



CLINIC SWINE VIRUS INFLUENZA (SVI) PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Standard Operating Procedures (Issued 2 May 2009)
2 May 2009

Dear colleague,

This advisory is prepared in response to the Mexican Swine Flu outbreak preparedness to provide guidance to family physicians. It is based on recommendations issued by MOH and other agencies where relevant. Current practices instituted by various primary care providers are also taken into consideration in the preparation of this advisory.

All family physicians are advised to study this advisory, communicate it to their staff and institute measures to their respective situation and available resources.

This would be a time to operationalise the MOH initiated pandemic influenza preparedness plan where pertinent. The information for your reference is given in Annex A.

Family Physicians who have not signed up to be in the MOH Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Plan should now do so, in order to be in the information loop.

College of Family Physicians Singapore
Singapore Medical Association
Ministry of Health

CHAPTER 1 -- CLINICAL: HOW SHOULD I MANAGE MY PATIENTS?

TRIAGE AND PATIENT DECLARATION ON REGISTRATION

- Triage of patients at Reception to separate Flu/Febrile patients from other patients by checking symptoms and taking body temperature.
- Instruct patients to declare symptoms, contact and travel history in Patient Declaration Form.
- Instruct Flu/Febrile patients to wear surgical masks.
- Ensure Flu/Febrile patients are separated from other patients while in clinic.
- Keep list of all patients in clinic namely all healthcare workers, patients, & accompanying persons for contact tracing should suspect SVI case be diagnosed.

REFERRAL AND NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECT SVI CASES

- Send suspect SVI patient to Emergency Medicine Department at TTSH by **dedicated ambulance service at 993**
- Designate the route for patient to go from clinic to SVI ambulance pick-up point.
- **Notify MOH immediately** by contacting the Communicable Diseases Division at **98171463** (24 hours).
- MOH will inform the notifying doctor of the need for contact tracing and prophylaxis for close contacts of the case once the diagnosis has been established.

ATTENDING TO SUSPECT OR PROBABLE SVI CASES AND DISINFECTION

- Keep number of staff attending to suspect or probably SVI cases to minimum.
- Wear N95 masks or its equivalent, gloves and disposable gowns.
- Wear visors or goggles when examining patient, performing procedures or resuscitation.
- Avoid use of nebulisers.

- Perform proper hand washing after contact with these patients.
- Disinfect instruments used for examination or procedures.
- Disinfect all surfaces, objects, furniture, and fixtures that potentially contaminated.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Clinical Symptoms

The symptoms of swine influenza in humans are similar to human seasonal influenza. These include fever, sore throat, cough and rhinorrhoea. Some patients may also complain of nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, myalgia, and headache. The disease may be complicated by pneumonia. Most of the cases have been in younger adults but older adults have not been spared.

Laboratory Investigation

The diagnosis of swine influenza may be confirmed by laboratory identification and sub-typing of the virus in naso-pharyngeal swabs obtained from suspected cases.

Treatment and Vaccination

It is likely that the current seasonal influenza vaccine will not provide protection from the new subtype of influenza A of H1N1 circulating in Mexico. The viruses in the US patients have demonstrated antiviral resistance to amantadine and rimantadine. However, they are susceptible to oseltamivir (Tamiflu®) and zanamivir (Relenza®).

INFECTION CONTROL PRECAUTIONS

Clinicians should observe strict infection control precautions when handling patients:

- (a) Presenting with influenza-like symptoms (fever, cough, sore throat, rhinorrhoea); AND
- (b) Have a history of travel to affected areas (i.e. Mexico, and the states of California and Texas in the United States) in the 7 days prior to the onset of symptoms; OR have been in contact with ill persons who had a history of travel to these areas in the 7 days prior to the onset of symptoms.

Any patient who meets the case definition in Paragraphs (a) and (b) above should be referred immediately to the Emergency Medicine Department at Tan Tock Seng Hospital. Medical practitioners should arrange for these patients to be transferred by ambulance by calling the dedicated ambulance service at 993.

The Ministry of Health should also be **notified immediately** of suspected cases. Please contact the Communicable Diseases Division at 98171463 (available 24 hours). MOH will inform the notifying doctor of the need for contact tracing and prophylaxis for close contacts of the case once the diagnosis has been established.

ADVICE TO PATIENTS

Physicians should advise family members and other close contacts of suspected cases to be vigilant for early symptoms of influenza, and to seek medical advice as early as possible if unwell.

FURTHER INFORMATION

An FAQ sheet for patients is attached at Annex 1.

Reference

MH 34:03 (25 April 2009) . MOH CIRCULAR 17/2009 ALERT: SWINE INFLUENZA A (H1 N1)

CHAPTER 2 -- LOGISTICS: HOW SHOULD I PREPARE MY CLINICS

ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEILLANCE OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

- Monitor flu symptoms and temperature of all staff for at least twice a day – before work and at least once more during the day.
- All staff in the clinic who have fever (oral temperature more than 37.5 deg C are not allowed to work.

INFECTION CONTROL MEASURES

- Ensure staff are trained to use personal protective equipment (PPE), including N95 mask, hand washing, cleaning of clinic and disposal of PPE.
- Practise hand washing or alcohol rub after each consultation to prevent transmission from doctor to patient.
- Clean contact surfaces of instruments used for examining patient e.g. stethoscope, with alcohol wipes after each use.
- Dispose of sharps, biohazard waste including PPE masks and sheaths, properly.

Please refer to Annex in A Guide to Organising a Primary Care Clinic During an Influenza Pandemic Version 2 (Mar 2008) for further details.

CHAPTER 3 -- SUPPORT AND FEEDBACK: WHERE CAN I GET HELP

DOCTORS' INFORMATION HOTLINES

- **Hotline for GPs –**
CFPS: 6221-8608 (CFPS, effective 5 May, open 8.30 am to 6:00 pm daily)
SMA: 6223 1264 (open 8:30am to 6:00pm Mon to Fri)
To speak to doctor colleagues for clarification and assistance when faced with perplexing situations on the ground.
- **Health Professional's Portal –**
URL: <http://www.hpp.moh.gov.sg/> to check out for latest updates.
- **Email Enquiry –**
CFPS: gpflu@cfps.org.sg
SMA : swineflu@sma.org.sg
MOH : MOH_conversations@moh.gov.sg

ANNEX 1: CLINICAL: HOW SHOULD I MANAGE MY PATIENTS?

FAQS ON SWINE VIRUS INFLUENZA

- 1. What is Swine Flu (Swine Influenza)?**
Swine flu is a respiratory disease affecting pigs that is caused by type A influenza virus. Swine influenza viruses may circulate among swine throughout the year, but most outbreaks occur during the late fall and winter months similar to influenza outbreaks in humans. It causes high levels of illness but low death rates in pigs.
- 2. Does Swine Flu affect humans?**
Swine flu viruses that cause disease in pigs very rarely affect humans. However, sporadic human infections with swine flu have occurred. Most commonly, these cases occur in persons with direct exposure to pigs but there have also been documented cases of human-to-human spread of swine flu.
- 3. How does Swine Flu spread to humans?**
Swine flu spreads to humans mainly through contact with infected pigs, which shed the virus in their saliva, nasal secretions and faeces. Limited human-to-human transmission can also occur in the same way as seasonal flu occurs in people.

- 4. Can people catch Swine Flu from eating pork?**

There is currently no evidence to suggest that swine flu can be transmitted to humans from eating pork or pork products that have been thoroughly cooked.
- 5. What are the symptoms of Swine Flu in humans?**

The symptoms of swine flu in people are expected to be similar to the symptoms of regular human seasonal influenza. An early symptom is high fever, and this is followed by cough, sore throat, runny nose, and sometimes breathlessness a few days later.
- 6. How can human infections with swine flu be diagnosed?**

To diagnose swine flu, a respiratory specimen would generally need to be collected within the first 4 to 5 days of illness (when an infected person is most likely to be shedding the virus). However, some persons, especially children may shed the virus for 10 days or longer.
- 7. What medications are available to treat swine flu infection in humans?**

There are four different antiviral drugs that are licensed for use in Singapore for the treatment of influenza: amantadine, rimantadine, oseltamivir and zanamivir. While most swine flu viruses have been susceptible to all four drugs, the most recent swine flu viruses isolated from humans are resistant to amantadine and rimantadine. At this time, the US CDC recommends the use of oseltamivir (Tamiflu®) or zanamivir (Relenza®) for the treatment and/or prevention of infection with swine flu viruses.
- 8. Are there any cases of Swine Flu in Singapore?**

As of 30 April 2009, there have been no human cases of swine flu detected in Singapore.
- 9. Is there any cause for alarm in Singapore?**

No human swine flu cases have been reported in Singapore. MOH is monitoring the situation closely and will update the public should the situation change.
- 10. What is MOH doing to ensure that the disease is not transmitted here?**

MOH maintains a comprehensive and well established disease surveillance system for the early detection of human cases of novel influenzas such as swine flu. In addition, MOH has sent a medical alert to all medical practitioners and staff in hospitals, national centres, private medical clinics and polyclinics to update them on the outbreak of swine flu in the USA and Mexico and to advise them to be vigilant for any suspect cases. When the situation warrants, MOH will step up public health measures e.g. quarantine of contacts, issue public health advisories, and work with other government agencies to screen visitors at our border checkpoints. Further, MOH has an influenza pandemic preparedness plan in response to a pandemic situation.
- 11. Is it safe to visit countries with cases of Swine Flu and will I be quarantined when I return? What travel precautions should I take?**

There are currently no travel restrictions or quarantine advised by the World Health Organisation for swine flu. If you intend to travel to areas which have

cases of swine flu (currently – Southern California and Texas in the United States; and Mexico), you should take note of the following measures to minimize your risk of acquiring swine flu:

- Avoid contact with persons with symptoms of influenza
- Avoid crowded areas and maintain good ventilation.
- Observe good personal and environmental hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water frequently and when they are contaminated by respiratory secretions e.g. after sneezing.
- Maintain good body resistance through a balanced diet, regular exercise, having adequate rest, reducing stress and not smoking.

12. What should I do if I suspect I have swine flu after returning to Singapore?

You should consult your doctor as soon as possible and inform your doctor if you have symptoms of swine flu and had recently travelled to areas which have cases of swine flu (currently – Southern California and Texas in the United States; and Mexico).

13. What should I do if I fall ill overseas?

You should consult a local doctor as soon as possible and refrain from traveling until you are certified fit by the doctor.

14. Does influenza vaccination help in preventing Swine Flu?

Vaccines are available to be given to pigs to prevent swine influenza. There is no vaccine to protect humans from swine flu. The seasonal influenza vaccine is unlikely to protect against H1 N1 swine flu viruses.

15. Is it safe to come into contact with live pigs in nature reserves and the wildlife reserves?

So far, there are no known cases of swine flu in Singapore. However, proper hygiene practices, such as washing of hands after contact with animals including pigs, should be maintained.

ANNEX 2: LOGISTICS: HOW SHOULD I PREPARE MY CLINICS

(2A) DETAILS OF THE INFLUENZA PANDEMIC PLAN

URL: <http://www.moh.gov.sg/mohcorp/currentissues.aspx?id=20764>

Main Document: Influenza Pandemic Readiness & Response Plan (158KB)

Annex A: Summary of Key Control Measures (59KB)

Annex B: Surveillance (23KB)

Annex C: Management of Cases (68KB)

Annex D: Control Measures in Healthcare Setting (18KB)

Appendix 1: Guidelines for the Use of PPE in relation to Protection Against Influenza in Healthcare Settings Before and During an Influenza Pandemic (32KB)

Appendix 2: Cleaning Guidelines for Healthcare Facilities (31KB)

Annex E: Management of Contacts (17KB)

Annex F: Contact Tracing (13KB)
Appendix 1: Institution Contact Tracing (40KB)
Annex G: Quarantine (10KB)
Annex H: Use of Anti-virals (25KB)
Annex I: Management of the Dead (39KB)
Annex J: Border Health Control Measures (17KB)
Annex K: Crisis Communications (26KB)

(2B) A GUIDE TO ORGANIZING A PRIMARY CARE CLINIC DURING AN INFLUENZA PANDEMIC. VERSION 2 (MARCH 2008)

URL: <http://cfps.org.sg> & URL: <http://sma.org.sg>

National Response – Treatment strategy
Primary Care Response Framework
Organising a primary care clinic
Primary care clinic work processes