
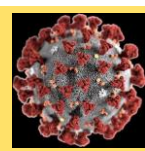
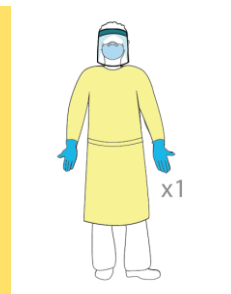




## Undergraduate Medical (UGME) or Physician Assistant (PA) Student Involvement – Hospital Patients

	NO UGME or PA learner		MAY be OK for UGME or PA Learner		OK for UGME or PA Learner	
Patient Status	ANY	COVID positive (+) or suspected	COVID positive (+) or suspected (includes tested for any reason)	COVID negative (-) or not tested	COVID negative (-) OR not suspected OR not tested	COVID negative (-) OR not suspected OR not tested
		<i>Enhanced</i> Droplet/Contact	<i>Enhanced</i> Droplet/Contact	ANY isolation status	Contact or Droplet precautions	Not isolated
Type of procedure	AGMP or CODE BLUE/PINK <sup>1</sup>	AGMP*	Routine Care	AGMP*not requiring N95	Routine Care	Routine Care
		<div><div>NO!</div><div></div><div>Student NOT to be involved in any procedure or patient care requiring N95 mask or for any AGMP.</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div>The clinical site, supervisor and learner need to agree that the patient is appropriate.</div></div>	<div><div>OK!</div><div></div><div>Student CAN be involved.</div></div>		

### Footnotes:

\* For AGMP see appendix 1

1. If a patient becomes pulseless and the student is the only person with the patient, the student should initiate chest compressions (chest compressions alone are NOT an AGMP). The student MUST leave the room as soon as the Code Team arrives as subsequent steps in resuscitation ARE AGMPs.

This version: December 24, 2020

## Undergraduate Medical (UGME) or Physician Assistant (PA) Student Involvement – Hospital Patients

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/ipac/faq-covid-19-aerosol-generating-medical-procedures.pdf?la=en>

### UGME and PA student and patient care guidance:

- 1) Per Public Health Ontario, Universal Masking protocols are in place for all clinical areas.
  - a. The type of procedure mask provided to Students may vary depending on local practice and stocks of PPE.
  - b. Point-of-care risk assessment should be completed prior to every patient encounter.
- 2) Students will not be involved with any patient care if they are not provided with the appropriate PPE for that encounter.
- 3) Students will not be involved with any patient where N95 masks are required.
- 4) Students will not be involved with any patient where AGMPs occur (EXCEPT endotracheal intubation where N95 is not required).
- 5) Students will not be involved with any patient who is COVID positive or suspected (i.e. on enhanced droplet/contact precautions).
  - a. If a patient's COVID status was initially unknown or negative and that patient subsequently tests positive, the UGME or PA student should stop caring for that patient immediately. The student's clinical supervisor should immediately ensure the student can be assessed through the proper local channels as a presumed COVID exposure.
  - b. To facilitate contact tracing if/when required, students must document every face-to-face patient encounter in that patient's EMR/chart. This also applies to encounters when the student enters a patient's room with a Staff/Resident to observe.
- 6) Students may care for any patient (in the absence of active AGMP) who is COVID negative or unknown (not suspected) and is in contact or droplet/contact precautions *OR* is not isolated at all.
- 7) Students will follow the appropriate PPE recommendations of their clinical site as posted for an individual patient.
- 8) Some sites and settings have increased PPE requirements for all patient interactions and students are required to follow local PPE guidance.

### Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures

#### Procedures Considered AGMPs

- Intubation, extubation and related procedures e.g. manual ventilation and open suctioning
- Tracheotomy/tracheostomy procedures (insertion/open suctioning/removal)
- Bronchoscopy
- Surgery\* and post-mortem procedures involving high-speed devices
- Some dental procedures (e.g., high-speed drilling)
- Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) e.g. Bi-level Positive Airway Pressure (BiPAP) and Continuous Positive Airway Pressure ventilation (CPAP)
- High-Frequency Oscillating Ventilation (HFOV)
- Induction of sputum with nebulized saline
- High flow nasal oxygen (high flow nasal cannula therapy)

\*Specifically for acute respiratory infections this pertains to surgery involving high speed devices in the respiratory tract.

<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/updated-ipac-measures-covid-19.pdf?la=en>