

Klachkova, Anastasiya (CSC/SCC)

From: Wheatley Jennifer (NHQ-AC)
Sent: March 2, 2021 1:51 PM
To: Kyle Vanessa (NHQ-AC)
Cc: Clement Chris (NHQ-AC); 100-HS-ACHSO
Subject: Testing Strategy and PPE_Key Messages 2021-02-19.docx
Attachments: Testing Strategy and PPE_Key Messages 2021-02-19.docx

Vanessa,

Couple suggested changes, I don't need to see it again. Feel free to tweak.

Could you look at the language around panbio and abbot ID to ensure it is consistent with the testing strategy.

Jenn

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Correctional Service of Canada
Key Messages

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Update to CSC's Testing Strategy and Guidance on the use of Masks and Personal Protective Equipment

CSC Testing Strategy

- In May 2020, CSC developed a comprehensive testing strategy to support clinical decision making and limit the spread of COVID-19 in federal institutions and Community Correctional Centres (CCC).
- The testing strategy outlines COVID-19 testing in both outbreak and non-outbreak situations for staff, offenders and contractors in federal institutions and CCCs of both symptomatic and asymptomatic offenders, staff and contractors in federal institutions and CCCs.
- CSC offers asymptomatic surveillance testing to all offenders, staff and contractors in institutions and CCCs when community transmission rates are elevated.
- In addition, CSC offers testing to inmates on intake, on transfer and prior to release.
- In an outbreak, CSC offers staff, offenders and contractors more frequent testing options. testing to offenders and staff who are symptomatic or identified as a close contact of a positive case, and who are asymptomatic during outbreaks. CSC also offers testing to inmates upon intake, when transferring to other institutions, and upon release.
- In February 2021, CSC updated its testing strategy to include different testing options:
 - A **laboratory test**, which is typically a PCR (polymerase chain reaction) test. This test requires a nasopharyngeal swab and is considered the gold standard for diagnosing COVID-19. Results typically take up to 24 to 48 hours, but can vary based on lab capacity.
 - The **Abbott ID Now** is a rapid POC (point of care) molecular test. It has excellent sensitivity during the first seven days of symptom onset. A throat or nasal swab is used and the device that runs the sample is typically onsite. Abbott ID Now is useful when timely results are helpful, such as when testing inmates being transferred or released to the community. Results take approximately 15 minutes.
 - **Abbott Panbio** is a rapid POC antigen test. It has excellent sensitivity during the first seven days of symptom onset. A nasal swab is required and the sample is processed onsite. Abbott Panbio is useful when test results can help support timely clinical decision-making. For example, the Panbio can be used when screening numerous staff and inmates during an outbreak or for mass testing of asymptomatic individuals in high risk settings. Results take approximately 13 minutes.
- All tests used by CSC have been approved by Health Canada. Having a variety of tests to respond to different situations is helpful in keeping inmates and staff safe. Other measures, such as medical isolation, are often used in combination with testing.
- Testing is not mandatory for offenders, staff, or contractors. Individuals must provide informed consent for testing.
- Testing results, consent forms, and requisitions for both staff and inmates are protected and securely stored to maintain privacy and confidentiality.
- CSC's inmate testing numbers are posted from Monday to Friday on CSC's [website](#).

Commented [WJ(1)]: We don't test symptomatic staff.

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Commented [WJ(2)]: We don't test symptomatic staff.

Commented [WJ(3)]: Can somebody check this wording against the testing strategy. I thought the days for abbot panbio were shorter than abbot id. They kind of read the same now. I could be wrong.

Commented [SS(4)]: Is this correct?

Testing during medical isolation at Intake

- To prevent the introduction of COVID-19, inmates who are medically isolated following admission, transfer, or a private family visit are offered a COVID-19 test near day 14 of their medical isolation. If the test is negative, an inmate may leave medical isolation on day 15. If the test is positive or the inmate chooses not to be tested, they must remain in medical isolation until day 25 to limit the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Inmates who initially refused the testing near day 14 can choose testing at any time between day 15 and 24.

Releases to the community

- Local public health authorities are notified of positive test results of inmates returning to the community and a joint plan for release is developed between CSC and local health

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authorities.

- On occasion, halfway houses and Indigenous communities, request that an inmate be tested prior to being released to their facility/community and that they receive the test results prior to the inmate's arrival. In these cases the inmate must provide informed consent for the COVID-19 test and the release of his/her personal medical information to the requesting organization.

Guidance on the use of Masks and Personal Protective Equipment

- In April 2020, CSC developed a guidance document for staff and contractors on the use of non-medical masks and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for federal institutions and Community Correctional Centres (CCC).
- From the outset of the pandemic, CSC has taken a proactive approach, guided by public health authorities, the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), and union partners, to protect the health and safety of staff, contractors and offenders. CSC will continue to enhance our infection prevention and control (IPC) measures as new evidence emerges and best practices are identified.
- In February 2021, CSC updated its PPE guidelines to require staff and contractors to wear medical masks at all times.
- Offenders must wear non-medical masks at all times when outside of their room or cell, unless a medical exemption is provided. Offenders are required to wear medical masks at outbreak sites or in other limited situations outlined by the Integrated Risk Management Framework or on the advice of a Management Early Response Committee (Merc) or Emergency Response Committee (EOC).
- In some cases, additional PPE is worn by staff and contractors. This includes medical N95 respirators, face shields, goggles, washable and reusable long-sleeved gowns, and gloves.
- Respirators, such as N95 respirators, are required in a setting where aerosol-generating procedures are performed. CSC has received a new supply of N95 respirators and employees are being fit-tested for the new model.
- Masks and PPE compliment other IPC measures, such as physical distancing, hand washing, and increased sanitation.

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
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