

Healthcare worker contact assessment and management guidance – General Practice Clinics

COVID-19 Public Health Division

Intelligence, Case Contact and Outbreak Management

Version 1.0

6 October 2021

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SCOPE

This document contains an exposure event risk matrix to guide contact management (furlough) in COVID-19 outbreaks in GP Clinics and a recommended contact management action table.

The guidance should be considered in the context of overall outbreak management by the Department of Health via Local Public Health Units (LPHU) and is intended exclusively for decision-making about the potential quarantine and return to work of staff. This is informed by a risk-based approach.

The guidance is intended exclusively for decision-making about the potential furlough of healthcare workers working in General Practice Clinics.

The guidance may be applied to situations where a healthcare worker has (i) been exposed in a clinical setting, or (ii) become a close contact due to a community-based exposure.

This risk-based approach to contact management in critical industry outbreaks is one of several tools we can use to keep workplaces safe along with COVIDSafe plans and practices, getting tested when symptomatic and COVID-19 vaccination when eligible.

While any decision to quarantine staff is made by the Chief Health Officer or delegates including LPHUs, health services and their governing agencies are best placed to assess the operational risk that such a decision may present.

The guidance provided in this document provides a basis to guide contact management. The department and/or LPHUs in consultation with businesses will need to make context-specific decisions and may tailor actions to best respond to the specific outbreak.

This guidance is not to be used to determine suitable PPE for health care settings, for this refer to specific PPE guidance from the Department of Health, available at:

<https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/personal-protective-equipment-ppe-covid-19>

GUIDANCE: PRIMARY AND COMMUNITY CARE STAFF CONTACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT RISK MATRIX (GP CLINICS)

GP Staff contact assessment per exposure event risk scenario

NB: All exposure category decisions are based on a local risk assessment

Contact = Any person, including staff who have contact with a confirmed positive case of COVID-19

High-risk and moderate risk = Primary Close Contact

Low risk and baseline risk = Casual Contact

Case = Any confirmed positive case of COVID-19 (staff or other)

| | | EXPOSURE EVENT SCENARIO The exposure event is contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in their infectious period# | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | 1. The GP will conduct a risk assessment for each exposure event using the following table and criteria and determine the exposure risk scenario 2. Contacts will be identified as primary close contacts (high and moderate risk), casual contacts (low and baseline risk) and provided to the public health unit 3. A risk assessment should include: the size of a space, the duration of contact, the distance from a case and the ventilation in the area^ | | | |
| No Exposure | Low Risk Scenario: Distanced (>1.5m) and transient (<1 minute) OR distanced (>1.5m) and non-transient (1-15 minutes) in a medium indoor space^ (100-300m ²) OR distanced (>1.5m) and prolonged (>15 minutes) in a large indoor space^ (>300m ²) or outdoors OR Face-to-face (<1.5m) and non-transient (1-15 minutes) outdoors And does not meet the criteria for medium or higher risk | Medium Risk Scenario: Face-to-face (<1.5m) and transient (<1 minute) or non-transient (1-15 minutes) indoors OR distanced (>1.5m) and non-transient (1-15 minutes) in a smaller indoor space^ (<100m ²) And does not fit the criteria for higher risk | Highest Risk Scenario: Direct physical contact (e.g. shaking or contact with hands, embracing, prolonged clinical procedures) OR Face-to-face (<1.5m) and prolonged (>15 minutes) indoor contact OR Present during an AGP or during AGB [†] OR Contact with multiple COVID-19 cases. | | |

| PPE WORN BY HCW & CASE DURING EXPOSURE | Contact: No mask* Case: No mask* | Extremely low risk | Baseline Risk ^ Fully vaccinated contact | Low Risk Unvaccinated contact | High Risk | | High Risk | |
|--|---|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Contact: Surgical mask ± eye protection Case: No mask* | Extremely low risk | Baseline Risk ^ Fully vaccinated contact | Low Risk Unvaccinated contact | Moderate Risk ^ Fully vaccinated contact | High Risk Unvaccinated contact | High risk | |
| | Contact: Surgical mask ± eye protection Case: Mask | Extremely low risk | Baseline Risk | | Low Risk ^ Fully vaccinated contact | Moderate risk Unvaccinated contact | Moderate risk ^ Fully vaccinated contact | High risk Unvaccinated contact |
| | Contact: P2/N95 ± eye protection Case: ± Mask | Extremely low risk | Baseline Risk | | Baseline Risk Case: Surgical mask | Low Risk Case: No mask | Low Risk Case: Surgical mask Fully vaccinated contact | Moderate risk Case: No mask Unvaccinated contact |
| | Contact: ± Surgical mask Case: P2/N95 ± eye protection | Extremely low risk | Baseline Risk | | Baseline Risk Contact: Surgical mask | Low Risk Contact: No mask | Low Risk Fully vaccinated contact | |
| | Contact: P2/N95 ± eye protection Case: P2/N95 ± eye protection | Extremely low risk | Baseline Risk | | Baseline risk | | Low Risk | |
| | Contact: Full Tier 3 PPE; no breaches Case: ± Mask | Extremely low risk | Baseline Risk | | Baseline Risk | | Baseline Risk | |

#A case's infectious period should be taken 48 hours before onset of symptoms until medical clearance. If a case is asymptomatic, they should generally be assumed infectious from 48 hours before the initial positive test.
 * Mask refers to a well-fitted surgical mask or fitted cloth mask. Incorrect mask use or a face covering is to be considered the same as 'no mask'
 ^ An indoor space is an enclosed area where airflow is impeded by a wall or partition. Consider additional mitigations through optimising ventilation (e.g. air-cleaners with HEPA filtration with >6 ACH air changes per hour) which may reduce exposure risk (consider specialist advice – engineer, occupational physician, occupational hygienist)
 † AGB = Aerosol generating behaviour (e.g. coughing). AGP = Aerosol generating procedure.
 ° **Fully vaccinated is defined as at least 2 weeks post 2nd dose of vaccine**

Staff contact management per exposure event risk evaluation

| | NO RISK | BASELINE RISK (CASUAL CONTACT) | LOW RISK (CASUAL CONTACT) | MODERATE RISK | HIGH RISK |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Quarantine? | No Continue to work | No Continue to work | No Continue to work, with additional surveillance testing | Yes Leave workplace as soon as possible (end of shift). Quarantine until day 5 test results are available for the group (if relevant) and assess transmission events in the outbreak. If transmission has occurred outside the high-risk contacts, re-assess as high-risk. If no transmission outside high-risk contacts, potential to return to work | Yes Leave workplace as soon as possible Quarantine as a primary close contact for 14 days from last exposure. |
| Testing | Be alert to mild symptoms. Test if symptomatic. | Usual surveillance testing of healthcare workers, as per eligibility | Baseline Test and may attend work while result pending. Day 2 test (PCR), may attend work while result pending. Day 5 test (PCR), may attend work while result pending. | Baseline Test (PCR) - quarantine while result pending AND Day 5 Retest (PCR) - quarantine while result pending. AND Day 13 clearance test (may continue to work while result pending) PLUS Day 7, and 9 Test (PCR) and may attend work while result pending OR daily Rapid Antigen Test on each working day OR daily saliva test on each working day | Baseline test (PCR). Quarantine. Day 5-7 retest (PCR). Quarantine. Test at first onset of symptoms on any day Day 13 clearance test (PCR) |
| Any staff who develop symptoms must get a throat-nose swab and isolate until their result is known and symptoms have resolved. | | | | | Negative day 13 test is needed to return to work |
| Return to work | N/A | Can remain at work | Can remain at work | If baseline and Day 5 tests are negative , may return to work (with an exemption letter from the Department of Health), with additional surveillance testing as above. Outside of work , continue to quarantine as a primary close contact until clearance following Day 13 test. | |
| Additional PPE Requirements on return to work? | None | None | Can remain at work | Wear an N95 respirator at all times on site without sharing staff only spaces. Continue until clearance following Day 13 test. | |
| Work across sites? | Yes | Yes. Inform all employers of cross-site details. | Yes, but prefer limiting to a single site. Inform all employers of cross-site details. | No | |
| If there is an outbreak at a workplace —i.e. if there is previously demonstrated transmission—even low-risk exposures should limit work to a single site. | | | | | |

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Authorised and published by the Victorian Government, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne.

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