How Can I Protect My Patients? 1, 3

The virus that causes COVID-19 is spread through the droplets of infected people, whether or not they are symptomatic. The best protection is through interventions that decrease the risk of transmission:

- Frequent hand hygiene.
- Proper use of personal protective equipment.
- Physical distancing measures.

There are no medications known to prevent COVID-19.

Other ways to protect your patients:

- Guidance on hand hygiene, infection prevention, and physical distancing at home.
- Limit or decrease length of clinic appointments.
- Screen patients and families by phone and before entry to hospital.
- Limit caregivers to one per patient.
- Siblings and other family members should not visit at this time. Special arrangements may be needed for children nearing the end-of-life, or newly diagnosed or relapsed patients.
- Strict isolation for any patients with known or suspected COVID-19 infection.

How Does COVID-19 Affect Children with Cancer? 1, 5, 8

Children, generally, do not seem to be as vulnerable to COVID-19 as adults. However, children with cancer are thought to be vulnerable due to their immunocompromised state. Importantly, it is not yet known how frequently or severely children with cancer will be affected by COVID-19.

What Are the Recommendations for Staffing? 2, 4, 7

- Nurses caring for neutropenic patients SHOULD NOT care for patients with suspected/confirmed COVID-19.
- If nurses are exposed to COVID-19, they should not care for neutropenic patients for 14 days.
- Nurses who have tested positive for COVID-19 should not return to work for 14 days and should be cleared with two negative swabs (per CDC recommendations).
- Refreshers or training for any nurses who are asked to rotate or re-deploy to another area to help manage patient surges.

What Are the Recommendations for Chemotherapy Administration? 6, 9

- Use PPE that is adequate for both chemotherapy administration and protection from COVID-19.
- Strategies to optimize PPE during chemotherapy handling may be needed in order to conserve PPE.
- Examples of interim guidelines (from the Oncology Nursing Society) include:
  - Using a mask with face and eye protection only if splashing is likely or for cleaning spills.
  - Reusing a single gown for a single patient.
  - Having one nurse perform all disconnections/take-down of chemotherapy.
  - Using gloves only (no gown) for lower hazardous-risk drugs.9
Pediatric Oncology Nursing during COVID-19

Where Can I Get More Information?

Information will be continually updated as it becomes available at the Global COVID-19 Observatory and Resource Center for Childhood Cancer (http://covid19childhoodcancer.org)

Information for patients and families can be found at www.together.stjude.org

References


