

FNIHB – ON COVID-19 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Request Process

To accompany the FNIHB – ON COVID-19 PPE Request Form_30April 2020

Process:

1. Community submits completed form to sac.covid-19fnihbontario.isc@canada.ca or via fax to 1-807-343-5348.
2. FNIHB Ontario Region receives and reviews request from community.
3. Once assessed, the region will forward to FNIHB national office for processing.
4. National office will notify the region and community on approval and arrangement shipment.

Notes:

- The Government of Canada recently provided PPE to provincial and territorial governments to distribute within their respective health care systems, including services for Indigenous people. The Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) stockpile received a small percentage of that order.
- We recommend that communities and regions continue to engage with provincial and territorial governments to access their stockpiles. In the interim, FNIHB is able to provide an estimated one month of PPE at a time.
- The revised calculator estimates PPE requirements for health services that are functioning in the community. Health services included in the calculator are: COVID-19 testing and management of severe cases until they are transferred out of community; residential care facilities in the community; essential health services being offered by primary care, home care, and public health; health facility security staff; ground medical transportation; those who may provide care for the deceased; and band police, firefighters, and paramedics who interact with suspect or confirmed COVID-19 cases.
- Please review the assumptions to be aware of how much PPE is allocated for each interaction and use the PPE accordingly. At this time we are unable to provide additional PPE for staff, organizations, or community members not identified in the calculator.
- As we know, there continues to be a worldwide shortage of PPE. Please follow your provincial guidelines for optimizing/ conserving PPE, even if it is different from the assumed allocations in the PPE calculator.
- PPE allocation is informed by the WHO document *Rational use of personal protective equipment for COVID-19 and considerations during severe shortages* [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages) and other documents as referenced in the “Assumptions” section below.
- As much as possible, please use additional methods in the hierarchy of controls to reduce the risk of exposure without the need for PPE. Note that PPE is not required for staff who are not providing direct care and work more than 2 metres away from clients.
- Delivery times are currently 7-14 days.



- Please re-order additional PPE 10-18 days before you require it. Limited stockpile quantities mean that submitting a new request prior to that time will result in additional questions about current COVID-19 cases and PPE usage in the community. Please do not submit a new request if you have more than 10-18 days worth of PPE available in the community.
- COVID-19 testing is taking place in some communities in collaboration with the province. Where feasible, non-remote and isolated communities should refer COVID-19 testing and management to provincial facilities.
- The FNIHB stockpile only contains the items listed on the updated form. At this time we are unable to fulfill requests for any other supplies (ie: soap, cleaners and disinfectants, or N95 models that are not currently in the stockpile). We are unable to provide hand sanitizer for community use. We are unable to provide PPE for community use, with the exception of those people who are self-isolating due to COVID-19 and their caregivers.

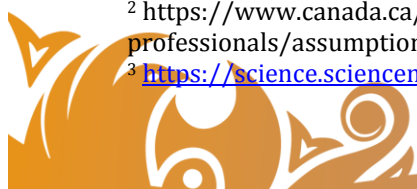
Assumptions

- Population - Estimates are based on size of the Indigenous population from the 2016 census.¹ A certain % of First Nations people live off reserve, and this % differs by province – this has been accounted for. First Nations people who live off-reserve and have COVID-19 symptoms will access health services off-reserve. Inuit and Metis in the provinces do not live on reserve and their first contact with the health system will be off-reserve. We will not provide PPE for these cases. There are no reserves in Northern region, so estimates are based on the entire Indigenous population.
- In non-remote and isolated communities, 25% of the population is assessed for COVID-19, and 10% are confirmed cases. In remote and isolated communities, 50% of the population is assessed for COVID-19, and 25% are confirmed cases.
- COVID-19 mode of transmission is droplet/ contact.² Provinces and territories recommend contact/ droplet precautions, unless aerosol generating medical procedures are being performed on a suspect/ confirmed COVID-19 case. Health care providers should follow their provincial guidance on PPE use, including guidance on optimization. In all cases that we are aware of, where provinces have mandated the use of certain types of PPE with every client, they have also provided direction on extended use of those types of PPE.
- Where provincial guidance specifies airborne precautions, it is assumed health care providers, some first responders (paramedics), and janitorial staff in health centres have been fit tested. N95s are provided for those groups.
- There is some evidence of asymptomatic transmission.³
- 80% of COVID-19 cases are mild, 20% are severe.
- Mild cases will be discharged home and instructed to return if symptoms worsen.
- Severe cases would stay at the nursing station while waiting for medevac. On average, it will take 12 hours for a medevac flight.

¹ <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/hltfst/abo-aut/Table.cfm?Lang=Eng&T=101&S=99&O=A>

² <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/health-professionals/assumptions.html>

³ <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2020/03/24/science.abb3221>



- All communities are providing only essential routine health services. Essential services are those that the interruption of which would immediately endanger the life, health or personal safety of the whole or part of the population. This may include but is not limited to emergency outpatient visits, safe injection sites, detox services, prenatal care, emergency dental services, pharmacy services, other as deemed necessary by the region.

PPE requirements:

COVID-19 testing - health care provider	Remote and isolated – 50% of population tested and 25% confirmed cases. Non-remote and isolated – 25% of population tested and 10% confirmed cases. 1 set per assessment.	Gown, gloves, surgical mask, face shield ⁴ .
COVID-19 testing - cleaners	Remote and isolated – 50% of population tested and 25% confirmed cases. Non-remote and isolated – 25% of population tested and 10% confirmed cases. 1 set per assessment	Gown, gloves, surgical mask, face shield ⁵
COVID-19 testing - symptomatic patients	80% of confirmed cases have cough ⁶ . 1 procedure mask per symptomatic client.	Surgical mask ⁷
Management of severe COVID-19 cases at health centre until medevac	Avg 12 hrs to medevac, 20% of severe cases require AGMP.	7 sets for nursing, 3 for cleaning, 2 for other – gowns, gloves, facial shield, surgical mask ⁸ . N95s ⁹ for AGMP.
Temporary Isolation Structures	All cases are mild, no one requires direct care. 2 masks per staff member per day. 2 full	

⁴ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/novel-coronavirus-personal-protective-equipment-needs-healthcare-settings.pdf>; <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/health-professionals.html>

⁵ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/novel-coronavirus-personal-protective-equipment-needs-healthcare-settings.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/health-professionals/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html>

⁷ [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages)

⁸ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/novel-coronavirus-personal-protective-equipment-needs-healthcare-settings.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/health-professionals.html>



	sets of PPE for cleaners per day. ¹⁰	
Mild COVID-19 cases d/c home and require nursing or other professional home care (ie. PSW)	5% of mild cases, 1 set for each visit - 6 visits over 2 weeks infectious	Gowns, gloves, face shield, surgical mask ¹¹
Mild COVID-19 cases d/c home and require home caregivers support for activities of daily living	10% of mild cases, 3 sets per day x 14 days infectious	Gloves, face shield, surgical mask ¹²
Home management of mild cases d/c home - procedure masks worn by patient if tolerated or caregiver if not	5 face masks per day x 14 days (wear max 6 hours ¹³ when in presence of others, ideally pt self-isolates in separate room)	Surgical mask ¹⁴
Residential health care facility - routine care	1 sets of gloves, gowns, and surgical masks per day for 50% of residents.	Gloves, gowns, and surgical masks
Residential care facility - outbreak	Full PPE for any confirmed cases in residence (assume 50% cases). 6 sets per day for 14 days (5 for clinical care, 1 for cleaning) + 2 face masks per day for confirmed cases. 40% require AGMPs (higher risk group)	Gowns, gloves, surgical mask, face shield, N95 (for AGMPs only)
Essential services - home care, nursing stations, public health, long term care, physician/ NP clinics	Gloves and surgical masks - 25% of population require essential routine care. Gowns - 10% of population require essential routine care	Gowns, gloves, surgical masks
Ground medical transportation - patient	1 procedure mask for each patient transported. 50% of suspect COVID-19 patients require transportation	Surgical mask
Ground medical transportation - driver and cleaner	No barrier between driver and patient, patient requires assistance getting in and out of vehicle, driver brings patient to appointment and back home,	Gowns, gloves, surgical mask, face shield

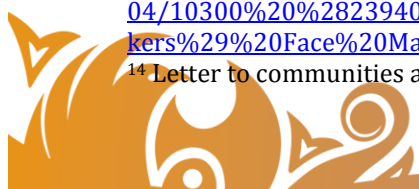
¹⁰ [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages)

¹¹ [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages)

¹² <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/how-to-care-for-person-with-covid-19-at-home-advice-for-caregivers.html>

¹³ <https://ibi.global/sites/default/files/2020-04/10300%20%2823940%29%20Respiratory%20Infection%20Transmission%20%28Healthcare%20Workers%29%20Face%20Masks%20and%20Respirators%20%28AS-1%29.pdf>

¹⁴ Letter to communities appropriate use of masks



	using one set of PPE to appointment, and one set of PPE to drive home. Vehicle cleaned between patients. 3 full sets of PPE per transfer. 50% of suspect COVID-19 patients require transportation. ¹⁵	
PPE for security	1 per community, 3 sets per day. 1 face shield per day	Gowns, gloves, face shield, surgical mask
Care of the deceased	2 full sets for each deceased person ¹⁶ , 4% death rate due to increased rates of chronic disease, overcrowding, and other SDOH	Gowns, gloves, face shield, surgical mask
Band First Responders (police, paramedics, fire fighters)	PPE required when responding to suspect or confirmed COVID-19 cases (assume 15% of population assessed require close (within 2 meters) interaction with first responders; 5% of population assessed require intubation or high flow oxygen) ¹⁷ It will not always be possible to assess the person for symptoms prior to engaging with them. Where possible, social distancing and assessment for symptoms should be done in advance. Where not possible, first responders should wear PPE for specific interactions.	Gown, glove, face shield, procedure mask, N95 if intubating or high flow oxygen

¹⁵ [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages)

¹⁶ https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331538/WHO-COVID-19-IPC_DBMgmt-2020.1-eng.pdf

¹⁷ <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/evidence-brief/eb-covid-19-first-responders.pdf?la=en>

