



Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) Updates

Bernard Simons, DDA Deputy Secretary

May 15, 2020



Deputy Secretary's Agenda



- Opening Remarks
- DDA Regional Office Update
- Kenneth A Feder, PhD, Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Questions

Deputy Secretary's Opening Remarks

- The DDA's highest priority is the health, safety, and wellbeing of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities, their families, staff, and providers
- This coming Tuesday we will be hosting a webcast to review self-directed services Appendix K provisions from the perspective of participants and their supports
- You can register at <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/6359027005634657552>

Deputy Secretary's Opening Remarks

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
 - The DDA has made additional progress on the distribution of PPE. This week we received a third round of PPEs and the Regions will continue to coordinate with our providers, people in self-direction and microboards based on need
- **Recovery Plan**
 - The DDA has initiated internal discussions concerning guidance for recovery plans for service providers
 - We are also working with the DD Coalition and getting their recommendations and information from their national partners

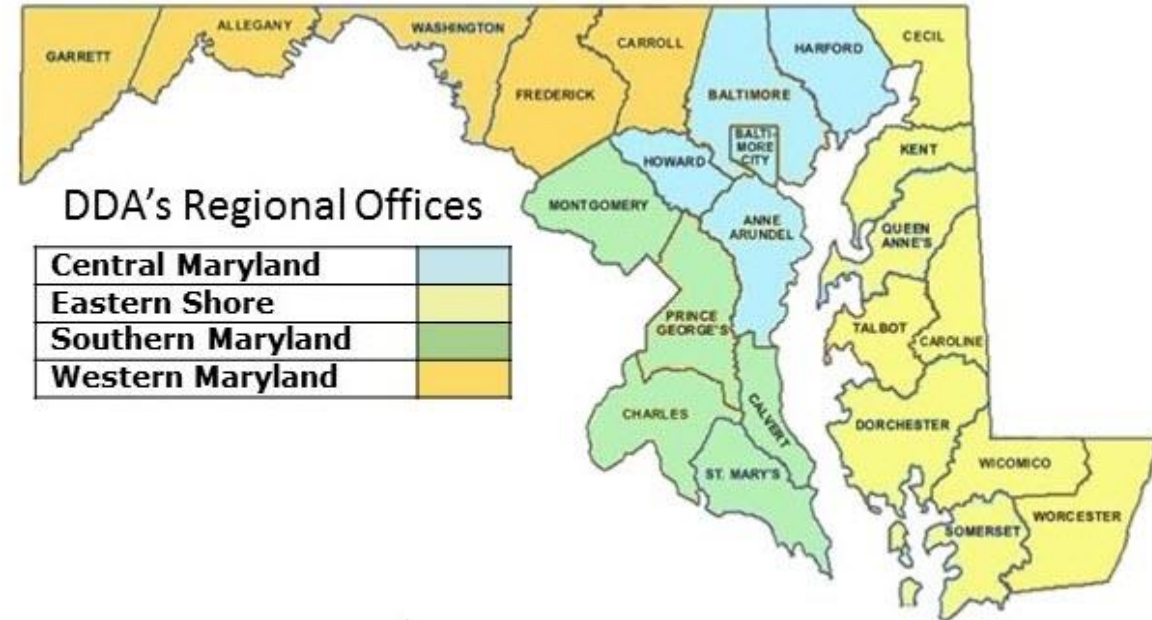
Deputy Secretary's Opening Remarks

- **Recovery Plan**

- The DDA is also working with other state directors from the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS) on Re-Opening Day Services “Guiding Principles” in four major themes:
 1. Day Services- prevocational, employment and transportation
 2. Financial Considerations
 3. Health and Safety Strategies
 4. “Sun Rise” Phase- Introducing New Possibilities

Regional Updates

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The DDA Commitment

- We will continue to share information and resources
- We will continue to collaborate and advocate on behalf of the people you support, their families, and staff
- We will help Marylanders with intellectual and developmental disabilities thrive
- We will continue to keep you updated



Preventing Outbreaks of COVID-19 in Group Homes for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Kenneth Feder, PhD

CDC Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer

MDH Infectious Disease Epidemiology and Outbreak Response Bureau

May 15, 2020

Background

- Different playbook required for persons with developmental disabilities than elderly adults:
 - Different needs of population
 - Different program design
 - Fewer medical resources, less medical expertise onsite
 - Less familiarity with infection control
- New tools (coming soon):
 - Checklist for preparing and responding to outbreaks
 - New guidance for local health departments
 - New symptom screening tool

Preparing and Preventing

- Limit entry to essential personnel
- Staff wear masks at all times
- Residents wear masks whenever they can
- Frequent hand hygiene. Practice hand hygiene routines with residents.
- Limit recreation to physically distant activities
- Clean frequently with EPA approved cleaner
- Train staff on PPE use (donning, doffing)

Have a Plan

- As much as possible, dedicate your staff to specific homes – moving between homes can spread the virus before you know it is spreading
- Know where your residents will live if they test positive or get sick
 - Consider setting up a designated home or space that clients can move to and live in while they recover
- Have an emergency staffing plan if many staff become ill or will not work
- If you do not employ a healthcare provider, identify a provider in the community to partner with who can assist with test specimen collection

Identifying an Outbreak

- Screen everyone who enters a home for symptoms.
 - Exclude all symptomatic persons
 - Recommend testing for symptomatic staff
- Screen residents every 8 hours. Immediately isolate residents with any symptoms:
 - Stay in room as much as possible
 - Meals in the room
 - Private bathroom or toilet if possible
 - Staff use full personal protective equipment

Identifying an Outbreak: Testing

- As soon as a resident develops symptoms, should test for COVID-19 ASAP
- If your program employs a nurse or other healthcare provider, it is that person's responsibility to physically collect the specimen:
 - Request and pick up a specimen collection kit from the local health department
 - Return the collected specimen collection kit to the local health department, who will send it to a lab for testing
- If your program employs no health professionals:
 - Take ill resident to health care provider or testing site in the community (have a plan)
 - Discuss alternative testing options with your local health department

Reporting an Outbreak

- An outbreak: 1 resident or staff person tests positive for COVID-19
- Within 12 hours:
 - Call the local health department to report
 - Call DDA regional director to report
- Health department will assign outbreak number
 - If number is not assigned, your report was not received

Completing a Line List

- Daily list of names sent to local health department:
 - Persons with symptom of COVID-19 (should be tested)
 - Persons tested for COVID-19
- For each person indicate:
 - Test results
 - Date of test
 - Date of symptom onset
 - Date of hospitalization (if ever)
 - Date of death (if ever)
- Names never taken off list

Controlling the Spread (1/2)

- Full personal protective equipment for all staff in all homes in the network
- Continue symptom screening, testing anyone with symptoms
- Implement isolation plan for positive, ill residents
- Discuss with the local health department whether other residents or staff in the home with a known case should be tested

Controlling the Spread (2/2)

- Off-site isolation for positive residents if possible
- Shelter-in place model for homes that had positives
 - Dedicated staff onsite for homes with a single positive 24/7 for duration of outbreak
- Do not transfer negative residents in an affected home out to other homes
- Cohort staff:
 - Staff serving homes that have had at least one positive serve only those homes
 - Staff serving homes that have had no positives to date serve only those homes

Recovery from COVID-19

- Governs when staff may return to work
- Governs when residents may end isolation
- For persons with symptoms:
 - 10 days past symptom onset
 - 3 days past resolution of fever
 - 3 days of other symptoms mostly better
- For persons with no symptoms ever
 - 10 days past specimen collection

Ending the Outbreak

- The outbreak ends:
 - No new positive residents or staff for 14 days in any home
 - No COVID-19 tests are pending
- Confirm with local health department outbreak is over
- Stop reporting daily line lists
- Return to “preventing and preparing” strategies

Role of Local Health Departments

- Help track outbreak
- Ensuring essential information (infections, deaths) reported in timely manner
- Make infection control recommendations
- Facilitate access to PPE when available
- Provide specimen collection kits whenever possible
- Facilitate access to Go Teams when needed

Questions

