf](#)
- [醫院發生COVID-19確定病例之密切接觸者匡列與採檢送驗及風險對象造冊作業_1100513.pdf](#)
- [ICU&病房密切接觸者或風險對象檢驗結果後續處理建議_1100309.pdf](#)
- [急診密切接觸者或風險對象檢驗結果後續處理建議_1100309.pdf](#)
- [高回診頻率單位密切接觸者或風險對象檢驗結果後續處理建議_1100309.pdf](#)
- [門診、健檢、衛教、病歷室等其他單位密切接觸者或風險對象檢驗結果後續處理建議_1100309.pdf](#)

最後更新日期 2020/4/10

醫院因應院內發生COVID-19確定病例之應變處置建議_1100513.pdf

2021/05/13

醫院因應院內發生 COVID-19 確定病例之 應變處置建議

鑒於國內出現 COVID-19 感染病例時，醫院可能發生病人在院後才被通報確診為 COVID-19 個案，或是被通報確診的工作員於**可傳染期**有出勤等情形，為降低病毒在醫院內傳播的風險，訂定本應變處置建議，提供醫院據以參考訂定院內應變計畫，並行相關演練，以確保於狀況發生時能即時因應，保障病人及工作員的健康。考量醫院若發生確定病例時，可能會有多樣性的情境，故除依據本應變處置建議參考應用外，得依醫院轄屬傳染病防治醫療網區指揮官或衛生主管機關裁示處理。

密切接觸者

- 於匡列期間內 (回推三天)
 - (一) 曾經在無適當防護下,24 小時內與確定病例有 2 公尺內近距離接觸累計達 15 分鐘以上者
 - (二) 曾經在無適當防護下,為確定病例執行會引發飛沫微粒的醫療處置 (aerosol generating procedures, AGP)
 - (三) 確定病例同病室之其他病人及其陪/探病者
(均不論停留 時間長短)

- a. 係指以執勤時間班表認定，非限定以親自停留在該病房/單位之累計時間計算，如傳送人員、清潔人員等，可能其被排定於專責該指標病房/單位之白班傳送或清潔業務，但並非長時間停留於在該病房，若在匡列期間內，則仍應匡列為風險對象。
- b. 相關區域由衛生主管機關經流行病學調查後判定。
- c. 候診時間與接受檢查治療期間可依醫院實務運作及相關資訊研判，例如，以醫院資訊系統確定病例於急診看診時間前 30 分鐘起算至轉入病房/單位或離開急診 30 分鐘後止、復健病人開始復健治療前 30 分鐘起算至當日療結束後 30 分鐘止、門診病人報到前 30 分鐘起算至就診後 30 分鐘止等。

採檢

- $N=0$ 原則上無需擴大採檢
- $N=1$ 被列為風險對象者，盡速全面採檢
- $N \geq 2$ 全面採檢，風險轉密接
- 確定病例之院內密切接觸者均應儘速採檢送驗，以利協助研判目前單位內之疫情規模及是否有其他潛在之已感染個案
- 並於居家隔離期滿進行採檢

接觸者陽轉 $N \geq 2$, Total ≥ 3

- 風險轉密接
- 若指標病房/單位內已有 2 名（門診/健檢/衛教/病歷室等其他單位為 3 名）以上密切接觸者或風險對象確診
- 則該病房/單位之風險對象均須改列為密切接觸者
- 應居家隔離至原自主健康管理期滿,且隔離期滿仍須再進行自主健康管理 7 天

關閉/暫停運作

- 原則上應暫停收治新病人,俟符合以下所有條件,始可恢復常規運作
- 所有風險對象自主健康管理期滿,及其所有擴大採檢結果均為陰性
- 全單位完成清潔消毒
- 所有確定病例留觀以及相關活動範圍需完成終期清潔消毒
- 且環境採檢結果為陰性,經報請衛生主管機關同意

環境採檢

- 有關環境採檢點之選擇,建議為汙染風險較高及手接觸頻率較高之處,如：**握把、按鈕**等,詳細資訊請參閱「醫療院所環境清潔管理實務」

2021/05/13

附件、COVID-19 環境採樣方法與程序

一、方法與程序

- (一) 以無菌病毒拭子進行環境採樣。拭子檢體收集瓶應包含 1-3ml 病毒運送培養基 (如：蛋白質穩定劑、抗生素和緩衝溶液)。另視需要加入合適的中和緩衝液以抵消殘留消毒劑的影響。

Ward A outbreak

- 目前1傳18
 - 新增一位看護,第四採陽性
- 胸腔科醫師三採陰後重返工作
 - 1級接觸同仁有49位進行檢驗, 檢驗結果2~3次均為陰性
 - 2級接觸同仁有53位進行檢驗, 採檢結果1~2次均為陰性
- 匡列員工: A: 107人, B: 61人
- 居隔中同仁數目: A: 49人, B: 3人
- 匡列病人/陪病數: A: 225人, B: 229人
- 預定計畫
 - 完成14天觀察期 (5/15-5/29)
 - 病人/家屬原則上不出院,除非能落實居家隔離

院感處理過程

- Ward A就地先隔離, 關門, 病人/陪病禁止離開病室, 未清空前兩天採檢一次, 轉陽性個案即收至COVID-19 專責病房
- 由新團隊進駐
 - 由內科專科VS搭配固定一組住院醫師/PGY
- 清出C病房陸續收治一人一室, 讓Ward A先能實質變成一人一室
- 清出B病房, 將Ward A個案全數轉入 (5/24)
- **內外夾攻的困境**: ER不斷湧入新的確診個案, 內部持續處理院感收治的問題

Epidemiology curve of confirmed cases

Sequence of transmission

	case	aerosol	No of PCR testing and positive																	
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	1 (patient)	INH	*																	
	4 (patient)				1P															
	17 (caregiver)									2P										
Group1	2 (patient)			1P																
	5 (patient)	AM			1P															
	7 (caregiver)					1P														
	8 (patient)	INH				1P														
	23 (caregiver)																	4P		
	9 (patient)	TM				1P														
	24 (patient)	INH																4P		
	26 (caregiver)																		4P	
	10 (nurse)								2P											
	27 (nurse)																			4P
Group2	3 (patient)	AM		1P																
	6 (caregiver)				1P															
	13 (patient)	AM								2P										
	15 (caregiver)									3P										
	18 (patient)										3P									
	12 (caregiver)								2P											
	21 (patient)	INH																	4P	
	22 (caregiver)																		3P	
	19 (caregiver)											2P								
	20 (caregiver)																		3P	
Group3	11 (nurse)								2P											
	14 (caregiver)									2P										
	16 (caregiver)										2P									
	25 (patient) +	INH																		4P

Positive case
date of PCR

Transmission pathways of group 1: person-person, aerosol and environmental transmission.

Transmission pathways of group 2: person-person ,visiting room

Transmission pathways of group 3: person-person , dining room

person-person

environment

aerosol(INH=inhalation, TM=Trachea mask, AM=aerosol mask)

	HCWs	Patients	Care-givers	Total
>60years		10	2	12
<60years	3	1	11	15
Male		8	2	10
Female	3	3	11	17
Diabetes mellitus		4		4
CAD/Hypertension		7	1	8
Lung cancer		2		2
Chronic kidney disease		3		3
COPD/IPF		5	1	6
Fever/URI S/S		7	5	12
Severity: mild	3	1	8	12
moderate		2	2	4
severe		1	3	4
critical		7		7
Expired		6		6
Discharged	3	5	13	21

曝觸員工復職前採檢

確診員工符合出院條件可出院
二採陰才可以復職

在醫院的5/29採
在家居隔的,可以5/30中午前
到感控辦公室拿檢體盒採檢

5/18修改 分級			1~2採 檢	5/19採 檢	5/20採 檢
改2級	36	9	5/15	5/18	5/20
改2級	37	8	5/14	5/18	5/20
改2級	38	8	5/14	5/18	5/20
改2級	39	6	5/18	5/20	
改2級	40	8	5/15	5/18	5/20
改2級	41	6	5/15	5/18	5/20
改2級	42	9	5/14	5/18	5/19
改2級	43	9	5/15	5/18	5/20
改2級	46	9	5/16	5/18	5/20
改2級	58	9	5/14	5/18	5/20
改2級	59	9	5/14	5/18	5/20
改2級	60	8	5/15	5/18	
改2級	61	8	5/17	5/20	
改2級	62	9	5/16	5/20	
改2級	63	9	5/16	5/18	5/20
改2級	64	9	5/16	5/22	
改2級	65	9	5/16	5/18	5/20
改2級	66	9	5/16	5/18	5/20
改2級	67	9	5/16	5/19	5/20
改2級	68	9	5/16	5/20	
改2級	69	9	5/16	5/18	5/20
改2級	70	8	5/16	5/20	
改2級	71	8	5/16	5/20	
改2級	72	8	5/16	5/18	5/20
改2級	73	9	5/16	5/20	
改2級	74	8	5/16	5/18	5/20
改2級	75	9	5/16	5/20	
改2級	76	9	5/16	5/20	
改2級	77	5	5/17	5/20	
改2級	78	5	5/16	5/20	
改2級	79	5	5/17	5/20	

因應COVID-19疫情醫療照護工作人員提前返回工作建議

- 指揮中心於110年5月22日函請各地方衛生局轉知所轄醫療照護機構相關醫療照護工作人員提前返回工作之建議事項
- 適用對象：疫情警戒第3級（含）以上地區之醫療機構與長期照護機構工作人員^{註1}
- 適用醫療照護機構：啟動人力備援計畫後人力仍然不足，且無法將病人或機構服務對象轉介至其他機構時，可提前召回可能仍具傳播風險之醫療照護工作人員返回工作，各類提前返回工作人員建議不分優先順序，由醫療照護機構彈性處理

醫護工作人員	返回工作建議
已完成接種COVID-19疫苗應接種劑次達14天（含）以上之無症狀接觸者	無症狀即可返回工作，需自我健康監測至與確定病例最後一次接觸次日起21日止
已接種2劑型COVID-19疫苗第1劑達14天（含）以上之無症狀密切接觸者	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 需自主健康管理至與確定病例最後一次接觸次日起21日。■ 自主健康管理期間，於1次核酸檢驗結果陰性後，可返回工作■ 返回工作後需每3天進行1次核酸檢驗至與確定病例最後一次接觸次日起14日止
未接種疫苗或已接種COVID-19疫苗第1劑但未達14天之無症狀密切接觸者	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 需居家隔離至與確定病例最後一次接觸次日起7日後，並續自主健康管理至與確定病例最後一次接觸次日起21日止。■ 自主健康管理期間，於1次核酸檢驗結果陰性後，可返回工作■ 返回工作後需於與確定病例最後一次接觸次日起第10、14日再採檢

註1：照護機構包含長照等住宿型機構（住宿式長照機構、老福機構、身障機構、護理之家）、產後護理機構、兒少安置及教養機構、康復之家及榮譽國民之家等。
註2：提前返回工作人員於自主健康管理/自我健康監測期間需遵循「因應COVID-19疫情醫療照護工作人員自主健康管理期間返回工作建議」之注意事項及「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎自我健康監測注意事項」。

員工公費採檢COVID-19流程

員工普篩 **若接收陽性通知**

- 戴好口罩
- 電話通知主管
- 電話通知感染管制中心
(分機1608,2807)安排就醫
- 就醫：急診報到,收住院

Ward D員工確診

- 5/22晚上電話通知員工本人(Ct 29)，請員工與同住家人(5位)至本院急診採檢：
 - 員工採檢後，入住病房隔離
 - Swab Liat PCR: 陽性
 - 5/14 施打AZ疫苗
 - 5位家人採檢後回家等待PCR檢驗結果
 - 先生為北農員工
- 目前該病房共13位病人採檢皆陰性
- 預定計畫
 - 匡列院內一級接觸者

台北第一果菜市場2人確診 北農改交易方式分區分流

2021-05-21 14:26 聯合報 / 記者鍾維軒 / 台北即時報導

高風險單位員工每週PCR普篩

對象

- ER、重症加護單位、專責病房(7B,7D,8B,8D,6A,6B...)，各單位可視臨床需求提出~ (可與感染管制中心廖俊星主任討論)
- 頻率：每週一次

開單

- 健管中心每週二協助非醫療單位開單
- 開單畫面如右

員工普篩 收到 陽性通知

- 戴好口罩、電話通知主管
- 電話通知感染管制中心
(分機1608、2807)
- 安排就醫(急診報到、收治住院)

稽核處防疫會議負責事項報告

全院週期篩檢資料統計

- 隨著社區疫情紓緩，員工快篩需求逐週下滑；
- 上週員工2,554人次完成快篩後上傳報告，佔全院員工的42.7%；本週1,307人同仁完成週期快篩，持續執行；
- 連續第62週員工篩檢，已超過127,688人執行週期篩檢監測。

強化全院感染管制措施

- 加強醫護及工作人員之防護措施，落實接觸病人**全面使用面罩**
- **全體員工進行核酸檢測**
- 第一輪篩檢在群突發匡列範圍外發現4名員工為陽性個案，經調查與本次院內感染無關
- 第二輪全面員工篩檢又發現兩名員工為陽性個案，經調查皆為家戶感染
 - 第三輪(板橋地區醫院群聚事件)，第四輪(板橋幼兒園Delta群聚事件)，全面員工篩檢皆為陰性
- 減少與他人近距離無防護之接觸時間：工作人員彼此間可能脫下口罩且有較近距離接觸之場所，如：用餐區、更衣間等，以物理性屏障、空間或時間區隔等方式讓工作人員彼此間仍可保持適當之社交距離

強化全院感染管制措施

- 針對所有已住院病人與陪病者進行核酸檢測；後續新入住之病人與陪病者亦須完成核酸檢測，並每7天進行SARS-CoV-2抗原定期性檢測
- 進入急診所有病人與陪病者都要接受抗原快篩
- 全體員工施打疫苗，全院員工疫苗第一劑施打率在5月20日即達到90%
- 快速整理及改善病房與加護病房空間動線，以實體隔間區隔污染區/緩衝區/清潔區，重整人力，減少急診病人滯留時間，並提供陽性個案照護空間
- 禁止探病，陪病限1位，鼓勵病人與陪病者訂餐，減少病房內人與人的互動，關閉交誼廳等公共活動空間

FEMH員工疫苗累積施打率(含臨床試驗35位)

First nosocomial cluster of COVID-19 due to the Delta variant in a major acute care hospital in Singapore: investigations and outbreak response

Table I

Odds ratio associated with acquiring coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) among patients on Ward I between 20th and 28th April 2021

Variable	Univariable logistic regression			Multiple logistic regression		
	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i> -value	Adjusted OR ^b	95% CI	<i>P</i> -value
Age (years)						
<70		Reference group			Reference group	
70–79	1.90	0.57–6.32	0.292	2.00	0.48–8.41	0.345
80–89	1.25	0.38–4.16	0.716	1.52	0.36–6.36	0.569
≥90	5.36	1.17–24.43	0.030	6.26	0.88–44.5	0.067
Gender						
Female		Reference group			Reference group	
Male	0.75	0.31–1.83	0.529	0.58	0.19–1.72	0.326
With selected co-morbidities ^a						
No		Reference group			Reference group	
Yes	2.41	0.97–5.99	0.058	3.09	1.00–9.54	0.050
Had at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine						
No		Reference group			Reference group	
Yes	0.42	0.14–1.24	0.116	0.21	0.05–0.95	0.043
Days on Ward I between 20 th and 28 th April 2021	1.36	1.15–1.61	<0.0001	1.38	1.14–1.68	0.001

室內

休息區
(原急診兒科)

COVID(-)
重症區
(原急診外科)
R3/4 內A

COVID(+)
重症區、
重大外傷
(原急救室)
R R3/4

快篩陰性內
科來診區
(原a/b/c, 留觀AB區) 內B

中度外傷,
外科待床區
(原留觀C區) 外B

COVID輕中症
快篩陽性等PCR區 F
(原MO)

急診室入口

戶外

內支VS 低風險病人採檢 (3帳)
輪休:PGY

外A 外科輕症 (4,5帳)
外支R

兒 兒科(6帳)

高風險病人採檢 (2櫃)
迴診 or
外A, 外支R, 兒

輪休: 急診R, PGY

內科來診
分流快篩 (1櫃) 內C

輪休: R3/4

全面快篩

門診相關作業-門診戶外快篩作業說明

對象

- 與醫護團隊接觸超過15分鐘以上的病人或陪同家屬，由**主治醫師**依照臨床需求開立篩檢單。
- 項目：洗腎、化療、放療、內視鏡、超音波、運動心電圖、碎石、牙科治療、門診手術、門診處置(如輸血、點滴注射...)...**依臨床需求逐步開放!!**

收費及補助

- **一般病人：570元**
- 領有健保重大傷病卡：150元
- 社福補助：領有重大傷病卡無法停止門診治療者，如洗腎、化療、放療，**每案每周補助新冠肺炎快篩150元/次!!**

時段及位置

- 本院北棟大門(聖瑪莉麵包店入口旁)
- 週一-週二：上午08:00-17:30
- 週三-週五：上午08:00-11:30、下午1300:-15:30

重要提醒

- 請提醒受檢民眾需於檢查/手術 當日或3天內完成檢測
- 檢查等候10分鐘、採檢5分鐘、等待結果約30分鐘，總耗時1小時！

參考文件：2-1_門診戶外快篩檢測收費標準

2-2_門診戶外快篩檢測QA

快篩單開立位置

快篩結果查詢畫面

新增日期	陽性	陰性	尚未確認	總數	動作
2022-09-19	144	566	63	773	清單 報表
2022-09-18	222	221	24	467	清單 報表
2022-09-17	188	218	9	415	清單 報表
2022-09-16	224	444	23	691	清單 報表
2022-09-15	175	459	24	658	清單 報表
2022-09-14	216	461	30	707	清單 報表
2022-09-13	229	662	21	912	清單 報表
2022-09-12	360	791	59	1210	清單 報表
2022-09-11	202	244	20	466	清單 報表
2022-09-10	171	197	9	377	清單 報表
2022-09-09	0	12	0	12	清單 報表

居家快篩陽 199
急診 14
員工 7
住院病人/家屬 2

反省

- 雖然一再地強調TOCC旅遊史(travel history)、職業別(occupation)、接觸史(contact history)及是否群聚(cluster)病史詢問的重要性，但是疫情的變化快速(如：流行區域的改變)、不斷新增的風險因子(如：特殊的人與人連結，傳統市場足跡等…)、高比例的無症狀感染者，以及病人未必主動如實告知接觸史，單靠TOCC的詢問有其限制，針對長時間留院與高風險醫療行為者進行大規模的抗原快速篩檢與核酸檢測，才能夠確保醫院免於病毒傳播的風險。

反省

- 傳統的院內感染防治並未注意**病人與陪病者在病房的行為模式**與相對應的風險，這次院內感染事件的指標個案可下床活動且常與其他人聊天，因此有很大的機會把病毒傳播到其他病房，在我們第一波核酸檢測陽性的個案就不只局限在與指標個案同一病房。
- 外籍看護間也常有聊天和共同用餐的情形，在COVID-19流行的背景下，這些行為都帶來相當的風險，以這次的院內感染事件來說，陪病者核酸檢測陰性轉為陽性的個案數，和病人轉陽性的個案數是一樣多的，傳統的病房是鼓勵人與人的交流與互動，但在疫情的背景下，**減少人跟人的接觸**反而是必要的

反省

- 現在的醫療有很多的病人是完全臥床，陪病者扮演照護上很重要的角色，但是病毒的傳播存在許多變數，在我們控管院內感染疫情的期間，就發生了數次**病人與陪病者先後得到新冠病毒感染**的情況，這種情況會產生一些倫理上的困境，當病人核酸檢測陰性轉為陽性的時候，原來的陪病者還能繼續照顧嗎？但是又要去哪找到願意冒著得到新冠病毒感染風險的陪病者？沒有人能確定這些病人和陪病者的組合誰會先發病，我們只能教導陪病者如何自我防護以減少風險

反省

- 我們國家雖然有緊急醫療網即時監控加護病房空床情況，但是遇到這種急性傳染病，重症病人的轉送仍出現相當大的困難，傳染病的跨區轉送與醫院的快速整備都存在著不小的阻力，國外在經過COVID-19的洗禮後，提出了應該追蹤COVID-19入院率/加護病房佔床率等早期警報系統，作為確保醫療系統應變的指標，特別是急診與重症單位應制定COVID-19和非COVID-19病人的分流原則，以維持醫療量能與降低院內感染風險

反省

- 法定傳染病的通報系統與量能在這一波疫情受到了極大的挑戰，疾管署在五月底迅速的**簡化通報流程**後感染管制相關人員才能鬆一口氣，面對突然大量的疫情，如何完善並簡化傳染病的通報與相關的聯絡程序
- 更重要的是這些陽性病人的安置，如何做到**輕重症的分流**，如這波疫情中後段輕症病人轉至專責旅館隔離觀察後，大大地降低了醫院收治陽性個案的負擔

醫院 診所 社篩

有緊急醫療需求直接就近處理

PCR/快篩陽性 -> 法傳通報

衛生局/所-七大分區

須完成居家環境評估與同住者調查

醫院

集檢所

確診居家

感管中心 (8:00~17:00 ; 值班至22:00)

急診NP (22:00~8:00 ; ICN非上班時間)

Call center服務指標:

評估分流

5/15: 當日派案數:**3584**

當日診所承接數: 510案/17家

類計收案來源 (n=54,109)	人數	占比
衛生局當日派案人次	48884	90.4%
本院PCR轉陽處理人次	5158	9.5%
同住者轉陽處理人次	67	0.1%

分流結果 (n= 53,104)	人數	占比
居家	37,125	69.9%
集檢所	862	1.6%
醫院	917	1.7%
其他 (資料錯誤、電話問題、已解隔、拒訪)	8616	16.2%
診所 (81家)	5584	10.5%

Call center服務指標:

關懷照護

5/15:

照護: **22,158**

累計照護人數: 39,237

解隔: **4,669**

累計解隔: 17,046

轉住院: 17

抗病毒藥物: 83 (5/2-5/12)

全國住宿式機構定期篩檢陽性率趨勢

2022/09/06

中央流行疫情指揮中心

每日確診員工人數

Changes to Safe Management Measures

3. As this wave passes, our population has become more COVID-resilient, due to high vaccination and boosting rates and safe recovery from infections. We are now able to take another step towards living with COVID-19.

4. We will remove the legal requirement for mask-wearing in indoor settings from **29 August 2022**, except for settings where essential services are carried out in enclosed and crowded areas, and which are frequently used by vulnerable persons. Based on these considerations, we will still require the wearing of masks in the following two settings (further details in [Annexes A and B](#)):

a. Healthcare facilities, residential care homes (including welfare and sheltered homes for the aged, as well as adult disability homes) and ambulances: These include the indoor premises of hospitals and polyclinics (inclusive of retail, food and beverages (F&B) outlets, common areas and other facilities within the hospital/polyclinic building); private primary care and dental facilities, specialist clinics, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) clinics, renal dialysis centres, clinical and radiological laboratories, day hospices; residential care homes; COVID-19 care facilities, testing centres and vaccination centres; as well as on emergency ambulances and medical transport vehicles

b. Public transport: This covers the MRT/LRT and public buses, and indoor public transport facilities (e.g. boarding areas within bus interchanges and MRT platforms). Mask-wearing on private transport modes, as well as school buses, private bus services and taxis, will be optional.

5. Mask-wearing required as part of sectoral regulations, such as the Singapore Food Agency's (SFA) requirement for food handlers to maintain good hygiene standards, will continue to apply.

6. Mask-wearing remains an effective way for us to minimise the risk of disease transmission. Even though we are currently in a state of the pandemic where mask-wearing in many settings would no longer be mandatory, members of the public are encouraged to continue to exercise responsibility and

England Summary

The official UK government website for data and insights on coronavirus (COVID-19).

See the [simple summary](#) for England.

Vaccinations

People vaccinated in England

NATION

Up to and including 14 September 2022

[All vaccinations data in England](#)

Last 7 days – first dose
7,490

Total – first dose
45,250,569

Last 7 days – second dose
15,417

Total – second dose
42,669,359

Last 7 days – booster or third dose
18,120

Total – booster or third dose
33,552,749

Percentage of population aged 12+

Cases

People tested positive in England

NATION

Up to and including 10 September 2022

Last 7 days

24,845

↓ -353 (-1.4%)

[All cases data in England](#)

Deaths

Deaths within 28 days of positive test in England

NATION

Up to and including 10 September 2022

Last 7 days

327

↓ -145 (-30.7%)

▶ Rate per 100,000 people: 0.6

[All deaths data in England](#)

Healthcare

Patients admitted in England

NATION

Up to and including 12 September 2022

Last 7 days

3,434 ↓ -194 (-5.3%)

[All healthcare data in England](#)

Testing

Virus tests conducted in England

NATION

Up to and including 13 September 2022

Last 7 days

445,435 ↓ -127,545 (-22.3%)

[All testing data in England](#)

2022

- Test, test, and test
 - Decline gradually
- Vaccination coverage exceeds 90%
 - Shortening quarantine duration
 - Living with virus
 - Rapid antigen test replaces PCR
 - Home care for mild cases
- By now, nearly 6 million documented infections
 - Gradual easing of previous interventions

What is next?

- Re-infection
- Asymptomatic infection
- School policy
- Border policy (stop quarantine if RAT is negative)
 - 0+7
- Stop screening in high-risk area such as hospital
- Stop masking

Thank you for your attention