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Sealed Air
Diversey Care

Enterovirus D68

Response Toolkit

Diversey

Enterovirus D68 – EV D68

What is it?

There are approximately 10-15 million non-polio enterovirus infections each year in the US. Enteroviruses are members of the Picornaviridae family of viruses, which includes poliovirus and rhinoviruses (common cold). Enteroviruses are often detected in the respiratory secretions (saliva, mucus, sputum) and feces of infected people. It is believed that the most likely route for the spread of enteroviruses, including **EV-D68**, is from person to person through the passing of contaminated secretions.

The infections are most likely to occur in the summer and fall. While anyone can become infected with EV-D68, infants, children and teenagers are more likely to become infected and get sick. Symptoms of EV-D68 may be similar to an intense cold. EV-D68 can have special concerns for children with asthma and other lung diseases, as the virus can lead to respiratory complications that require hospitalization.

The best way to prevent the spread of EV-D68 is to promote frequent hand washing and surface cleaning & disinfection.

Symptoms

Common signs and symptoms of EV-D68 include:

- Fever
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Runny nose
- Muscle pain & aches
- Headaches
- Sneezing
- Skin rash &/or mouth blisters

EV-D68 can be found in an infected person's:

- Eye, nose, and mouth secretions (saliva, mucus, sputum)
- Feces
- Fluid from blisters in the mouth



Even if the infected person does not have visible symptoms, they are able to spread the virus onto other people or into the environment.



How EV-D68 Transmits and Spreads among People

It's important to understand that even if an infected person does not have visible symptoms, they are able to spread the virus onto other people or into the environment. People recently infected with EV-D68 can shed the virus from their respiratory tract and feces for several weeks after their recovery and can do so with no visible symptoms.

It's easy for an infected person to unknowingly spread the EV-D68 virus. Every time they cough or sneeze they are dispersing thousands of droplets into the air. Those droplets can settle on their clothing or hands and where they sit or touch.

Improper hand washing after using the toilet or changing the diapers of an infected infant can also contaminate other people or surfaces. An infected person may also touch their eyes, nose, or mouth and transfer virus to their hands and then to other people or surfaces.

The spreading occurs when an uninfected person picks up the virus on their hands or clothing by touching:

- An infected person's hand, other body part, or clothing that is contaminated with the virus.
- Surfaces that are contaminated with the virus.
- Changing the diaper of an infected baby.

In each case above, proper hand washing can stop the transmission of EV-D68 and prevent the second person from becoming infected. If good hand washing is not performed and the uninfected person touches their nose or mouth with contaminated hands, they may become infected.

Surfaces are also a source of indirect infection if they have been contaminated with EV-D68 and are not disinfected appropriately after contamination. Commonly touched surfaces, as well as restroom surfaces and baby changing stations, should be cleaned and disinfected regularly to prevent transmission of EV-D68.



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Recommendations

Diversey's best practice recommendations include the following:

- Be prepared. Know what to do in advance. Provide training for staff as needed.
- Have ongoing surveillance to quickly identify students that may be ill.
- Guard against overreacting to a sick student. Only doctors should diagnose EV-D68 infections, but all visibly ill students should be sent home to reduce the risk to other students and faculty.
- EV-D68 is spread by contaminated secretions. Frequent hand washing and coughing etiquette are important in protecting others.

In addition to the recommendations listed above, Diversey recommends the following for education facilities.

- Minimize direct contact with persons known or suspected to have an EV-D68 infection.
- Avoid touching the face, mouth, eyes, and nose while around a person with symptoms of an EV-D68 infection.
- Promote frequent hand washing throughout the school day.
- When cleaning surfaces avoid spraying or splashing, which could further spread the virus.
- Stock additional supplies of personal protective equipment (PPE), disinfectants, hand hygiene products, facial tissue, toilet tissue, trash bags and cleaning cloths and tools.
- Prepare communications for staff and visitors in the event they are needed.
- Evaluate whether enhanced cleaning procedures are required. Diversey cleaning procedures include detailing what surfaces and equipment are to be cleaned, the order to clean objects in a given room, when to perform hand hygiene, when glove use is required and when to change gloves, the cleaners and disinfectants to be used any cleaning tools and the frequency of cleaning/disinfection.
- Compliance monitoring of cleaning and disinfection procedures, hand hygiene guidelines and PPE usage are also recommended to ensure that established policies are being followed.

EV D68 – Prevention

Clean Hands

Additional precautions include washing your hands frequently and any time after sneezing or coughing. If hand washing is not available, use an alcohol hand sanitizer.

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Traditional hand washing is the most effective process for removing dirt and germs.

Sanitize with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer to rapidly clean hands. Alcohol can kill the germs on hands, but does not remove soil. If your hands are soiled, you should wash your hands.



EV D68 – Prevention

Clean & Disinfect Surfaces

Commonly touched surfaces (door handles, light switches, elevator buttons, keyboards, phone, etc) should be disinfected regularly using an EPA registered disinfectant.

Cleaning Best Practices

- Increase cleaning frequency during an EV-D68 outbreak. This may mean changing the traditional cleaning schedule to an “every 4 hour” cleaning schedule of all common areas.
- Be mindful to disinfect all commonly touched surfaces, particularly in public areas using a registered disinfectant effective against EV-D68.
- Make Oxivir Tb wipes available in common areas for quick and easy disinfection of common touch surfaces.
- Promote good hand washing.
- Clean from high to low.
- Clean from dirtiest to cleanest.
- Clean from dry to wet.
- Maintain a constant flow such as working in a clockwise direction around the room.

Hand hygiene & surface disinfection are key components to help prevent EV-D68 from spreading.

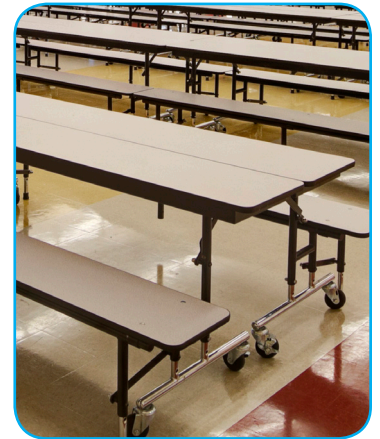


What Can Facilities Do?

Diversey offers several Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - registered products for infection control. These products include claims for Enterovirus.

For safe and effective use of these products, always follow label instructions, paying special attention to the product's dilution rate and contact time.

For information on how to purchase Diversey products effective against Enteroviruses, contact your Diversey or distributor sales representative. For specific product information, please contact Diversey Customer Technical Support at 800-558-2332.



Diversey's simple, effective products protect schools and students from the spread of illness and infection.

Step Up Your Disinfection!





The well-being of people everywhere depends on a sustainable world. Sealed Air's Diversey Care Division offers solutions for infection prevention, kitchen hygiene, fabric care, building care and consulting. Our solutions protect brands, deliver efficiency, improve performance for our partners in health care, food service, retail, hospitality and facility services. Our leading expertise integrates product systems, equipment, tools and services into innovative solutions that reduce water and energy usage and increase productivity. By delivering superior results, we help create profitable sustainable enterprises for a cleaner, healthier future.

www.sealedair.com

Resource: cdc.gov/non-polio-enterovirus/