COVID-19: Operational Strategies and Practices



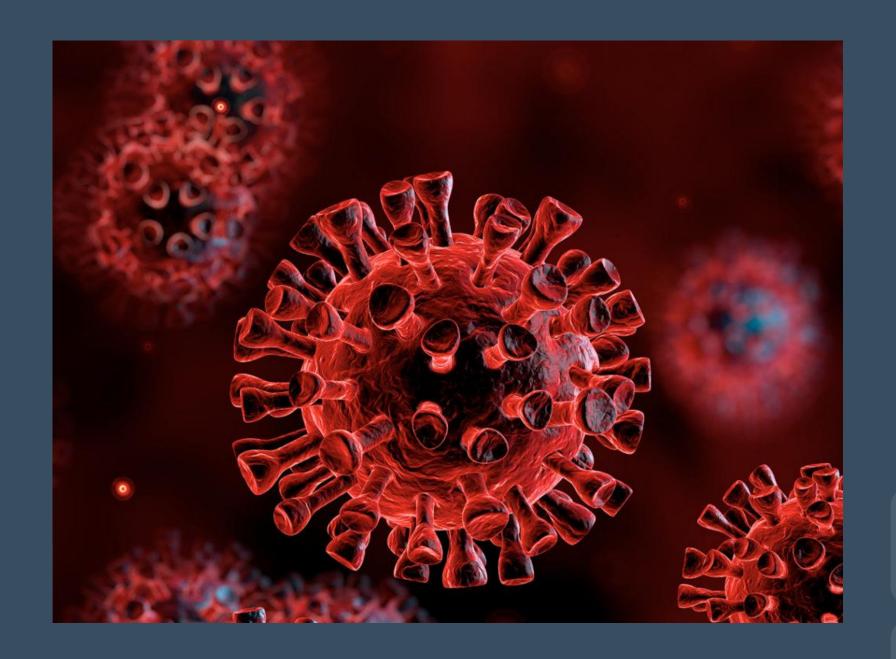
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Chairman, Digestive Disease & Surgery Institute
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Vice-President, American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons
Cleveland Clinic and Case Western Reserve University



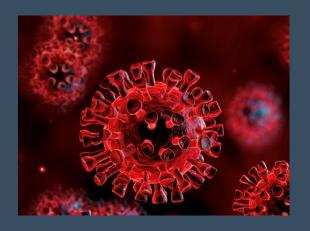






Integrated Global Healthcare System





Reduction of services
Guidelines and safety
Practice transitions
Recovery phase

Surgical Tier Recommendations-COVID 19

Essential procedures meet one of the following criteria:

- 1. Threat to the patient's life if the surgery or procedure is delayed
- Threat of permanent dysfunction of an extremity or organ system if delayed
- 3. Risk of metastasis or progression of staging if delayed
- 4. Risk of rapidly worsening to severe symptoms if delayed
- 5. Presence of severe symptoms causing an inability to perform activities of daily living

General Surgery Recommended Surgical Priority Tiers (COVID-19)

1 Emergency	2 Semi-urgent (1-2 week delay)	3 Semi-elective (2-4 week delay or more)	4 Non-essential [wait month(s)]
Small bowel obstruction with concern for intestinal compromise	Small bowel obstruction with failure to resolve	Splenectomy	Excision of benign cyst or soft tissue tumors
Abdominal sepsis including bowel perforation or concern for intestinal ischemia	Compete or partial gastrectomy for cancer	Lymph node biopsy	Ventral, umbilical inguinal hernia repairs (non-incarcerated)
Unstable GI bleed	Pancreatic resection for cancer	Insertion of peripherally inserted catheters and ports (pediatrics, dependent on clinical need)	Parastomal Hernia repair
Incarcerated inguinal or ventral hernia (including parastomal hernias)	Hepatectomy for cancer	Removal of infected prosthetic material or mesh for abdominal wall infection	Insertion of peripherally inserted catheters and ports(adults)
Internal Hernia	Mastectomy or lumpectomy for Breast Ca (+/- node biopsy or lymphadenectomy)	Enterocutaneous fistula takedown	Diaphragmatic hernia repair
Gastric volvulus		Breast biopsy for high risk lesion	Paraesophageal hernia repair
I&D of soft tissue necrosis or abscess			Mastectomy (contralateral for risk reduction or prophylactic for genetic concerns)
Necrotizing pancreatitis with severe sepsis			Bariatric surgery (Gastric bypass, Sleeve Gastrectomy and elective revisional bariatric surgery)
Liver or Intestinal Transplantation			Anti-reflux procedures (Fundoplication)
Acute Cholecystitis			Endoscopic myotomy (POEMs, POPs)
Acute Appendicitis			Cholecystectomy for chronic cholecystitis or biliary dyskinesia
Removal of infected catheters and ports			Thyroidecotomy (total ,subtotal, lobectomy)
			Parathyroidectomy

Digestive Disease Recommended Transfer/Referral Priority Categories

CORS / Surgery	Surgery	GI / Hepatology / Endoscopy	DDSI Cancer
Large bowel obstruction	Abdominal sepsis including bowel perforation, abscess or concern for intestinal ischemia	Cholangitis	Colorectal resection or assessment for cancer **
Toxic colitis non-responsive to medical therapy	Symptomatic incarcerated inguinal or ventral hernia (including parastomal & para-esophageal hernias)	Palliation of GI obstruction (UGI, LGI and pancreatico-biliary)	Gastric resection or assessment for cancer**
Peritonitis	Small bowel obstruction with concern for intestinal compromise or failure to resolve	Cases where endoscopic procedure will urgently change management	Pancreatic assessment or resection for cancer**
Complicated diverticulitis (smoldering/non-drainable abscess)	Acute cholecystitis / appendicitis	Hepatic failure requiring liver transplant assessment	Mastectomy or lumpectomy for Breast Ca or urgent assessment of mass or imaging abnormality
GI bleeding*	Symptomatic abdominal fistulas	GI bleeding *	

^{*} Acceptance will also consider other criteria (such as PPE, supplies, blood availability, clinical stability)

Work Streams

PPE and Reuse

Data & Analytics

Finance

Supply Chain

Labor Pool

HR / Workforce

Communications

ICU

Testing & Infectious
Disease

Care Transformation & Virtual Distance & Ambulatory

Documentation

Security and Transportation

Home Monitoring

Care Transformation & Virtual Surgical Reactivation

Operational Efficiency

Ohio Census

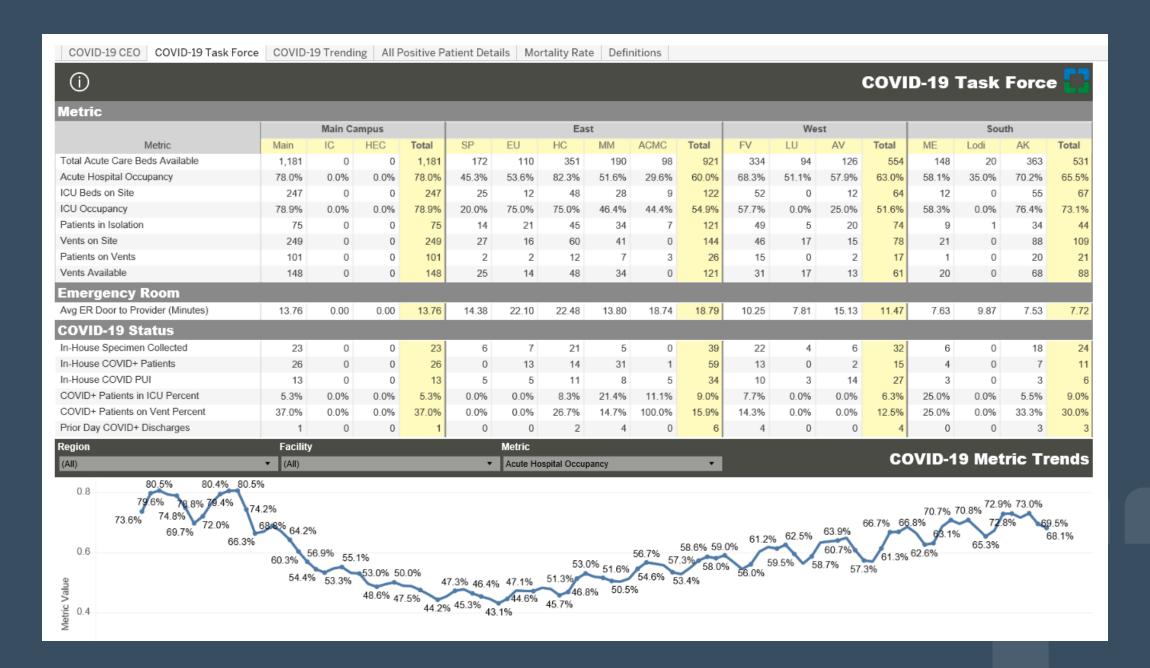


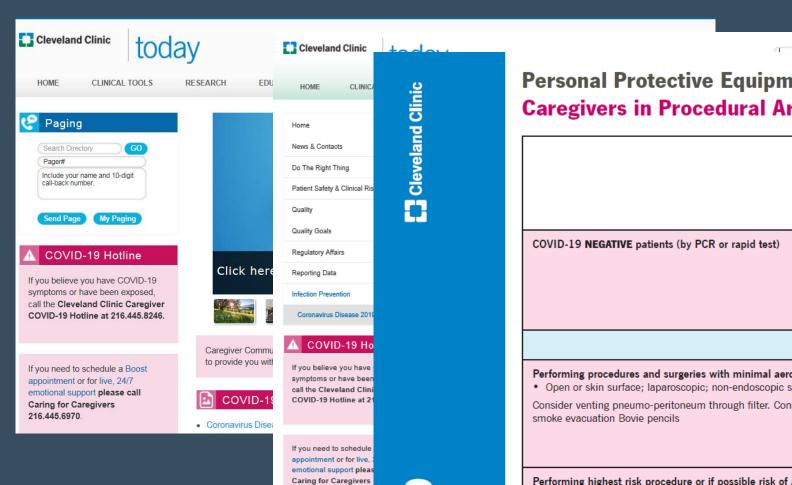
Days of Supply

Inventory as of: 04/06/2020							
	40% Social Distancing* 40/60% Social Distancing*						
						Daily	Current
						Burn	Burn Rate
	On Hand	Depletion	Days	Depletion	Days	Rate	Days
CDC Category	Qty	Date	On Hand	Date	On Hand	Qty**	On Hand**
N95	149,491	7/27/2020	112	11/4/2020	212	4,443	<u> </u>
Masks (Ear loop/Surgical)	845,277	5/21/2020	0 45	6/19/2020	0 74	12,432	68
Eyewear (Face Shields/Goggles)	181,977	6/22/2020	77	8/20/2020	136	4,544	0 40
Isolation Gown	343,580	5/6/2020	30	5/14/2020	<u> </u>	5,672	61
Gloves Exam (Pairs)	18,057,662	12/31/2020	269	12/31/2020	269	193,657	93

No Foreseen Issues w/N95s, Eye Protection & Gloves

- * Incorporating full model contingencies (cohorting, extended re-use, reprocessing, limited re-supply)
- **These values are historical to current date, and have therefore not adjusted to the new extended and re-use protocols
- · Data reflects Ohio only
- Assumes 5 re-processes for N95s & 10 re-processes for eye protection
- Reflects new data from Dr. Simon's 04/06/2020 report out
- Higher social distancing scenarios generally have more cases spread out over a longer time; the volume and timing of those cases impact depletion date





216.445.6970.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Recommendations for **Caregivers in Procedural Areas and Operating Rooms**

	N95¹ (fit-tested respirator)	Face Mask ² (surgical or ear-loop mask)	Protective Eyewear (goggles or face shield)	Gown & Gloves		
COVID-19 NEGATIVE patients (by PCR or rapid test)	Use standard precautions in the care of all other patients based on anticipated exposure to blood & body fluid. Standard precautions may be used in addition to required PPE in patients in transmission based precaution. PPE to consider based on exposure may include some or all of the following: • Gloves • Face Mask • Gowns • Eye Protection			utions may sion based		
All Other	All Other Patients					
Performing procedures and surgeries with minimal aerosol risk Open or skin surface; laparoscopic; non-endoscopic surgery Consider venting pneumo-peritoneum through filter. Consider use of smoke evacuation Bovie pencils	Anesthesia Team ONLY	Other caregivers wear mask and leave room during intubation/ extubation	Full face shield for COVID-19+ during intubation	√		
Performing highest risk procedure or if possible risk of aerolization: • Bronchoscopy • TEE • High flow O2 • Tracheostomy • NIPPV • Open tracheal suctioning • Intubation/Extubation • ENT or GI endoscopies	✓		Full face shield for COVID-19+	√		

¹ Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) indicated for caregivers for whom an N95 mask does not fit.

² Face mask usage:

- . Masks should always be worn covering nose & mouth
- . Handle used mask by ear loops or strings ONLY

Research Resources

Additional Resources

Institute Briefing Agenda 3/30

1. Leadership Update: ET, Incident Command, Etc.

H. Wiedemann

3:30 - 3:35

2. Updated COVID Numbers

H. Wiedemann

3. HEC Surge Plan & Staffing

R. Pappas and

3:35 - 3:50

4. Scrub Update

Joelle Lofaso

A. Machado

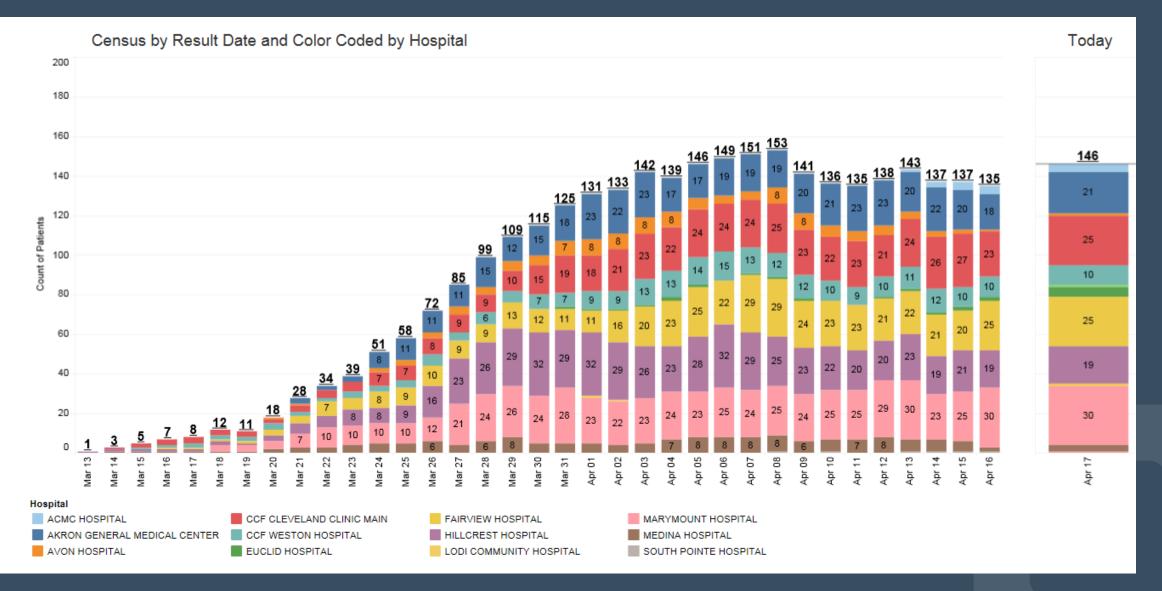
3:50 - 3:55

5. Admission Criteria Confirmed or Suspected COVID19 patients

B. Borden

3:55 - 4:00

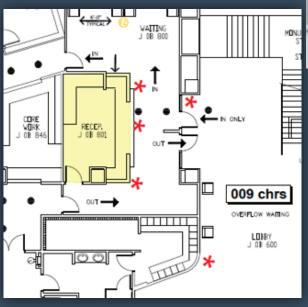
Covid + Inpatient Hospital Trend

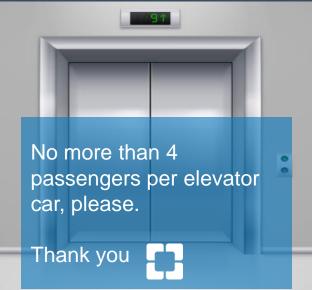


Physical Distancing



STAND HERE





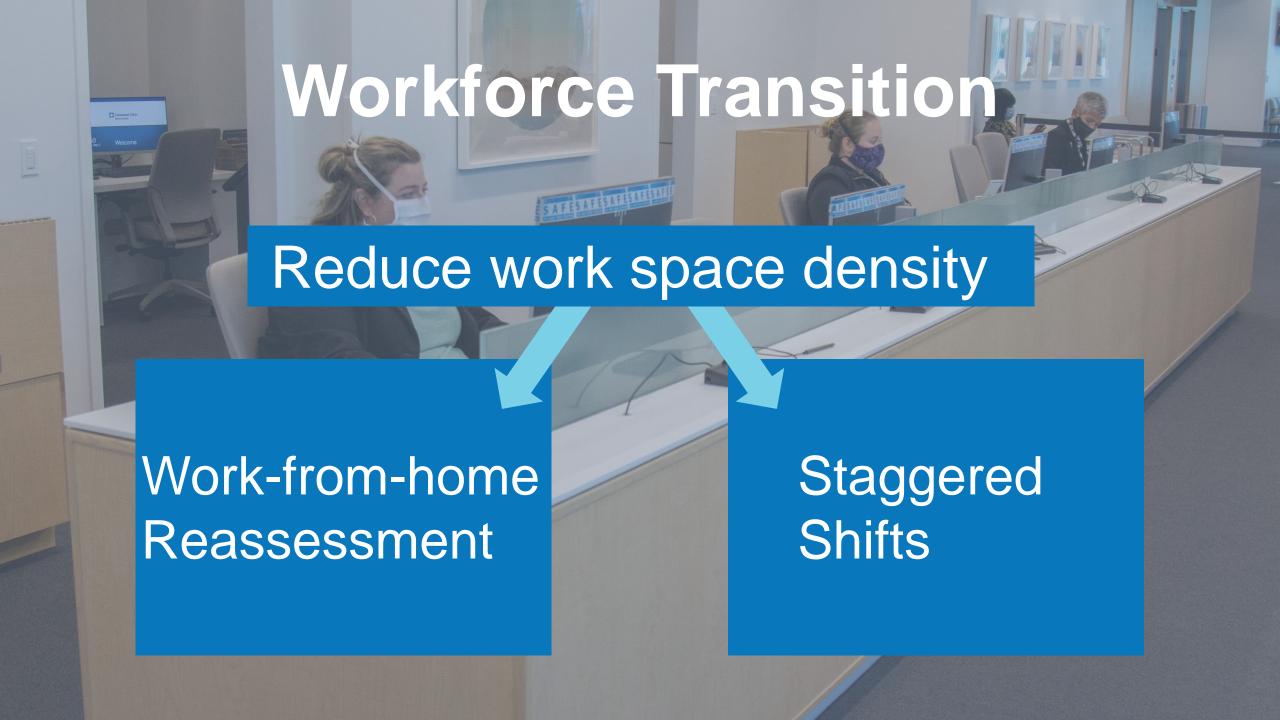


NO visitors permitted

- Visitor exceptions will be made for the following:
- Pediatric (1 permitted)
- Labor & Delivery (1 permitted)
- End of life circumstances (Care team will discuss with family)
- Any other family/friends coming here will be instructed to leave the building.

These restrictions are being put in place for the safety of our patients, caregivers and the community.

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Approach to Surgical Reactivation

- Phased approach
- Focus on quality, safety, and access
- Minimize utilization of PPE, blood, Med-Surg & ICU beds
- Flexibility of ramping volume up / down for increased COVID admissions or PPE/testing constraints
- Universal pre-operative COVID testing (24-72 hours)
- Location cohorting between COVID and non-COVID centers when possible

Surgical Reactivation Phasing

	Space	Services	Example Procedures
Phase 1	ASC	Largest provider backlogLimited exposureMinimal resources	ColonoscopyHysteroscopyCataracts
Phase 2	Centers of Excellence	Largest provider backlogCohorted exposureExpanding resources / supply	Joint ReplacementSpinal Fusion
Phase 3	Hospitals	Range of provider backlogsLarge resource / supply needs	BrainLiving DonorTransplant

Phased Approach to Daily Surgical Reactivation



ODH Guidelines for Restarting Non-Essential Procedures:

- Does not require an inpatient or overnight stay
- Utilize minimal personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Minimal impact on inpatient hospital bed capacity
- Provider defines process for timely COVID-19 testing of patients
- Providers continue to use telehealth modalities whenever possible
- Provider communicates impact of COVID-19, risk of contracting COVID-19 and engages patients in a shared decision making regarding the need for and timing of health care services.

DDSI Numbers



- 200 Staff, 73 APPs, and 850 Caregivers
- 24 multi-disciplinary centers
- Clinical presence at all CCHS hospitals, ASCs and FHCs
- 108 Clinical residents; 32 Research residents
- Annual Activity (NEO):
 - 145,000 patient visits
 - 14,000 inpatient cases
 - 34,000 outpatient cases
 - 95,000 endoscopic procedures
 - 180 liver & SB transplants



DDSI Sections and Centers

Department of Colorectal Surgery

Surgical Oncology

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Functional Bowel Disorders

Hereditary Colorectal Neoplasia

Pelvic Floor

Wound & Ostomy Care

Dept of Gastroenterology, Hepatology & Nutrition

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Swallowing Center

Gastroparesis

Advanced Endoscopy

Nutrition

Hepatology

General Gastroenterology

Department of General Surgery

HPB Surgery

Complex Hernia

Foregut & Surgical Endoscopy

Acute Care & Trauma Surgery

Bariatric & Metabolic Surgery

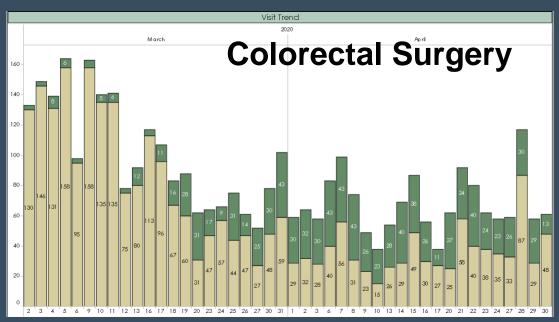
Breast Surgery

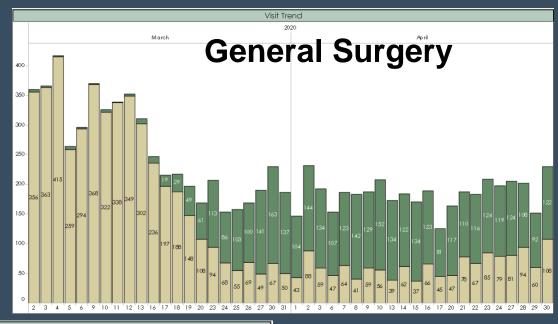
Pediatric Surgery

Liver Transplantation

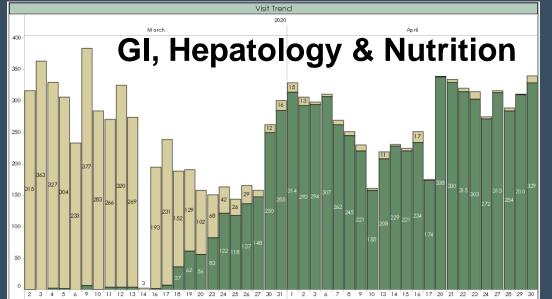
Gut Rehab & Transplantation

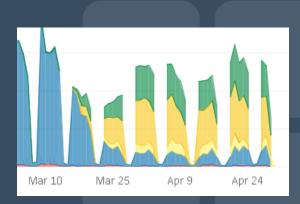
DDSI Synchronous Visits







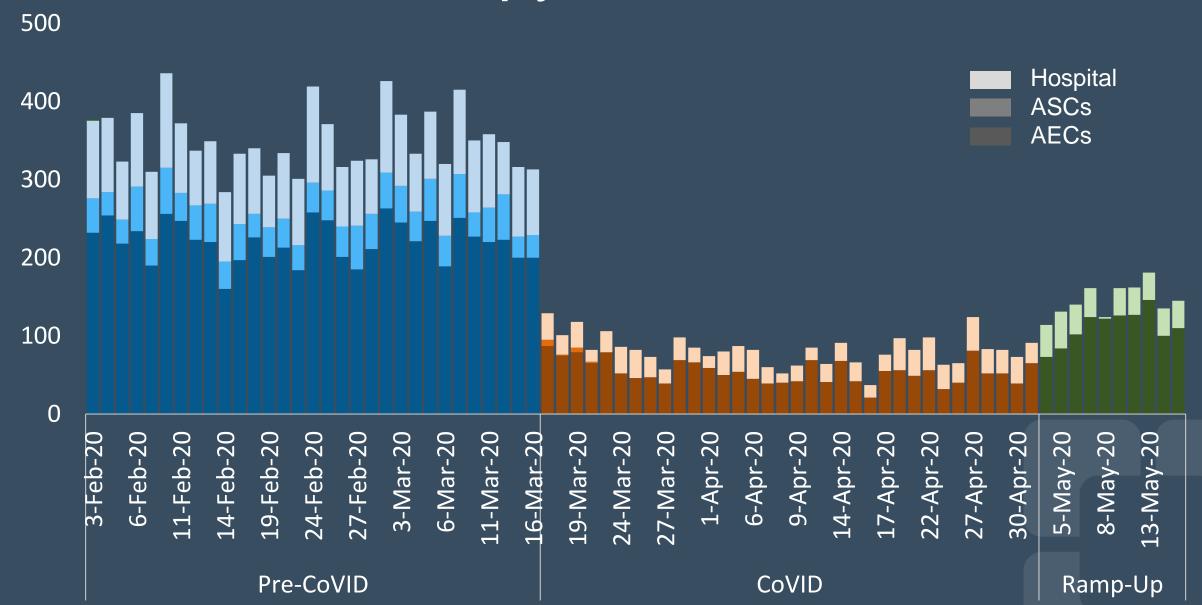




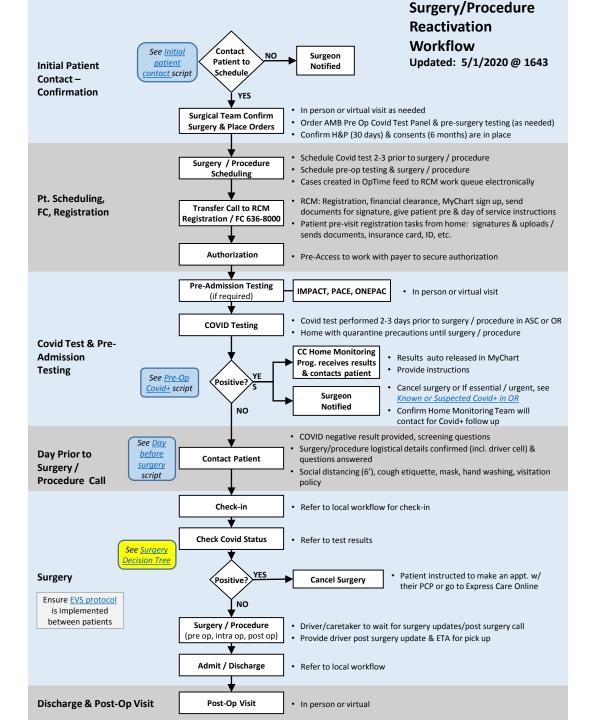
Projected Performance – Available Slots



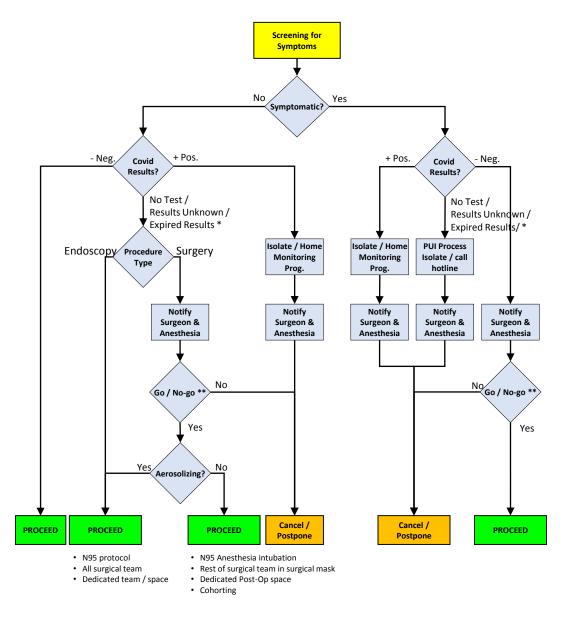
NEOH Endoscopy Volume (95,000 in 2019)



Covid-19 Surgical Workflow



Covid-19
Pre-Operative
Surgery
Decision Tree



- $\ensuremath{^{*}}$ Consider switching case order (last case of the day); Consider rapid testing
- ** Consult local Surgical Operations Covid-19 Governance Committee

Caregiver Work Place Health

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Work Place Health



- Food
- Transport
- Hotel
- Salary
- COVIDEmotionalSupport Line

Current Priorities

- Continue to stress to patients that it is safe to obtain healthcare at this time
- Increase clinic activity and access for patients
- Use of virtual and non-traditional hours
- Reviewing all deferred cases, re-schedule based on priority
- Continued efforts to maximize quality, efficiency and value

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Every life deserves world class care.