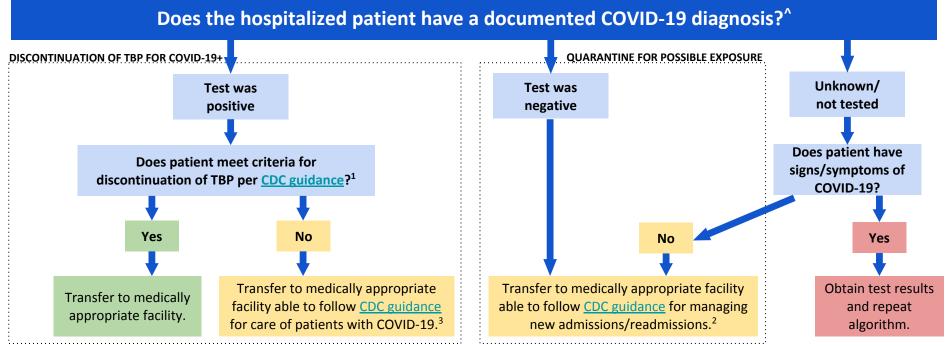
Recommendations for Hospitalized Patients Being Discharged to a Long-Term Care Facility During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Updated: August 24, 2020

- The Virginia Department of Health, in alignment with <u>CDC guidance for Responding to Coronavirus (COVID-19) in Nursing Homes</u>, has created a simplified flow chart to inform discharge planning between hospitals and long-term care facilities.
- Implementation of these recommendations will be influenced by many factors, including testing resource availability, community transmission rates, and clinical decision making.



Flow Diagram for Hospitalized Patients Being Discharged to a Long-Term Care Facility*



Discharge should be based on clinical status and the ability of an accepting facility to meet care needs and adhere to infection prevention and control practices.

- 1. Meeting criteria for discontinuation of **transmission-based precautions (TBP)** is not a prerequisite for discharge; CDC guidance on discontinuation of TBP for COVID-19 positive patients in healthcare settings is available <u>here</u>.
- 2. The ability to detect transmission is limited during the incubation phase; negative test results (any number) do not rule out COVID-19, and patients should still be placed on 14-days of TBP in a separate observation area or single-person room when transferred to long-term care. Testing is not required prior to transfer.
- 3. Discuss with facility to determine if patients who require aerosolizing procedures, e.g. nebulizer treatment, are appropriate for transfer.

Virginia Department of Health 8/24/2020

^{*}Nursing homes are licensed by the Virginia Department of Health, <u>Office of Licensure and Certification</u>. Assisted living facilities are licensed by the <u>Virginia Department of Social Services</u>. Consider discussing transfer concerns with licensing entity. ^Diagnosis should be via FDA-authorized direct viral assay to detect SARS-CoV-2.