SAMBA WEBINAR: Ambulatory Anesthesia in the COVID-19 era

Leopoldo V. Rodriguez, MD, FAAP, FASA
Assistant National Medical Director, Envision Physician Services
Ambulatory Anesthesiology
Why Nationwide Elective Surgery Restriction?

- Up to 20% of patients infected with COVID-19 require Hospital care.
- U.S.A. has 2.8 Hospital Beds/1,000 people = ~1,000,000 hospital beds.
- U.S.A. has about 3.6 ICU beds per 10,000 people aged 16 and older.
- Social distancing will prevent bed shortage by spreading Hospitalizations.
- Lack of elective surgeries will preserve shortage of PPE.

- Medical Director is the leader of an ASC, they have to look out for patient safety & quality, but also for staff safety.
Why Nationwide Elective Surgery Restriction?
Health Alert

Did you get sick after recently traveling outside of the United States?
Have you been in close contact with a person diagnosed with COVID-19 (Coronavirus)?

Do you have a fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g. cough, general aches, difficulty breathing)?

If you said “YES” to any of the above, please call our office at: XXX-XXX-XXXX
Do NOT come in until you have spoken with a member of our staff. This measure is in place to protect you and our other patients.
Joint Statement Recommending a Surgical Review Committee for COVID-19-Related Surgical Triage Decision Making

Developed by the American College of Surgeons, American Society of Anesthesiologists and the Association of periOperative Registered Nurses

The COVID-19 crisis is requiring hospitals and ambulatory surgery centers throughout the country to defer non-essential surgery to preserve personal protective equipment (PPE), protect the safety of health care professionals and allocate potentially scarce resources for the care of the COVID-19 patient. In the last week, the American College of Surgeons (ACS) and the United States Department of Health and Human Services have promulgated guidance for postponement of elective, non-essential surgery. Implementation has varied from community to community based on health care resources, disease spread in the community, and patient need. National guidance is needed.

To serve as a resource for decision making, ACS, in conjunction with the surgical specialty societies has prepared triage criteria. ACS and the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) recommend that decisions on surgery cases be made on a daily basis, no later than the day before surgery, by a leadership team representing surgery, anesthesiology, and nursing.
Table 2. ACS ESAS Tool. The ESAS tool should be considered a recommendation and will be superseded by facility, local, state, and federal rules and regulations.

**Elective Surgery Acuity Scale (ESAS)**

*Reprinted with permission: Sameer Siddiqui MD, St. Louis University*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tiers/Description</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Actions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier 1a</strong></td>
<td>Low acuity surgery/healthy patient</td>
<td>HOPD ASC Hospital with low/no COVID-19 census</td>
<td>Carpal Tunnel release Penile prosthesis EGD Colonoscopy</td>
<td>Postpone surgery or Perform at ASC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier 1b</strong></td>
<td>Low acuity surgery/unhealthy patient</td>
<td>HOPD ASC Hospital with low/no COVID-19 census</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postpone surgery or Perform at ASC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier 2a</strong></td>
<td>Intermediate acuity surgery/healthy patient</td>
<td>HOPD ASC Hospital with low/no COVID-19 census</td>
<td>Low risk cancer Non urgent spine Ureteral colic</td>
<td>Postpone surgery if possible or consider ASC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier 2b</strong></td>
<td>Intermediate acuity surgery/unhealthy patient</td>
<td>HOPD ASC Hospital with low/no COVID-19 census</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postpone surgery if possible or consider ASC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier 3a</strong></td>
<td>High acuity surgery/healthy patient</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Most cancers Highly symptomatic patients</td>
<td>Do not postpone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier 3b</strong></td>
<td>High acuity surgery/unhealthy patient</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not postpone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOPD - Hospital Outpatient Department  
ASC - Ambulatory Surgery Center
COVID 19: Elective Case Triage
Guidelines for Surgical Care

Developed by the COVID 19 Pandemic Breast Cancer Consortium (this consortium is made up of representatives from the NAPBC, CoC, ASBrS, and NCCN)

Phase I: Semi-Urgent Setting (Preparation Phase)
Few COVID 19 patients, hospital resources not exhausted, institution still has ICU vent capacity, and COVID trajectory not in rapid escalation phase

Surgery restricted to patients likely to have survivorship compromised if surgery not performed within next 3 months

Cases that need to be done as soon as feasible (recognizing status of hospital likely to progress over next few weeks):

- Neoadjuvant patients finishing treatment
- Clinical Stage T2 or N1 ERpos/PRpos/HER2 negative tumors* &
- Triple negative or HER2 positive patients* &
- Discordant biopsies likely to be malignant
- Excision of malignant recurrence

*In some cases institutions may decide to proceed with surgery versus subjecting a patient to an immunocompromised state with neoadjuvant chemotherapy, these decisions will depend on institutional resources

Encourage use of breast conserving surgery whenever possible, defer definitive mastectomy and/or reconstruction until after the COVID 19 pandemic resolves provided radiation oncology services are available

Autologous reconstruction should be deferred

Cases that should be deferred

- Excision of benign lesions-fibroadenomas, nodules, etc...
- Duct excisions
- Discordant biopsies likely to be benign
- High risk lesions-atypia, papillomas, etc.

Justify the Medical necessity of doing a procedure on a semi-urgent or urgent manner at the ASC.
Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak: what the department of endoscopy should know

Gastrointest Endosc 2020;-:1-6.

https://www.giejournal.org/article/S0016-5107(20)30245-5/pdf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of potential SARS-CoV-2 infection risk in patients undergoing endoscopic examination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low risk</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ No symptoms (e.g., cough, fever, breathlessness, diarrhea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ No contact with SARS-CoV-2–positive person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Nonstay in high-risk area during the previous 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intermediate risk</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Presence of symptoms with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ No medical history for contact with SARS-CoV-2–positive person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Nonstay in high-risk area during the previous 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ No symptoms but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Contact with SARS-CoV-2–positive person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Stay in high-risk area during the previous 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High risk</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ At least 1 symptom + 1 of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Contact with SARS-CoV-2–positive person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Stay in high-risk area during the previous 14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARS-CoV, Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus.

*In an emergency setting, all procedures must be considered high risk if adequate patient history cannot be assessed.
PATIENT SCHEDULED FOR URGENT OR SEMI-URGENT PROCEDURE AT ASC

NO ELECTIVE CASES!

IS THE PATIENT CANDIDATE FOR A.S.C.?

Yes

SCREEN PATIENTS FOR RISK OF COVID-19 EXPOSURE: TRAVEL, CONTACT, SYMPTOMS, FEVER

NO: Low Risk

WEAR STANDARD PPE. STANDARD OR MASK

Low Risk: WEAR STANDARD PPE, Standard Mask

If Moderate risk: PPE with N95 MASK or equivalent

Aerosolized Procedure?

Yes

Routine intubation and extubation for any asymptomatic ADULT patient undergoing general endotracheal anesthesia is currently NOT classified as an “open airway case”.

Surgical face masks protect against COVID-19 droplet transmission but do not protect against aerosolized small particles. The CDC has developed a detailed table that describes surgical facemask, N95 mask, and PAPR use, based upon distance from a patient with suspected or known COVID-19 and the use of source control (i.e., masking of symptomatic patients).


No

IF YES TO ANY High Risk

HOSPITAL PROCEDURE

No
What are societies saying?

- American Academy of Ophthalmologists
- American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
- American Academy of Otolaryngology
- American Academy of Pain Medicine
- American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation – references CMS
- American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons
- American College of Surgeons COVID-19
- Anesthesia Patient Safety Organization
- American Society of Anesthesiologists
- American Society of Plastic Surgeons
- GI Joint Society Message on COVID-19
- Gyn Joint Statement
- Society for Ambulatory Anesthesia

- Medical Board Orders
- Texas
Elective surgical procedures

- The American Academy of Ophthalmology supports the recommendation from American College of Surgeons and guidelines from the CDC regarding canceling elective surgeries. Specifically, the CDC recommends that health care providers:
  - Delay all elective ambulatory provider visits
  - Reschedule elective and nonurgent admissions
  - Delay inpatient and outpatient elective surgical and procedural cases
  - Postpone routine dental and eye care visits
  - Even outpatient ASC-based procedures may expose other patients and health care workers to virus shed from asymptomatic patients or even asymptomatic physicians. Elective surgical procedures also deplete scarce personal protective equipment, including but not limited to masks, gowns, gloves, and face shields.
- The Academy recommends postponing all elective visits and surgery indefinitely, to be reinstated only upon recommendation of public health authorities.

https://www.aao.org/headline/alert-important-coronavirus-context
American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons

• Recommendations for Elective Surgery
• The AAOS supports the recommendations on delaying elective surgeries advocated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), the American College of Surgeons (ACS), and the U.S. Surgeon General.

• CMS Adult Elective Surgery and Procedures Recommendations
• ACS Recommendations for Management of Elective Surgical Procedures
• In addition, the ACS is publishing a twice-weekly newsletter to keep surgeons informed and updated on best practices: ACS COVID-19 Update - March 20, 2020

https://www.aaos.org/about/covid-19-information-for-our-members/
3. Triage of Surgical with COVID-19 or Under Investigation for COVID-19 Who Require Urgent or Emergent Surgery [Figure 1]

Figure 1.

Adapted: From Table 4: Zhao S, et al. JCVA 000 (2020) 1-2

https://doi.org/10.1038/jcva.2020.02.009
GI Procedures
Low Risk: WEAR STANDARD PPE, Standard Mask

If Moderate risk: PPE with N95 MASK or equivalent
Recommendations for Airway Management in a Patient with Suspected Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Infection

Liana Zucco1,2, Nadav Levy1,2, Desire Ketchandji3, Mike Aziz3, Satya Krishna Ramachandran2
1. Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center Dept Anesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, Boston, USA
2. Healthcare Quality and Safety (MHQS), Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA
3. Oregon Health & Science University, Department of Anesthesiology & Perioperative Medicine, Portland, Oregon, USA

General

Your personal protection is the priority. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be available for all providers to ensure droplet/contact isolation precautions can be achieved. Providers and organizations should review protocols for donning and doffing PPE. Careful attention is required to avoid self-contamination.

Patients with confirmed or suspected 2019-nCoV infected cases:
- Should NOT be brought to holding or PACU areas
- Should be managed in a designated OR, with signs posted on the doors to minimize staff exposure.
- Should be recovered in the OR or transferred to ICU into a negative pressure room. Ensure a high quality HMEF (Heat and Moisture Exchanging Filter) rated to remove at least 99.97% of airborne particles 0.3 microns or greater is placed between the ETT and reservoir bag during transfers to avoid contaminating the atmosphere.

Plan ahead:
- For time to allow all staff to apply PPE and barrier precautions
- Consider intubation early to avoid the risk of a crash intubation when PPE cannot be applied safely.

During Airway Manipulation

Apply:
- Disposable mask, goggles, footwear, gown and gloves. Consider adopting the double glove technique.
- Standard ASA monitoring should be applied before induction of anesthesia.
- N95 mask at a minimum should be utilized. PAPR devices may offer superior protection when manipulating an airway of an infected patient.

Assign:
- Designate the most experienced anesthesia professionals available to perform intubation, if possible. Avoid trainee intubation for sick patients.

Avoid:
- Awake fiberoptic intubation, unless specifically indicated. Atomized local anesthetic can aerosolize the virus.

Prepare to:
- Preoxygenate for 5 minutes with 100% FiO2
- Perform a rapid sequence induction (RSI) to avoid manual ventilation of patient’s lungs and potential aerosolization of virus from airways.
- Consider using a video-laryngoscope.

RSI:
- Depending on the clinical condition, the RSI may need to be modified. If manual ventilation is required, apply small tidal volumes.

Use:
- Ensure there is a high quality HMEF (Heat and Moisture Exchanging Filter) rated to remove at least 99.97% of airborne particles 0.3 microns or greater placed in between the facemask and breathing circuit or between facemask and reservoir bag.

Dispose:
- Re-sheath the laryngoscope immediately post intubation (double glove technique)
- Seal and protect all equipment in a double zip-locked plastic bag. It must then be removed for decontamination and disinfection.

Remember:
- After removing protective equipment, avoid touching your hair or face before washing hands.
Handwashing
MAKING YOUR OWN REUSABLE ELASTOMERIC RESPIRATOR FOR USE DURING COVID-19 VIRAL PANDEMIC N95 SHORTAGE

Surgical Innovation Fellowship, Boston Children’s Hospital
Off-Label use
Off-label use
N95 Reuse:

• The CDC supports the practice of allowing extended use of N95 when acceptable.
• A N95 respirator classified as disposable can be reused by the same worker as long as it remains intact. (wear mask over N95 to prevent soiling)
• The same N95 respirator is to be used for multiple encounters with patients but removing it (‘doffing’) after each encounter.
• N95 should be re-inspected prior to donning for next patient encounter.
Dr. Peter Tsai, the INVENTOR of the filtration fabric in the N95 mask. Polypropylene material, designed to tightly fit over your face with little leakage around the edge of the mask.

**MASK REUSE METHOD #1**
- When reusing N95 masks, leave a used respirator in **dry, atmosphere air for 3-4 days to dry it out**.
- Polypropylene in N95 masks is hydrophobic and contains zero moisture.
- **COVID-19 needs a host to survive**: metal surface for up to 48 hours; plastic for 72 hours, and cardboard for 24 hours.
- **When the respirator is dry in 3-4 days, the virus will not survive**.
- Take four N95 masks, and number them (#1-4).
- On day 1, use mask #1, then let it dry it out for 3-4 days.

**MASK REUSE METHOD #2**
- You can also sterilize the N95 mask by hanging it in the oven (without contacting metal) at 70°C (158°F) for 30 minutes
- COVID-19 cannot survive at 65°C (149°F) for 30 minutes.
- Use a wood clip to hang the respirator in the kitchen oven to do the sterilization.
- When sterilizing N95 masks, be wary of using UV light--keep N95 masks away from UV light / sunlight.
- N95 masks are degraded by UV light because it damages the electrostatic charges in the polypropylene material.
Sanitization, disinfection, or sterilization of FFRs utilizing these specific methods is, therefore, NOT RECOMMENDED OR SUPPORTED BY 3M
PATIENT THAT ALREADY HAD SURGERY IN ASC NOW COVID-19 + IN POST-OP CALL

PATIENT ON DROPLET (or greater) precautions during risk window?

Yes

No

Aerosolized Procedure?

Yes

No

HCW used mask during Exposure to patient?

Yes

No

Medium HCW Risk: return to work wearing mask & symptom monitoring

Low risk HCW Exposure: work normally

High Risk: HCW to quarantine

If at anytime a HCW develops symptoms, they should be removed from patient care and quarantine.

Best Practice: Some facilities will be monitoring each provider’s temperature daily.
SEQUENCE FOR DONNING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The type of PPE used will vary based on the level of precautions required; e.g., Standard and Contact, Droplet or Airborne Infection Isolation.

1. GOWN
   - Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms to end of wrists, and wrap around the back
   - Fasten in back of neck and waist

2. MASK OR RESPIRATOR
   - Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck
   - Fit flexible band to nose bridge
   - Fit snug to face and below chin
   - Fit-check respirator

3. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD
   - Place over face and eyes and adjust to fit

4. GLOVES
   - Extend to cover wrist of isolation gown

USE SAFE WORK PRACTICES TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND LIMIT THE SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION

- Keep hands away from face
- Limit surfaces touched
- Change gloves when torn or heavily contaminated
- Perform hand hygiene

SECUENCIA PARA PONERSE EL EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE)

El tipo de PPE que se debe utilizar depende del nivel de precaución que sea necesario; por ejemplo, equipo Estándar y de Contacto o de Aislamiento de infecciones transportadas por gotas o por aire.

1. BATA
   - Cubra con la bata todo el torso desde el cuello hasta las rodillas, los brazos hasta la muñeca y dóblea alrededor de la espalda
   - Ateése por detrás a la altura del cuello y la cintura

2. MÁSCARA O RESPIRADOR
   - Asegúrese los cordones o la banda elástica en la mitad de la cabeza y en el cuello
   - Ajustése la banda flexible en el puente de la nariz
   - Acomódelas en la cara y por debajo del mentón
   - Verifique el ajuste del respirador

3. GAFAS PROTECTORAS O CARETAS
   - Colóquesela sobre la cara y los ojos y ajustela

4. GUANTES
   - Extienda los guantes para que cubran la parte del puño en la bata de aislamiento

UTILICE PRÁCTICAS DE TRABAJO SEGURAS PARA PROTEGERSE USTED MISMO Y LIMITAR LA PROPAGACIÓN DE LA CONTAMINACIÓN

- Mantenga las manos alejadas de la cara
- Limite el contacto con superficies
- Cambie los guantes si se rompen o están demasiado contaminados
- Realice la higiene de las manos
SEQUENCE FOR REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Except for respirator, remove PPE at doorway or in anteroom. Remove respirator after leaving patient room and closing door.

1. GLOVES
   - Outside of gloves is contaminated!
   - Grasp outside of glove with opposite gloved hand; peel off
   - Hold removed glove in gloved hand
   - Slide fingers of un gloved hand under remaining glove at wrist
   - Peel glove off over first glove
   - Discard gloves in waste container

2. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD
   - Outside of goggles or face shield is contaminated!
   - To remove, handle by head band or ear pieces
   - Place in designated receptacle for reprocessing or in waste container

3. GOWN
   - Gown front and sleeves are contaminated!
   - Unfasten ties
   - Pull away from neck and shoulders, touching inside of gown only
   - Turn gown inside out
   - Fold or roll into a bundle and discard

4. MASK OR RESPIRATOR
   - Front of mask/respirator is contaminated — DO NOT TOUCH!
   - Grasp bottom; then top ties or elastics and remove
   - Discard in waste container

PERFORM HAND HYGIENE IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE

SECUENCIA PARA QUITARSE EL EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE)

Con la excepción del respirador, quitese el PPE en la entrada de la puerta o en la antecámara. Quitese el respirador después de salir de la habitación del paciente y de cerrar la puerta.

1. GUANTES
   - ¡El exterior de los guantes está contaminado!
   - Agarre la parte exterior del guante con la mano opuesta en la que todavía tiene puesto el guante y quitéselo
   - Sostenga el guante que se quitó con la mano enguantada
   - Deslice los dedos de la mano sin guante por debajo del otro guante que no se ha quitado todavía a la altura de la muñeca
   - Quite el guante de manera que acabe cubriendo el primer guante
   - Arroje los guantes en el recipiente de desechos

2. GAFAS PROTECTORAS O CARETA
   - ¡El exterior de las gafas protectoras o de la careta está contaminado!
   - Para quitárselas, tómelas por la parte de la banda de la cabeza o de las piezas de las orejas
   - Colóquelas en el recipiente designado para reprocesar materiales o de materiales de desecho

3. BATA
   - ¡La parte delantera de la bata y las mangas están contaminadas!
   - Desate los cordones
   - Tocando solamente el interior de la bata, pásela por encima del cuello y de los hombros
   - Voltee la bata al revés
   - Doblela o enrollela y deséchela

4. MÁSCARA O RESPIRADOR
   - La parte delantera de la máscara o respirador está contaminada — ¡NO LA TOQUE!
   - Primero agarre la parte de abajo, luego los cordones o banda elástica de arriba y por último quitese la máscara o respirador
   - Arrójela en el recipiente de desechos

EFFECTUE LA HIGIENE DE LAS MANOS INMEDIATAMENTE DESPUÉS DE QUITARSE CUALQUIER EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL
https://youtu.be/OF6dMhRvD8M
Anesthesia Intubation / Extubation with COVID-19
FAQ ON ANESTHESIA MACHINE USE, PROTECTION, AND DECONTAMINATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Last updated: March 23, 2020

Contributors: Jeffrey Feldman, MD, Professor of Anesthesiology and APSF Chair of Committee on Technology; Robert “Butch” Loeb, MD, Professor of Anesthesiology University FL; James Philip, MD, Professor of Anesthesiology Brigham & Women’s
Questions?