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RESEARCH ARTICLE

BURN CENTER FUNCTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: STRATEGY AND EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

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Introduction:-

The city of Wuhan in China has been declared the starting point of the Covid 19 pandemic, which started at the end of December and was able to reach Morocco on March 02 by the declaration of a first positive case of a Moroccan national resident in Italy, hospitalized at Casablanca University Hospital; 6 days later a French tourist was diagnosed positive at CHR IBN ZOHR in Marrakech.

Faced with this pandemic, Morocco has taken several security measures to combat the spread of the virus. CHU officials put in place an emergency patient and staff management strategy. In our turn, a burner expert adaptation to the circumstances was necessary.

Hospital Crisis Management:

The organization and crisis management committee decided following the current circumstances of dedicating the ar-razi hospital to the hospitalizations of covid 19+ patients, so the majority of the surgical services moved to the annex of the CHU (the IBN TOFAIL hospital) considered until now covid 19-

No suspect or diagnosed patient with the virus could be hospitalized at ibn tofail hospital.

In the face of the national emergency, all the administrative holidays were canceled with the summons of all the staff.

Travel authorizations for staff working at the hospital have been signed since the confinement was announced (March 20, 2020).

The implementation of a strategy to prevent contamination of personnel, by procuring over-blouses, glasses, gloves and bibs renewable every 6 hours; as well as by monitoring the temperature of personnel entering and leaving the hospital.

In the presence of feverish peaks or respiratory symptomatology in health personnel who have been in contact with a known patient carrying SARS cov 2; the PCR must be done in emergency as well as its isolation. All the nursing staff working at the two hospitals considered respectively covid 19+ and covid 19- received accommodation and meals, separately from the two groups in order to avoid contamination of staff and their families.

Private transport to and from hospitals was offered to staff who did not have a means of transport to reach their accommodation.

If necessary or are obliged to use common means of transport, protective measures become vital. In addition, a surgical unit has been dedicated to covid 19+ patients requiring urgent surgery (tumors, bedsores, loss of substance, etc.)

In return, the appointments of all patients considered non-emergency have been postponed

The Strategy Of The Management Of The Crisis By The Plastic And Burns Surgery Team:

Our medical and paramedical team are divided into two groups:

1 group made up of 5 doctors (3 residents 2 teachers) or 50% of the team and 6 nurses or 33.3% of the team, who had to join the rest of the staff at covid + hospital

While the rest of the team made up of 5 doctors (4 residents a teacher) or 50% of the medical team and 11 nurses or 66% of the paramedical team, are assigned to the hospital considered covid19- , to take care of charge burns patients as well as surgical emergencies

The so-called covid + team takes care of its mission at the covid19 + hospital (which consists of examining and monitoring the covid19 + patients), and takes care of patients who present to the emergency departments of reconstructive and burn surgery, suspected of having a SARS COV2. While respecting the protective measures by wearing a coverall or over-blouse for the protective glasses, the caps and on the shoes masks and bibs FFP2

After the move a burn unit at CHU AR-RAZI remained available for possible hospitalization of burned patient covid19 +

The training of the team concerning the current situation how to react to different situations, knowing how to protect themselves, advancing them in science was a priority, this is why online training and virtual round tables were organized by the university teachers being part of the organizing committee.

Meetings are prohibited, as well as for medical staff, except in the event of an emergency, their duration must not in any case exceed 15 minutes, performed in a large room with windows and open door.

Admission Of Sick Providing Emergencies:

In front of each patient who presents to the emergency department, an interrogation is carried out via telephone with the emergency room interns, allowing triage of patients into suspect patients carrying the SARS COV2 virus or not

Thus in front of any burned patient having a fever and respiratory symptoms, the transfer must be ensured towards the unit covid19 + and an examination one must be carried out by the team of plastic surgery residents who care for patients covid19 + (burn and not burn) a PCR is carried out by the doctor and a chest CT by a radiologist who deals with covid19 +

During this period we have in one case of a suspected burned patient, who was isolated in a room after having equipped him with a surgical bib, examined by the team of residents covid 19+ , received PCR and CT after transfer to covid 19+ hospital and returned negative

In return for a non-suspect patient, the non-covid resident team admit him to the non-covid emergency care room alone without accompanying him by putting on a surgical bib, and examining him thoroughly and offering him the necessary care and by hospitalizing him in the plastic surgery department if the indication for hospitalization arises, or by following him via telemedicine in the opposite case.

And whatever the patient's virological profile, personnel protection measures are essential

During Hospitalization:

The burned patient and whatever the mechanism or type of his burn, benefits from a condition with monitoring of his vital constants, with an evaluation of his respiratory and hemodynamic state, a plot of the temperature curve and mandatory .

Current conditions have only underscored the importance of monitoring patient temperature constants, as well as respiratory signs even after admission and throughout the hospitalization period.

A chest CT is requested in any situation making the carrier suspected of carrying the virus During hospitalization, social distances are respected, each burned patient hospitalized alone in a room, visits are not allowed

A doctor is appointed every day to communicate the information to the families of the patients ; the companion is only allowed for children

Protective measures are well established by staff regardless of the patient's virological status

Once getting out from the hospital an education of the burner is important concerning its food, its medication, rhythm and protocol of change of dressing, as well as a reminder on the importance of the social distances which must be respected the washing of the hands the wearing of the flaps and the absolute respect for confinement

A 24-hour reachable telephone number is given to patients when they leave the hospital, allowing the team to follow the patients from home, thus reducing the risk of contamination of the patients.

Activity In A Burning Unit During The Pandemic:

During the first confinement period, the number of burned patients who presented to the emergency room was reduced by 29% compared to the same period of the previous two years

Unlike the 2nd period, which is in line with the month of Ramadan and which was characterized by an increase in burns figures of 20% compared to the month of Ramadan last year following domestic accidents:

- with 36% of burned children and 64% of adults of which 71% are women and 29% are men
- 45% of burns are due to contact with either a liquid or a hot surface, 75% of which are children
- 55% of burns are due to flames in 71% of adults

Burns Surgery During The Covid Crisis:

Current conditions require that only patients whose surgical indication and deemed urgent are operated: in our context are tumors and loss of substances

For suspected patients, chest CT and PCR are deemed necessary before the procedure

The length of hospital stay for post-operative patients and reduced until improvement

The follow-up operating room is done thanks to telemedicine

Conclusion:-

The confinement and the non access to care for patients who are stable or who are afraid of contamination from hospitals, can hide the true figure of patients requiring real care?

After confinement, can we have a sequelae patient wave?