52nd ABSA Conference, Miami, FL, October 22, 2009

PPE usage during the early days of the H1N1 outbreak in Mexico City

Edgar E. Sevilla Reyes, PhD

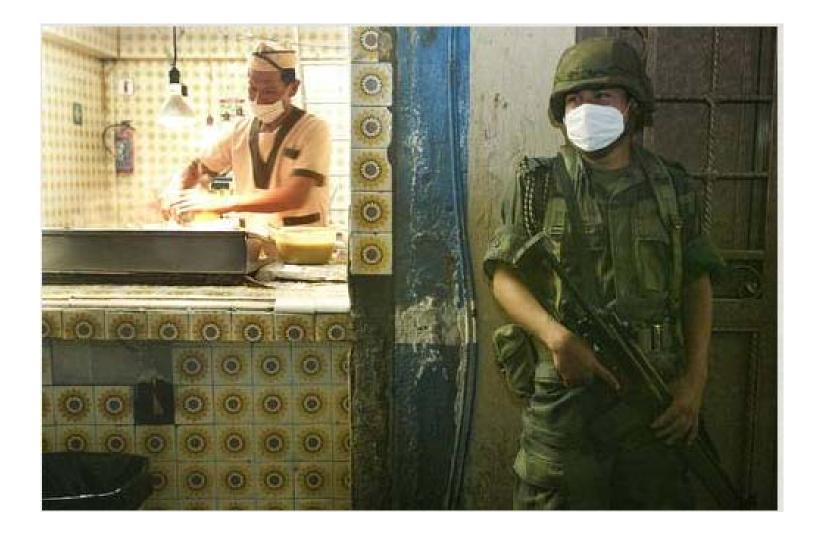
Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Respiratorias Asociación Mexicana de Bioseguridad, A.C.

edgar.sevilla@gmail.com





- History of the initial outbreak
- About INER
- Measures initially taken
- PPE situation
- Training program
- Lessons learned



www.jornada.unam.mx/2009/04/25/

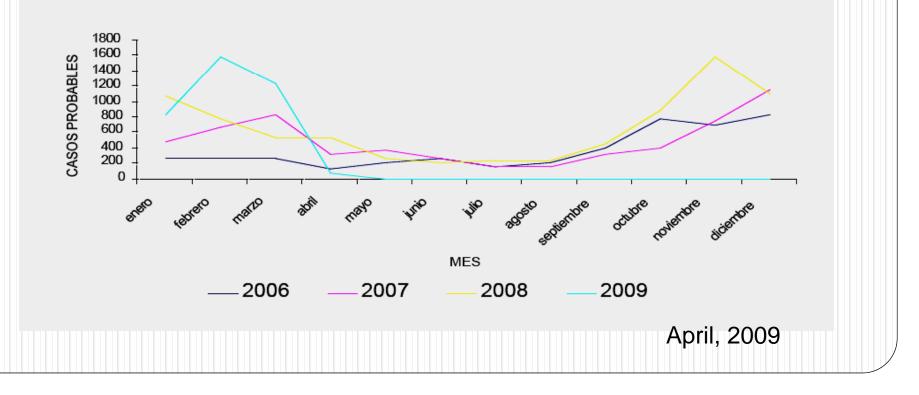
Once upon a time...

- Reported cases of <u>ANY</u> influenza in Mexico during 2008
 - Less than 200 cases
 - PPE usage not considered

Please note: clinical personnel have higher exposure tolerance

So, it happened...



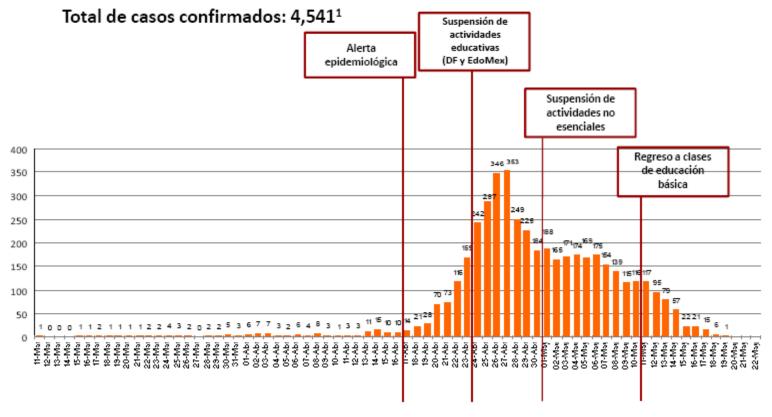


March – April 2009

- "Apparent" increase of seasonal flu cases associated with pneumonia in otherwise healthy subjects
- Localized outbreaks around the country since the beginning of the year
- Increased Epi-Surveillance
 - Swabs
 - Gloves
 - Facemask
 - Labcoat



A new virus...



Fecha de inicio de síntomas

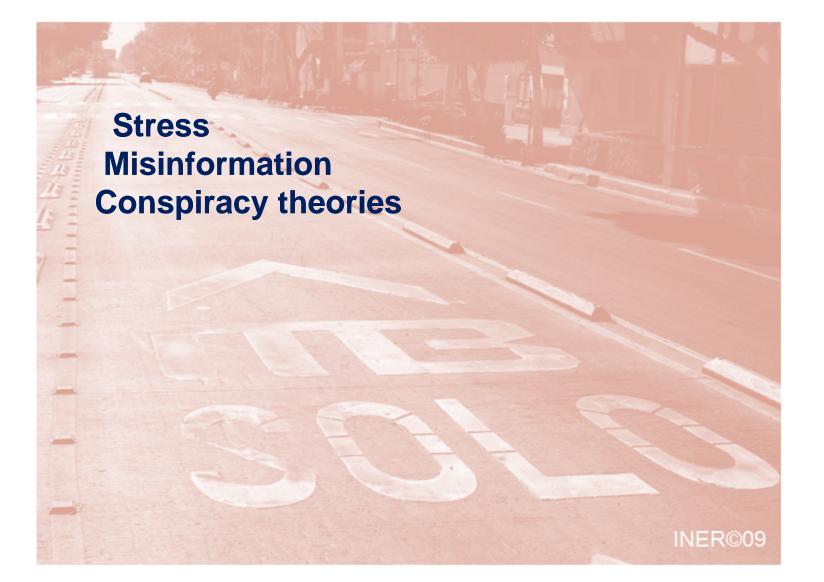
May 09

Primary measures for (H1N1)v

- (At the beginning of the epidemic)
- Handwashing or gels
- Use PPE "available"
 - Goggles, gloves, suitable respiratory protection, labcoat
 - If possible use N95
 - Gown for isolation cubicle or area
- "Use available barriers" to prevent exposure to body fluids or contaminated objects
- If N95 unavailable, cover nose and mouth with cloths and do not stay in close proximity to the



PPE availability Training



National Institute of Respiratory Diseases - Mexico

- Third level hospital
 - 180 hospital beds
 - 6 shifts
- Research
 - Basic and clinical
- Influenza Committee
 - Formed in April
 - Made PPE available
 - Task-force for PPE training

Risk assessment

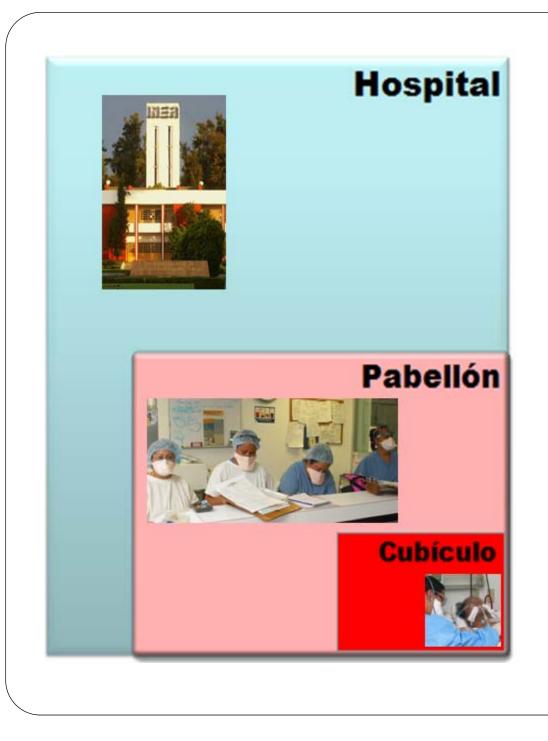
- New virus
- At the end of April it was unclear...
 - Pathogenicity?
 - Lethality?
 - Transmissibility?

seasonal H1N1

H5N1

Task force

- Planning stage April 24-26
 - Visited hospital and labs
 - Designed strategy
 - Training sessions according to risk



- Hospital
 - General hygiene
 - Optional respiratory protection
- Critical services
 - Uniform (scrubs)
 - N95

- Patients' cubicles
 - Eye protection
 - Water-resistant gown
 - Gloves

PPE Situations

• Water-resistant gowns 1 per cubicle

Daily

- N95
 - No fit-testing
 - 5 days
 - Unless damaged, splashed, etc.
- Availability

- Critical intervention
 - April 26-30
 - Critical areas: ER, ICU, P5
 - May 1-4
 - Critical services: Clinical Lab, Microbiology, Food Services and others
 - 220 people trained



- Subcritical
 - May 5-9
 - Informative sessions
 - Other services
 - 211 people

"How long does the virus survive?"

Virus	Survival Time	Substrate	Authors
Influenza A (PR8 strain)	>3 hours	stainless steel	Sattar et al., 2006
Influenza B	48 hours	stainless steel	Bean et al ., 1982
Influenza A (H1N1)	72 hours	stainless steel	Bean et al., 1982
Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza	~6 days	steel	Tiwari et al ., 2006
Influenza A (PR8 strain)	> 3 days	cloth sheet	Edward et al., 1941
Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza	~6 days	cotton fabric	Tiwari et al., 2006
Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza	~6 days	plastic	Tiwari et al ., 2006
Influenza A (PR8 strain)	4 wks	glass slides	Edward et al., 1941

Valtierra, Applied Biosafety (2008) 13:21-26

Donations

- USA-aid
- China-aid
 - Respirators
 - Gowns
 - "Tyveks"
 - Goggles
 - Aprons



N99 Chinese respirator

- May 2009
- ?????Help!
 - ...
 - Google Translator!

Training videos



Learned lessons for training

Small groups

At their workplace

Confidence

Answers



 Effective comunication

 Respect, involvement

Increase certainty

 Reduce rumor, noise

PPE usage during the early days of the H1N1 outbreak in Mexico City

Edgar E. Sevilla Reyes, PhD

Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Respiratorias Asociación Mexicana de Bioseguridad, A.C.

edgar.sevilla@gmail.com

amexbio.org



