

The Legislature of Rockland County



PHILIP SOSKIN
LEGISLATOR-DISTRICT 7
CHAIR, MULTI-SERVICES COMMITTEE

MINUTES
MULTI-SERVICES COMMITTEE
TUESDAY OCTOBER 28, 2014
6:00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT:

LEG. P. SOSKIN, CHAIR
LEG. T. EARL, VICE CHAIR
LEG. A. PAUL, 2ND VICE CHAIR
LEG. A. WIEDER
LEG. D. JOBSON
LEG. P. MORONEY

MEMBERS ABSENT:

LEG. KANTROWITZ

OTHERS PRESENT:

LEG. C. CAREY
LEG. N. LOW-HOGAN
E. YEGER, ESQ.
S. POWERS
DR. M. RADER
DR. A. ROUFA
DR. P. RUPPERT

DR. A. OSCAR
S. THOMAS, RPA
J. MAKOWITZ
R. HANSEN
P. BRENNAN
M. LEITZES

CHAIR SOSKIN CALLED THE MEETING TO ORDER AT 6:10 PM

ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF OCTOBER 14, 2014 MEETING.

MOTION TO ADOPT:

PAUL/WIEDER

UNAN

1. REF.# 2867

APPROVING AN AGREEMENT IN EXCESS OF \$100,000 BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY TO REIMBURSE THE COUNTY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH'S FLOW CONTROL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM IN THE AMOUNT OF \$405,227 FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE TO EXECUTE THE INTERMUNICIPAL LETTER AGREEMENT [DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH] (\$405,227) (PATRICIA SCHNABEI RUPPERT, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT)
DL#: 2014-04202

MOTION TO APPROVE:

EARL/WIEDER

TRANSFERRED TO B & F 10/28/14

UNAN

ADDED SPONSORS: LEGS. SOSKIN, EARL, PAUL, WIEDER, JOBSON, MORONEY

ACTION: Health Department to submit to SWMA and any activity reports to date regarding the work done on flow control to committee.

4. REF.# 9006

DISCUSSION ITEM- BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH (OCTOBER)
MALE BREAST CANCER AWARENESS
(HON. ANY PAUL LEGISLATURE)

DISCUSSED

Leg. Paul introduced Dr. Roufa, a cancer survivor, who has dedicated his time for awareness in the community about male Breast Cancer.

Dr. Roufa explained how lucky he was to have survived breast cancer back in 1991 when only 900 cases were reported. He underwent chemotherapy for treatment. The American Cancer Society reports that less than 1% of men are diagnosed with Breast Cancer. People ask how men can be diagnosed with breast cancer the answer. It is because men also have breast tissue. If we look at the numbers breast cancer cases are rising and the fight must continue for awareness and cure.

Leg. Paul introduced Mrs. Shanthie Koshy-Thomas, RPA-C, a Physicians Assistant from the Breast Cancer Center unit at Nyack Hospital. Mrs. Koshy-Thomas explained that breast cancer is more prominent in women. All women should get a mammogram by the age 40. If there is a history of breast cancer in the family testing should be done sooner. The Breast Cancer in Nyack has made it a mission to provide awareness, treatment and support to this cancer that can become fatal if not treated.

(See Attached)

5. REF.# 9108

DISCUSSION ITEM- EBOLA COUNTY PREPAREDNESS
(HON. ANY PAUL LEGISLATURE)

DISCUSSED

Leg. Paul introduced Dr. Michael E. Rader, from Nyack Hospital. He spoke about the County's preparedness for Ebola if any case were to arise in the area. Dr. Rader went over the training being provided to the medical staff as well as all the necessary steps to avoid contamination. Proper equipment is in place for staff and at this point expenses have been \$100,000.00. Dr. Rader said he felt very confident from this point on that the Department will be able to face any Ebola case that were to arise in Rockland County.

Dr. Patricia Ruppert, Commissioner of Department Health, stated that the more information they give out the more people get to understand.

Dr. Alleyne Oscar, Epidemiologist of Health Department, listed the symptoms of the virus and also discussed about the key points surrounding the health care in evaluating, isolation and controlling Ebola Virus. Dr. Oscar added that the DOH has also designated some Ebola Care centers for isolation.

(See Attached)

**MOTION TO ADJOURN: 7:15 PM
EARL/WIEDER**

UNAN

Respectfully Submitted,

Lesly Senatus, Committee Clerk

Leg. Moroney expressed his concern that there is a loss of money on this issue due to non-compliances by the DOH. The DOH has not submitted any activity reports to date to the Committee. The DOH is not doing what they are supposed to be doing.

2. REF.# 2973 APPROVING THE EXECUTION OF AN INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF ROCKLAND AND THE BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (B.O.C.E.S.) TO PROVIDE AN INTENSIVE THERAPEUTIC SUPPORT CLASSROOM MODEL IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$118,000 FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 2014 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015 AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE TO EXECUTE THE INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENT [DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH] (\$118,000)
(MICHAEL LEITZES ACTING COMMISSIONER OF MENTAL HEALTH)
DL#: 2014-04107

MOTION TO APPROVE:
SOSKIN/PAUL

TRANSFERRED TO B & F 10/28/14
UNAN

ADDED SPONSORS: LEGS. SOSKIN, EARL, PAUL, WIEDER, JOBSON, MORONEY

Michael Leitzes, Acting Commissioner of Mental Health, stated that the staff on the site provides consultation services, crisis intervention, medication review, liaison with hospital placements and clinical coordination of school-based mental health services for 110 to 120 B.O.C.E.S. clients. She also provides, on a daily basis, individual therapy with 10 clients and also speaks with family groups.

Chair Soskin asked if benefits are also being covered for this employee?

Mr. Leitzes answered that they cover her salary, but not benefits.

3. REF # 9326 APPROVING A THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT IN EXCESS OF \$100,000 WITH BREGA TRANSPORT CORP. IN THE ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF \$80,000 FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF PRE-SCHOOL AND EARLY INTERVENTION CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR A TOTAL CONTRACT AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$13,917,436.62 FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 2012 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 2015 WITH THE OPTION TO RENEW FOR TOW (2) ADDITIONAL ONE (1) YEAR TERMS AND AUTHORIZING ITS EXECUTION BY THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE UNDER RFB-RC-2012-001 [DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES, DIVISION OF PURCHASING] (\$13,917,436.62)
(PAUL BRENNAN DIRECTOR OF DGS-PURCHASING) DL#: 2014-03826

MOTION TO APPROVE:
SOSKIN/EARL

TRANSFERRED B & F 10/28/14
UNAN

ADDED SPONSORS: LEGS. SOSKIN, EARL, PAUL, WIEDER, JOBSON, MORONEY

2867

**Rockland County Department of Health
SWMA Reporting – February 2014**

1. Staff Hours

Surveillance	<i>TH</i>	<i>MMR</i>	<i>MM</i>	
Material	Hours	Hours	Hours	Total
Garbage and Recyclables	35	31	32	98
Construction & Demolition Debris	29	31	30	90
Yard Waste				
Concrete	10			10
Permit Checks	10.5	7.5	2	20
Other				
Office time	14	27	54	95
Total Flow Control hours	98.5	96.5	118	313

Transfer Station Surveillance	<i>TH</i>	<i>MMR</i>	<i>MM</i>	
Transfer Station	Hours	Hours	Hours	Total
Private Transfer Stations	5.5	7.5	2	15
Public Transfer Stations	5	0		5
Total Transfer Station hours	10.5	7.5	2	20

2. Reporting

	<i>TH</i>	<i>MMR</i>	<i>MM</i>	
Activity				Total
Transfer Stations visits	7	5	1	13
Permit inspections	57	15	4	76
Permit violations observed	5	4	0	9
Flow control violations observed	3	3	1	7
Flow control compliance observed	2	1	1	4

Hauler Permits for:	Issued	YTD Total
Garbage & Recyclables	83	83
Construction & Demolition Debris	24	31
Yard Waste	83	89
Scrap Metal	17	19
Offensive Materials	0	0
Total Hauler Permits	207	222

3. Enforcement

Enforcement Action	Total	YTD Total
Non-compliance letters issued	1	4
Article III violation letter issued	11	19
Notice of Violations	4	7
Formal Hearing Notices Issued	0	4
Formal Hearings Held	2	2
Cases Presented to BOH	3	3

**Rockland County Department of Health
SWMA Reporting – April 2014**

1. Staff Hours

Surveillance	TH	MMR	MM	
Material	Hours	Hours	Hours	Total
Garbage and Recyclables	13.5		35	48.5
Construction & Demolition Debris	75		35	110
Yard Waste	15		8	23
Concrete				
Permit Checks	13.75		7	20.75
Other				
Office time	25		35	60
Total Flow Control hours	142.5		120	262.25

Transfer Station Surveillance	TH	MMR	MM	
Transfer Station	Hours	Hours	Hours	Total
Private Transfer Stations	10		5.5	15.5
Public Transfer Stations	3.75		1.5	5.25
Total Transfer Station hours	13.75		7	20.75

2. Reporting

	TH	MMR	MM	
Activity				Total
Transfer Stations visits	9		5	14
Permit inspections	117		33	150
Permit violations observed	19		6	25
Flow control violations observed	1		0	1
Flow control compliance observed	3		1	4

Hauler Permits for:	Issued	YTD Total
Garbage & Recyclables	221	620
Construction & Demolition Debris	10	38
Yard Waste	357	850
Scrap Metal	16	37
Offensive Materials	0	18
Total Hauler Permits	604	1563

3. Enforcement

Enforcement Action	Total	YTD Total
Non-compliance letters issued	0	4
Article III violation letter issued	11	42
Notice of Violations	6	15
Formal Hearing Notices Issued	1	6
Formal Hearings Held	0	3
Cases Presented to BOH	0	7

**Rockland County Department of Health
SWMA Reporting – August 2014**

1. Staff Hours

Surveillance	TH	MMR	MM	
Material	Hours	Hours	Hours	Total
Garbage and Recyclables	0	42	40	82
Construction & Demolition Debris	50	20	56	126
Yard Waste	10.25	31	24	65.25
Concrete	0	4	2	6
Permit Checks	16.25	12	4	32.25
Other	0		1	1
Office time	13	44	20	77
Total Flow Control hours	89.5	153	147	389.5

Transfer Station Surveillance	TH	MMR	MM	
Transfer Station	Hours	Hours	Hours	Total
Private Transfer Stations	16.25	10.5	0	26.75
Public Transfer Stations	0	1.5	4	5.5
Total Transfer Station hours	16.25	12	4	32.25

2. Reporting

	TH	MMR	MM	
Activity				Total
Transfer Stations visits	7	7	2	16
Permit inspections	115	56	67	238
Permit violations observed	30	9	8	47
Flow control violations observed	1	2	0	3
Flow control compliance observed	1	5	1	7

Hauler Permits for:	Issued	YTD Total
Garbage & Recyclables	3	647
Construction & Demolition Debris	233	411
Yard Waste	11	979
Scrap Metal	0	52
Offensive Materials	57	84
Total Hauler Permits	304	2173

3. Enforcement

Enforcement Action	Total	YTD Total
Non-compliance letters issued	2	17
Article III violation letter issued	24	114
Notice of Violations	5	43
Formal Hearing Notices Issued	0	10
Formal Hearings Held	1	7
Cases Presented to BOH	5	20

BREAST HEALTH AWARENESS

From Nyack Hospital

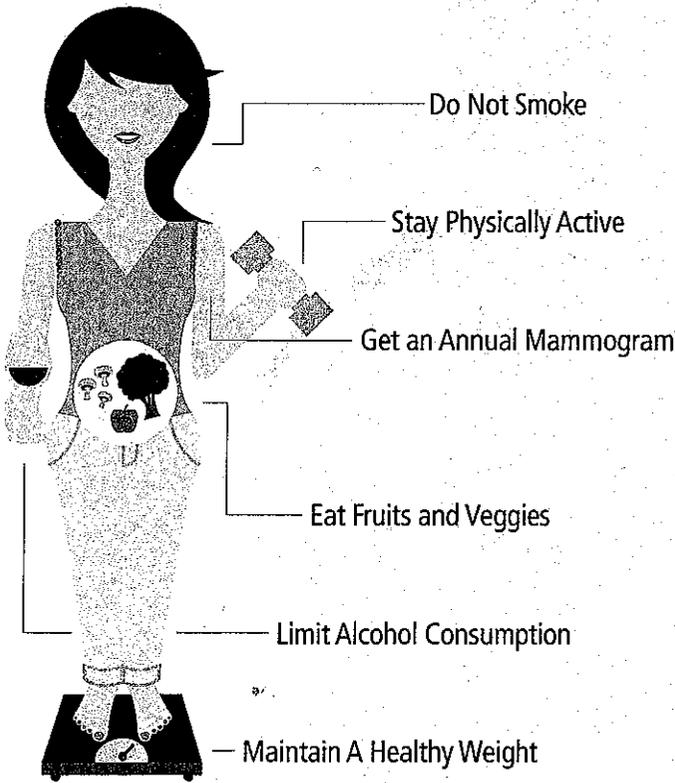
WHO IS AFFECTED

By Breast Cancer Each Year

1 in 8 women  **AND**  1 in 1000 men

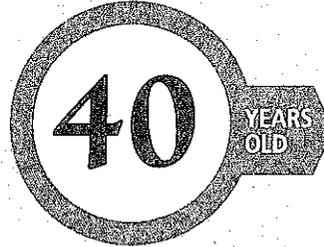
WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Early Detection and Preventative Measures



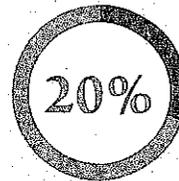
NEED-TO-KNOW NUMBERS

To Demystify Mammography

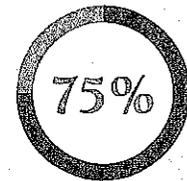


the age women should begin annual mammograms

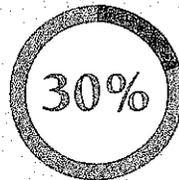
WHY?



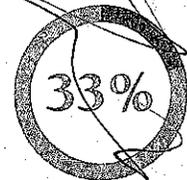
of breast cancers occur in women aged 40-49



of breast cancer patients have no family history and are not considered high risk



of cancers can be missed when skipping a year between mammograms for women aged 50+



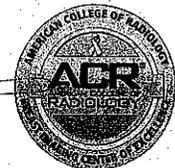
of the breast cancer mortality rate has been reduced thanks to mammography in the U.S. since 1990

THE BREAST CENTER

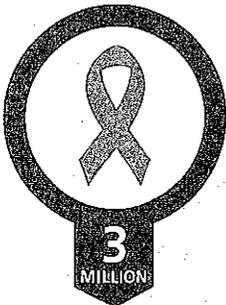
at Nyack Hospital

NAP

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION PROGRAM FOR BREAST CENTERS
ACCREDITED BREAST CENTER



The Breast Center at Nyack Hospital is accredited by the American College of Radiology Commission on Quality and Safety in Mammography, Breast Ultrasound, Ultrasound Guided Breast Biopsy and Stereotactic Breast Biopsy. Nyack Hospital also offers Breast MRI, CAT Scan, MRI, and Ultrasound; all accredited by the American College of Radiology.



THE NUMBER OF BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS in the U.S. who are living longer, healthier lives than ever before.

Early Detection is Key!

Nyack Hospital. We're your neighbors. We're your hospital.

845.348.8551 | nyackhospital.org/yourbreasthealth | 160 North Midland Avenue, Nyack, NY 10960

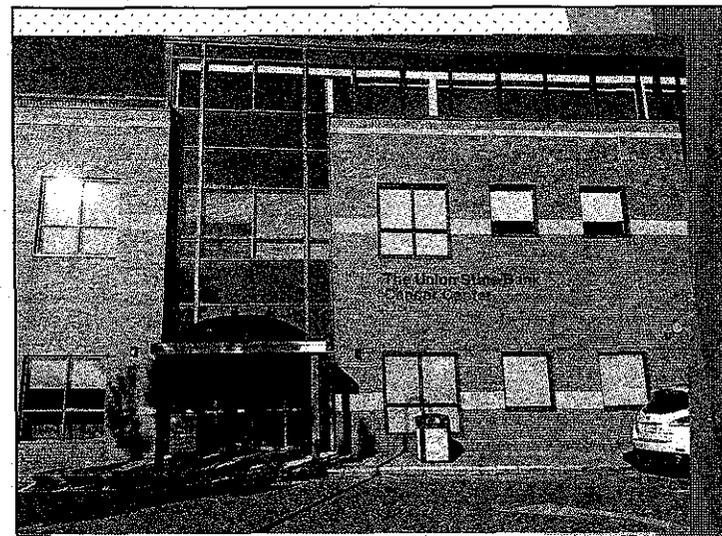
Sources: The American Cancer Society, the American College of Radiology, American Institute for Cancer Research, the Society of Breast Imaging, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, American Institute for Cancer Research, and BaylorHealth Magazine.



The Breast Center at Nyack Hospital



Shanthie Koshy-Thomas RPA



The Breast Center at Nyack Hospital

- ▶ Promote and educate about breast health
 - ✦ Breast cancer screening
- ▶ Breast cancer diagnosis
- ▶ Breast cancer treatment

Do Not Smoke

Limit Alcohol Consumption

Maintain Healthy Weight

Get an Annual Mammogram

Stay Physically Active

Eat Fruits and Veggies

Schedule Your Mammogram

2 in 10 women are affected by breast cancer each year.

20% of breast cancers occur in women aged 40-49.

75% of breast cancer patients have no family history and are not considered high risk.

89.2% of breast cancer patients have survived 5 years or more.

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Accreditations

- ▶ National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers (NAPBC)
 - ▶ American College of Surgeons
 - ▶ First in the County
- ▶ Breast Imaging Center of Excellence
 - ▶ American College of Radiology

Services

- ▶ Mammography
 - ▶ Screening -5000
 - ▶ Diagnostic -3000
- ▶ Ultrasound / Sonography
- ▶ Bone Density
- ▶ Image guided biopsy:
 - ▶ Stereotactic
 - ▶ Ultrasound
- ▶ Breast MRI's
 - ▶ MRI biopsy

Services Cont'd

- ▶ Surgical Consultation
- ▶ Genetic Consultations
- ▶ High-Risk Consultations
- ▶ Nurse Navigator (CSP)
 - ▶ Coordinate care from diagnosis to treatment

Multidisciplinary Team Approach

- ▶ Surgical Oncologists
- ▶ Radiologists
- ▶ Medical Geneticist
- ▶ High Risk Coordinator
- ▶ Medical Oncologists/Hematologists
- ▶ Radiation Oncologists
- ▶ Pathologists
- ▶ Onco-Plastic Surgeons
- ▶ Nurse Navigator
- ▶ Nutritionist

Tumor Board

- ▶ 100% prospective
- ▶ Clinical staging
- ▶ Comprehensive Plan is discussed
- ▶ Pathological staging
- ▶ Coordination of treatment/progress
- ▶ Clinical trials
- ▶ Updates on cases

The Breast Center at Nyack Hospital

- ▶ NYS Department of Health Cancer Services Program (CSP) for the Hudson Valley region
- ▶ Un-insured & under-insured individuals
- ▶ Comprehensive breast, cervical & colorectal screening
- ▶ Allows all the aforementioned services
- ▶ Host ~4 screening event a year - ~100 participants
- ▶ NYS Senator David Carlucci
- ▶ Mayor Jen White of Nyack
- ▶ NYS Assembly Woman Ellen Jaffe



Community Outreach

- ▶ HVR CSP-Screening Events, Weekly appointment
- ▶ Hands on Health (Nyack College Health Fair)
- ▶ Susan G Komen Race for the Cure NYC
- ▶ Church of God Prophecy Crusade
- ▶ Mini Health Fair (Seventh Day Adventist-Nyack)
- ▶ Clarkstown/Pearl River Senior Center-Nanuet NY
- ▶ Health Fair Haverstraw (Dominican American coalition of Rockland County)
- ▶ Nyack Head Start School

Community Outreach Cont'd

- ▶ MACY'S shop for the cure
- ▶ The Shops at Nanuet - Paint the Mall Pink
- ▶ Dine out for the girls - Union Restaurant
- ▶ Blow Away Breast Cancer

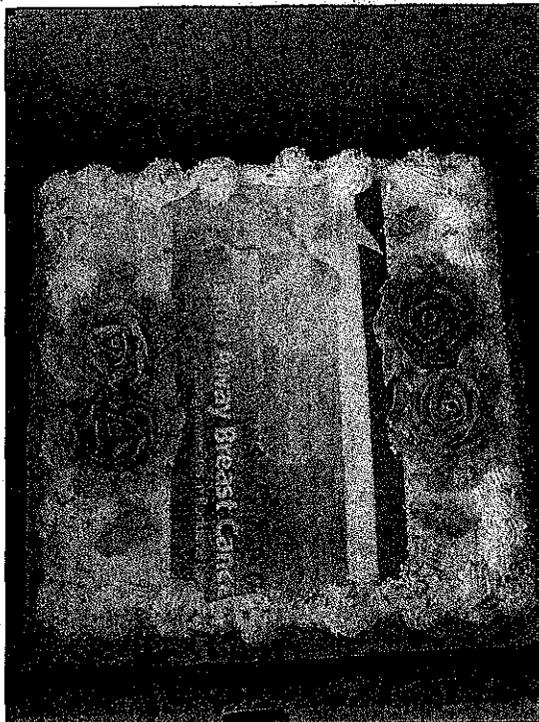
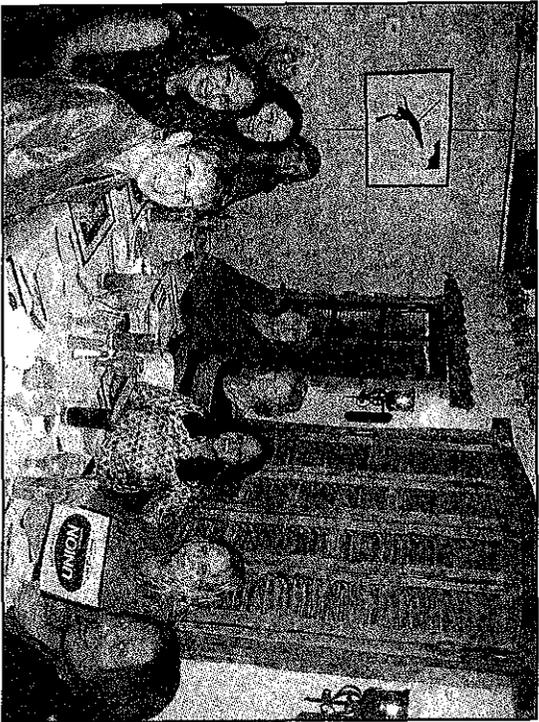


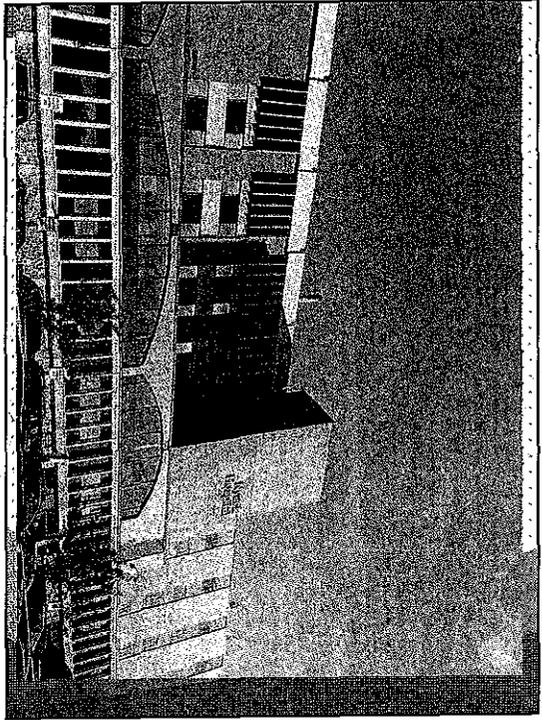
FUNDING

- ▶ Important to have services available to ALL
- ▶ State & federal cuts
- ▶ State of the art imaging
 - ▶ competitive

GAPS in funding

- ▶ Screening the 40-49 age group
 - ▶ Susan G Komen Grant
- ▶ Genetic Counseling
 - ▶ Jena Hernandez Grant

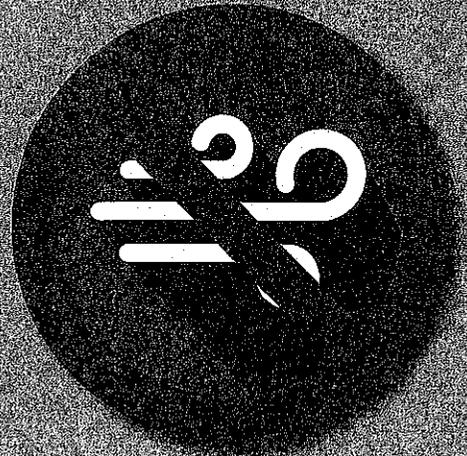




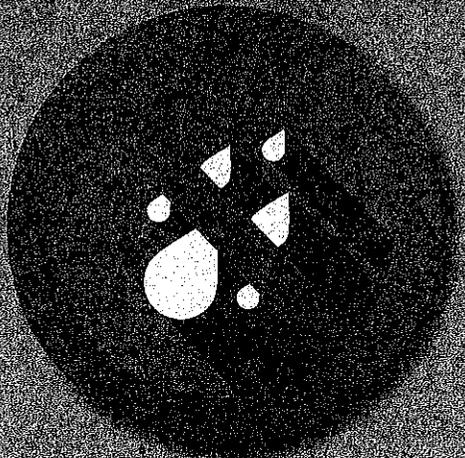
10/28/2014

Facts *about* Ebola in the U.S.

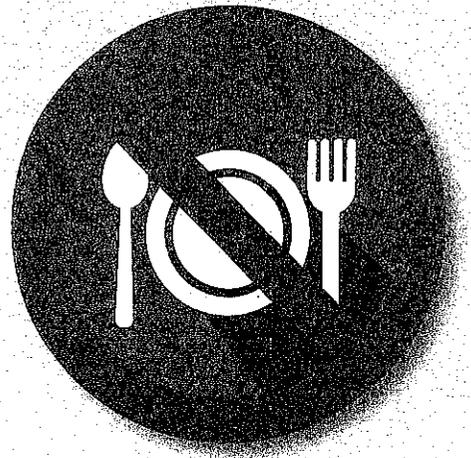
You can't get Ebola
through air



You can't get Ebola
through water

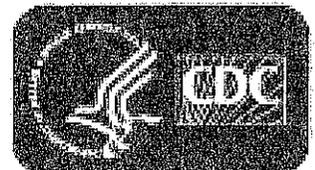


You can't get Ebola
through food

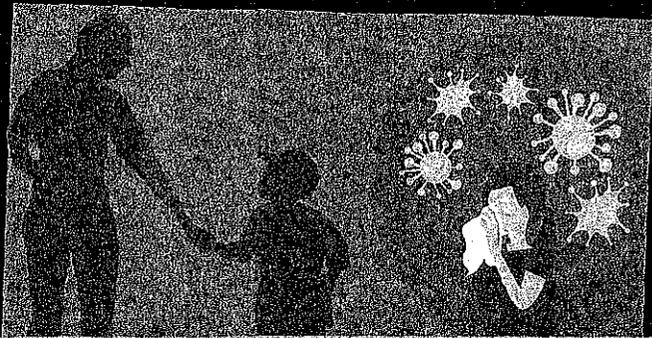


You can only get Ebola from:

- Touching the blood or body fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola.
- Touching contaminated objects, like needles.
- Touching infected animals, their blood or other body fluids, or their meat.



Keep Your Child from Getting and Spreading ENTEROVIRUS D68



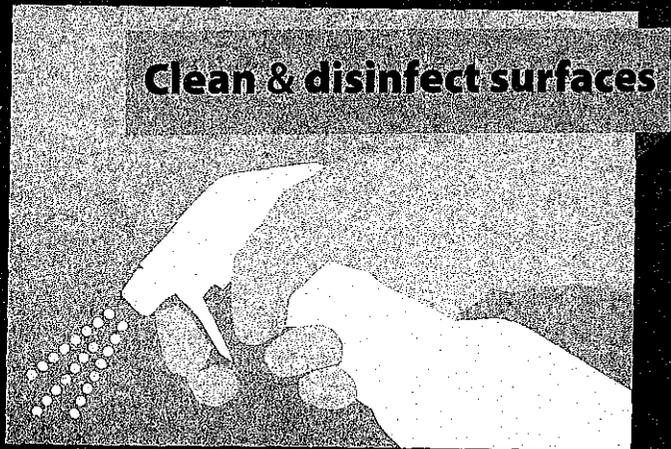
Avoid close contact with sick people



**Wash your hands often
with soap & water**



**Cover your coughs
& sneezes**



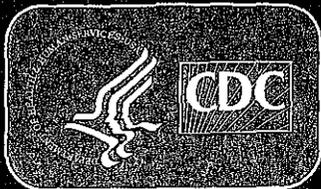
Clean & disinfect surfaces



**Avoid touching your face
with unwashed hands**



Stay home when you're sick



www.cdc.gov/non-polio-enterovirus/EV68/

"We recognize that even a single case of Ebola in the United States seems threatening, but the simple truth is that we do know how to stop the spread of Ebola between people."

—Beth Bell, MD, MPH, Director of the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

What to do if you are exposed to Ebola

If you have traveled to an area with an Ebola outbreak or had close contact with a person sick with Ebola, you may be at risk if you

- Had direct contact with blood or body fluids or items that came into contact with blood or body fluids from a person with Ebola.
- Touched bats or nonhuman primates (like apes or monkeys) or blood, fluids, or raw meat prepared from these animals.
- Went into hospitals where Ebola patients were being treated and had close contact with the patients.
- Touched the body of a person who died of Ebola.



Health advisory for airline travelers

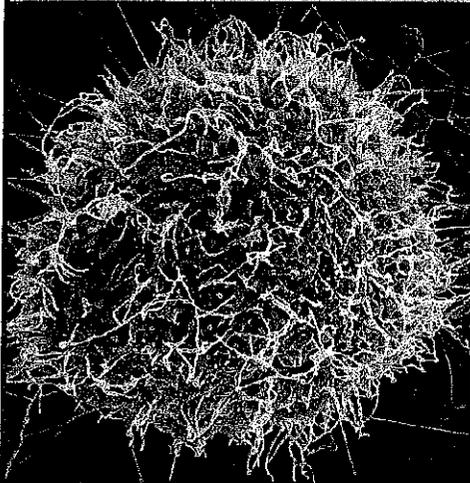
You should check for signs and symptoms of Ebola for 21 days

- Take your temperature every morning and evening.
- Watch for other Ebola symptoms, like severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.
- Call your doctor even if you do not have symptoms. The doctor can evaluate your exposure level and any symptoms and consult with public health authorities to determine if actions are needed.

During the time that you are watching for signs and symptoms, you can continue your normal activities, including going to work.

If you get sick after you come back from an area with an Ebola outbreak

- Get medical care **RIGHT AWAY** if you have a fever (higher than 101.5°F), severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.
- Tell your doctor about your recent travel to West Africa or contact with a person who was sick with Ebola and your symptoms **BEFORE** you go to the doctor's office or emergency room. Calling before you go to the doctor's office or emergency room will help the staff care for you and protect other people.



What You Need to Know about Ebola

The 2014 Ebola epidemic is the largest in history

This outbreak is affecting multiple countries in West Africa, and CDC has confirmed the first travel-associated case of Ebola to be diagnosed in the United States. About half the people who have gotten Ebola in this outbreak have died.

Although the risk of Ebola spreading in the United States is very low, CDC and its partners are taking actions to prevent this from happening.

A person infected with Ebola can't spread the disease until symptoms appear

The time from exposure to when signs or symptoms of the disease appear (the incubation period) is 2 to 21 days, but the average time is 8 to 10 days. Signs of Ebola include fever (higher than 101.5°F) and symptoms like severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.

Ebola is spread through direct contact with blood and body fluids

Ebola is spread through direct contact (through broken skin or through your eyes, nose, or mouth) with

- Blood and body fluids (like urine, feces, saliva, vomit, sweat, and semen) of a person who is sick with Ebola.
- Objects (like needles) that have been contaminated with the blood or body fluids of a person sick with Ebola.

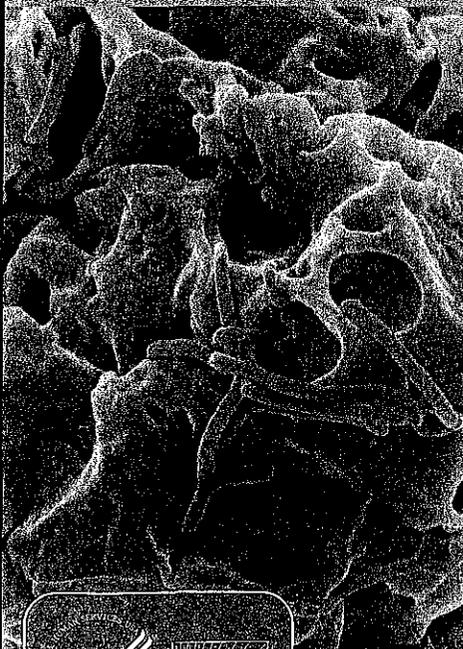
Ebola is **not** spread through the air, water, or food.

Protect yourself against Ebola

There is no FDA-approved vaccine available for Ebola. Experimental vaccines and treatments for Ebola are under development, but they have not yet been fully tested for safety or effectiveness.

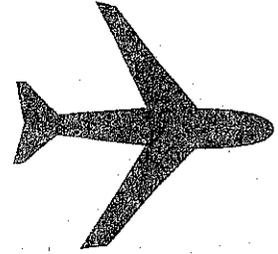
To protect yourself from Ebola

- **DO** wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Do **NOT** touch the blood or body fluids (like urine, feces, saliva, vomit, sweat, and semen) of people who are sick.
- Do **NOT** handle items that may have come in contact with a sick person's blood or body fluids, like clothes, bedding, needles, or medical equipment.
- Do **NOT** touch the body of someone who has died of Ebola.

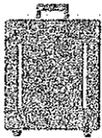


Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of the Director

EBOLA: AM I AT RISK?



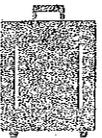
Ebola is a severe, often fatal disease caused by a virus. A large outbreak is now occurring in West Africa.



YOU CAN ONLY GET EBOLA FROM HAVING DIRECT CONTACT WITH ANOTHER SICK PERSON BY:

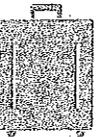
- ⊕ Touching a person who is sick with Ebola.
- ⊕ Touching a person who died from Ebola.
- ⊕ Touching **body fluids** (blood, vomit, urine, feces, sweat) or objects soiled with the body fluids of a person sick with Ebola.

⊖ You CANNOT get Ebola through the air or just by being near someone who has Ebola.



IF YOU VISITED A COUNTRY AFFECTED BY THE OUTBREAK, AND DEVELOP A FEVER WITHIN 21 DAYS, SEEK MEDICAL CARE RIGHT AWAY.

- ⊕ Alert the doctor's office or emergency room about your symptoms before going.
- ⊕ Tell your doctor if you had direct contact with a person who might have had Ebola.

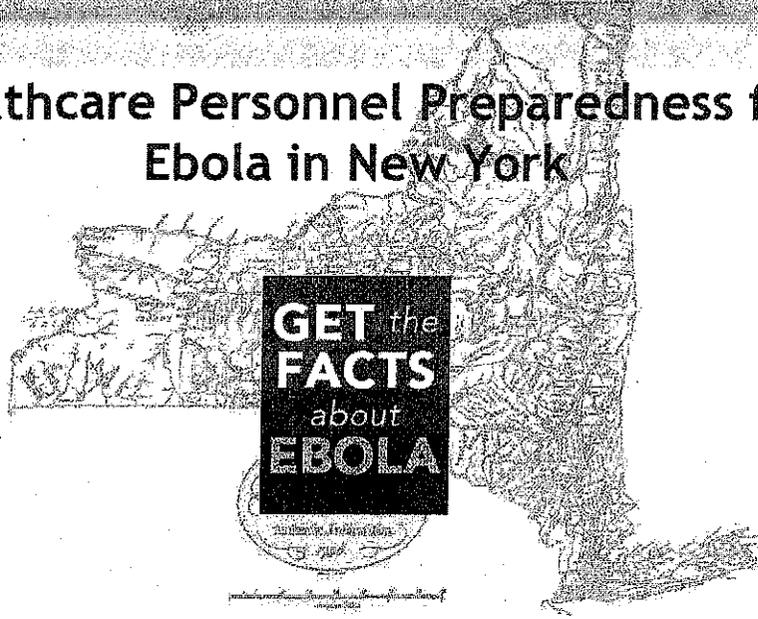


SYMPTOMS: FEVER, HEADACHE, WEAKNESS, VOMITING, DIARRHEA, STOMACH PAIN

Hospital staff **WILL NOT** ask you about immigration status. You **WILL BE SEEN** regardless of ability to pay.

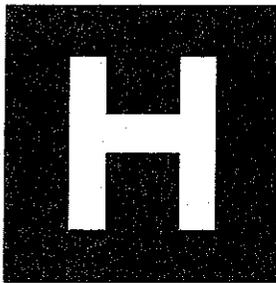


Healthcare Personnel Preparedness for Ebola in New York



We Should All Be Ready

- There's no way to know or predict where a patient with Ebola might go
- Every NY hospital must be ready to evaluate and isolate a patient who might have Ebola



Containing the Outbreak

- Controlling Ebola in Africa is critical to protecting the rest of the world
- Without interventions CDC estimates that by January 20, 2015, there could be 550,000 to 1.4 million Ebola cases in West Africa



Current Activities

- Prevent health care worker illness:
- DOH Commissioner's Order requires all Article 28 clinics and hospitals have written protocols, provide equipment and training, and conduct drills
- DOH has designated Ebola treatment center hospitals for the long term care of Ebola patients

Current Designated Treatment Centers

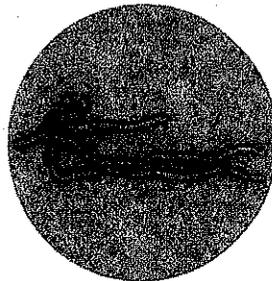
- Mt. Sinai in Manhattan
- New York Presbyterian in Manhattan
- Bellevue in Manhattan
- Montefiore in the Bronx
- North Shore/LIJ Health System in Nassau County
- Upstate University Hospital in Syracuse
- University of Rochester Medical Center in Rochester
- Stony Brook University Hospital on Long Island



4

What is Ebola?

- A contagious virus typically found in rural Africa



5

What Are the Symptoms?

- Fever
- Severe headache
- Muscle pain
- Weakness
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain (stomach)
- Unexplained hemorrhage (bruising or bleeding)



When Do Symptoms Occur?

- Symptoms appear as soon as 2 days and as late as 21 days after being exposed to Ebola

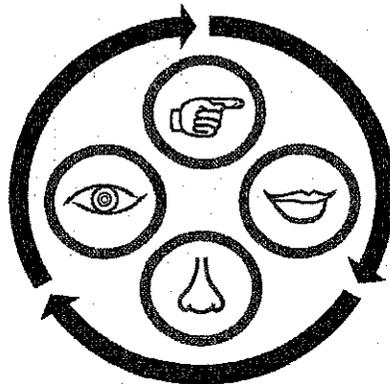
MONTH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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27	28	29	30	31		

How is Ebola Diagnosed?

- Reliable blood test
- CDC and several public health labs around the country
(including NYS DOH and NYC DOHMH)

How is Ebola Spread?

- Ebola spreads through direct contact of broken skin or mucous membranes with body fluids that contain the virus
- Mucous membranes include the eyes, nose and mouth



Which Bodily Fluids Can Contain Ebola Virus?

- Blood
- Breast milk
- Feces
- Saliva
- Semen
- Sweat
- Urine
- Vomit

How Else Does Ebola Spread?

- Needles and sharp instruments that are contaminated with the virus can also pose a risk of spread through needle sticks

How Ebola Doesn't Spread

- Ebola cannot be spread by people who don't have any symptoms of illness
- Ebola cannot be spread by breathing the same air as a patient with Ebola

Preventing the Spread of Ebola: What We Know

More than Personal Protective Equipment

- Hospitals must have thorough plans that cover all key aspects:
 - Early identification of possible cases
 - Safe care of infected patients
 - Cleaning of the environment
- A good system for safe care is essential

Screening for Ebola: What to Ask

- Ebola-related signs and symptoms
- Contact in the past 21 days with either confirmed or suspect Ebola patients
- Residence in—or travel to—an area where Ebola transmission is currently active including Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea

Safe Care for Ebola - What to Do

Safe Care Steps	
1	Hand Hygiene
2	Personal Protective Equipment
3	Designated Areas
4	Trained Observer
5	Practice, Practice, Practice
6	Limit Caregivers
7	Disinfect

Safe Care

1 - Hand Hygiene

- Contaminated hands are the most common way to transfer contaminated material to mucous membranes (eyes, mouth, nose)
- Frequent cleaning with alcohol rub before, during and after care is critical

Safe Care

2 - Personal Protective Equipment

New guidance reflects lessons learned:

- Several groups have experience we can learn from
- Specific recommendations for exactly what to wear and how can reduce the risk of exposure
- Fewer options are preferable
- Protective equipment should cover all skin surfaces
- Extra layers or tape might make patient care and removal more difficult and increase the risk of contamination

Safe Care

2- Personal Protective Equipment with Masks or Respirators

- CDC guidance gives options for respiratory protection
 - N95
 - PAPR
- Route of spread has not changed
- Respirators provide protection in the event that an aerosol generating procedure has to be done unexpectedly

Safe Care

3 - Designated Areas

- Clean and potentially contaminated areas must be clearly separated for putting on and taking off protective equipment

Safe Care

4 - Trained Observer

- A trained observer should watch and help healthcare staff put on and take off protective equipment to ensure that good technique is followed every time
- Don't rush - this takes time

Safe Care

5 - Practice, Practice, Practice

- Practice putting on and taking off protective equipment before patient care

Safe Care

6 - Limit Caregivers

- Limit the number of healthcare personnel who come into contact with patients with Ebola



Safe Care

7 -- Disinfect

- Daily cleaning of high touch surfaces can help reduce the risk of transmission
 - Daily cleaning should be done by members of the team providing patient care (e.g. physicians and nurses)
- Immediately disinfect any equipment or surfaces that become visibly contaminated
 - Includes Personal Protective Equipment



What Works for Disinfection?

- Alcohol based hand rubs
- EPA-registered disinfectant wipes
 - Look for “non-enveloped viruses” on label
- EPA-registered hospital surface disinfectants
 - Look for “non-enveloped viruses” on label



Cleaning the Room: After Discharge

- After patient discharge, the room should be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with hospital procedures using an EPA registered hospital surface disinfectant effective against non-enveloped viruses
- Cleaning personnel should follow the same protective equipment recommendations and need the same training
- All linens, privacy curtains and non-fluid-impermeable cloth items should be discarded and not laundered



Waste Disposal

- Staff trained to use Personal Protective Equipment correctly must handle waste carefully and follow protocols
 - Used Personal Protection Equipment
 - Cleaning wipes
 - Microfiber cloths
 - Linens

Know the Rules for Waste Disposal

- Packaging and transport of Ebola waste is governed by DOT (federal) regulations, but the disposal is governed by state and local law
- Ebola waste that has been appropriately incinerated, autoclaved, or otherwise inactivated is NOT infectious and is NOT considered regulated medical waste or hazardous material under Federal law

Waste Hauling

- **NEW for HOSPITALS:** Wastes contaminated or suspected to be contaminated with Ebola virus must be packaged and transported in accordance with U.S. DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations
- Contact your waste hauler to get necessary supplies and guidance, or contact DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA's) Hazardous Materials Information Center at 1-800-467-4922, 9am-5pm Eastern time

Monitoring Healthcare Personnel

- All healthcare personnel who enter the room of a patient with Ebola should be carefully monitored for 21 days after their last entry into the room
- Healthcare personnel need to know exactly what to do and who to call if they develop symptoms

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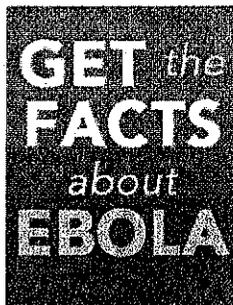
Key Points: Healthcare Facility Safety

- **Facility leadership** provides resources and support for effective prevention precautions
- **Designated on-site Ebola site manager** oversees precautions
- **Make sure there are clear, standardized procedures**
 - Pick an option and have a back-up plan
- **Practice, practice, practice** with the option you pick
- **Make sure there is oversight of practices** and putting on and taking off of Personal Protective Equipment
 - Know what exposure looks like and stop and act if exposure occurs

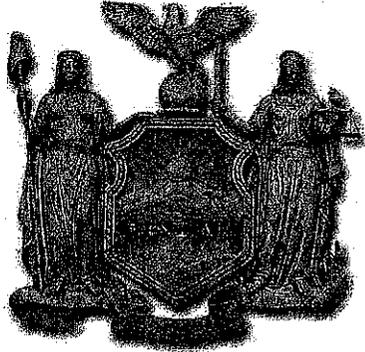
DOH Ebola Website

www.health.ny.gov

Click on:



Thank You!



Tel: (845) 364-2997

After Hours: (845) 364-8600

Rockland County

Department of Health

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