



COVID-19 Symptoms: Fever, Cough, and Shortness of Breath

PRIORITY 1

Ensures optimal care options for all hospitalized patients, lessen the risk of healthcare-associated infections, and maintain the integrity of the U.S. healthcare system

- Hospitalized patients
- Healthcare facility workers with symptoms

1

2

PRIORITY 2

Ensures those at highest risk of complication of infection are rapidly identified and appropriately triaged

- Patients in long-term care facilities with symptoms
- Patients 65 years of age and older with symptoms
- Patients with underlying conditions with symptoms
- First responders with symptoms

PRIORITY 3

As resources allow, test individuals in the surrounding community of rapidly increasing hospital cases to decrease community spread, and ensure health of essential workers

- Critical infrastructure workers with symptoms
- Individuals who do not meet any of the above categories with symptoms
- Healthcare facility workers and first responders
- Individuals with mild symptoms in communities experiencing high numbers of COVID-19 hospitalizations

3

**NON-
PRIORITY**

NON-PRIORITY

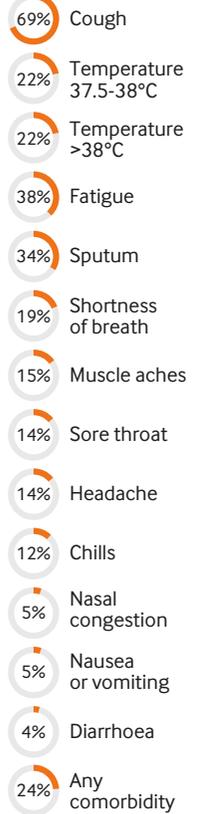
- Individuals without symptoms

This graphic, intended for use in a primary care setting, is based on data available in March 2020, much of which is from hospital settings in China. It will be revised as more relevant data emerges.



Clinical characteristics

Based on 1099 hospitalised patients in Wuhan, China



1 Set up

Prepare yourself and decide how to connect

Have current 'stay at home' covid-19 guidance on hand

UK government advice: <http://bit.ly/ukgovisol>

Video is useful for

- Severe illness
- Anxious patients
- Comorbidities
- Hard of hearing

Scan medical record for risk factors such as:

- Diabetes
- Pregnancy
- Smoking
- Chronic kidney or liver disease
- COPD
- Steroids or other immunosuppressants
- Cardiovascular disease
- Asthma

2 Connect

Make video link if possible, otherwise call on the phone

Check video and audio

Can you hear/see me?

Confirm the patient's identity

Name
Date of birth

Check where patient is

Where are you right now?

Note patient's phone number in case connection fails

If possible, ensure the patient has privacy

3 Get started

Quickly assess whether sick or less sick

Rapid assessment

If they sound or look very sick, such as too breathless to talk, go direct to key clinical questions

Establish what the patient wants out of the consultation, such as:

- Clinical assessment
- Referral
- Certificate
- Reassurance
- Advice on self isolation

4 History

Adapt questions to patient's own medical history

Contacts

- Close contact with known covid-19 case
- Immediate family member unwell
- Occupational risk group



History of current illness
Date of first symptoms

Most common presentation

- Cough
- Fatigue
- Fever
- Short of breath

Cough is usually dry but sputum is not uncommon

Up to 50% of patients do not have fever at presentation

5 Examination

Assess physical and mental function as best as you can

Over phone, ask carer or patient to describe:

- State of breathing
- Colour of face and lips

Over video, look for:

- General demeanour
- Skin colour

Check respiratory function - inability to talk in full sentences is common in severe illness

- How is your breathing?
- Is it worse today than yesterday?
- What does your breathlessness prevent you doing?

Patient may be able to take their own measurements if they have instruments at home

- Temperature
- Pulse
- Peak flow
- Blood pressure
- Oxygen saturation

Interpret self monitoring results with caution and in the context of your wider assessment

6 Decision and action

Advise and arrange follow-up, taking account of local capacity

Which pneumonia patients to send to hospital?

Clinical concern, such as:

- Temperature > 38°C
- Respiratory rate > 20*
- Heart rate > 100† with new confusion
- Oxygen saturation ≤ 94%‡

Likely covid-19 but well, with mild symptoms

Self management: fluids, paracetamol

Reduce spread of virus - follow current government 'stay at home' advice

Likely covid-19, unwell, deteriorating

Arrange follow up by video. Monitor closely if you suspect pneumonia

Safety netting

If living alone, someone to check on them

Relevant comorbidities

Proactive, whole patient care

Maintain fluid intake - 6 to 8 glasses per day

Unwell and needs admission

Ambulance protocol (999)

Seek immediate medical help for red flag symptoms

Red flags

- Covid-19:
- Severe shortness of breath at rest
 - Difficulty breathing
 - Pain or pressure in the chest
 - Cold, clammy, or pale and mottled skin
 - New confusion
 - Becoming difficult to rouse
 - Blue lips or face
 - Little or no urine output
 - Coughing up blood
- Other conditions, such as:
- Neck stiffness
 - Non-blanching rash

* Breaths per minute † Beats per minute ‡ If oximetry available for self monitoring





TOTAL MEDICAL COMPLIANCE

www.totalmedicalcompliance.com

(888) 862-6742

TELEHEALTH & COVID-19

March 24, 2020

The OCR is allowing the **short-term** use of certain applications for telehealth visits that do not meet HIPAA security standards. This is for a limited time in order to support response to COVID-19.

Patients should be notified that these third-party applications potentially introduce privacy risks, similar to when a patient requests PHI via email. All available encryption and privacy modes should be enabled when using such applications.

Here are examples of what you can use:

- Applications like these can be used **for a limited time only** and are not to be used as a long-term solution as they do not meet all HIPAA security requirements.
 - FaceTime
 - Facebook Messenger video chat
 - Google Hangouts video
 - Skype
- The best long-term solutions require a BAA, and include applications like:
 - Skype for Business (Microsoft Teams)
 - Updox
 - VSee
 - Zoom for Healthcare
 - Doxy.me
 - Google G Suite Hangouts Meet
 - TigerConnect

Some applications are providing services at no cost to providers for COVID-19 response.

Methods of communication like Facebook Live, TikTok, and Twitch should never be used because those communications are not direct or person to person.

Providers should conduct telehealth sessions in a private area away from others just as any other patient encounter.

Medicare has expanded its coverage of telehealth visits during the COVID-19 response. Providers should refer to billing guidelines for telehealth visit requirements.



TELEHEALTH SERVICES



Target Audience: Medicare Fee-For-Service Providers

The Hyperlink Table, at the end of this document, provides the complete URL for each hyperlink.

CPT codes, descriptions and other data only are copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved. Applicable FARS/HHSAR apply. CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. Applicable FARS/HHSAR Restrictions Apply to Government Use. Fee schedules, relative value units, conversion factors and/or related components are not assigned by the AMA, are not part of CPT, and the AMA is not recommending their use. The AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. The AMA assumes no liability for data contained or not contained herein.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Originating Sites.....	4
Distant Site Practitioners.....	6
Telehealth Services	7
Telehealth Services Billing and Payment.....	11
Telehealth Originating Sites Billing and Payment.....	11
Resources	12
Helpful Websites.....	13
Regional Office Rural Health Coordinators	13



CMS Alert!**Medicare Beneficiaries Expanded Telehealth Benefits During COVID-19 Outbreak**

Under the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act and Section 1135 waiver authority, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) broadened access to Medicare telehealth services, so beneficiaries can get a wider range of services from their doctors and other clinicians without traveling to a health care facility. On March 6, 2020, Medicare began temporarily paying clinicians to furnish beneficiary telehealth services residing across the entire country.

Before this announcement, Medicare could only pay clinicians for telehealth services, such as routine visits in certain circumstances. For example, the beneficiary getting the services must live in a rural area and travel to a local medical facility to get telehealth services from a doctor in a remote location. In addition, the beneficiary generally could not get telehealth services in their home.

Under this Section 1135 waiver expansion, a range of providers, such as doctors, nurse practitioners, clinical psychologists, and licensed clinical social workers, can offer a specific set of telehealth services. The specific set of services beneficiaries can get include evaluation and management visits (common office visits), mental health counseling, and preventive health screenings. Beneficiaries can get telehealth services in any health care facility including a physician's office, hospital, nursing home or rural health clinic, as well as from their homes. This change broadens telehealth flexibility without regard to the beneficiary's diagnosis, because at this critical point it is important to ensure beneficiaries follow CDC guidance including practicing social distancing to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. This change will help prevent vulnerable beneficiaries from unnecessarily entering a health care facility when clinicians can meet their needs remotely.

To read the Fact Sheet on this announcement visit: <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/medicare-telemedicine-health-care-provider-fact-sheet>

To read the Frequently Asked Questions on this announcement visit: <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/medicare-telehealth-frequently-asked-questions-faqs-31720.pdf>

Learn about these Medicare telehealth services topics:

- Originating sites
- Distant site practitioners
- Telehealth services
- Telehealth services billing and payment
- Telehealth originating sites billing and payment
- Resources
- Helpful websites and Regional Office Rural Health Coordinators

Medicare pays for specific (Part B) physician or practitioner services furnished through a telecommunications system. Telehealth services substitute for an in-person encounter.

ORIGINATING SITES

An originating site is the location where a Medicare beneficiary gets physician or practitioner medical services through a telecommunications system. The beneficiary must go to the originating site for the services located in either:

- A county outside a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
- A rural [Health Professional Shortage Area \(HPSA\)](#) in a rural census tract

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) decides HPSAs, and the Census Bureau decides MSAs. To see a potential Medicare telehealth originating site's payment eligibility, go to HRSA's [Medicare Telehealth Payment Eligibility Analyzer](#).

Providers qualify as originating sites, regardless of location, if they were participating in a Federal telemedicine demonstration project approved by (or getting funding from) the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services as of December 31, 2000.

Beginning July 1, 2019, the [Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment \(SUPPORT\) for Patients and Communities Act](#) removes the originating site geographic conditions and adds an individual's home as a permissible originating telehealth services site for treatment of a substance use disorder or a co-occurring mental health disorder.

Each December 31 of the prior calendar year (CY), an originating site's geographic eligibility is based on the area's status. This eligibility continues for a full CY. Authorized originating sites include:

- Physician and practitioner offices
- Hospitals
- Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs)
- Rural Health Clinics
- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Hospital-based or CAH-based Renal Dialysis Centers (including satellites)
- Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs)
- Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs)
- Renal Dialysis Facilities
- Homes of beneficiaries with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) getting home dialysis
- Mobile Stroke Units

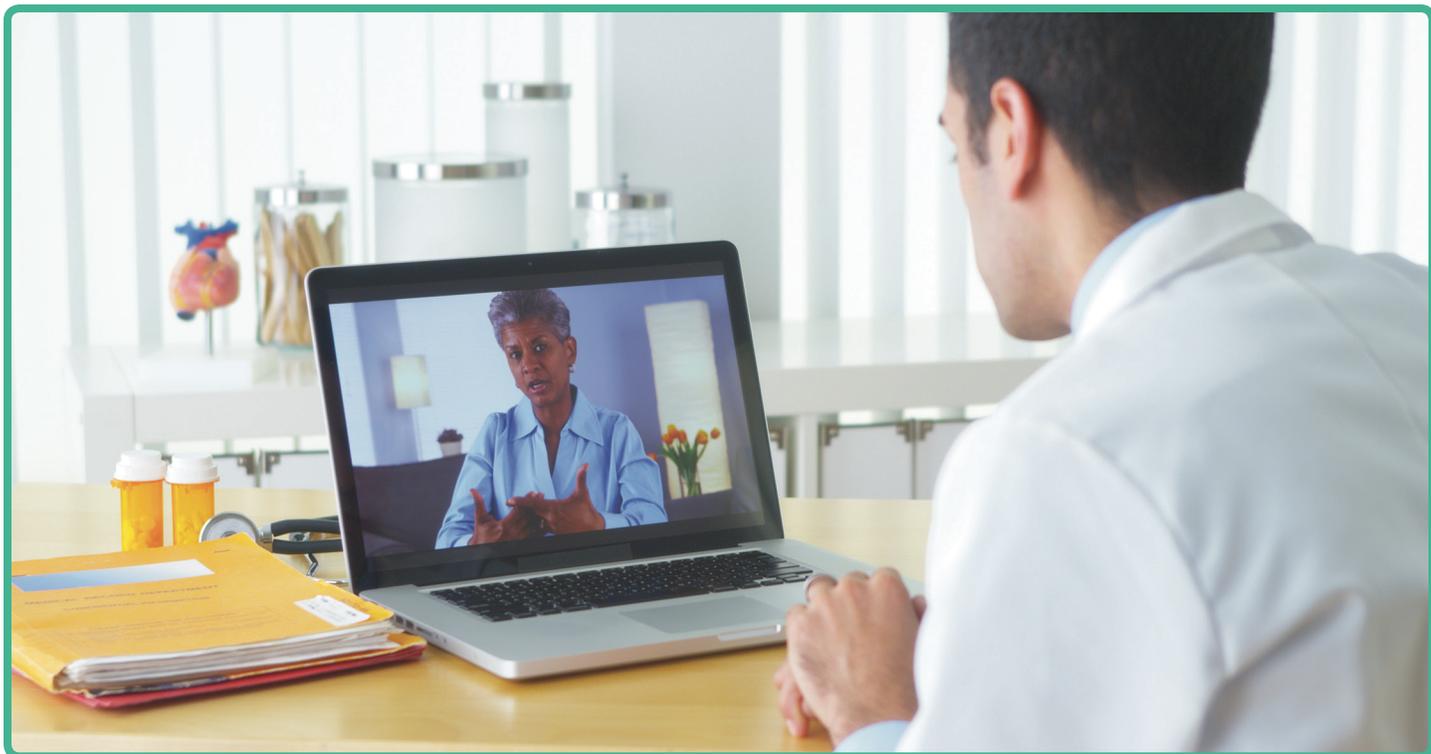
Note: Medicare does not apply originating site geographic conditions to hospital-based and CAH-based renal dialysis centers, renal dialysis facilities, and beneficiary homes when practitioners furnish monthly home dialysis ESRD-related medical evaluations. Independent Renal Dialysis Facilities are not eligible originating sites.

Beginning January 1, 2019, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 removed the originating site geographic conditions and added eligible originating sites to diagnose, evaluate, or treat symptoms of an acute stroke. Go to MLN Matters® article, [New Modifier for Expanding the Use of Telehealth for Individuals with Stroke](#) to learn how to use the new modifier for billing.

DISTANT SITE PRACTITIONERS

Distant site practitioners who can furnish and get payment for covered telehealth services (subject to State law) are:

- Physicians
- Nurse practitioners (NPs)
- Physician assistants (PAs)
- Nurse-midwives
- Clinical nurse specialists (CNSs)
- Certified registered nurse anesthetists
- Clinical psychologists (CPs) and clinical social workers (CSWs)
 - CPs and CSWs cannot bill Medicare for psychiatric diagnostic interview examinations with medical services or medical evaluation and management services. They cannot bill or get paid for Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes 90792, 90833, 90836, and 90838.
- Registered dietitians or nutrition professional



CPT only copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

TELEHEALTH SERVICES

You must use an interactive audio and video telecommunications system that permits real-time communication between you at the distant site, and the beneficiary at the originating site.

Transmitting medical information to a physician or practitioner who reviews it later is permitted only in Alaska or Hawaii Federal telemedicine demonstration programs.

CY 2019 Medicare Telehealth Services

Service	HCPCS/CPT Code
Telehealth consultations, emergency department or initial inpatient	G0425–G0427
Follow-up inpatient telehealth consultations furnished to beneficiaries in hospitals or SNFs	G0406–G0408
Office or other outpatient visits	99201–99215
Subsequent hospital care services, with the limitation of 1 telehealth visit every 3 days	99231–99233
Subsequent nursing facility care services, with the limitation of 1 telehealth visit every 30 days	99307–99310
Individual and group kidney disease education services	G0420–G0421
Individual and group diabetes self-management training services, with a minimum of 1 hour of in-person instruction furnished in the initial year training period to ensure effective injection training	G0108–G0109
Individual and group health and behavior assessment and intervention	96150–96154
Individual psychotherapy	90832–90838
Telehealth Pharmacologic Management	G0459
Psychiatric diagnostic interview examination	90791–90792
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services included in the monthly capitation payment	90951, 90952, 90954, 90955, 90957, 90958, 90960, 90961
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for home dialysis per full month, for patients younger than 2 years of age to include monitoring for the adequacy of nutrition, assessment of growth and development, and counseling of parents	90963

CPT only copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

CY 2019 Medicare Telehealth Services (cont.)

Service	HCPCS/CPT Code
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for home dialysis per full month, for patients 2–11 years of age to include monitoring for the adequacy of nutrition, assessment of growth and development, and counseling of parents	90964
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for home dialysis per full month, for patients 12–19 years of age to include monitoring for the adequacy of nutrition, assessment of growth and development, and counseling of parents	90965
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for home dialysis per full month, for patients 20 years of age and older	90966
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for dialysis less than a full month of service, per day; for patients younger than 2 years of age	90967
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for dialysis less than a full month of service, per day; for patients 2–11 years of age	90968
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for dialysis less than a full month of service, per day; for patients 12–19 years of age	90969
End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)-related services for dialysis less than a full month of service, per day; for patients 20 years of age and older	90970
Individual and group medical nutrition therapy	G0270, 97802–97804
Neurobehavioral status examination	96116
Smoking cessation services	G0436, G0437, 99406, 99407
Alcohol and/or substance (other than tobacco) abuse structured assessment and intervention services	G0396, G0397
Annual alcohol misuse screening, 15 minutes	G0442
Brief face-to-face behavioral counseling for alcohol misuse, 15 minutes	G0443
Annual depression screening, 15 minutes	G0444

CPT only copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

CY 2019 Medicare Telehealth Services (cont.)

Service	HCPCS/CPT Code
High-intensity behavioral counseling to prevent sexually transmitted infection; face-to-face, individual, includes: education, skills training and guidance on how to change sexual behavior; performed semi-annually, 30 minutes	G0445
Annual, face-to-face intensive behavioral therapy for cardiovascular disease, individual, 15 minutes	G0446
Face-to-face behavioral counseling for obesity, 15 minutes	G0447
Transitional care management services with moderate medical decision complexity (face-to-face visit within 14 days of discharge)	99495
Transitional care management services with high medical decision complexity (face-to-face visit within 7 days of discharge)	99496
Advance Care Planning, 30 minutes	99497
Advance Care Planning, additional 30 minutes	99498
Psychoanalysis	90845
Family psychotherapy (without the patient present)	90846
Family psychotherapy (conjoint psychotherapy) (with patient present)	90847
Prolonged service in the office or other outpatient setting requiring direct patient contact beyond the usual service; first hour	99354
Prolonged service in the office or other outpatient setting requiring direct patient contact beyond the usual service; each additional 30 minutes	99355
Prolonged service in the inpatient or observation setting requiring unit/floor time beyond the usual service; first hour (list separately in addition to code for inpatient evaluation and management service)	99356
Prolonged service in the inpatient or observation setting requiring unit/floor time beyond the usual service; each additional 30 minutes (list separately in addition to code for prolonged service)	99357
Annual Wellness Visit, includes a personalized prevention plan of service (PPPS) first visit	G0438

CPT only copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

CY 2019 Medicare Telehealth Services (cont.)

Service	HCPCS/CPT Code
Annual Wellness Visit, includes a personalized prevention plan of service (PPPS) subsequent visit	G0439
Telehealth Consultation, Critical Care, initial, physicians typically spend 60 minutes communicating with the patient and providers via telehealth	G0508
Telehealth Consultation, Critical Care, subsequent, physicians typically spend 50 minutes communicating with the patient and providers via telehealth	G0509
Counseling visit to discuss need for lung cancer screening using low dose CT scan (LDCT) (service is for eligibility determination and shared decision making)	G0296
Interactive Complexity Psychiatry Services and Procedures	90785
Health Risk Assessment	96160, 96161
Comprehensive assessment of and care planning for patients requiring chronic care management	G0506
Psychotherapy for crisis	90839, 90840
Prolonged preventive services	G0513, G0514

A physician, NP, PA, or CNS must furnish at least one ESRD-related “hands on visit” (not telehealth) each month to examine the beneficiary’s vascular access site.

CPT only copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

TELEHEALTH SERVICES BILLING AND PAYMENT

Submit professional telehealth service claims using the appropriate CPT or HCPCS code.

If you performed telehealth services “through an asynchronous telecommunications system”, add the telehealth GQ modifier with the professional service CPT or HCPCS code (for example, 99201 GQ). You are certifying the asynchronous medical file was collected and transmitted to you at the distant site from a Federal telemedicine demonstration project conducted in Alaska or Hawaii.

Submit telehealth services claims, using Place of Service (POS) 02-Telehealth, to indicate you furnished the billed service as a professional telehealth service from a distant site. As of January 1, 2018, distant site practitioners billing telehealth services under the CAH Optional Payment Method II must submit institutional claims using the GT modifier.

Bill covered telehealth services to your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC). They pay you the appropriate telehealth services amount under the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (PFS). If you are located in, and you reassigned your billing rights to, a CAH and elected the Optional Payment Method II for outpatients, the CAH bills the telehealth services to the MAC. The payment is 80 percent of the Medicare PFS facility amount for the distant site service.

TELEHEALTH ORIGINATING SITES BILLING AND PAYMENT

HCPCS Code Q3014 describes the Medicare telehealth originating sites facility fee. Bill your MAC for the separately billable Part B originating site facility fee.

Note: The originating site facility fee does not count toward the number of services used to determine payment for partial hospitalization services when a CMHC serves as an originating site.



CPT only copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

RESOURCES

Telehealth Services Resources

For More Information About...	Resource
Telehealth Services	CMS.gov/Medicare/Medicare-General-Information/Telehealth/Telehealth-Codes.html CMS.gov/Medicare/Medicare-General-Information/Telehealth CMS.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Manuals/Downloads/clm104c12.pdf
Physician Bonuses	CMS.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/HPSAPSAPhysicianBonuses CMS.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/MLN-Publications-Items/CMS1246598.html

Hyperlink Table

Embedded Hyperlink	Complete URL
Health Professional Shortage Area	https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/HPSAPSAPhysicianBonuses
Medicare Telehealth Payment Eligibility Analyzer	https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/medicare/telehealth
New Modifier for Expanding the Use of Telehealth for Individuals with Stroke	https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNMattersArticles/Downloads/MM10883.pdf
Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) for Patients and Communities Act	https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/6

HELPFUL WEBSITES

American Hospital Association Rural Health Care

<https://www.aha.org/advocacy/small-or-rural>

Critical Access Hospitals Center

<https://www.cms.gov/Center/Provider-Type/Critical-Access-Hospitals-Center.html>

Disproportionate Share Hospitals

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/AcuteInpatientPPS/dsh.html>

Federally Qualified Health Centers Center

<https://www.cms.gov/Center/Provider-Type/Federally-Qualified-Health-Centers-FQHC-Center.html>

Health Resources and Services Administration

<https://www.hrsa.gov>

Hospital Center

<https://www.cms.gov/Center/Provider-Type/Hospital-Center.html>

Medicare Learning Network®

<http://go.cms.gov/MLNGenInfo>

National Association of Community Health Centers

<http://www.nachc.org>

National Association of Rural Health Clinics

<https://narhc.org>

National Rural Health Association

<https://www.ruralhealthweb.org>

Rural Health Clinics Center

<https://www.cms.gov/Center/Provider-Type/Rural-Health-Clinics-Center.html>

Rural Health Information Hub

<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org>

Swing Bed Providers

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/SNFPPS/SwingBed.html>

Telehealth

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-General-Information/Telehealth>

Telehealth Resource Centers

<https://www.telehealthresourcecenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau

<https://www.census.gov>

REGIONAL OFFICE RURAL HEALTH COORDINATORS

To find contact information for CMS Regional Office Rural Health Coordinators who provide technical, policy, and operational assistance on rural health issues, refer to [CMS.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Outreach/OpenDoorForums/Downloads/CMSRuralHealthCoordinators.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Outreach/OpenDoorForums/Downloads/CMSRuralHealthCoordinators.pdf).

[Medicare Learning Network® Product Disclaimer](#)

The Medicare Learning Network®, MLN Connects®, and MLN Matters® are registered trademarks of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS).



AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS



EVERYONE MUST:

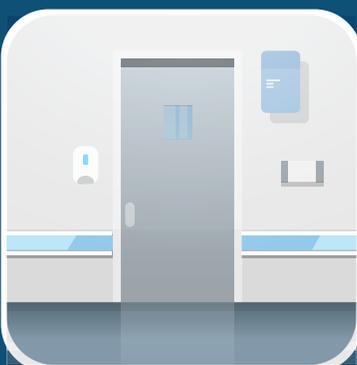


Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.



Put on a fit-tested N-95 or higher level respirator before room entry.

Remove respirator after exiting the room and closing the door.



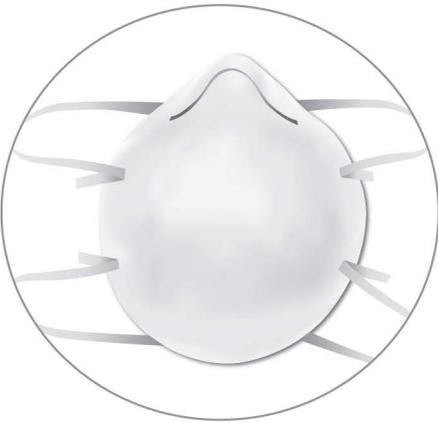
Door to room must remain closed.



NIOSH Reach II Study

Understanding and Selecting Respiratory Protection Devices

While it is your employer's responsibility to provide policies, programs, training, and guidance on respirator use, it is the healthcare workers who implement these procedures. Do you know when to use respiratory protection? If so, do you understand what type of protection to choose and how to use it properly?



N95 Filtering Facepiece Respirator

or



Surgical Mask

Seasonal Influenza

Patient with suspected or confirmed seasonal influenza.

Close contact

Surgical mask equivalent or higher

Aerosol-generating procedure

N95 Filtering Facepiece Respirator (FFR) equivalent or higher

Airborne Precautions

Patient with suspected or confirmed infectious disease requiring airborne precautions (e.g., measles, tuberculosis)

Close contact

N95 FFR equivalent or higher

Aerosol-generating procedure

N95 FFR equivalent or higher

Droplet Precautions

Patient with suspected or confirmed infectious disease requiring droplet precautions (e.g., pertussis)

Close contact

Surgical mask equivalent or higher

Aerosol-generating procedure

Surgical mask equivalent or higher

Respiratory Infection Control: Respirators Versus Surgical Masks

It is important that employers and workers understand the significant differences between these two types of personal protective equipment. The decision whether or not to require workers to use either surgical masks or respirators must be based upon a hazard analysis of the workers' specific work environments and the different protective properties of each type of personal protective equipment.

The use of surgical masks or respirators is one practice that may reduce the risk of infectious disease transmission between infected and noninfected persons. Since there is limited historical information on the effectiveness of surgical masks and respirators for the control of influenza during any previous pandemics, the effectiveness of surgical masks and respirators has been inferred on the basis of the mode of influenza transmission, particle size and professional judgment.

To offer protection, both surgical masks and respirators need to be worn correctly and consistently. If used properly, surgical masks and respirators both have a role in preventing different types of exposures. During an influenza pandemic, surgical masks and respirators need to be used in conjunction with interventions that are known to prevent the spread of infection, such as engineering and administrative controls (e.g., installing sneeze guards, teleworking) and work practices (e.g., cough etiquette, hand hygiene, and avoiding large gatherings).

Respirators

Respirators are designed to reduce a worker's exposure to airborne contaminants. Respirators come in various sizes and must be individually selected to fit the wearer's face and to provide a tight seal. A proper seal between the user's face and the respirator forces inhaled air to be pulled through the respirator's filter material and not through gaps between the face and respirator.

Respirators offer the best protection for workers who must work closely (either in contact with or within 6 feet) with people



who have influenza-like symptoms. These generally include those workers who work in occupations classified as *very high exposure risk* or *high exposure risk* to pandemic influenza. For additional information on very high and high exposure risk occupations, please refer to OSHA Publication No. 3327, entitled *Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for an Influenza Pandemic*, which can be found at <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/pandemicflu/index.html>.

Where workers are required by employers to wear respirators, they must be NIOSH-certified, selected, and used in the context of a comprehensive respiratory protection program, (see OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134, or www.osha.gov/SLTC/respiratoryprotection/index.html). It is important to medically evaluate workers to ensure that they can perform work tasks while wearing a respirator. For many workers, medical evaluation may be accomplished by having a physician or other licensed healthcare provider review a

respiratory questionnaire completed by the worker (found in Appendix C of OSHA's Respiratory Protection standard, 29 CFR 1910.134) to determine if the worker can be medically cleared to use a respirator. Employers who have never before needed to consider a respiratory protection plan should note that it can take time to choose an appropriate respirator to provide to workers; arrange for a qualified trainer; and provide training, fit testing and medical evaluation for their workers. If employers wait until an influenza pandemic occurs, they may be unable to implement an adequate respiratory protection program in a timely manner.

Surgical Masks

Surgical masks are used as a physical barrier to protect the user from hazards, such as splashes of large droplets of blood or body fluids.

Surgical masks also protect other people against infection from the person wearing the surgical mask. Such masks trap large particles of body fluids that may contain bacteria or viruses expelled by the wearer.

Surgical masks are used for several different purposes, including the following:

- Placed on sick people to limit the spread of infectious respiratory secretions to others.

- Worn by healthcare providers to prevent accidental contamination of patients' wounds by the organisms normally present in mucus and saliva.
- Worn by workers to protect themselves from splashes or sprays of blood or bodily fluids; they may also keep contaminated fingers/hands away from the mouth and nose.

Surgical masks are not designed or certified to prevent the inhalation of small airborne contaminants. These particles are not visible to the naked eye but may still be capable of causing infection. Surgical masks are not designed to seal tightly against the user's face. During inhalation, much of the potentially contaminated air can pass through gaps between the face and the surgical mask and not be pulled through the filter material of the mask. Their ability to filter small particles varies significantly based upon the type of material used to make the surgical mask, so they cannot be relied upon to protect workers against airborne infectious agents. Only surgical masks that are cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to be legally marketed in the United States have been tested for their ability to resist blood and body fluids.

This is one in a series of informational fact sheets highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.

For more complete information:



U.S. Department of Labor

www.osha.gov

(800) 321-OSHA