

Rapha's House Visitation Policy

Rapha's House, LLC's **Visitation Policy** is designed to promote resident, visitor, and staff safety and to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations as per **Florida Statute 408.823**:

- The Administrator is responsible for ensuring that staff adhere to the policies and procedures.
- In-person visitors can be suspended from visitation if Rapha's House, LLC's policies and procedures are violated.

Community Access Procedure

- Upon arrival and every visit requires the visitor to sign in on the Visitor Log.
- Visitors will be instructed and given the Visitation/Infection control guidelines (visual aids).
- Visitors will be screened, and issued Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) if requested prior to entry.
- Visitors will be required to practice hand hygiene before, during, and after visits.
- Upon exiting and after every visit requires the visitor to sign out on the Visitor Log.

Staff General Guidelines

- Visitation hours will normally be open daily from 0900-2100 hours.
- Ensure hand sanitizer is available for staff, visitors, and residents throughout the community.
- Ensure hand hygiene is performed by the resident and the visitors before and after contact.
- Ensure screening for entrance to the community and document Visitor Log.
- Visitors are not required to submit proof of any vaccination or immunization status.
- Visitors shall support universal source control (proper fitting mask).
- There is no limit on the number of visitors allowed per visit.
- Consensual physical contact between a resident and the visitor is allowed.
- If the visitor's loved one is in Isolation or quarantine, they are required to wear a N-95 mask, gown, and face shield (offered upon request).
- Visits for residents who share a room should ideally not be conducted in the resident's room unless the resident is unable to leave the room, and a unvaccinated roommate should not be present during the visit.
- If neither resident is able to leave the room, allow in-room visitation while maintaining recommended infection prevention and control.

- Visitors must immediately inform the staff if they develop symptoms or test positive for any infectious disease or virus within 7 days of their visit.

Essential Caregivers

- A resident or their responsible party may designate a visitor who is a family member, friend, guardian, or other individual as an essential caregiver.
- In-person visitation by the essential caregiver is permitted for at least 2 hours daily in addition to any other visitation.
- Essential caregivers are not required to provide necessary care to a resident.

Special Circumstances

In the event a State Agency might require restriction, the Essential Caregiver will be allowed in all the following circumstances, unless the resident objects:

- End-of-life situations.
- A resident who was living with family before moving into the community is struggling with the change in environment and lack of in-person family support.
- The resident is making one or more major medical decisions.
- A resident is experiencing emotional distress or grieving the loss of a friend or family member who recently died.
- A resident is grieving the loss of a friend or family member who recently died.
- A resident needs cueing or encouragement to eat or drink which was previously provided by a family member or caregiver.
- A resident, client, or patient who used to talk and interact with others is seldom speaking.
- During these times, visits must be conducted in the resident's room.

Visitor Education Standard Precautions

- Regular hand washing before, during and after the visit.
- Eliminates the need to routinely place residents in private rooms for infection control purposes.

Hand-washing Techniques for Visitors

- Remove all jewelry, including rings. Run the faucet so that the water is lukewarm and wet the hands.
- Use a small amount of liquid soap to cover the hands and wrists. Soap the forearms, if necessary, to cleanse beyond the area of contamination.
- Use friction. Rub one hand upon the other, and interlace the fingers of both hands, using a back-and-forth motion for at least 20 seconds.
- Rinse your hands and wrists under running water. Always hold the hands so that they are lower than the elbows to allow water to flow from the fingertips.
- Dry your hands with a clean paper towel. Use a paper towel to turn off the water faucet.
- Hand washing and cleansing with an alcohol-based sanitizer are acceptable methods for hand hygiene.

Universal Source Control

- Use of well-fitting cloth masks, face masks, or respirators to cover a person's mouth and nose to prevent spread of respiratory secretions when they are breathing, talking, sneezing, or coughing.
- Also offers varying levels of protection for the wearer against exposure to infectious droplets and particles produced by infected people.
- Ensuring a proper fit is important to optimize both the source control and protection offered.
- Because of the potential for asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic transmission, source control measures are recommended for everyone.
- Visitors should wear their own well-fitting form of source control upon arrival to and throughout their stay.
- If they do not bring their own, they will be offered an option that is equivalent to what is recommended for residents and staff.
- Staff will instruct on the proper PPE for the individual situation.

- When visiting a resident that is quarantined due to an active contagion period the visitor will be required to wear full PPE. Staff will instruct on proper donning and doffing of the PPE.

Recommended PPE with suspected or confirmed Infection includes the following

Respirator

- Put on an N95 respirator before entry into the resident room or care area.
- Disposable respirators should be removed and discarded after exiting the resident's room or care area and closing the door unless implementing extended use or reuse.
- Perform hand hygiene after removing the respirator or face mask.

Eye Protection

- Put on eye protection (i.e., goggles or a face shield that covers the front and sides of the face) upon entry to the resident room or care area.
- Protective eyewear (e.g., safety glasses, trauma glasses) with gaps between glasses and the face do not protect eyes from all splashes and sprays.
- Ensure that eye protection is compatible with the respirator so there is not interference with proper positioning of the eye protection or with the fit or seal of the respirator.
- Remove eye protection after leaving the resident room or care area, unless implemented extended use.
- Reusable eye protection (e.g., goggles) must be cleaned and disinfected according to manufacturer's reprocessing instructions prior to re-use. Disposable eye protection should be discarded after use unless following protocols for extended use or reuse.

Gloves

- Put on clean, non-sterile gloves upon entry into the resident room or care area.
- Change gloves if they become torn or heavily contaminated.
- Remove and discard gloves before leaving the resident room or care area, and immediately perform hand hygiene.

Gowns

- Put on a clean isolation gown upon entry into the resident room or area.
- Change the gown if it becomes soiled. Remove and discard the gown in a dedicated container for waste or linen before leaving the resident room or care area.

- Disposable gowns should be discarded after use. Reusable (i.e., washable or cloth) gowns should be laundered after each use.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-healthy-lifestyle/symptoms.html>

Symptoms of COVID-19

Know the symptoms of COVID-19, which can include the following:

 Cough, shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing	 Congestion, sore throat, fever, or chills	 Fatigue, headache, or body aches	 Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea	 New loss of taste or smell
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If you are experiencing any of these symptoms, get tested for COVID-19.

Symptoms can range from mild to severe and appear 2-14 days after you are exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19.

Seek medical care immediately if you or someone you know has **Emergency Warning Signs of COVID-19:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trouble breathing - Persistent pain or pressure in the chest - New confusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty waking or staying awake - Pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips, or nail beds, depending on skin tone
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This is not a list of all possible symptoms. Please call your healthcare provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

 cdc.gov/coronavirus © 2020

COVER YOUR COUGH

Help stop the spread of germs that can make you and others sick



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Put your used tissue in the waste basket.



You can also consider wearing a high-quality, well-fitting face mask which may help reduce the spread of respiratory germs.



Wash hands often with soap and warm water for 20 seconds, especially after touching tissues with secretions after coughing or sneezing. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.

 **#FIGHT FLU** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CLEAN HANDS COUNT FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

KNOW THE TRUTH TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND PROTECT YOUR PATIENTS

TRUTH: Alcohol-based hand sanitizer is more effective and less drying than using soap and water.

THE NITTY GRITTY: Compared to soap and water, alcohol-based hand sanitizers are faster and reducing bacterial counts on hands and are effective against multidrug-resistant organisms (e.g., MRSA). Additionally, alcohol-based hand sanitizers cause less skin irritation than frequent use of soap and water.

TRUTH: Alcohol-based hand sanitizer does not kill *C. difficile*, but it is still the overall recommended method for hand hygiene practice.

THE NITTY GRITTY: Always use gloves when caring for patients with *C. difficile*. In addition, when there is an outbreak of *C. difficile* in your facility, wash your hands with soap and water after removing your gloves.

TRUTH: Some healthcare providers miss certain areas when cleaning their hands.

THE NITTY GRITTY: Using alcohol-based hand sanitizer becomes a habit and sometimes healthcare providers miss certain areas.

TRUTH: Using alcohol-based hand sanitizer does NOT cause antibiotic resistance.

THE NITTY GRITTY: Alcohol-based hand sanitizers kill germs quickly and in a different way than antibiotics. There is no chance for the germs to adapt or develop resistance.

TRUTH: Glove use is not a substitute for cleaning your hands. Dirty gloves can soil your hands.

THE NITTY GRITTY: Clean your hands after removing gloves to protect yourself and your patients from infection.

TRUTH: On average, healthcare providers perform hand hygiene less than half of the times they should.

THE NITTY GRITTY: When healthcare providers do not perform hand hygiene 100% of the times they should, they put themselves and their patients at risk for serious infections.

Clean Hands Count 100% of the Time

PROTECT YOURSELF AND PROTECT YOUR PATIENTS FROM POTENTIALLY DEADLY GERMS

TRUTH: The amount of product you use matters.

THE NITTY GRITTY: Use enough alcohol-based hand sanitizer to cover all surfaces of your hands. Rub your hands together until they are dry. Your hands should stay wet for around 20 seconds if you used the right amount.

TRUTH: Glove use is not a substitute for cleaning your hands. Dirty gloves can soil your hands.

THE NITTY GRITTY: Clean your hands after removing gloves to protect yourself and your patients from infection.

TRUTH: On average, healthcare providers perform hand hygiene less than half of the times they should.

THE NITTY GRITTY: When healthcare providers do not perform hand hygiene 100% of the times they should, they put themselves and their patients at risk for serious infections.

CLEAN HANDS COUNT

www.cdc.gov/handhygiene

HOW TO USE YOUR N95 RESPIRATOR | COVID-19 |

Wear your N95 properly so it is effective

N95s seal to the face to work properly. This is especially important for people at increased risk for severe disease. Wearing an N95 can make it harder to breathe. If you have heart or lung problems, talk to your doctor before using an N95.

Some N95s may contain latex in the straps. If you have natural rubber latex allergies, see the manufacturer's website for information about your specific model.

Your N95 may look different than the one in the pictures. As long as your N95 has two head straps (a tie or a loop), these basic instructions apply.

- 1 Wash Your Hands**
It is best to put on your N95 with clean, dry hands.
- 2 Check Your N95**
Always inspect the N95 for damage before use. If it appears damaged, dirty, or damp, do not use it.
- 3 Put on the N95**
Hold the N95 in your hand with the nose piece bar (or strap) at your fingertips. Place the N95 under your chin with the nose piece bar at the top. Pull the top strap over your head, placing it near the crown. Then, pull the bottom strap over and place it at the back of your neck, below your ears. Do not cross the straps. Make sure the straps lay flat and are not twisted. Place your fingertips from both hands at the top of the nose piece. Press down on both sides of the nose piece to mold it to the shape of your nose.

When to Replace Your N95
Do not wear your N95 or put it in the oven or microwave to try to sterilize it. Replace the N95 when the straps are stretched out and it no longer fits snugly against your face or when it becomes wet, dirty, or damaged. Throw it in the trash.

You can find specific manufacturer's instructions for your N95 model at the manufacturer's website or on the CDC COVID-19 website.

This information is also available at: <https://bit.ly/1st7pC>

cdc.gov/coronavirus

- 4 Keep Your N95 Snug**
Your N95 must form a seal to your face to work properly. Your breath must pass through the N95 as it not around it. Glasses, jewelry, glasses, and facial hair can cause gaps between you face and the edge of the mask. The N95 works better if you are clean shaven. Gaps can also occur if your N95 is too big, too small, or it was not put on correctly.
- 5 Remove the N95**
When you remove your N95, wash your hands with soap and water, or hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol if soap is not available.

When to Replace Your N95
Do not wear your N95 or put it in the oven or microwave to try to sterilize it. Replace the N95 when the straps are stretched out and it no longer fits snugly against your face or when it becomes wet, dirty, or damaged. Throw it in the trash.

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