

Building capacity in community-based organizations to strengthen the Response to the COVID-19 pandemic in underserved communities

Learning Collaborative

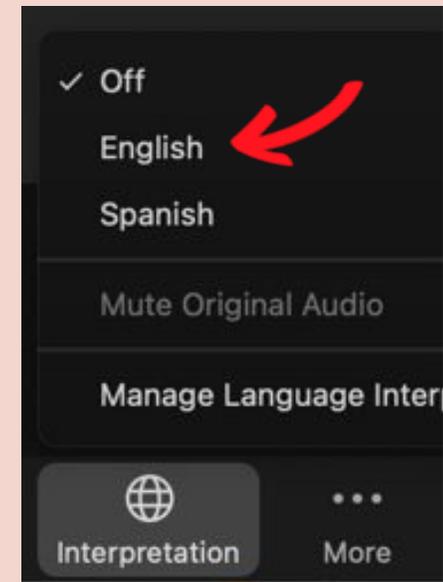
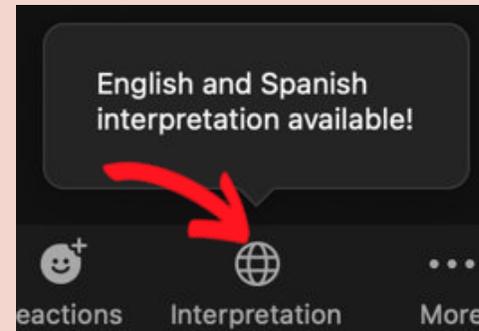
May 11, 2023



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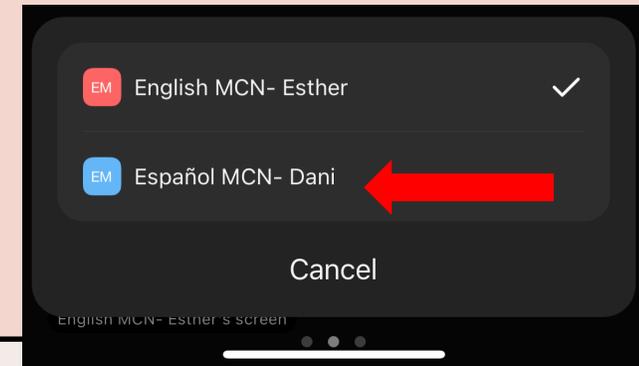
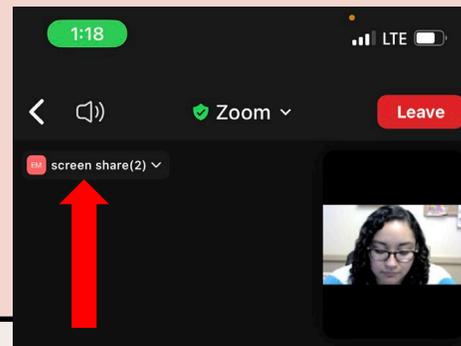
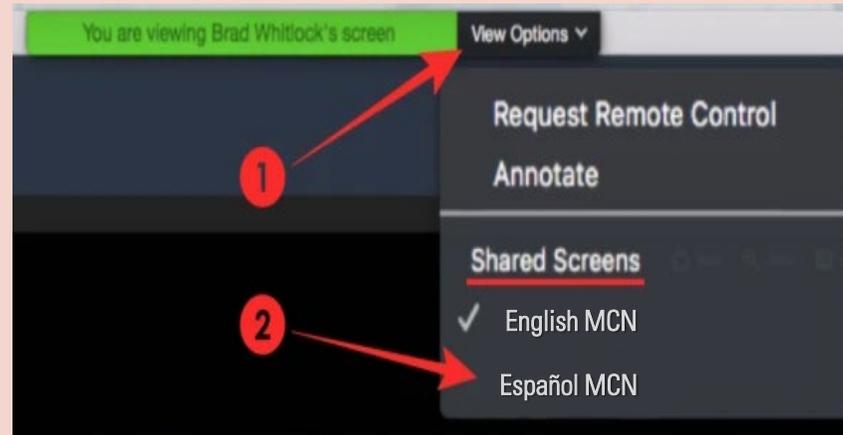
Using Zoom Interpretation Function

- Find the globe icon at the bottom of your Zoom screen
- If using the Zoom app on your phone, look for the “more” option and “language interpretation”
- Click the globe and select “English”



Selecting your preferred viewing screen in Zoom

- At the top (center) of your screen you will click the “View Options” tab
- In the drop-down menu, please select the desired screen
- On a smart phone click the screen share tab on the left side and select your desired viewing screen



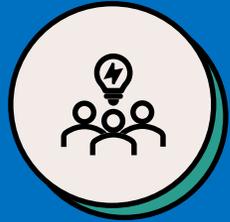
Today's Agenda



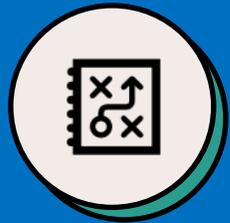
Session Pulse Check Overview



How do we continue to protect ourselves from infectious diseases?



Questions and Answers



Resource Corner



Session Pulse Check

Complete a session check and close out

Learning Objectives

- Identify strategies and controls to continue protecting ourselves and reduce the risk of contagion from infectious diseases
- Evaluate the effectiveness and appropriate use of different types of air purifiers and disinfectants to remove infectious diseases from surfaces
- Discuss the types of personal protective equipment available and how to properly use them for protection against infectious diseases



Session Pulse Check Results

Building Capacity in Communities to
Strengthen the Response to the
COVID-19 Pandemic (Session 3)



Evaluation Results

Total number of participants= 11
Total number of evaluations: 8 (73%)

The learning objectives of this webinar, are, the participants will be able to:

1. Identify the risk factors, symptoms, and challenges associated with Long COVID and post-COVID conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations.
2. Analyze the social and structural drivers of health that contribute to enhanced vulnerabilities of underserved communities to COVID-19 and Long COVID.
3. Identify challenges and successful strategies needed for implementing effective COVID-19 campaigns in our communities

Figure 1: How well the webinar met all the stated learning objectives?

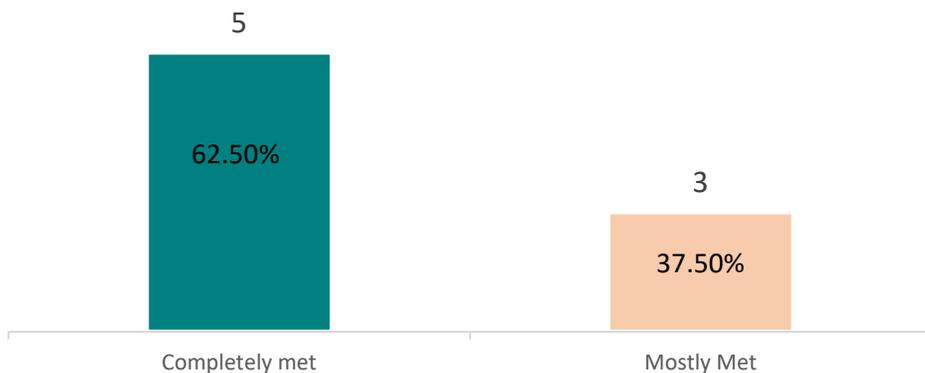


Figure 2: Overall, how satisfied are you with this webinar

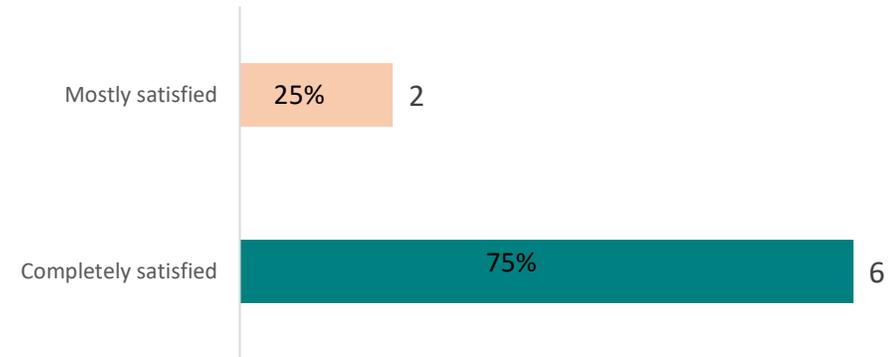
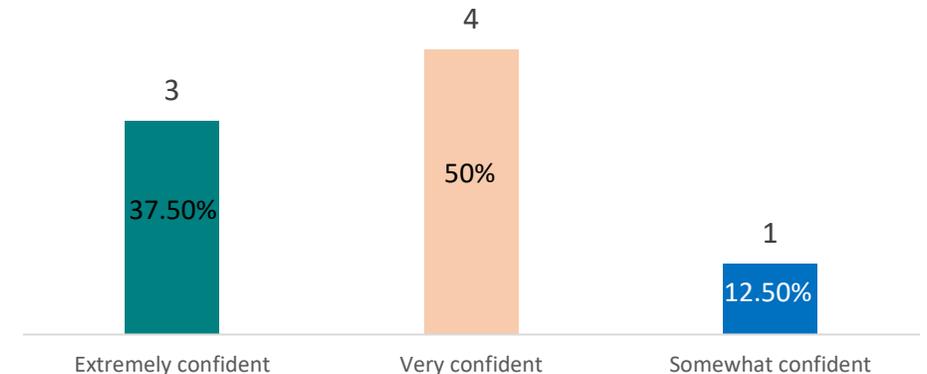


Figure 3: How confident are you that you will be able to apply information from this webinar at your health center or organization?



Evaluation Results

Total number of participants= 11
Total number of evaluations: 8 (73%)

Figure #4: Based on your level of knowledge prior to this session, how would you rate changes to your knowledge as a result of this webinar?

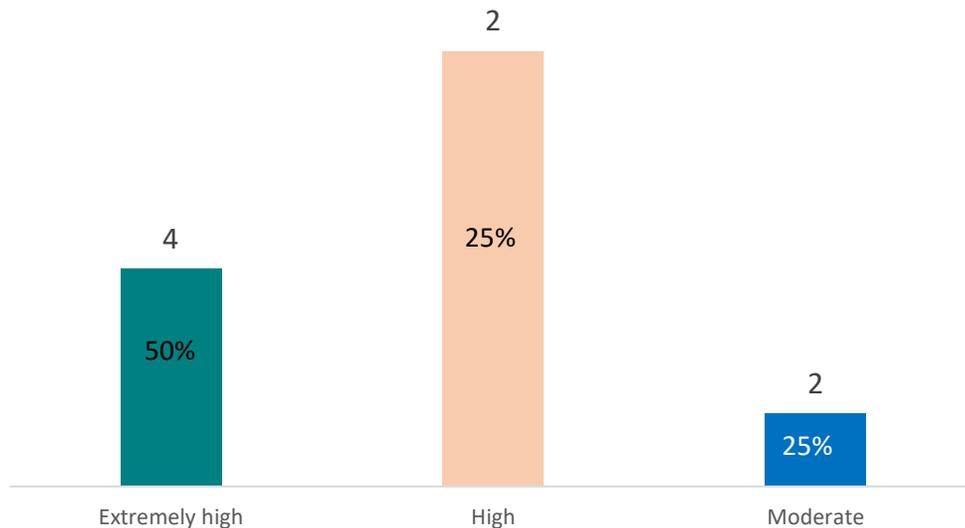
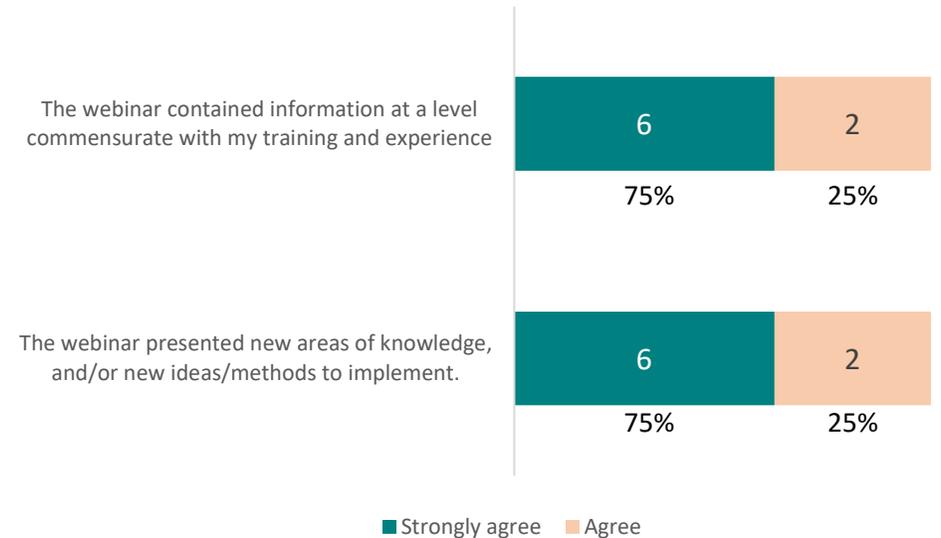


Figure #5: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:



What you learned:

Continue providing orientation

Long covid

Techniques to relate to the community and receive accurate information.

The vaccine as a preventive measure for covid and its variants.

Challenges of managing information, education and medical advances post covid-19.

Challenges

- Lack of access to multilingual resources.
- Being able to educate the majority of the vulnerable population that is still undecided on covid-19 issues.
- Keep the community informed about the importance of getting vaccinated.
- The difficulty of accessing health services for people who have temporary work visas or who do not have insurance.



Other topics to address in the next session



Insurance and ways to access health for migrants without documents or with temporary work visas.



Emotional health



Physical, mental and emotional care alternatives post covid-19.



Socioeconomic factors

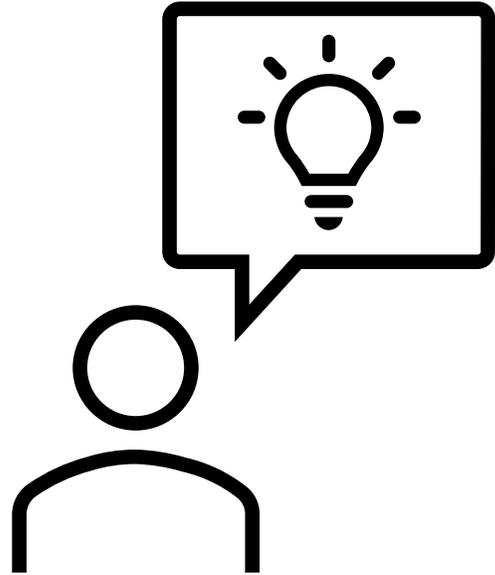


Diabetes & hypertension



How do we continue to protect ourselves from infectious diseases?

Strategies and controls to reduce our risk of contagion.



What should we consider?

Crowded places

Closed spaces

Contact/Distancing

Exposure duration

Ventilation

Presence of Controls

Type of activity

How do the particles we breathe move in places with poor ventilation?



00 minutes

Without ventilation, aerosols remain suspended in the air, becoming increasingly concentrated as time goes by.

How do the particles we breathe move in places with poor ventilation?

○ Each **orange dot** represents a **dose of respiratory particles capable of infecting** someone if inhaled

Silent



2 minutes



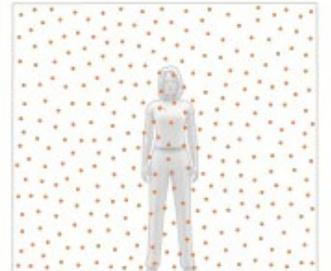
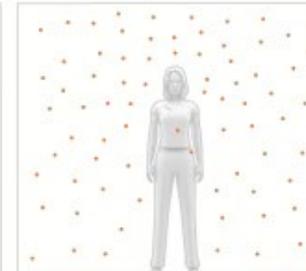
15 minutes



1 hour



Talking



Shouting or singing

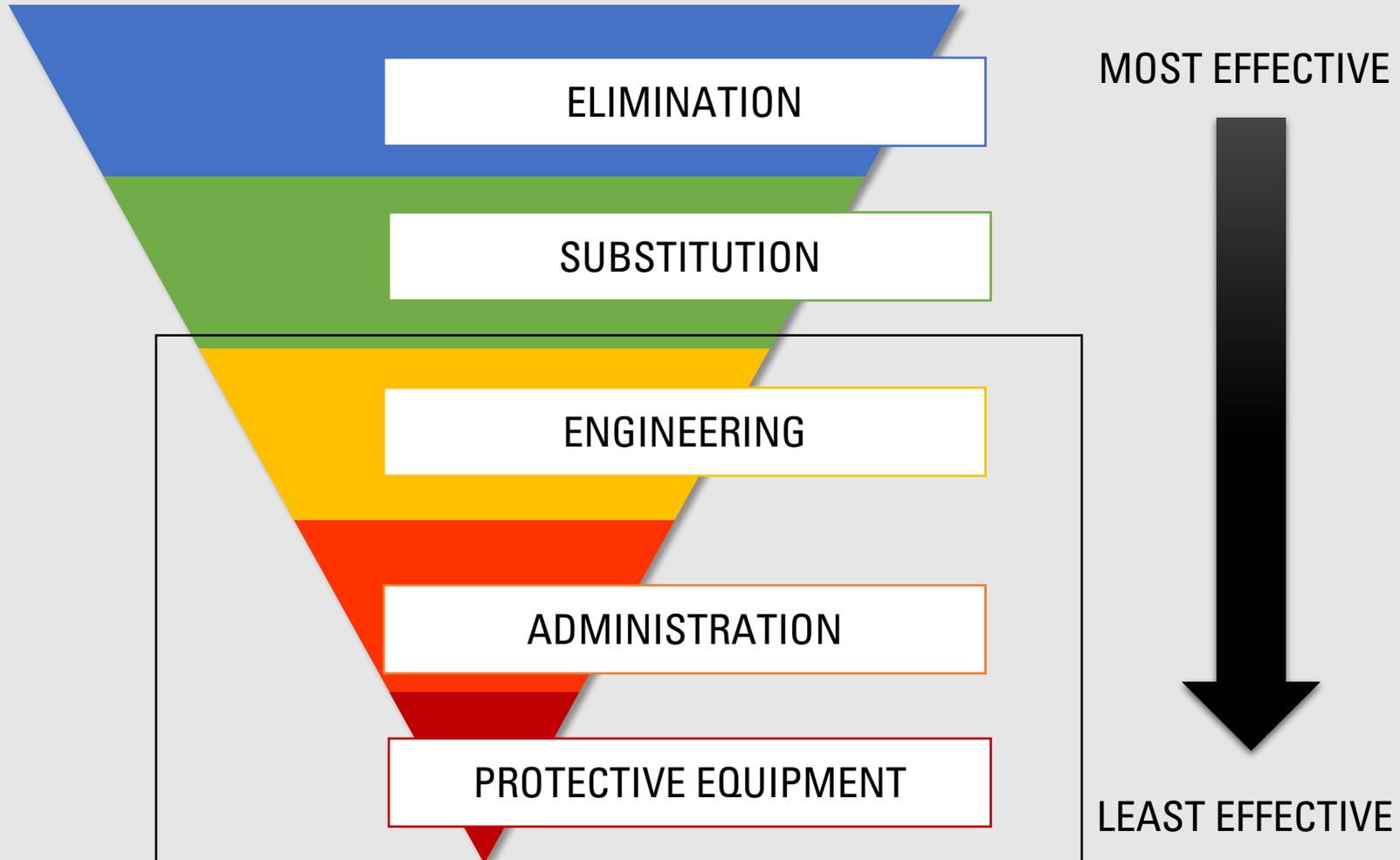


We emit **10 times** the number of particles **talking** than we do when silent

We emit **50 times** the number of particles **shouting** than we do when silent

In the worst case scenario – shouting or singing in a closed space for an hour – a person with Covid-19 releases **1,500 Infectious doses.**

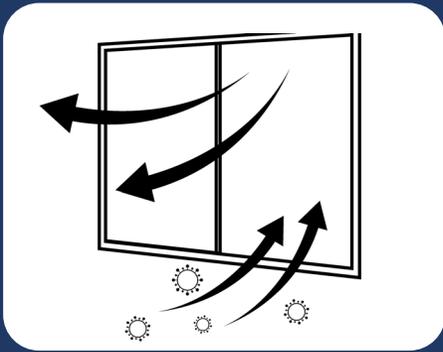
What options do we have?



Engineering Controls

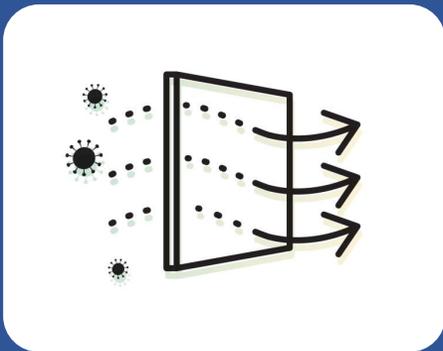
Ventilation strategies and
adjustments

What measures do I have available to improve ventilation?



Natural ventilation

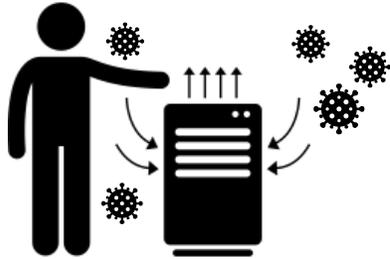
- It can be used by opening doors and windows (if this does pose additional risks). The ventilation can be improved through cross-ventilation by opening doors and windows that are on opposite walls.
- For pedestals or window fans, the wind should be blowing in the same direction as it is coming through the window.



Filtration

- Installation or improvement FILTERS in the building's heating and cooling systems (HVAC).
- Filters with Minimum Efficiency Reporting Values (MERV) with a range of 13 or higher can capture 70% of small particles that may contain the infectious virus.

What measures do I have available to improve ventilation?



Air Purifiers

- Installation of AIR PURIFIERS that use high-efficiency (HEPA) filters. High-efficiency filters can capture 99% of small particles.
- It is important that the chosen unit has adequate filtration capacity for the size of the space that needs to be improved.



Other adjustments

- ADJUSTMENTS can be made to window air conditioners and heating and cooling systems (HVAC) to increase the constant outside air intake, the speed at which the air is expelled, and its direction.

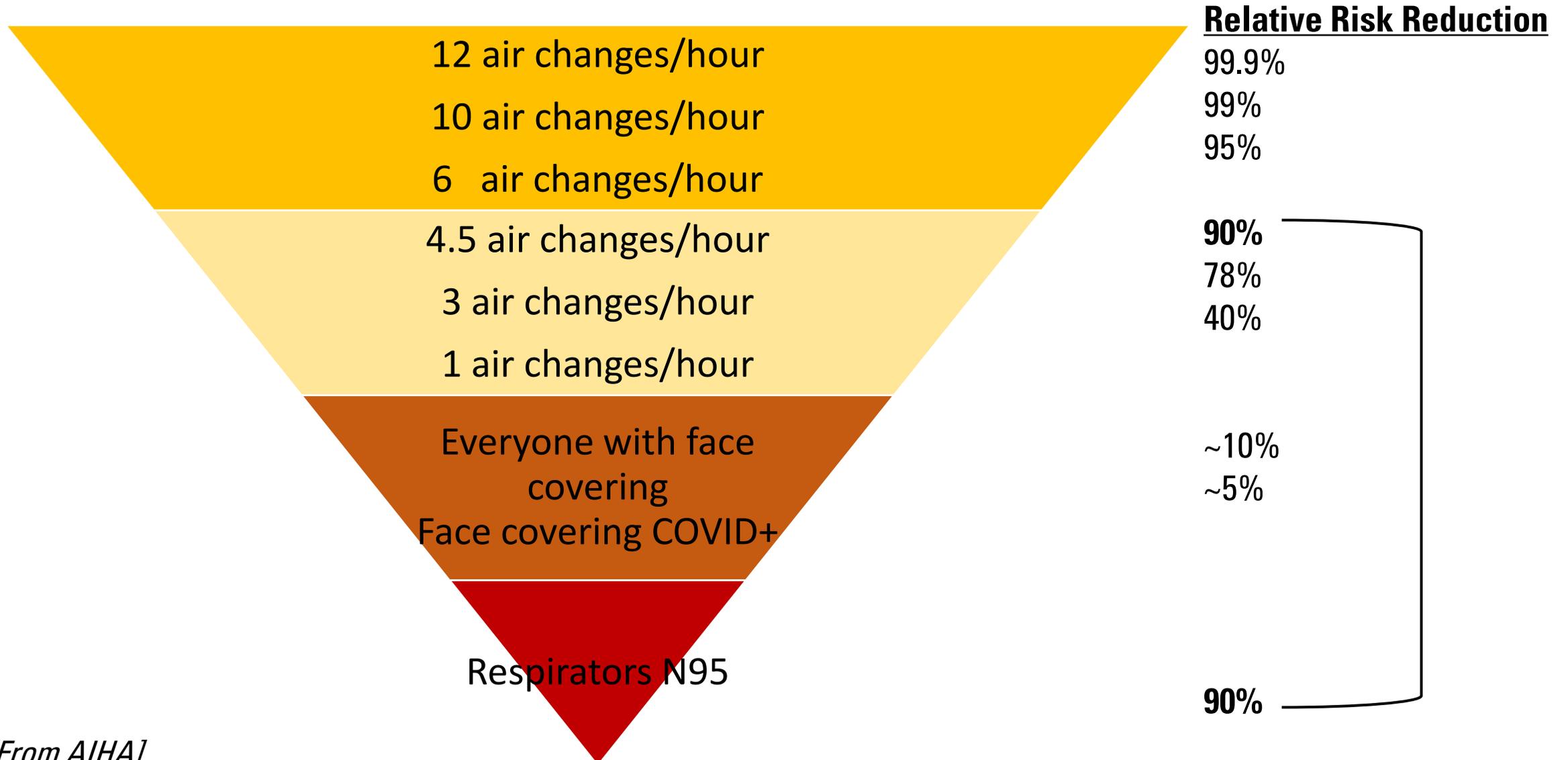
Purifier Selection

- ❑ The portable air purifier is suitable for the room size where it will be used (see next section if you need assistance with this criteria).
- ❑ The unit meets at least one of the following criteria (you can find this information in the equipment manual, website, or in the manufacturer's specifications placed on the packaging)
 - ❑ It is designated as HEPA
 - ❑ It has a clean air delivery rate (**CADR**)
 - ❑ The manufacturer indicates the unit will remove most particles smaller than 1 μm .
- ❑ Avoid selecting units that contain additional processes, such as UV or bipolar ionization.
- ❑ Do not use intentionally ozone-generating units in occupied spaces.



Purifiers come in different sizes and shapes.

Risk Reduction with Controls



[From AIHA]

Administrative Controls

Cleaning and disinfecting

Administrative Controls

CLEANING	REMOVES germs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Uses water and soap.✓ It does not kill germs but decreases the number of germs and the risk of spreading disease.
DISINFECTION	KILL germs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ It works by using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces or objects.
HYGIENE	REDUCES the number of germs to a safe level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Cleans surfaces and objects.✓ Need security parameters.

List N Tool: COVID-19 Disinfectants

 Feedback

EPA Registration Number

Enter only the first two parts of the registration number (ex. 1234-12)



 Active Ingredient

 Use Site

 Contact Time

 Browse All

 Keyword Search

Show results Clear results

Search EPA's list of products for use against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, by selecting one or more of the corresponding criteria above. All products on this list meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. These products are for use on surfaces, NOT humans. At any point, click the "Show Results" button to view your customized list of results. Select as many, or as few, criteria as you would like. Click the "Clear Results" button to remove all previous selections and start over. Click "Browse All" to display all products.

Types of adverse health effects related to the incorrect use of disinfectants

- ▶ **Direct:** at the point of contact.
 - ▶ Dryness, irritation, corrosion, skin cancer.
- ▶ **Systemic:** a part of the body other than the point of contact.
 - ▶ Organs or systems affected.
- ▶ **Sensitization:** allergic reaction to some substance.
 - ▶ Allergic contact dermatitis and sensitization of the respiratory tract.
- ▶ **Combined:** multiple effects on the health of the person who has been exposed.



Removing Infectious Diseases from Surfaces

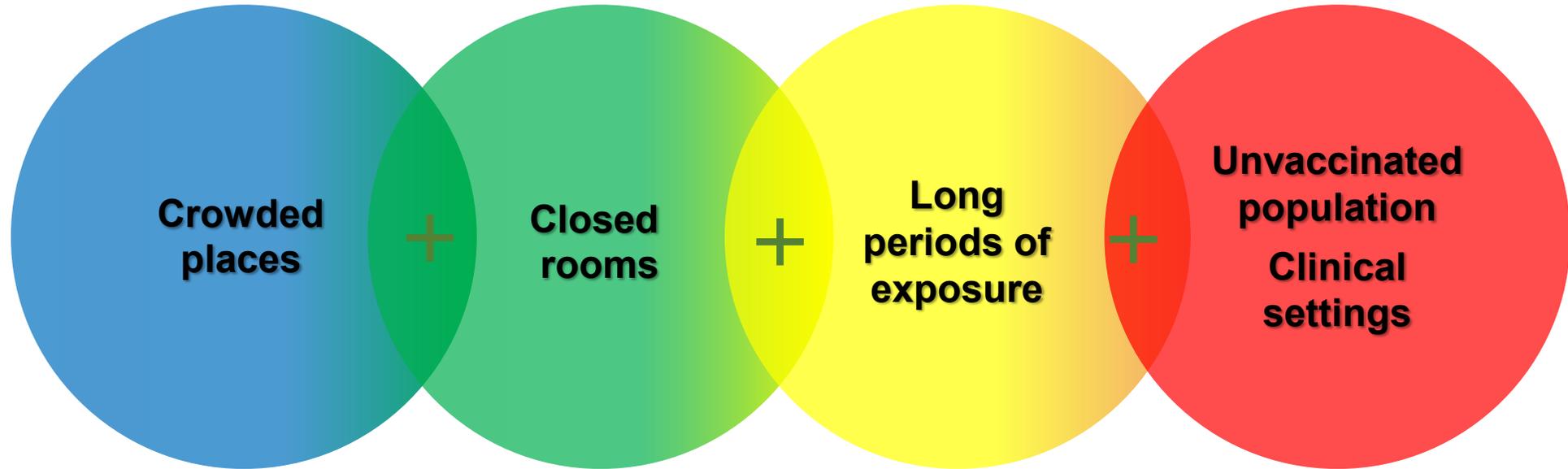
- ▶ Clean with soap and water.
- ▶ Ensure there is adequate ventilation to avoid inhalation of toxic vapors.
- ▶ Determine the frequency of cleaning and disinfection according to the level of use of spaces and objects.



Personal Protective Equipment

Respirators and Medical
Masks

Things to consider | *Personal Risk Assessment*



BLUE
Disposable masks

YELLOW
Surgical, Respirators

RED
Respirators

Types of Protection Available

Medical Masks



Efficiency

98.5%; 89.5%

Respirators



Efficiency

99.9%; 95%

What do I need to consider when choosing a respiratory protection?

Type of exposure

- Population
- Type of space
- Distance
- Occupation
- Duration of exposure

Environment

- Temperature
- Humidity

Equipment characteristics

- Fit
- Durability

Regulatory implications

What to look for when buying?

Indicators to look for:

- Respirators
 - NIOSH TC approval number(s)
- Medical Masks
 - American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) levels



How do I use it properly?

BEFORE

Wash hands, review condition, hold by ear loops or ties, check if it is well adjusted



DURING

Over mouth and nose. Do not touch. Remove for eating/drinking



AFTER

Wash hands, clean and/or storage

How long can I use a respirator or mask? How to clean and maintain it?

- Disposable masks: Dispose carefully in trash after one day of use.
- Surgical masks: Dispose carefully after one day of use.
- Cloth mask: Clean after use.
 - Soap and water (can be done with regular laundry)
 - Sun dry or other.
 - Long use periods: review fit and dispose if it not longer holds or if broken.
- Respirator:
 - Usually disposable after one use.
 - Can last longer if (around a week):
 - It is alternated with other masks
 - We allow it to dry
 - Fit still works

What rules
are there
about the
use of
respirators?

- It is **required** for people exposed to patients in clinical procedures
 - It is **recommended** for workers with high levels of exposure to unvaccinated populations or patients with suspected COVID-19.
 - It is **optional** for the rest of the population.
- 

What rules are there about the use of respirators?

- If as an employer, you **require** the use of respirators you must:
 - Have a respiratory protection program.
 - Train workers.
 - Do fit testing.
 - Provide respirator.
- If, as an employer, you **provide or allow** the use of respirators, you must:
 - Complete Appendix D of OSHA Sec. 1910.134

Can wearing a mask or respirator affect my health?

Oxygen and CO₂ are very small compared to droplets, so they can easily pass through a face mask.

The effects of wearing masks are minimal at most even in people with very severe lung impairment.



Questions?

Resource Corner



Esther Rojas
Project Coordinator

¿Qué es el fin de la emergencia sanitaria de COVID-19?

Es una orden del presidente de los EE. UU. que pone fin a los programas y ayudas relacionadas con la pandemia de COVID-19 el 11 de mayo del 2023

Afecta al trabajador migrante porque
las vacunas, las pruebas de COVID-19 y el tratamiento no serán gratuitos.

Pero, hay que recordar que
las vacunas siguen siendo necesarias y vitales.

Actualizaciones de la vacuna bivalente Elegibilidad para la vacuna COVID-19

El 18 de abril del 2023, la FDA autorizó el uso de las vacunas bivalentes actuales para todas las dosis administradas a personas de 6 meses de edad en adelante.

Este recurso muestra quién es ahora elegible para recibir la vacuna bivalente COVID-19:

¿Quién puede recibir la vacuna bivalente COVID-19	Elegibilidad para la vacuna bivalente
Mayores de 65 años + 1 refuerzo bivalente	Opcional: 1 dosis de la vacuna bivalente 4 meses después de la primera dosis
Personas inmunocomprometidas + 1 refuerzo bivalente	Opcional: 1 dosis de la vacuna bivalente 2 meses después de la primera dosis. Las dosis bivalentes adicionales, se deben poner según sea necesario.
Sin vacunar	1 dosis de la vacuna bivalente
Serie primaria + Sin refuerzo bivalente	1 dosis de la vacuna bivalente
Serie primaria + 1 Refuerzo bivalente	No elegible para una dosis adicional
Niños no vacunados 6 meses - 5 años	2 dosis de la vacuna bivalente Moderna o 3 dosis de la vacuna bivalente de Pfizer-BioNTech
Niños vacunados 6 meses - 5 años	El número de dosis de la vacuna bivalente depende de la marca y del historial de vacunación del niño

Para más información y recursos visite www.migrantclinician.org

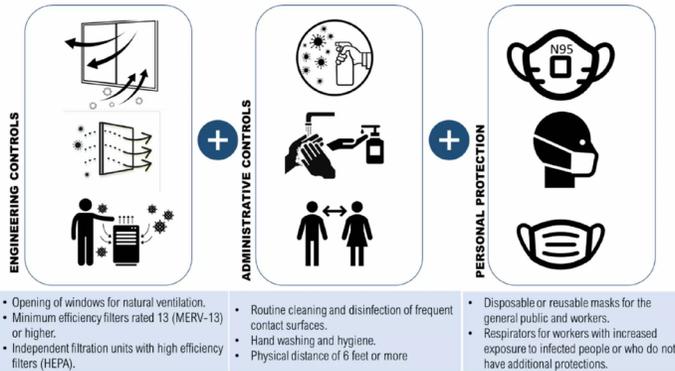
Última revisión: 4/20/23

Ventilation as an essential control strategy to avoid contagion

The main mechanism by which we can get COVID-19 is through the air. This occurs when we breathe in air containing aerosol particles or fine droplets that are contaminated with the virus. These particles are small enough to travel great distances and stay in the air for long periods of time. Enclosed spaces with poor ventilation and lack of controls like face protection, hygiene, and physical distance, present a higher risk of transmission.

What considerations should we have when we want to implement better ventilation strategies?

The ventilation of a room is classified as “adequate” when the amount of clean air provided is enough to decrease and dilute the amount of virus particles that may be present. Due to the differences between rooms and structures and varying usage of these spaces, individual evaluations should be conducted. There is no single answer on how to ventilate, but combining some of the following strategies with others such as the use of masks and physical distancing, can reduce the risk substantially.



Ventilation Information Sheet

- ✓ Control strategies to avoid contagion
- ✓ Key measures to improve ventilation in home, school, work
- ✓ Purifier selection checklist

Link:

<https://www.migrantclinician.org/resource/ventilation-essential-control-strategy-avoid-contagion.html>

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING

Best Practices During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Good Idea

Follow CDC, State, and Local Public Health Guidelines

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), COVID-19 is mainly spread through the air. The risk of getting the virus by touching a contaminated surface is thought to be low.



Clean Surfaces with Soap and Water

Normal routine cleaning with soap and water lowers the risk of spreading COVID-19 by removing germs and dirt from surfaces. In most situations, cleaning is enough to reduce risk.



Use EPA-Registered Disinfectants According to Label Directions

Disinfectants further lower the risk of spreading COVID-19 by using chemicals to kill germs. Use disinfectants on high-touch surfaces when you know or suspect someone around you is sick with COVID-19.

Be Careful

Be Careful Using Disinfectants Around People with Asthma

Disinfectants can trigger an asthma attack. If you have asthma, you may need to take extra precautions like avoiding areas where people are cleaning and disinfecting or making sure the space is well ventilated.



Be Careful with Fogging, Fumigating, and Wide-Area or Electrostatic Spraying

Make sure your product's label includes directions for the application method. Follow all directions, including precautions. If a product isn't labeled for these application methods, using it that way might be risky or ineffective.



Be Careful With UV Lights or Ozone Generators

UV lights or ozone generators may be risky or ineffective. EPA cannot verify if or when it is appropriate to use these devices. Check out the guidance at: [go.usa.gov/xHckJ](https://www.epa.gov/xHckJ)

Don't Do It

Don't Ask Children or Students to Apply Disinfectants

Disinfectants are powerful tools for controlling the spread of disease, and they can harm kid's health if used or stored incorrectly. Children and students should not apply disinfectants, and they should be kept out of children's reach.



Don't Ignore the Label Directions

If you don't follow the label directions, disinfectant products may be ineffective or unsafe. Do not apply disinfectants to skin, pets or food. Do not dilute disinfectants or mix them with other chemicals unless the label tells you to. Don't think that twice the amount will do twice the job.



Don't Use Unregistered Disinfectants

If a product says that it kills SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), but it doesn't have an EPA registration number, it may not be safe or effective. Federal law requires disinfectants to be registered with EPA.



Cleaning and Disinfecting: Best Practices During the COVID-19 Pandemic

- ✓ EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and CDC guidelines
- ✓ Important considerations when disinfecting and cleaning
- ✓ Effective disinfection tips for COVID-19

Link: <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/cleaning-and-disinfecting-best-practices-during-covid-19-pandemic>



FAQ: COVID-19 and Migrant, Immigrant, and Food & Farm Worker Patients

Newest questions added May 5, 2023

Spanish FAQ coming soon!

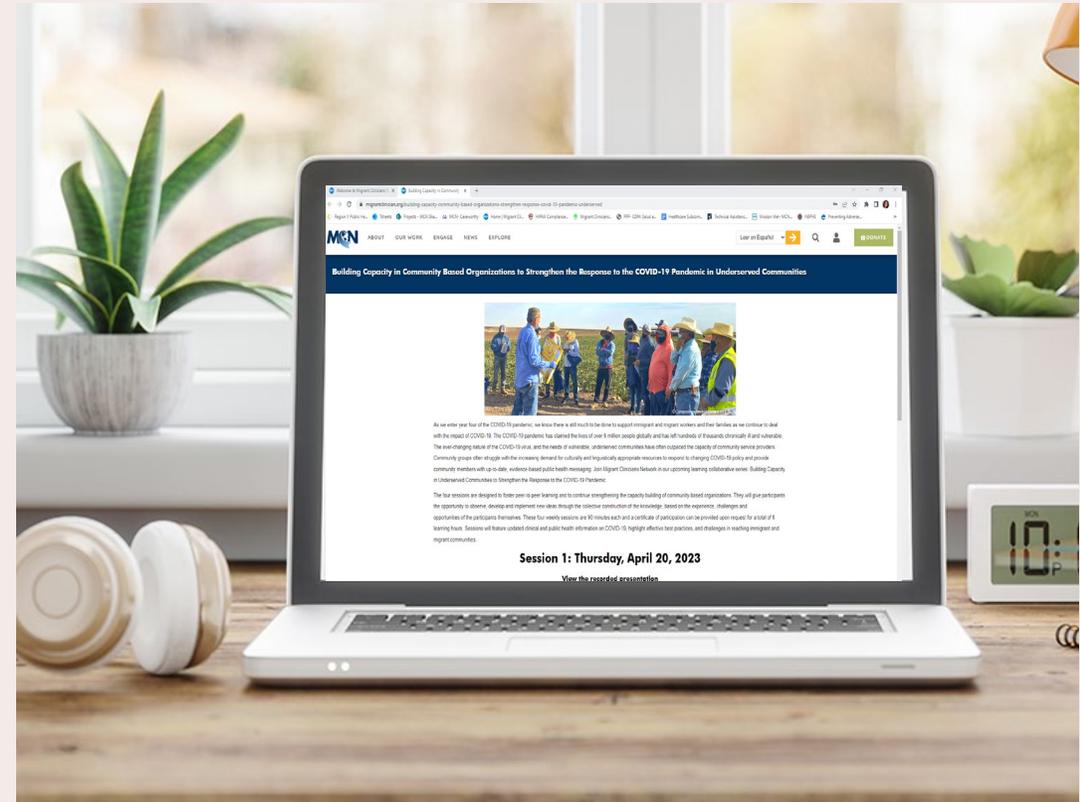
Visit migrantclinician.org/COVID19-FAQ



MCN's FAQ has
been recognized by
the Digital Health
Awards.

Building Capacity Archive

Link: <https://www.migrantclinician.org/building-capacity-community-based-organizations-strengthen-response-covid-19-pandemic-underserved>



Recordings, Resources, and More!

Session Pulse Check

URL Link:

https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=NxtHHtibck6Zgif1TJY38hGOu3d_o-BGroBv3Zlnks9UNFBWNUVMSDhPVjUyWEJGSVRQNkhXS1BUVy4u

Session 4 - Building Capacity to Strengthen the Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic



Thank you for
your
participation!

