



# Daily Health Screening

\*Required

Child name: \*

Your answer

Parent name: \*

Your answer

Temperature: (in Celsius) \*

Your answer



Check off any symptoms that the child/you or any family member are currently experiencing: (Please click if present)

- Fever (temperature  $\geq 37.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- New or worsening cough or shortness of breath
- Lethargy (lack of energy) or difficulty feeding (if an infant and no other diagnosis)
- Sore Throat
- Headaches
- Diarrhea
- Difficulty Swallowing
- Abdominal pain
- Nausea/vomiting
- Unexplained fatigue/malaise/muscle aches
- Chills
- Pink eye (conjunctivitis)
- Croup (barking cough and difficulty breathing)
- Runny nose/nasal congestion (without other known cause confirmed in writing by medical professional)
- Decrease or loss of sense of taste or smell
- Runny nose/sneezing without other known cause
- Nasal congestion without other known cause
- Clinical or radiological evidence of pneumonia

Are any of the above symptoms present? \*

- Yes
- No



Have you / has the child travelled outside of Canada, including the United States, within the last 14 days: \*

Yes

No

Have you/has the child tested positive for COVID-19 or had close contact with a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19 without wearing appropriate PPE? \*

Yes

No

Have you/the child been given fever reducing medicine in the last 5 hours? \*

Yes

No

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## Visitors Screening Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Screening questions:

1/ Do you or any member of your household have any of the following symptoms:

- fever/feverish,
- new or existing cough or worsening chronic cough  Yes  No
- shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

2/ Did you have **close contact with anyone** with fever, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing?

Yes  No

3/ Do you have **any** of the following symptoms?

- Sore throat
  - Chills
  - Diarrhea
  - Difficulty swallowing
  - Headaches
  - Nausea/vomiting
  - Pink eye (conjunctivitis)
  - Abdominal pain
  - Decrease or loss of sense of taste or smell
  - Runny nose/sneezing without other known cause
  - Unexplained fatigue/malaise/ muscle aches
  - Nasal congestion without other known cause
- Yes  No

4/ Have you travelled outside of Canada within the last 14 days?

Yes  No

5/ Do you have COVID-19 or had close contact with a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19?

Yes  No

6/ Have you had close contact with a person with acute respiratory illness who has been outside Canada in the last 14 days?

Yes  No

7/ Have you taken any fever reducing medications in the last 5 hours?

Yes  No

8/ Temperature reading (fever is 37.8°C / 100.4°F and above):

If **YES** was answered for **ANY** of the questions above, the visitor is **not permitted** to enter the childcare centre.

If fever is present, the visitor is **not permitted** to enter the premises.

Pass  Fail

If **NO** was answered for **ALL** of the questions above and temperature is **NOT** present, ask visitor to **perform hand hygiene** before entering the child care centre.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Staff initials

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date completed (dd/mm/yyyy)

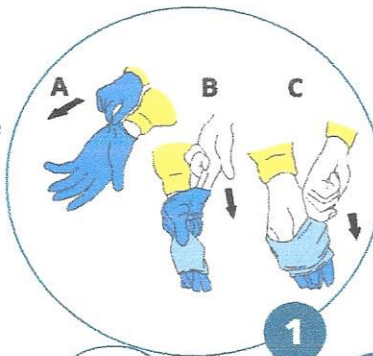




## Recommended Steps: Taking Off Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

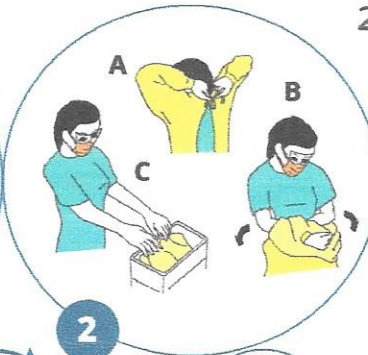
### 1. Remove Gloves

- Remove gloves using a glove-to-glove / skin-to-skin technique
- Grasp outside edge near the wrist and peel away, rolling the glove inside-out
- Reach under the second glove and peel away
- Discard immediately into waste receptacle



### 2. Remove Gown

- Remove gown in a manner that prevents contamination of clothing or skin
- Starting with waist ties, then neck ties, pull the gown forward from the neck ties and roll it so that the contaminated outside of the gown is to the inside. Roll off the arms into a bundle, then discarded immediately in a manner that minimizes air disturbance.



### 6. Perform Hand Hygiene

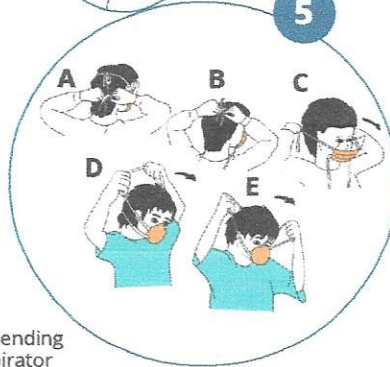


### 3. Perform Hand Hygiene



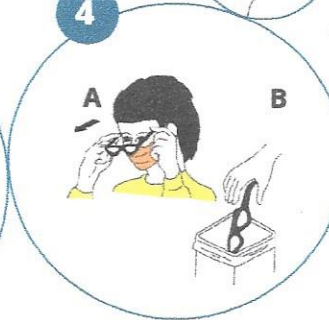
### 5. Remove Mask/ N95 Respirator

- Ties/ear loops/straps are considered 'clean' and may be touched with hands
- The front of the mask/respirator is considered to be contaminated
- Untie bottom tie then top tie, or grasp straps or ear loops
- Pull forward off the head, bending forward to allow mask/respirator to fall away from the face
- Discard immediately into waste receptacle



### 4. Remove Eye Protection

- Arms of goggles and headband of face shields are considered to be 'clean' and may be touched with the hands
- The front of goggles/face shield is considered to be contaminated
- Remove eye protection by handling ear loops, sides or back only
- Discard into waste receptacle or into appropriate container to be sent for reprocessing
- Personally-owned eyewear may be cleaned by the individual after each use



This is an excerpt from Routine Practices and Additional Precautions In All Health Care Settings (Appendix L) and was reformatted for ease of use.



## Recommended Steps: Putting On Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



For more information, please contact Public Health Ontario's Infection Prevention and Control Department at [ipac@oahpp.ca](mailto:ipac@oahpp.ca) or visit [www.publichealthontario.ca](http://www.publichealthontario.ca).









# PROPER CLEANING AND DISINFECTION PRACTICES

## Cleaning

- Cleaning must always be the first step to remove dirt and debris from a surface and is necessary for a disinfectant to be effective
- Clean with a detergent, water, and friction and clean from least contaminated to most contaminated areas

## Disinfectants

- Disinfectants are applied to a clean surface in order to kill disease-causing germs
- Disinfectants must have a drug identification number (DIN) if approved for use in Canada (common household bleach and isopropyl alcohol are the only exceptions)
- Always follow manufacturer's instructions for use (MIFU). Read label for direction on: dilution and mixing, personal protective equipment (PPE) needed (e.g., gloves, goggles), surfaces appropriate for use, contact time, efficacy on specific organisms, and rinsing requirements
- There are a variety of disinfectants in the market. Choose a disinfectant that is compatible with your surfaces and with contact times that fit your needs
- Check the expiry date. If a product has expired, do not use. Discard expired product safely or return to manufacturer
- Ensure the concentration of disinfectant is correct before use (i.e. use test strips)
- Toys that will be mouthed should be rinsed thoroughly with water following disinfection
- Do not use antiseptic wipes and other products intended for skin (i.e. alcohol-based hand rubs) on surfaces

## Cleaning and disinfecting wipes

- Follow manufacturer's recommendations
- Wipes may become dry (improper storage or during use) due to fast drying properties before contact time is achieved
- Wipes are not recommended as a routine cleaning/ disinfectant tool, especially for heavily soiled surfaces
- They can be used for items that cannot be soaked and for small items that must be disinfected between uses
- Ensure the surface or item remains wet with the product for the required contact time (additional wipes may be needed)
- Wipes must be kept wet and should be discarded if they become dry

## Blood and body fluid spills

- Wipe spills immediately- use disposable towels to remove most of the organic matter, clean the area and then disinfect the spill area
- See the chart below for examples of disinfectants to use depending on volume of blood/ body fluid spill

When to Clean and Disinfect	Examples of Active Ingredients/ Disinfectant Products	Contact Time (minutes)	Where to Clean and Disinfect
<b>1. Everyday use (non-outbreak)</b> <b>2. Minor blood/ body fluid spill (drops of fluid)</b>  <b>Effective against:</b> <i>Vegetative bacteria and enveloped viruses</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staphylococcus aureus (includes MRSA)</li> <li>• Streptococcus</li> <li>• Salmonella</li> <li>• Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE)</li> <li>• Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)</li> <li>• Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)</li> <li>• Influenza Virus</li> <li>• Pseudomonas Aeruginosa</li> <li>• Herpes</li> </ul>	<b>100 ppm bleach solution</b> (Everyday use; non-outbreak)	10	<b>Surfaces:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door knobs</li> <li>• Hand rails</li> <li>• Chairs</li> <li>• Tables</li> <li>• Elevator buttons</li> <li>• Telephones</li> <li>• Counter tops</li> <li>• Sink faucet handles</li> <li>• Toys</li> <li>• Commode chairs</li> <li>• Shared play equipment</li> <li>• Vinyl mattress covers</li> <li>• Floor mats</li> <li>• Water fountains</li> <li>• Diaper change stations</li> </ul>
	<b>1,000 ppm bleach solution</b> (Minor blood/ body fluid spill)	10	
	<b>Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (QUATS)</b> (i.e. Lysol®, ED- Everyday Disinfectant, Quato 78 Plus™, A-3®, Swish Clean and Green™)	MIFU	
	<b>3% Hydrogen Peroxide</b>	10	
	<b>70-90% Alcohol</b> (Ethyl or Isopropyl) (For soaking)	10	
	<b>Zochlor</b>	MIFU	
	<b>Beneffect®</b>	10	
<b>1. Outbreak situation</b> <b>2. Major blood/ body fluid spill</b> <b>3. Confirmed viral or bacterial infection of pathogens listed below (non-outbreak situation)</b>  <b>Effective against:</b> <i>Mycobacteria, enveloped and non-enveloped viruses and fungi</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mycobacteria tuberculosis</li> <li>• Norovirus</li> <li>• Hepatitis A Virus</li> <li>• Rotavirus</li> <li>• Coxsackie Virus/ Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease</li> <li>• Rhinovirus/ Common Cold</li> <li>• Candida</li> </ul>	<b>5,000 ppm bleach solution</b> Also a sporicidal (see below for recipe)	10	<b>Equipment:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood pressure cuffs</li> <li>• Thermometers</li> <li>• Stethoscope</li> </ul>
	<b>6% Hydrogen Peroxide</b>	30	
	<b>Enhanced Action Formulation Hydrogen Peroxide</b>	MIFU	
	<b>Zochlor</b>	MIFU	

Note: York Region Community and Health Services does not endorse any of the examples of brand name products listed above.

## Bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite) Solutions

- Use undiluted household bleach (5.25% or ~50,000 ppm) when making the solutions in the chart below
- When making bleach solutions, add bleach to water- do not add water to bleach
- Store bleach solutions in closed containers, away from heat and light
- Bleach solutions should be properly labelled
- Online dilution calculator available from Public Health Ontario at the following link:  
<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/health-topics/environmental-occupational-health/water-quality/chlorine-dilution-calculator>

Parts per million (ppm) Concentration	Recipes (~= approximately, t= teaspoon, tb=tablespoon)
100 ppm (1:500, 0.01%)	Mix 2 ml (0.4 t) of bleach with ~1 L (4 cups) of water
1,000 ppm (1:50, 0.1%)	Mix 20 ml (4 t) of bleach with ~1 L (4 cups) of water
5,000 ppm (1:10, 0.5%)	Mix 100 ml (6 ¾ tb) of bleach with ~1 L (4 cups) of water