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# **RISK ASSESSMENT CORONA VIRUS – COVID-19 PERSONS AT RISK**

EMPLOYEE	Х	MEMBER OF PUBLIC	Х	CONTRACTOR	Х
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#### PURPOSE

For the purpose of risk assessments, the likelihood and severity of risk have been used to calculate risk registers in all assessments. This will help determine the probability of risk causing injury or damage to people or property. By multiplying the severity and likelihood factors together a risk rating can be generated and that may indicate further action is required before proceeding in the facility.

Green being a low tolerable risk and red considered high.

Likelihood rating		Severity rating	
1	Very unlikely	1	First aid injury or illness
2	Unlikely	2	Minor injury or illness
3	Likely	3	3 day + injury or illness
4	Very likely	4	Major injury or illness
5	Almost certain	5	Fatality



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#### Risk rating = likelihood x severity

Colour code	Score
High	16-25
Medium	10-15
Low significant	04-09
Low	00-04



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## Introduction

### **Medical Considerations**

Coronavirus is a group of viruses that causes several diseases that mainly affect the respiratory tract. COVID-19 (COronaVIrusDisease-2019) is the disease caused by one of the coronaviruses. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a type of coronavirus called Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 is therefore a disease. The main form of spread of the virus is through close contact (within 1-2 metres) – contaminated surfaces, touching the face, coughing and sneezing. It is most contagious when people have symptoms. Before symptoms are present, the chance of spread is low. Common symptoms of the disease include: fever, a barking/dry cough, fatigue, sputum production, fatigue and loss of smell. If the disease progresses, it can cause severe respiratory distress, respiratory failure, and sepsis. Tests for the disease are becoming available and when they do, the health and safety advice from CAPSCO will be adjusted accordingly. CAPSCO is likely to be offering these tests to its contractors, staff and patients as and when the tests are ratified and when patient care pathways have been put in place. Most people who suffer the disease do not have a severe form of the disease, but those that are vulnerable are more likely to need medical intervention and this puts a strain on healthcare services. We need to help ensure the safety of the vulnerable in society and this document outlines the view of CAPSCO in terms of health and safety and risk assessment of its staff contractors and patients.

### Government regulations

The government stance on COVID-19 updates daily. On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020 the government issued a statement through PM Boris Johnson. The full statement is online at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-address-to-the-nation-on-coronavirus-23-march-2020">https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-address-to-the-nation-on-coronavirus-23-march-2020</a> In the statement the government defines key workers and restrictions on our day to day activities. Some of the information is open to interpretation in different ways but the main focus of our attention is the safety of employees, contractors, and service users (patients).

Key workers were defined by the government and in the category of Health and social care, these included: Doctors, nurses, midwives, paramedics, social workers, care workers, and other frontline health and social care staff including volunteers and the support and specialist staff required to maintain the UK's health and social care sector.



HazardWho might be harmedControl measures in place to reduce riskFurther actions r	required Risk Profile
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Corona Virus (Covid-19) is	Employees	Workplace advice provided by UK	Continue to monitor the	LOW TOLERABLE
recognised notifiable human		Government has been reviewed by	Government guidance on a	
disease in United Kingdom since	Contractors	CAPSCO.	regular basis.	
23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2020.	Members of the public			Almost certain (5) x first aid injury or illness (1)
	Owners	Ensure all staff are aware of the common	All staff to maintain	
	Surgeons	symptoms	self-awareness and vigilance for signs and symptoms of the disease in themselves	
		Best practice for hygiene and the prevention of spread of infection:	and in those who surround them	
		1. Routine cleaning and disinfection of frequently touched surfaces – such as telephones, keyboards, desks, door		
		handles.		



		<ol> <li>Hand washing regularly.</li> <li>Shared crockery and cutlery should be cleaned in warm water using detergent and should be dried.</li> <li>Food, such as crisps and sandwiches should not be left open for communal sharing unless individually wrapped.</li> </ol>		
Hazard	Who might be harmed	Control measures in place to reduce risk	Further actions required	Risk Profile
Customers travelling from all over United Kingdom and abroad	Employees Contractors Members of the public Surgeons	Advice given to customers about the measures in place. Signage to remind customers about best practice.	Communication to all the patients about change in CAPSCO policy (email and/or text message)	LOW TOLERABLE Almost certain (5) x first aid injury or illness (1)



	Owners	Public toilets stocked with hand soap and checked frequently. Customers allowed to re-schedule activities without incurring penalties if they have symptoms or have travelled recently from an 'At Risk Area'.	CAPSCO policy updated on website	
Gatherings of more than 500 people not recommended by the Government.	Employees Contractors Members of the public	Staff advised not to attend conferences where more than 500 people are likely to attend. CAPSCO will not hold open events while the Scottish Government continues this advice No conferences should be attended. CME via remote links	None presently but we will continue to monitor the situation	LOW TOLERABLE (very unlikely x first aid)



		Restriction of numbers attending the clinic at any one time		
Hazard Impact on NHS with continuing activities. CQC/ HIS has issued guidance to services providing surgical services to consider the risk of any potential complications and how that might impact on NHS services	Who might be harmed Members of the public	Control measures in place to reduce risk CAPSCO has performed audits of the use of non- NHS CAPSCO services (such as the NHS) following treatments.	Further actions required CAPSCO will continue to monitor complication rates and ensure that NHS services are not impacted by any activity performed by CAPSCO.	Risk Profile LOW TOLERABLE (very unlikely x 3 day injury)
Person to person Contagiousness	Employees Members of the public Contractors	This group need to be aware of the symptoms of COVID-19. These include fever, a barking/dry cough, fatigue, sputum production, fatigue and loss of smell.	Patients undergoing procedures should undergo checks according to the	LOW TOLERABLE Almost certain (5) x first aid injury or illness (1)



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Owners		document "coronavirus –	
		testing patients"	
Surgeons	If the disease progresses, it can cause		It is likely that a very high
	pneumonia, sepsis and respiratory failure.		proportion of the
			population will become
		Staff should wear PPE	infected
		appropriate to the role they	
		take and the place in which	
		they are working. See	
		document:	
	Up to 40% of people who get the disease		
	will be completely well and have no idea		
	that they have had the disease. This group		
	of people are asymptomatic, in other		
	words, they show no symptoms at all.	"coronavirus – staff and	
	These people have tested positive for	personnel PPE"	
	SARS-CoV-2 but have not suffered from	P	
	COVID-19.		
		Relatives should not	
		accompany patients into the	
	If anyone suffers these symptoms then at	clinical environment.	
	the first sign of illness they must declare	Non-essential members of	
	themselves unfit to work and make	the public should not attend	



		immediate preparation to leave work and self-isolate.	the clinic at all (eg children, etc)	
Hazard	Who might be harmed	Control measures in place to reduce risk	Further actions required	Risk Profile
Severity of disease	Employees Members of the public Contractors We need to consider three groups of people: Group A: THE VULNERABLE. This includes people who are elderly, frail, with co-morbidities such as COPD asthma and cardiovascular illnesses, those on chemotherapy, steroids, methotrexate or other drugs, and so	Any group of people that fall under group A may need to consider self-isolating for a period of three months or more. It is likely that we will all get this disease and those who are most vulnerable need to get access to hospital based health care. If the NHS is overwhelmed with COVID-19 patients, there will not be enough beds to care for those in need. Group A needs to self-isolate for 12 weeks in the first instance. Group B are carers for Group A. This group of people are likely to remain well after contracting the disease, but are at risk of passing the disease on to those in group A. Group A people should be self-isolating for 12 weeks in any case and the risks of	Group A people should not attend CAPSCO unless they have completely recovered from having the disease. Group A must stay at home and not leave home for 3 months. Group B people should be aware of the people they care for who are in Group A who are vulnerable. If a person in Group B displays symptoms or is likely to have the disease, then they may spread it to a person in Group A who may need medical attention. Group B	The risk profile can be minimised: Group A: HIGH RISK Almost certain (5) x Major injury or illness (4) Group B: LOW TOLERABLE Almost certain (5) x first aid injury or illness (1). However, if group B passes the illness to group A, then the health and safety implications become higher for that group (group A, the



	on. This group of people are more likely than others to require hospital admission. Babies and infants do not seem to fall into this category even though "extremes of age" is often a risk category for severity of disease. In this case it does not seem to be the case. Group B are carers for the vulnerable Group C is the rest of the population	people in Group B infecting Group A should therefore be limited. If any CAPSCO group are in Group B, they should ensure the people they care for in Group A are adhering to self-isolation government advice. When a person in Group B gets infected with COVID-19, they should self-isolate, remove themselves from CAPSCO premises and they should no longer work until they have made a complete recovery. When they have made a complete recovery, they may return to work.	people may also show no symptoms and be infective even though they do not know they are infective. Group C people are likely to get a mild form of the disease. If they show symptoms (and up to 40% of people with COVID-19 do not show symptoms) they will need to self-isolate to avoid spreading the disease to people in Group B or Group A. Group A should be self-isolating for 3 months in any case.	vulnerable). Group B people may wish to self-isolate for a period of three weeks. Self-isolation means staying at home apart from where they have no other choice but to leave home. Group C: LOW TOLERABLE Almost certain (5) x first aid injury or illness (1). Group C are the most likely individuals who will either be asymptomatic or will have a low severity of illness. Group C are the group as contractors, service users and employees who are likely to remain well after infection.
Hazard	Who might be harmed	Control measures in place to reduce risk	Further actions required	Risk Profile



Containment	Employees	We must follow safety procedures at	Keeping a distance of 2m	Group C: LOW TOLERABLE
		CAPSCO premises to minimise the risk of	away from people when	
	Contractors	transmission of the virus from person to	possible.	Almost certain (5) x first aid
		person. Transmission is most likely this way		injury or illness (1).
	General public	but may be transmitted through fomites	Coughing and sneezing into	
	Owners	and surfaces as well.	the crook of your elbows or	
	Owners		tissues and discarding these.	
	Surgeon		Avoid touching your face	
			Wash your hands regularly	
			for at least 20 seconds, with	
			soap and water especially	
			before touching your face	
			before touching your face	
			Regular cleaning with	
			detergents and bleaches of	
			surfaces	