



National Ebola Training
& Education Center

Labor and Delivery Ebola Readiness and Protocols

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EMORY
MEDICINE

University of Nebraska
Medical Center



Nebraska
Medicine

HHC NEW YORK CITY
HEALTH AND
HOSPITALS
CORPORATION
Bellevue
SOUTH MANHATTAN HEALTHCARE NETWORK

Funded by ASPR & CDC

BACKGROUND

- Sparse data of patient outcomes
- Historical data is set in low a resource environment
- Little has been published on healthcare worker safety techniques in regard to labor and delivery
- No previous published protocols on pregnancy

HISTORY

- Outbreaks with Pregnancy data collection
 - Yambuku, 1976
 - High Percentage of Infected, 46%
 - Related to Injection Contamination
 - Mortality Rate of Pregnant 89%
 - Overall Patient Mortality 88%
 - 19 abortions among 82 women
 - 11 neonates born, all died within 19 days

HISTORY

- Kikwit, 1996
 - Of 105 identified patient, 15 were Pregnant
 - 14 die, Mortality Rate 95.5%
 - Overall Mortality Rate, 77%
 - 10 women ended with abortion
 - 3 had Curettage was performed
 - Gloves, mask, plastic apron

HISTORY

- Kikwit, 1996
 - 1 woman survives
 - 32 yo, curettage for Incomplete Ab
 - 1 woman had stillbirth with a 32 wk Delivery
 - 4 were in 3rd Trimester, all died
 - 1 delivered a live term infant
 - Mother developed fever 4 days before
 - Neonate died 3 days later

SYMPTOMS

- At Kikwit 100% of pregnant patients had:
 - Fever
 - Severe Genital Hemorrhage
 - Abdominal Pain
 - Diarrhea
 - Arthralgia
 - Hiccups
 - Dysphagia
 - Neuro Psych
- Other symptoms
 - Melina
 - Vomiting
 - Nausea
 - Hematuria

CURRENT UPDATE

- Baggi et al
 - 2 pregnant patients from Guinea
 - Both recovered and were subsequently induced at seven months with fetal demise
 - Amniocentesis confirmed high concentration of Ebola Virus

CURRENT UPDATE

- Asymptomatic Shedding
 - Pregnant patient may present differently
- Delivery after Infection
 - Pregnant Survivors
 - Pregnancy after resolved infection

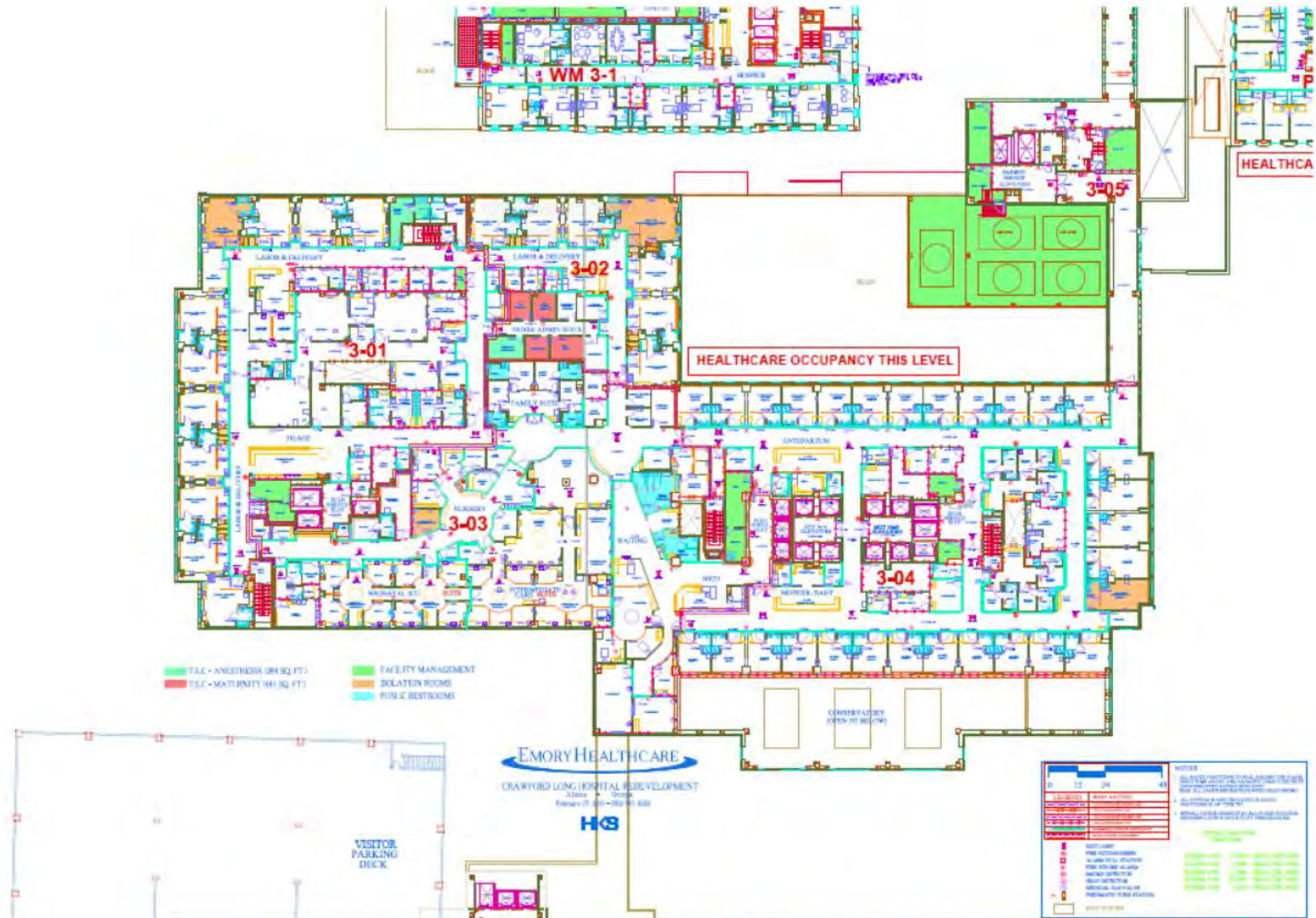
ASSESS YOUR RESOURCES

- Gather the team
 - Nursing
 - Doctors
 - Infection Control
 - Facilities

PATH

- Where does a patient present
- Where will they go
- How will they get there

SCHEMATICS



Diagnostic & Treatment [D&T] Bldg.
550 Peachtree Street, Atlanta Georgia 30308-2225

EMORY HEALTHCARE
EMORY UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL MIDTOWN

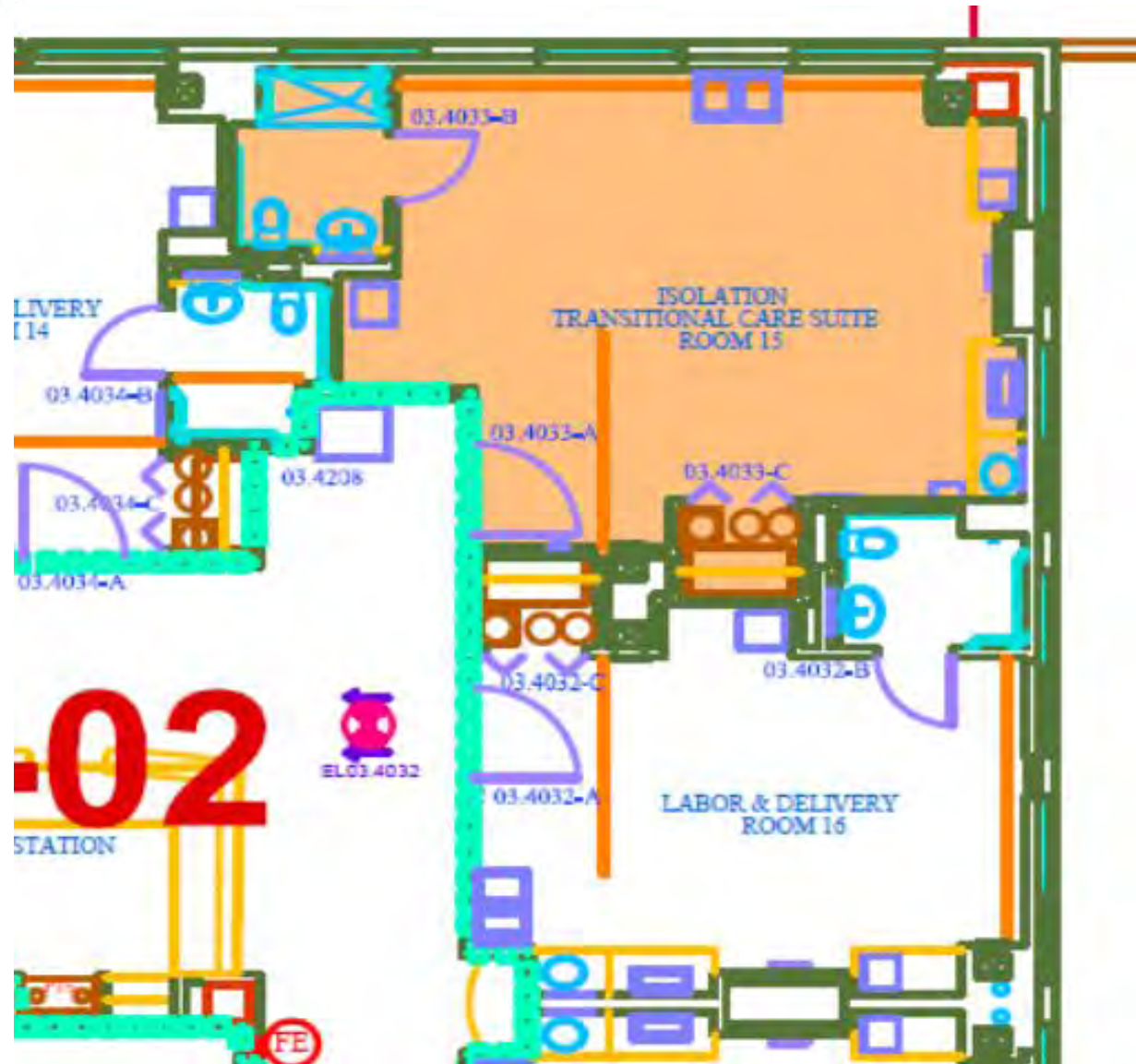
THIRD FLOOR
1052

3

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/15/12	JL
2	REVISIONS	11/15/12	JL
3	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	12/15/12	JL

NOTES:
 1. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE IBC AND ALL APPLICABLE CODES.
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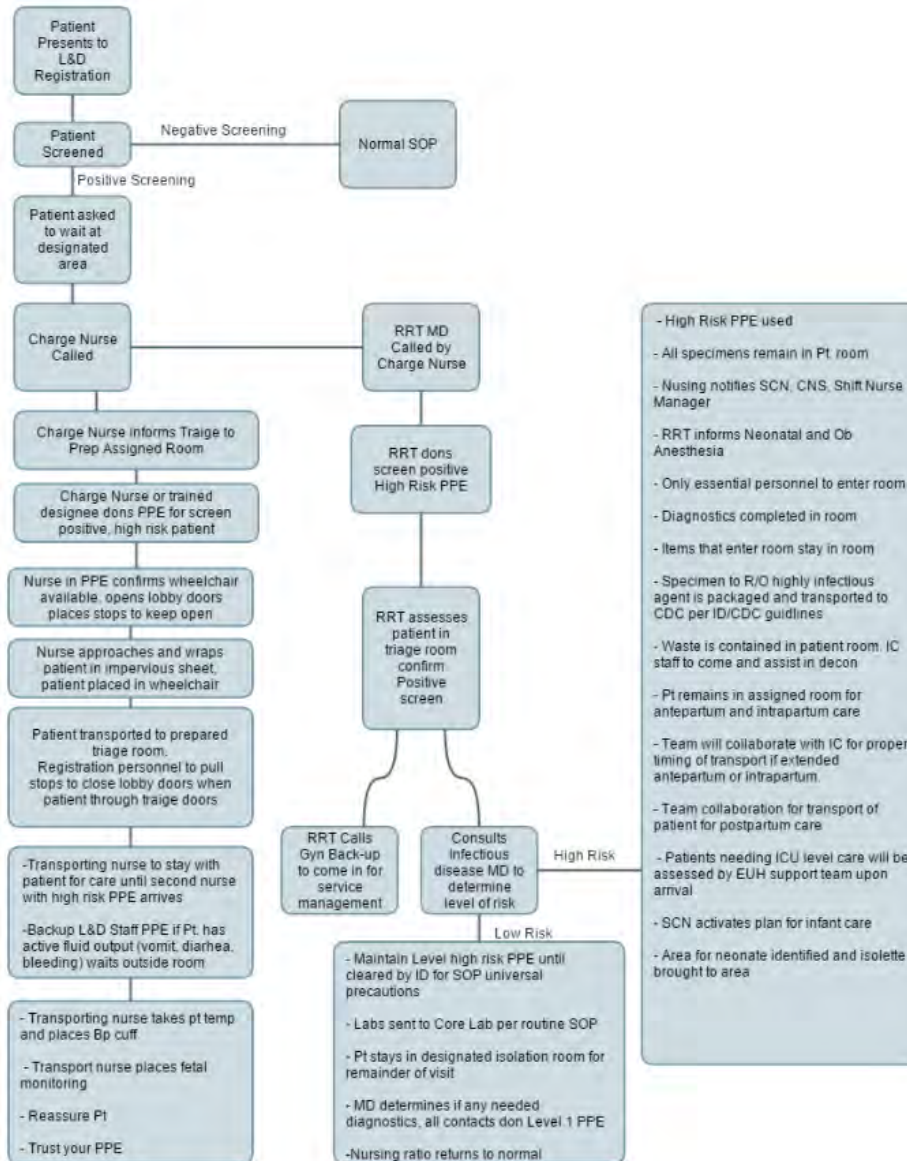
SCHEMATICS



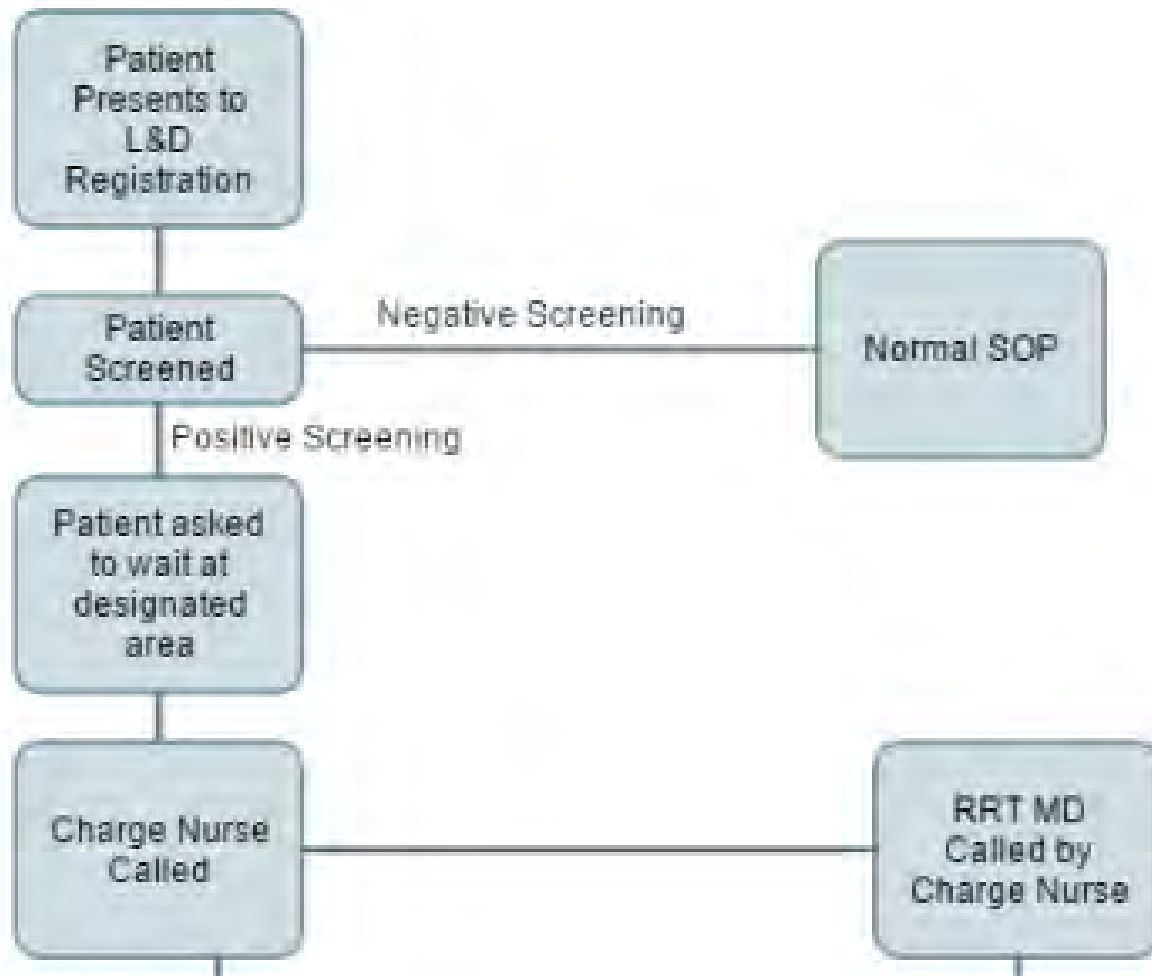
DIFFERENCES

- Pain
- Dramatic Bleeding
- Secondary Patient

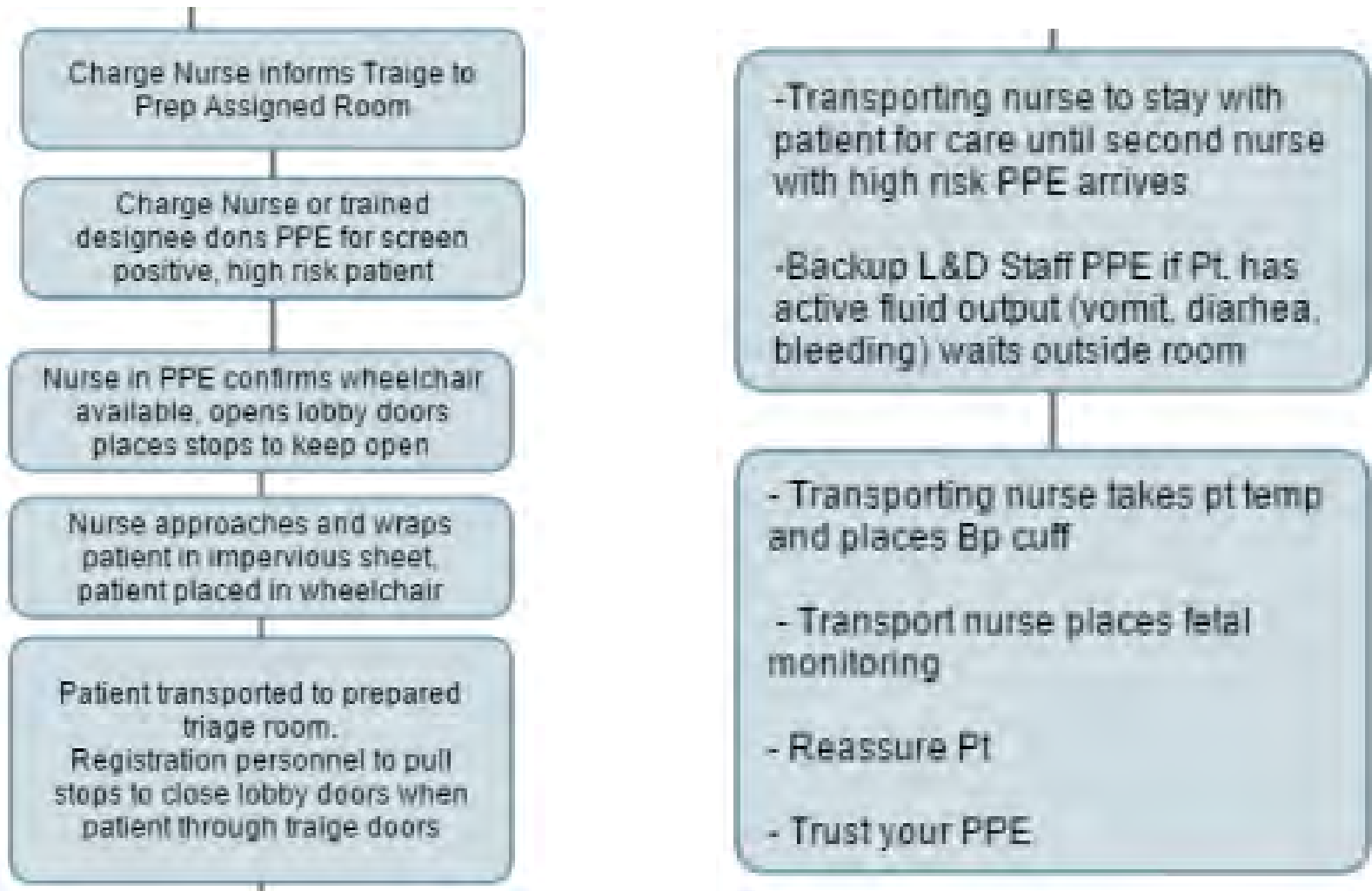
PRESENTATION PROTOCOL



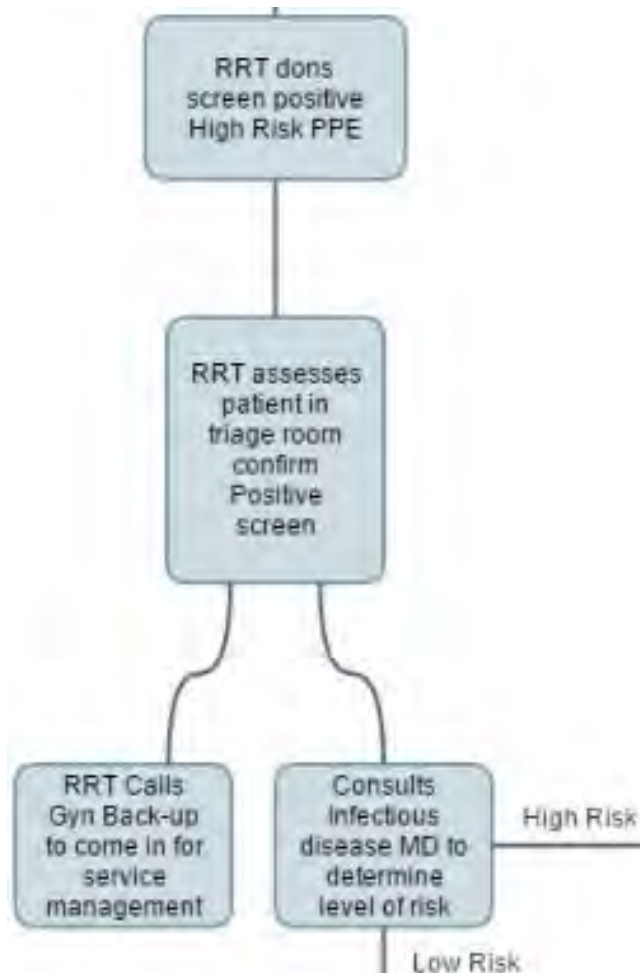
PRESENTATION PROTOCOL



PRESENTATION PROTOCOL



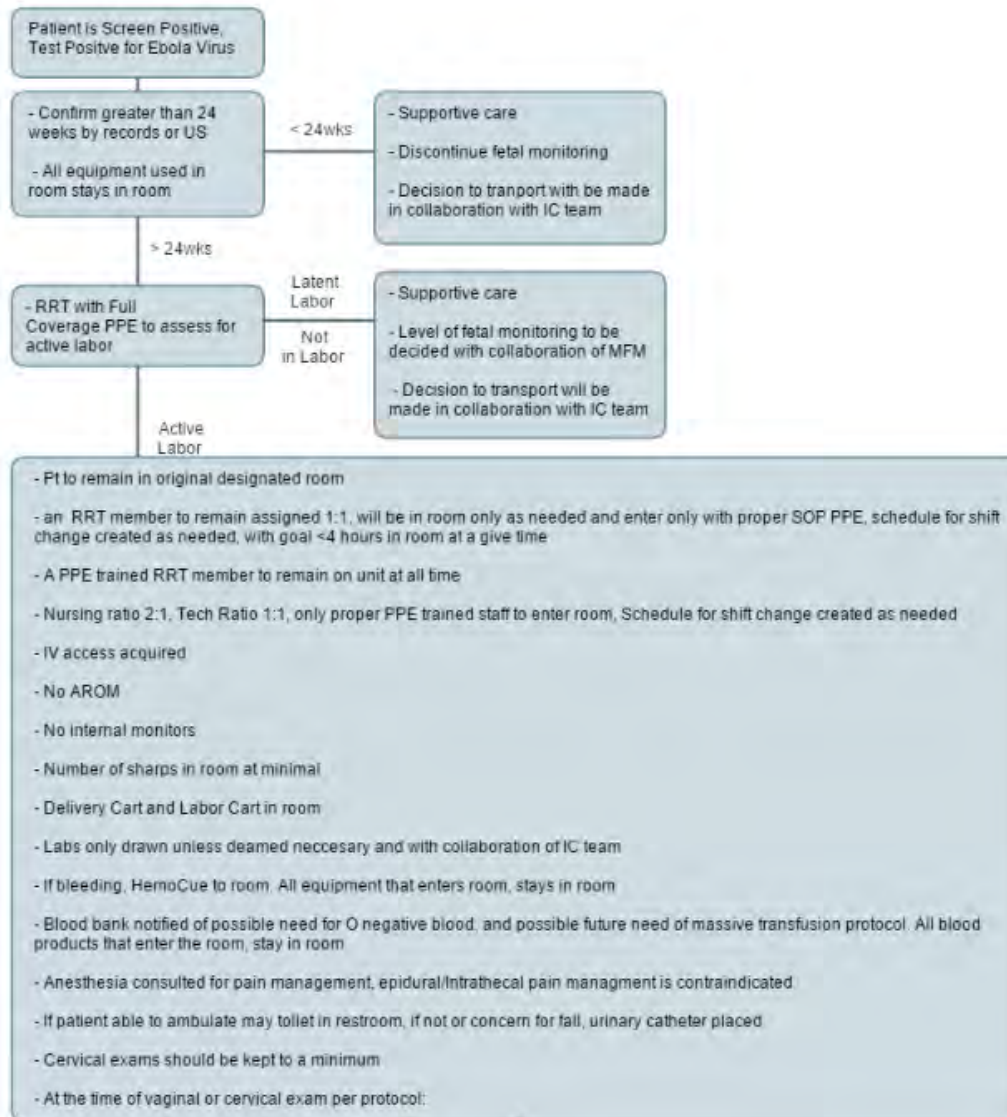
PRESENTATION PROTOCOL



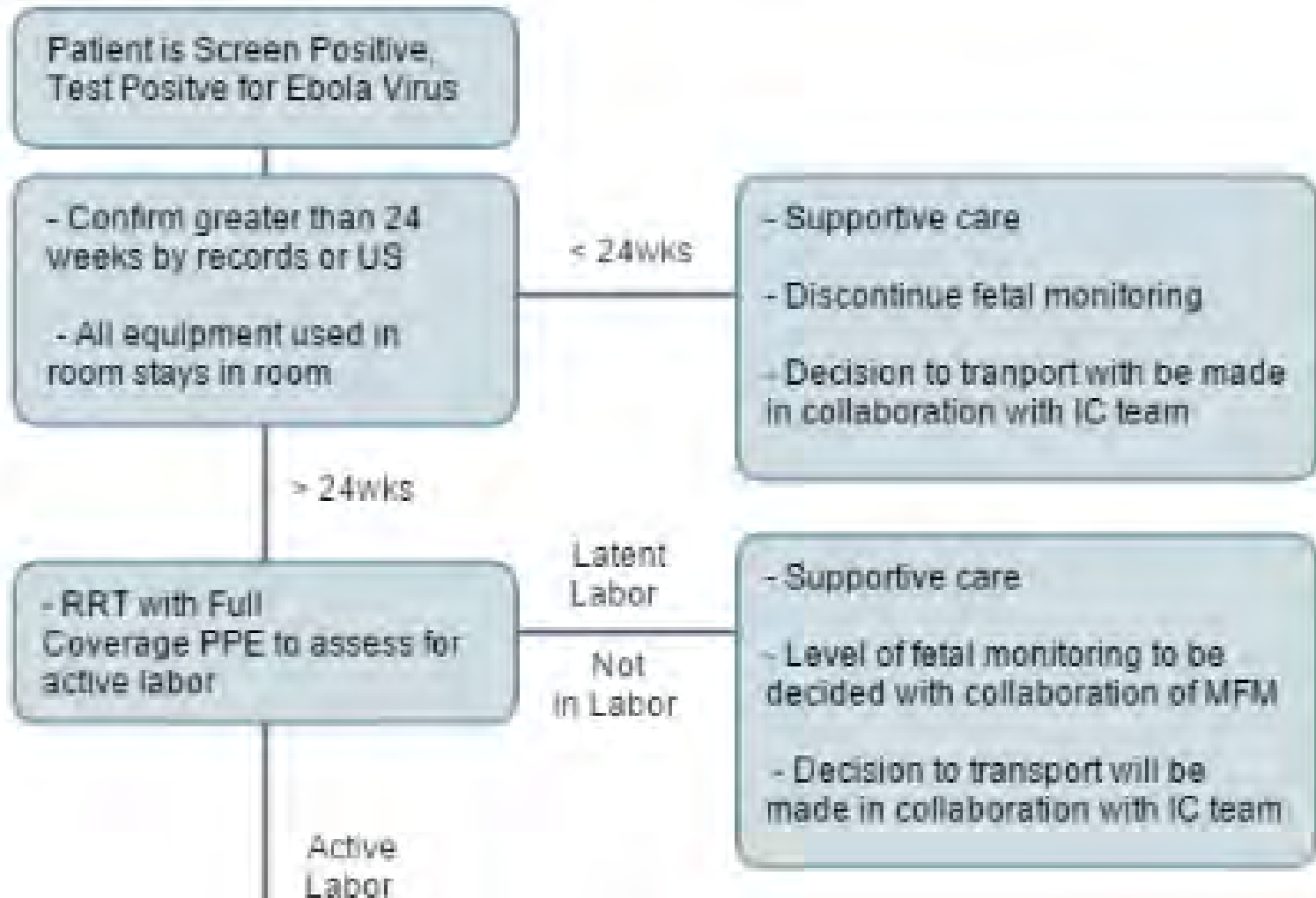
Low Risk

- Maintain Level high risk PPE until cleared by ID for SOP universal precautions
- Labs sent to Core Lab per routine SOP
- Pt stays in designated isolation room for remainder of visit
- MD determines if any needed diagnostics, all contacts don Level 1 PPE
- Nursing ratio returns to normal

LABORING PROTOCOL



LABORING PROTOCOL



LABORING PROTOCOL

- Pt to remain in original designated room
- an RRT member to remain assigned 1:1, will be in room only as needed and enter only with proper SOP PPE, schedule for shift change created as needed, with goal <4 hours in room at a give time
- A PPE trained RRT member to remain on unit at all time
- Nursing ratio 2:1, Tech Ratio 1:1, only proper PPE trained staff to enter room, Schedule for shift change created as needed
- IV access acquired
- No AROM
- No internal monitors
- Number of sharps in room at minimal
- Delivery Cart and Labor Cart in room
- Labs only drawn unless deemed necessary and with collaboration of IC team
- If bleeding, HemoCue to room. All equipment that enters room, stays in room
- Blood bank notified of possible need for O negative blood, and possible future need of massive transfusion protocol. All blood products that enter the room, stay in room
- Anesthesia consulted for pain management, epidural/intrathecal pain management is contraindicated
- If patient able to ambulate may toilet in restroom, if not or concern for fall, urinary catheter placed
- Cervical exams should be kept to a minimum
- At the time of vaginal or cervical exam per protocol:

VAGINAL EXAM DONNING

- Over Full coverage PPE
 - 1. Remove outer glove
 - 2. Sanitize
 - 3. Place surgical sleeve over protective outerwear sleeve
 - 4. Sanitize
 - 5. Replace outer glove insuring glove over the sleeve cuff
- At all times one should have clear visualization of the outer glove cuff edge, and a buddy system used to monitor.

PRACTICE



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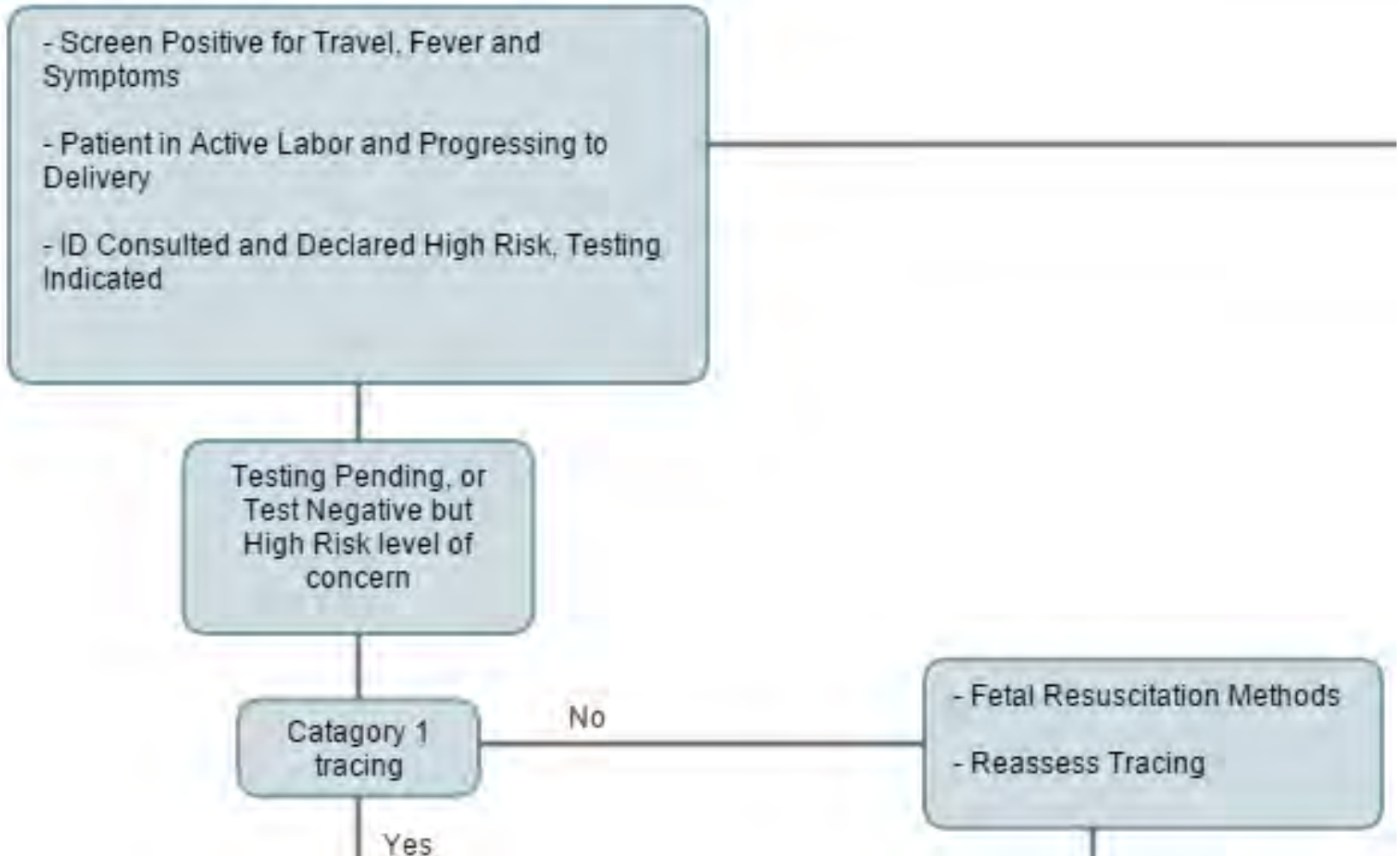
PRACTICE



VAGINAL EXAM DOFFING

- Over Full coverage PPE
 - 1. Wipe off heavy soil
 - 2. Remove Sleeve From Shoulder pulling downward
 - 3. Sanitize
 - 4. Remove Outer Glove
 - 5. Sanitize
 - 6. Replace outer glove
- At all times one should have clear visualization of the outer glove cuff edge, and a buddy system used to monitor.

DELIVERY PROTOCOL



DELIVERY PROTOCOL

Yes

- Monitor Progression of Labor per Labor Protocol
- Consider vaginal deliver or cesarean as per standard OB Care
- Consult Anesthesia for modality of sedation/pain control
- Alert Neonatal services, neonate to be held as per Neonatal Ebola protocol
- Minimize number of personnel in room
- Full Cover PPE for Delivery
- Use surgical gowning over protective overall
- Edge of outer glove to be visualized at all times
- Minor lacerations or laceration not bleeding are not to repaired at time of delivery
- Minimized use of sharps as possible, any sharp to be monitored via the buddy system

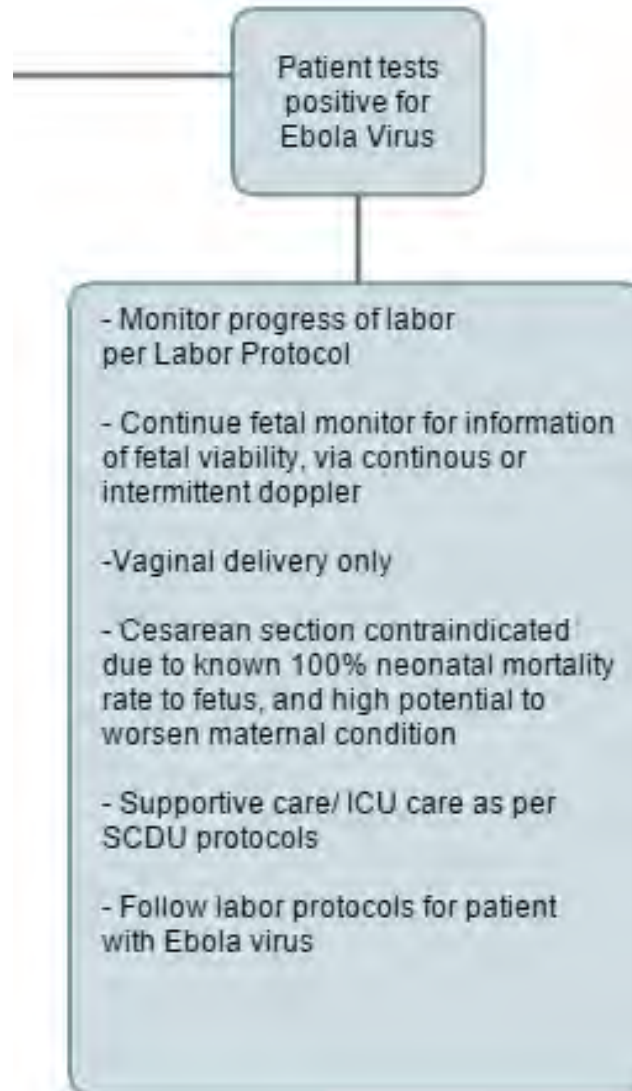
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FULL GEAR



DELIVERY PROTOCOL



GREAT QUESTIONS

- No protocol can cover all situations
 - Does Delivery Improves
 - Preeclampsia (Assuming you can Dx)
 - Simply to improve outcome
 - Lassa

START YOUR PLAN

- Collaborate Collaborate Collaborate
- Nursing – Beverly Green
- Ethics
- Admin
- CDC
- Data is hopefully coming from the amazing health workers in Africa

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