COVID-19 INFECTION CONTROL AND PREVENTION IN OPHTHALMOLOGY OFFICES PRE- APPROVED TEMPLATE

Title: Protecting Retina Patients from Transmittable Diseases Through Increasing Hygiene and the Flow in the Clinic

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Project Description	A modification on the patient flow through the office and enhanced cleaning
	after each examination will be done to maintain zero cases of COVID-19
	acquired in the office.
Background Information	In a world where globalization has settled and constant moving of people and
	goods from different countries in short period of time, the amount of
	transmittable diseases is going to increase. No matter where the practice is
	located in the United States, there are going to be people that traveled abroad
	and/or there will be products that came from other countries. Recognizing this,
	health care providers should always screen patients regardless their age or
	condition. Patient flow through the office should be strategically developed for
	diminish the interaction between patients including seating on waiting areas,
	work up and imaging studies. At the end of the visit, the rooms should be
	cleaned including under the arm rest of the chair, doorknobs, and all the
	equipment used for the examination.
Project Setting	Multi-Specialty Group
Study Population	The population to be studied will be consisting of retina patients that could not
	stop their treatment with injections. Also, patients that require emergency
	treatment.
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instructed to call their primary care provider. The patient is already pre-
registered, so no interaction with the desk personnel. Work up and treatment is
done in a pod system. So, the patient is brought into one room only. If needed
to get testing, same technician takes the patient to and from the diagnosis
room. Once the patient is examined and/or treated, he or she is escorted to the
exit. The check out and billing is done through the mail or phone.
3. Disinfection. After each encounter with the patient, the room is disinfected.
This includes the chair, under the arm rest, head support. The slit lamp
including the chin rest, forehead band, handles, barrier between patient and
doctor, joystick, knobs, etc Lenses are cleaned with antiseptic. Doorknobs and
side of the door is also cleaned.
At all times, everyone that is working in the office is required to use a protective
mask, examination gloves (if interaction with a patient is expected).

Quality Measures	Increasing the protective measures from the previous protocols (full-face
	barrier on the slit lamp, cleaning the chair in more detail, using a mask at all
	times, improving patient flow and limiting the people that can come into the
	office) will prevent or diminish the possibility of spreading the disease to
	patients, co-workers, and physician.
Project Interventions and	1. Schedule modification
Improvement Period	2. Flow improvement
	3. Decrease patient time in the building
	4. The usage of masks at all times
	 Cleaning room after each patient encounter including chairs, door edge and knobs
	6. Pre-check in and mail check-out/billing
	7. Washing hands with soap and water and/or alcohol base hand sanitizer
Project Team	• I'm the active physician examining and treating the patients. Also checking all
	of the protocols are in place at the beginning of the day. Also available to
	support people on the front desk if there are questions.
	 Technicians are in charge of escorting the patient, workup, imaging, and
	cleaning the room. Also, to monitor that the protocol is been follow.
	 Front desk personnel are the first line of screening and doorkeeper.

COVID-19 Infection and Prevention in Ophthalmology Offices Section 2. Project Evaluation

PROJECT SUMMARY	Review the effect and adjustment of implementing the policy changes after a minimum of 30 days and in the following sections, please prepare a brief summary of the project highlighting the data collected, effectiveness of the measurement approach, interventions and the overall impact of the project.
BASELINE DATA	1. Schedule modification (number of visits): 190 patients per week
	2. Support staff: 11 people (Front desk, workup and technicians)
	3. Disinfection examination room: 1 instrument (slit lamp)
	4. Flow improvement (time in the building): 90 minutes
	5. Handwashing time in between patients: 15 seconds
FOLLOW-UP DATA	1. 1- Schedule modification (number of visits): 85 patients per week
	2. Support staff: 8 people (Front desk, workup, and technicians)
	3. Disinfection examination room: 5 areas (slit lamp, desk surface,
	computer keyboard/mouse, examination chair, entrance into the room
	door)
	4. Flow improvement (time in the building): 65 minutes
	5. Handwashing time in between patients: 20 seconds
PROJECT IMPACT	Comparison of the modified parameters pre and post (6 weeks after) whereas
	follow:
	1. Schedule modification (number of visits): (Post) 85 patients / (Pre) 190
	patients per week = A decrease of patients seen to 45%
	2. Support staff (Front desk, workup and technicians): (Post) 8 people /
	(Pre) 11 people = A decrease of personnel to 73%
	3. Disinfection examination room: (Post) 5 areas / (Pre) 1 instrument = An
	increase of 500% of areas cleaned after each exam.
	4. Flow improvement (time in the building): (Post) 65 minutes / (Pre) 90
	minutes = A decrease of patient time in the building of 72%
	5. Handwashing time in between patients: (Post) 20 second / (Pre) 15
	seconds = An increase of washing time of 134%

PROJECT REFLECTION	Overall, I felt the chosen parameters gave the opportunity to reassure me that
	it was safe to continue treating patients safely protecting the personnel and
	the patients. There were no COVID-19 cases reported on either side after 6
	weeks of observation. What I would have done differently is the curbside
	check-in and remote check out. That would have decreased the time of the
	patient in the building and perhaps the number of support personnel.
	It is important to identify bottlenecks in the patient flow where there could be
	direct exposure and work on improving it. We started to work in pod systems,
	so the technicians were the ones working up the patients, doing imaging tests,
	and assisting (scribing or setting up and injection). It helped to reduce
	exposure time as well as the improvement of the patient flow. Also identifying
	surfaces that are touched on a regular basis (keyboards, computer mouse,
	doorknobs) as sources that need to be cleaned.