

# Identifying High-Risk Situations



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# Important Terms

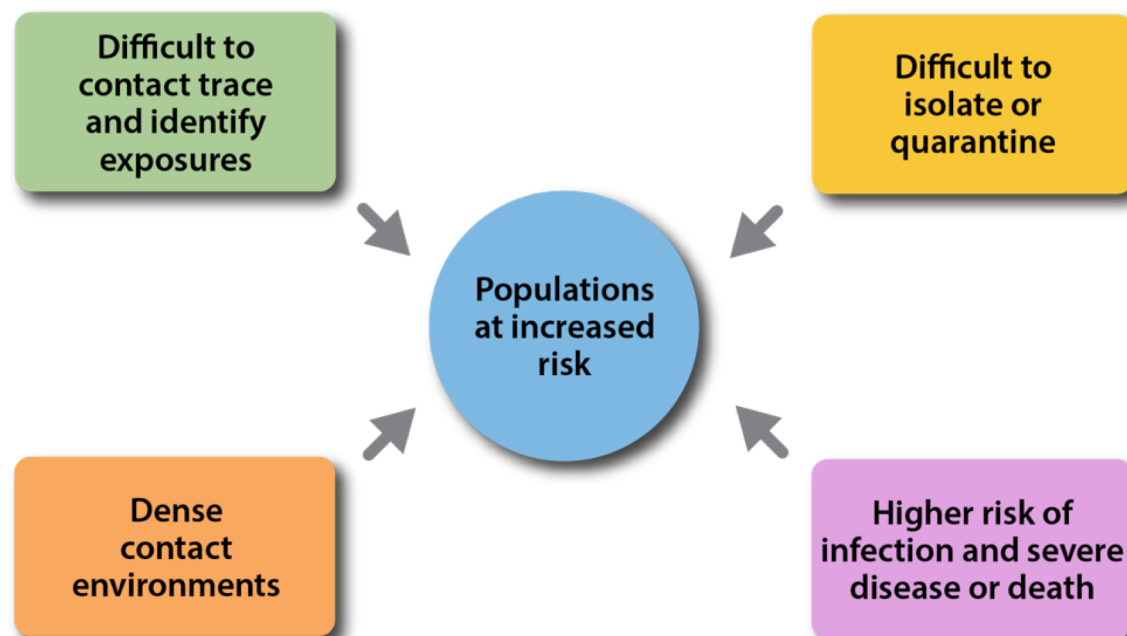
- ▶ **Congregate housing settings**

- ▶ A shared living environment where each individual or family has private living quarters and shares common dining, recreational, and other facilities

- ▶ **High-risk subpopulation**

- ▶ A segment of the population that has characteristics that increase the risk of infection or severe disease

## Factors that Increase Risk for Infection and Severe Disease



- ▶ Populations at increased risk:
  - ▶ Dense contact environment
  - ▶ Difficult to contact trace and identify exposures
  - ▶ Difficult to isolate or quarantine
  - ▶ Higher risk of infection and severe disease or death

# Dense Contact Environment

- ▶ Large crowds of people
- ▶ Close contact interaction
  - ▶ Physical contact
  - ▶ Within 6 feet for prolonged periods of time
- ▶ Can lead to a “super-spreading” event—an unusually high reproductive number

## Dense Contact Environment: Examples

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- ▶ **Examples**
  - ▶ Conferences
  - ▶ Mass transit
  - ▶ Religious services
  - ▶ Demonstrations
  - ▶ Workplaces
  - ▶ Bars
  - ▶ Gyms
  - ▶ Schools
  - ▶ Sporting events
  - ▶ Concerts

## Difficult to Contact Trace and Identify Exposures

- ▶ Close contacts may be unknown
- ▶ Recall of close contacts may not be reliable
- ▶ There may be too many contacts, and difficult to determine who is at highest risk for infection

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  - ▶ Recall of close contacts may not be reliable
  - ▶ There may be too many contacts, and difficult to determine who is at highest risk for infection
- ▶ **Example: homeless shelter**
    - ▶ May not recall all contacts
    - ▶ Contacts may be spread out through multiple jurisdictions
    - ▶ Difficulty locating or testing exposed homeless contacts

## Difficult to Isolate or Quarantine

- ▶ Unable to distance from others
  - ▶ Design of house or facility
  - ▶ Developmental disabilities
  - ▶ Not enough resources
    - Masks, gloves, staff
  - ▶ Social pressures
- ▶ Unwilling to cooperate



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- ▶ **Example: intermediate care facility**
  - ▶ A home with individuals with special needs
  - ▶ Residents may be unable to cooperate
    - May not understand the concepts of hygiene and social distancing
    - Difficult to remove those who need care from infected people
    - Harder to maintain resources (masks, gowns) for effective infection prevention

## Higher Risk of Infection and Severe Disease or Death

- ▶ May be more likely to get infected due to close contacts
- ▶ More likely to have underlying medical conditions (heart disease, respiratory conditions, poor immune system)
- ▶ May get exposed to the virus multiple times

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- ▶ **Example: assisted living facility**
  - ▶ Congregate living situation
  - ▶ Most residents over 60 years of age
  - ▶ Multiple levels of care, including skilled nursing facilities, which care for individuals with illness or injury

# Contact Tracers Must Help Identify High-Risk Situations

- ▶ Collect the necessary information to assess risk accurately:
  - ▶ Location and type of interactions
  - ▶ Contact information for venue
  - ▶ Names of close contacts
  - ▶ Specifics on flight number, movie name, conference name, class name, facility name
- ▶ The identification might depend on noticing a pattern between multiple calls
- ▶ Notify case that there may be additional follow-up
- ▶ **Immediately escalate to a supervisor**