**COVID-19 Treat in Place Criteria**

**Signs and Symptoms**
- **Primary**
  - Fever
  - Dry Cough
  - Respiratory Distress
- **Less frequent**
  - Nausea & Diarrhea
  - Muscle aches

**Comorbidities & Risk**
- Diabetes
- Morbid Obesity
- Pulmonary Disease
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Immune disorder
- Inflammatory propensity (e.g., History of sepsis)

**Differential**
- Influenza
- Other common viral infections
- Pneumonia
- Seasonal allergies
- Tick-borne illness
- Respiratory disease (e.g., COPD, Asthma)

**Symptoms of COVID-19?**
- Fever? (measured or reported)
- With or without cough
- Other symptoms as outlined above

**Risk Stratification**
- < 10 yo - Very low risk (0% Mortality)
- 10 – 40 yo - Low risk (0.2% mortality)
- 40-49 yo - Low risk (0.4% mortality)
- 50-59 yo - Moderate risk (1.3% mortality)
- 60-69 yo - High Risk (3.6% mortality)
- 70-79 yo - Very high risk (8.0% mortality)
- >80 yo - Very high risk (14.8% mortality)

**COVID-19 PPE**
- Gloves
- Mask
- Gown
- N95/PAPR

**Non-Transport Plan**
- Instruction for call back with signs of deterioration
- Instruction to follow up with Primary Care Provider

**Daily check-in Plan**
- Patient living with someone to monitor
- Family/friend daily check
- LREMS daily follow-up phone call

**Signs of Deterioration**
- Respiratory Rate > 18 bpm
- Difficulty Breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face
- Increased weakness
- Indistinct feeling of getting worse

**Consult Medical Direction**
- May meet criteria to turn down transfer to ED

**Exit to appropriate Treatment Guideline(s)**
- Utilize standard PPE precautions

**Exit to appropriate Treatment Guideline(s)**
- Utilize COVID-19 PPE precautions

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**Until further notice: ALL crew members and patient MUST wear (at minimum) surgical masks throughout duration of call**

- EMS Personnel must screen all potential patients for exposures, risk factors, travel history, and symptoms
- DO NOT rely solely on dispatchers to screen patients for biohazard exposure or infectious disease risk factors
- A single provider (when appropriate) should make initial patient contact, triage and determine what level of PPE should be worn
**COVID-19 Checklist**

**Monitor For**
- Fever of 100.4 or higher – make sure to take multiple times
- Persistent dry Cough – A dry cough is one that produces no phlegm or spit
- Difficulty Breathing not relieved by rest

**Call 911 If**
- Rapid breathing, more than one breath every 3 seconds
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
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