



#	Type of Recommendations	Number of by Type	DPH Implemented	Under Review	% Implemented
1	Person Centered Care	5	5	0	100%
2	Surveillance and Outbreak Response	6	4	2	67%
3	Emergency Response	6	5	1	83%
4	Screening and Testing	5	4	1	80%
5	Infection Control	7	5	2	71%





#	Type of Recommendations	Number of by Type	DPH Implemented	Under Revie w	% Implemented
6	LTC Staffing and Workforce availability	5	1	4	20%
7	State Agency roles, expertise, and Skills	2	1	1	50%
8	Communications and Coordination across state agencies, facilities and support organization	3	3	0	100%
9	Care Transitions	3	0	3	0%
10	Reimbursement Mechanisms to support increased LTC system costs	3	2	1	67%
	Total	45	30	15	67%

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1	Infection Control	SR14: Due to the role of community prevalence in driving COVID- 19 outbreaks in facilities, everyone living in or visiting Connecticut should continue to heed guidance from the state and national authorities to ensure community spread remains low. This includes continuing to maintain social distancing, wearing a mask while in public, practicing good hygiene, staying home when feeling sick, and getting a flu shot to protect yourself and others from infection.	agency and legislative body have been following social distancing, wearing a mask while in public, practicing good hygiene, staying home when feeling sick,
2	Infection Control	SR15: Facilities should consider the rooming assignments of high-risk residents on units in such a way that reduces exposure of others on the unit. For example, facilities could assign residents who frequently leave the facility for dialysis or other outpatient treatment a room at the end of a hallway near an exit to allow for easier transfers.	Dr. Leung and the HAI team works with facilities daily on appropriate cohorting





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3	Infection Control	SR16: Facilities should ensure they have an adequate stockpile of PPE that is available and accessible to staff on every shift. Facility management should ensure someone on every shift has access to the PPE supply if the supplies are stored in locked containers.	DPH has developed guidelines and directions to all nursing homes to maintain a three weeks stockpile.
4	Infection Control	LR11: The state should continue to maintain a stockpile of PPE that is available to LTC facilities in case of future increases in COVID-19 or other infectious diseases that are accompanied by breakdowns in the supply chain and lack of availability from the Strategic National Stockpile.	As a safety net the state has also developed a stockpile as a backup if nursing homes are unable to source PPE

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5	Infection Control	LR13: When vaccines to provide protection from	-
		COVID-19 become available and are proven safe	committee that will prioritize LTC as
		and effective for vulnerable populations, state	directed by CMS and CDC.
		distribution plans should designate LTC residents	
		and staff as having priority to receive them.	
		On September 21, Governor Ned Lamont	
		announced the creation of a special commission	
		that would establish priorities for distribution of	
		an eventual vaccine. This group should consider	
		the unique risks of LTC facility residents and staff	
		in prioritizing receipt of a vaccine.	
6	Surveillance and outbreak	SR6: DPH should continue infection control	DPH did over 3,000 focused infection
	response	focused surveys, targeting more frequent surveys	control audits and has continued. Surveyors
		in nursing homes with ongoing or increasing	continue to provide responses in order to
		infections. Surveyors should continue to provide	teach facilities. CMS has also implemented
		technical assistance and real-time remedial	additional survey reinforcement for
		instruction to facilities during these surveys to	facilities deemed to be hotspots for
		ensure compliance with state regulations.	outbreaks.





7	Surveillance and outbreak response	SR7: DPH should ensure all temporary survey staff, including National Guard personnel, complete basic and ongoing training to conduct surveys consistently and thoroughly, including training on infection control and prevention. Industry stakeholders reported survey teams can be an important source of communication and guidance. To this end, it is critical that all personnel conducting infection control focused surveys receive basic and ongoing training on how to conduct surveys and issue citations consistent with CMS guidelines. Opportunities for ongoing communication and guidance to surveyors are also important. DPH should continue to assess the frequency of meetings with surveyors and provide written summaries for those who cannot attend.	All guardsmen and other temporary workers are trained on infection control before entering a nursing home. All guardsmen and temporary workers are part of a PCR testing regiment
8	Surveillance and outbreak response	SR8: All Facility Licensing and Investigations Section (FLIS) staff or other personnel conducting in- person surveys in nursing homes should be regularly tested for COVID-19 to ensure that surveyors do not become a source of possible infection among residents or staff.	nursing facility are tested
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9	Surveillance and outbreak	LR1: The state should explore ways to reduce	The state is currently working with the
	response	duplicate case reporting to minimize burden	information technology to minimize
		on facilities and the state and reduce the risk	duplicate reporting. However, the
		of data errors. For example, the state could	federal governments require reporting
		map which data elements and metrics	that is often different and does not meet
		related to census, cases, PPE, and so on are	the needs of the department
		reported by facilities to multiple reporting	operationally. DPH works on the most
		streams and eliminate overlap. The state	current data and works with nursing
		should explore integrating reporting systems	home daily to collect accurate data. Will
		or automating uploads from one system to	continue to work on data collection
		another. Streamlining reporting requirements	efficiencies
		might help free LTC facility, DPH, and	
		contractor personnel from ensuring data	
		accuracy and timeliness toward efforts to	
		strengthen infection control procedures.	





10	Surveillance and outbreak response	SR9: The state should develop plans for a potential second wave in consultation with representatives from the state legislature, LTC industry and home and community- based services (HCBS) providers, residents, and family members. Early planning and response efforts focused on hospital capacity, with nursing homes viewed primarily as a backstop to alleviate high demand for acute care beds. Ongoing emergency planning and response efforts should include representatives of the LTC industry, including HCBS providers, and LTC residents and family members to address their unique needs.	by preparing stockpiles for test and PPE and has developed Rapid Response Teams for testing in nursing
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1	Infection Control	LR10: Connecticut should broaden qualifications for	The Outbreak Surveillance
		an infection preventionist and expand the role to	group will discuss and make
		full-time in all nursing homes. Medicaid payment	further recommendations
		rates should be adjusted to cover the extra cost of	
		full-time positions. The state could broaden the	
		training for infection preventionists to align with the	
		federal rules of participation for nursing homes,	
		which state this position can have training in	
		nursing, medical technology, microbiology,	
		epidemiology, or other related fields (§42 CFR	
		483.80.b.1).	
		The state and LTC industry should work with	
		community colleges and other training programs to	
		meet the increased demand for infection control	
		and prevention training and certifications.	





2	Infection Control	LR12: As evidence emerges regarding the role of building design and ventilation, LTC facilities should consider changing their physical environments to better limit the spread of an airborne virus like COVID- 19. The state could support these building renovations by guaranteeing loans for facilities.	The infrastructure and Capital Improvement Funding Subcommittee is analyzing the impact and cost of this recommendation
3	Surveillance and outbreak response	LR2: The state should make participation in the Mutual Aid Plan (MAP) mandatory for assisted living communities. The requirement that assisted living facilities report to MAP under Executive Order Number 7EE (Lamont 2020a) should be made permanent to ensure the state has immediate access to data from these facilities anytime there is a future activation of the state's Mutual Aid Plan (Lamont 2020a). The state should ensure membership fees in the MAP are equal for all participants to eliminate potential barriers to entry for MAP participation or consider a sliding fee scale based on facility revenue.	DPH proposes to make the reporting mandatory for assisted living facilities in the mutual Aid electronic reporting system and will submit legislative language



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MATHEMATICA REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS / RESPONSES TO DATE BY DPH AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES



Surveillance and LR3: The state should make infection **DPH will await outcome of** outbreak response control training mandatory for the recommendation from the designated on-call nurses at assisted surveillance subcommittee living service agencies that provide services to adults living in assisted living facilities.2 Before the pandemic, Connecticut was one of only nine states (as of 2019) without any specific regulations that addressed infection control policies in assisted living communities (Bucy et al. 2020).







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