

MATERNITY CARE OF COVID-19 OMICRON OR UNDIFFERENTIATED RESPIRATORY ILLNESS

Amohia ake te ora o te iwi, ka puta ki te wheiao

Version 3: 4th April 2022

Table of Contents

Document Purpose	2
Updates for this version.....	2
Patient Management System (BCMS/CCCM)	3
INSTRUCTIONS	3
Maternity Care	3
Updated guidance and referral pathways for managing whānau/households	4
Manaaki/welfare referrals: UPDATE to process	4
Isolation and Testing Guidance.....	5
Therapeutics update	6
Pulse oximeters and Sphygmomanometers	7
VTE prophylaxis / clexane:	8
RCOG risk assessment for VTE:	9
Hydration	10
Waikato's Managed Isolation Facility – Amohia	10
Omicron symptoms.....	11
Key Sector Contacts	12
Covid Response SMO	12
Admission to hospital.....	13
Discharging Wāhine with COVID-19.....	13
Appendix 1	14
Distribution of Oximeters – key contacts	14

Document Purpose

This document is an **update** to previous guidelines designed to help you navigate care for pregnant wāhine with COVID-19 Omicron variant infection. It aims to provide timely updates about important referral pathways or guideline changes.

Comprehensive clinical guidelines related to management of Covid-19 in the community are available via HealthPathways.

As with all guidelines, this does not replace good clinical decision-making, but should help advise. The reasons for deviation from any clinical guideline should always be well documented.

Updates for this version -

Updates from previous version 2 dated 11.3.22 to this version 3 include: (red text in document)

- Updated maternity care instructions regarding referral and VTE risk – page 3
- Updated manaaki/welfare referral pathway – page 4
- Updated isolating and testing guidance – page 5+6 (effective 16.3.22)
- New: Therapeutics update – page 6
- New: Covid Response SMO – page 12

The following outlines requirements for GP practices. It may be useful for LMCs to be aware of these:

With Omicron widely transmissible in our communities, we recognise the significant sacrifice that GP teams and LMCs are making and thank you all.

The national emphasis is to encourage patient self-management with a provider focus on high-risk, high-priority patients. Key to this work is identification, stratification and response to risk.

It is vital to triage and risk stratify patients you know or suspect to have COVID-19 to enable you to concentrate your management on those that are most vulnerable.

If your practice is reaching capacity, please inform your PHO.

If a COVID-19 positive patient deteriorates out of hours, they should call:

- 0800 111 336 (Emergency consult) or
- 0800 175 175 (Tui Medical)
- 111 (St John's ambulance is free to patients with COVID-19)

Please ensure all patients have the appropriate number.

The PCRU (Primary Care Response Unit) will continue to do their best to support you in your critical role in the community. They are your contact for all non-clinical issues and questions about the management of COVID-19 (hrs 08-30 to 17-00).

Email: pcru@waikatodhb.health.nz phone: 027-275-2676

Patient Management System (BCMS/CCCM)

BCMS/CCCM (Border Control Management System/COVID-19 Clinical Care Module)

BCMS /CCCM

This is a software system that has been used by Managed Isolation Facilities to allow the many different providers of COVID-19 care to be able to communicate using “one source of all truths.”

The Ministry of Health have adapted this platform for Primary Care management of COVID-19 and named it CCCM. Many practices will be using CCCM, and it enables after-hours providers to see patients' COVID-19 journeys and provide safe, informed and accurate care with access to clinical history.

It would be useful for LMCs to also use this system, but as of yet, we are unsure when or if this will be facilitated. Further information on this will be shared as it becomes available.

INSTRUCTIONS

Maternity Care

- Clinical responsibility for Maternity care remains with LMC but it is acknowledged that there will be significant challenges in delivering maternity care to wāhine in isolation.
- **The safe management of COVID-19 in pregnancy is going to need close collaboration between LMC and GP. Try to ascertain who the GP is and liaise as soon as possible.**
- **All pregnant wāhine with COVID-19 are deemed High Risk** as they have an **increased risk of both pregnancy and COVID-19 complications. The MOH advises an e-referral to obstetric department.** This should be done by LMC (or GP if no LMC). If urgent and/or >39 weeks gestation, a phone call is advised
- **All high-risk patients require daily phone calls. Consider liaising with GP as to how to coordinate your services**
- If pregnant wāhine is unenrolled/unengaged with Primary Care, discuss with PCRU.
- All pregnant wāhine are at **increased risk of thromboembolism**. Clexane should be **considered for all those admitted to hospital with moderate-severe Covid-19 symptoms, and/or those with specific pre-existing risk factors** for which they should already have been commenced on it. If no previous VTE risk assessment has occurred (likely indicating no antenatal care in place), updated guidance in the Maternity Care of Covid-19 document provides a risk scoring system to assist with decision-making. GPs can initiate clexane themselves OR send a referral to Obstetrics through BPAC with all the information required.
(See Pregnancy and Postnatal Care in a COVID-19 Patient on HealthPathways for further advice, or consider discussing with obstetrics team if >20 weeks gestation, or gynaecology team if <20 weeks gestation.)

Updated guidance and referral pathways for managing whānau/households

- Current guidance for isolation and swabbing requirements, covering phase 3 and effective from 16.3.22 is outlined below.
- If you have significant concerns about the ability of a case or household to **safely** isolate, OR are **unable to make contact** with a known case, please contact our Waikato Integrated Coordination Hub by emailing CSIQService@waikatodhb.health.nz, or phoning 0800 220 250.
- If you are unable to contact a patient or whānau and **are concerned about their health**, please contact PCRU@waikatodhb.health.nz (preferably before 3pm). The PCRU will work with you to develop a plan. However, if you have urgent concerns, consider arranging for an ambulance or personal home visit. Ensure you document.
- There may be situations where the different members of one household are registered with different GPs from different practices. As allocation to provider now occurs automatically for any new cases it is possible that multiple providers may be calling a household. There is no one solution to this, but request that practices communicate with both the patients and the other practice/s and come to a solution that works for everyone and avoids doubling up of work.
- If referring a case or household contact of a case to hospital, please make sure that this is clearly documented in the referral letter to reduce exposure risk of hospital staff.
- If a case or household member of a case you are caring for in the community dies, please inform PCRU@waikatodhb.health.nz – the MOH requires notification of all deaths within 28 days of a positive Covid-19 test result. A standardised notification form will be sent to you for completion if you do not already have this.

Manaaki/welfare referrals: **UPDATE to process**

- Please enquire if the whānau have everything they need to be able to safely isolate at their whare, until released from isolation. If not, then refer to “manaaki/welfare,” with their consent. Current referral pathways for manaaki are as follows:
- First line: encourage **self-referral to MSD**
 - Phone: 0800 512 337
 - Online: go to Work and Income NZ website and select ‘Covid-19 support’
https://services.workandincome.govt.nz/forms/welfare_support_applications/new
- Second line: **welfare referral via CCCM**
 - Go through to the ‘Regular Health Check’ section, page 4 relates to welfare needs, completing this section will send a task to MSD centrally
- Third line: if there is an **URGENT** manaaki need refer to our Waikato Integrated Coordination Centre by email: CSIQService@waikatodhb.health.nz or ph 0800 220 250 (8am-8pm)
- **Note:** recently established community hubs are also involved in coordinating manaaki support via location-specific pathways and providers. We encourage ongoing liaison between practices and hubs to ensure awareness and collaboration in supporting the needs of those in your care.
- **Note:** direct email referral to MSD on Waikato_cpf_queue@msd.govt.nz is **NO LONGER** an active pathway.

Isolation and Testing Guidance

Isolation guidance changes regularly. The latest guidance can be found on the MOH website under “Contact Tracing” <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-health-advice-public/contact-tracing-covid-19>

Summary effective from **16.3.22**:

Isolation requirements for cases and contacts:

- **Cases:** isolate for 7 days, (self-release after day 7)
 - if new or unresolved symptoms at day 7 or day 8, stay home until 24h after resolution
 - avoid high risk settings until after 10 days
- **Household contacts:** isolate for the same 7 days as the case;
- **Close contacts:** not required to isolate during phase 3 unless symptoms develop

Testing:

- **Cases:** RAT used to diagnose COVID for majority of people, PCR used for vulnerable or high risk populations
 - **Household contacts:** test (using RAT) if symptoms develop;
 - if initial test is negative and symptoms persist/worsen: repeat test after 48hr;
 - if no symptoms: test when case reaches day 3 and day 7 of isolation;
 - if day 7 test is negative but new symptoms are present: remain isolated and test on day 9
 - (If testing is not possible but symptoms develop, treat as a probable case and isolate for 7 days)
 - **Close contacts:** self-monitor for symptoms, test (using RAT) and isolate if symptoms develop
-
- **Note: day 0** is when symptoms developed, or date of test if asymptomatic – whichever comes first
 - If a new case develops in the household **within 10 days** of the initial case being released from isolation then other household members **DO NOT** need to re-isolate
 - If a new case develops in the household **more than 10 days** after the initial case was released then household members (other than those who became cases) **DO** need to re-isolate for 7 days.
 - The period, following recovery from a COVID-19 infection during which a person is not considered a household close contact, is **90 days**. Testing is only indicated if they are newly symptomatic or high risk.

Releases:

- Formal Public Health notification of release is no longer required. Once the isolation period has been completed self-release is confirmed by either direct text to those self-managing, or for those under active management via Primary Care providers completing the final clinical assessment in CCCM and ticking selecting 'Yes' to 'is this person eligible for release?'. This will close the case on the system.
- Please note that no testing is required beyond the initial diagnostic positive – patients do not require a negative test before release. Once they have completed their isolation period they are no longer considered infectious, though subsequent tests may remain positive for a number of months.

Repeat positive results:

- People who have been recent cases may have a subsequent positive test result (for example, if self-testing or if presenting to hospital). This may generate a new case notification in the central system, though does not require an additional isolation period if they are within 28 days of their original positive result, remain well, and do not have a compromised immune system. For those developing new symptoms within the 28 day period, or with risk factors, clinical discretion is required to identify whether they may be experiencing re-infection.

Testing options:

- **RATs** are now the most commonly used diagnostic test in the community setting
- **PCR tests** are no longer routinely available at community testing centres (CTCs) unless specifically indicated, but general practices and some providers can still offer them in special circumstances. PCR tests should be targeted to those who are at higher risk of severe illness, including members of priority populations, and provided to arriving travellers who test positive with a Rapid Antigen Test (RAT) after entering the country.
- **Situations where PCR testing may be considered include:**
 - When an individual cannot self-administer a RAT and a supervised RAT is not available
 - If a patient returns a negative RAT test but symptoms are persistent, a PCR test could be considered if confirmation of the diagnosis will inform the clinical management and care of an individual, for example, if they are immunosuppressed and confirmation of diagnosis will determine if therapeutics can be used. (For lower risk patients, a repeat RAT can be used instead.)
 - A PCR is required if a traveller entering New Zealand returns a positive RAT test. (Note: Returning travellers are asked to undertake and report the results of two RAT tests – on Day 0/1 and Day 5/6. Those testing positive must isolate for 7 days and get a PCR test.)

Therapeutics update

There are recent additions to the key medications used in the community management of Covid-19.

Please see the accompanying document "Primary Care Home Monitoring of Covid-19 Omicron or undifferentiated respiratory illness" version 5, also dated April 4th 2022, for detail regarding inhaled budesonide, oral antivirals Paxlovid (nirmatrelvir with ritonavir) and Lageviro (molnupiravir), and intravenous antiviral Veklury (remdesivir)

Pulse oximeters and Sphygmomanometers

Pulse oximeters

These should be supplied to all pregnant wāhine with Covid-19 **who have required admission** for moderate or severe illness, **or for households who have one or more cases at Acuity Level 5-6** as determined by their GP or other health practitioner.

Supplies are located at: (Please see appendix 1 at end of document for details)

- Some Whanau Ora providers
- Other rural locations
- Waikato Hospital

It is expected that the pulse oximeter is not returned or collected from the household until after the last positive case in the household has been released from isolation and the GP's active Covid-19 care. For consumer video on how and when to use a pulse oximeter, go to <https://collabdigitalhealth.org.nz/>

Sphygmomanometers

Blood pressure monitoring is advised for pregnant wāhine with Covid-19 who already have hypertension, or those at high risk of developing PET in the next 10 days

These will be dispatched via courier or dropped off by a member of the supply chain team. Once a wāhine/ whare is no longer required to isolate, the sphygmomanometer can be returned to the general practice or collected by Logistics.

The equipment can be cleaned by wiping the unit thoroughly with hospital grade wipes such as Clinell or Mediwipes. This process is in accordance with those adopted in the Managed Isolation and Quarantine facilities for pulse oximeters, and in line with the standard operating procedure for Infection Prevention and Control at MIQFs.

These are available from: Logistics@waikatodhb.health.nz or ph 027 202 7868

If you want one delivered directly to the patient's address, please ensure that the patient's current isolating address and NHI is attached to the request.

VTE prophylaxis / clexane:

Clexane (Enoxaparin sodium)

- **All pregnant patients with COVID-19 have a significantly increased clotting risk.**
- Clexane should be considered for:
 - all those **admitted to hospital with moderate or severe Covid-related illness**,
 - and/or for those with **identified VTE risk factors** as outlined on the following page (RCOG guidance):
 - *Full RCOG (Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists) guidance regarding 'Reducing the Risk of Venous Thromboembolism during Pregnancy and the Puerperium' 2015 can be found here:*



RCOG guidelines to reduce VTE risk gtg-37a.pdf

Page 36-37 appendix III is reproduced on the following page

(See "Pregnancy and Postnatal Care in a COVID-19 Patient" on HealthPathways for further advice, or consider discussing with obstetrics team if >20 weeks gestation, or gynaecology team if <20 weeks gestation.)

- Clexane requires a Special Authority application (SA1646) from any relevant practitioner. Choose first option (below)

Enoxaparin sodium

Initial application — Pregnancy, Malignancy or Haemodialysis
Applications from any relevant practitioner. Approvals valid for 1 year.
Prerequisites (tick boxes where appropriate)

- ☒ Low molecular weight heparin treatment is required during a patient's pregnancy
- or ☐ For the treatment of venous thromboembolism where the patient has a malignancy
- or ☐ For the prevention of thrombus formation in the extra-corporeal circulation during haemodialysis

- Discuss with your local pharmacy about both delivery and instruction.
- If you have questions, send an "advice only" referral to obstetrics team
- Enoxaparin prophylaxis dosing regimen – to be given s/c, once daily, depending upon current weight, for the duration of isolation and at least 14/7
- <50kg: 20mg
- 51-90Kg: 40mg
- 91-130Kg: 60mg
- 131-170Kg: 80mg >170kg: 0.8mg/kg
- "How to inject Clexane" video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ey_aewVfoIM

RCOG risk assessment for VTE:

Appendix III: Risk assessment for venous thromboembolism (VTE)

- If total score ≥ 4 antenatally, consider thromboprophylaxis from the first trimester.
- If total score 3 antenatally, consider thromboprophylaxis from 28 weeks.
- If total score ≥ 2 postnatally, consider thromboprophylaxis for at least 10 days.
- If admitted to hospital antenatally consider thromboprophylaxis.
- If prolonged admission (≥ 3 days) or readmission to hospital within the puerperium consider thromboprophylaxis.

For patients with an identified bleeding risk, the balance of risks of bleeding and thrombosis should be discussed in consultation with a haematologist with expertise in thrombosis and bleeding in pregnancy.

Risk factors for VTE		
Pre-existing risk factors	Tick	Score
Previous VTE (except a single event related to major surgery)		4
Previous VTE provoked by major surgery		3
Known high-risk thrombophilia		3
Medical comorbidities e.g. cancer, heart failure; active systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory polyarthropathy or inflammatory bowel disease; nephrotic syndrome; type I diabetes mellitus with nephropathy; sickle cell disease; current intravenous drug user		3
Family history of unprovoked or estrogen-related VTE in first-degree relative		1
Known low-risk thrombophilia (no VTE)		1 ^a
Age (> 35 years)		1
Obesity		1 or 2 ^b
Parity ≥ 3		1
Smoker		1
Gross varicose veins		1
Obstetric risk factors		
Pre-eclampsia in current pregnancy		1
ART/IVF (antenatal only)		1
Multiple pregnancy		1
Caesarean section in labour		2
Elective caesarean section		1
Mid-cavity or rotational operative delivery		1
Prolonged labour (> 24 hours)		1
PPH (> 1 litre or transfusion)		1
Preterm birth $< 37^{\text{th}}$ weeks in current pregnancy		1
Stillbirth in current pregnancy		1
Transient risk factors		
Any surgical procedure in pregnancy or puerperium except immediate repair of the perineum, e.g. appendicectomy, postpartum sterilisation		3
Hyperemesis		3
OHSS (first trimester only)		4
Current systemic infection		1
Immobility, dehydration		1
TOTAL		

Abbreviations: ART assisted reproductive technology; IVF in vitro fertilisation; OHSS ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome; VTE venous thromboembolism.

^a If the known low-risk thrombophilia is in a woman with a family history of VTE in a first-degree relative postpartum thromboprophylaxis should be continued for 6 weeks.

^b BMI $\geq 30 = 1$; BMI $\geq 40 = 2$

Hydration

Hydration

Experience overseas initially suggested dehydration was a significant cause of hospital admissions with Omicron, compared to Delta. This is not apparent in all settings, but it is important to give hydration advice at every opportunity.

If dehydration is likely, try to encourage oral rehydration if possible, even if this means doing this in your clinic. However, the administration of intravenous fluids may need to be considered, especially if it will avoid hospital admission and is funded

Making homemade oral rehydration is no longer recommended due to the inaccuracies of measurements. Please use Electral, Pedialyte or similar.

If intravenous fluids are required, please discuss with obstetrics team

Waikato's Managed Isolation Facility – Amohia













Amohia

This is the name for Waikato's Managed Isolation facility. It is the local Integrated Coordination Centre alongside the facility team who decide which cases go into Amohia and when they are released. There is limited availability and a triaged referral process in place to ensure it is reserved for those most in need. Contact the ICC team to discuss potential admissions (details below).

Clinical care for Amohia is currently provided by Tui Medical, but some GPs may choose to continue clinical care if they want (and should inform Tui of this)

Transport in to Amohia is organised by Amohia.

Omicron symptoms

FORTUNE		DELTA	OMICRON	FLU	COLD
SYMPTOMS					
	Cough	Common (dry)	Less Common	Common (dry)	Common (mild)
	Runny Nose	Common	Common	Sometimes	Common
	Sneezing	No	Common	No	Common
	Sore Throat	Common	Common	Sometimes	Common
	Shortness of Breath	Common	No	No	No
	Fever	Common	Less Common	Common	Short Fever Only
	Night sweats	No	Sometimes	No	No
	Chills	Common	Less Common	Common	No
	Headache	Common	Common	Common	Rare
	Loss of Smell	Very Common	Less Common	No	No
	Fatigue	Common	Common	Common	Sometimes
	How Long Symptoms Take to Show Up	4-5 days	2-3 days	2 days typical, 1-4 possible	2-3 days

(<https://content.fortune.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Symptoms-Revise.jpg?w=810>)

What we know about the latest variants is updated on the MOH Science Update regularly (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-resources-and-tools/covid-19-science-news>)

In summary, compared to Delta, Omicron has a shorter incubation period of 2-3 days, is more frequently asymptomatic (up to 25% of cases), has lower hospitalisation rate if vaccinated (0.2% vs 1.6% for delta), and lower risk of death.

Key Sector Contacts

Key Sector Contact Details

- National Community Isolation Advice line **0800-687-647**
- Waikato Manaaki/welfare referrals **see process outlined above**
0800-512-337 (free to call, 7 days per week)
- Pulse oximeter supplies Logistics@waikatodhb.health.nz
027-202-7868
- Pulse oximeter consumer video <https://collabdigitalhealth.org.nz/>
- Public Health Unit **07 838 2569**
- Medical Officer of Health on call **021 359 650**
- Health Protection Officer on call **021 999 521**
- COVID Test Request team Covidtestrequest@waikatodhb.health.nz
- **Urgent out of hours for patients** **0800 111 336 (Emergency consult)**
0800 175 175 (Tui Medical)
- **Hand-over of care for weekends and holidays** e-referral COVID-19 Community Service – Clinical Care Out of hours (urgent cases only)
- **Primary Care Response Unit (PCRU)** PCRU@waikatodhb.health.nz
-Support for GPs/LMC with clinical advice managing patients **027-275-2676 (8.30-5pm, 7 days)**
- **Integrated Coordination Centre (ICC)** CSIQService@waikatodhb.health.nz (8-8pm, 7 days)
-Support for GPs/LMCs with **0800-220-250**
non-clinical advice managing patients
- For concerns about ability to safely isolate

Covid Response SMO

There is a new COVID Response SMO rostered on at Waikato Hospital 1700-2200 on weekdays and 0800-2200 on weekends and public holidays. They are available to GP's via the hospital switchboard for the following queries:

- Access to COVID therapeutics including outpatient remdesivir.
- Infection Control Questions.
- Clinical management questions that do not fall into a clearly defined specialty domain and outpatient management queries.
- Referrals for admission for COVID positive patients should follow normal pathways.
- (During normal working hours, contact appropriate specialties for advice as usual)

Admission to hospital

Call Respiratory team on call (and inform Obstetrics team) if the patient develops:

- severe shortness of breath at rest
- respiratory compromise
 - Talking with single words or short sentences
 - Pausing between sentences to catch their breath
 - Noisy breathing
 - Blue face or lips
 - Respiratory rate greater than 20 breaths per minute
- chest pain on breathing in or tightness in the chest
- new onset of confusion or becoming drowsy
- change in oxygen saturation (SaO₂):
 - **O2sat >95% is recommended during pregnancy to ensure placental perfusion.**
 - **Beware false reassurance from a stable SaO₂. Clinical judgement is always most important.**
- unexplained heart rate greater than 100 beats per minute
- other factors indicating need for management in hospital
- **St John's ambulance is free to patients with Covid-19**

Discharging Wāhine with COVID-19

Discharging wāhine with COVID-19 from Delivery Suite or Ante-natal/post-natal wards

- Avoid discharging out of hours
- COVID-19 positive women will need to isolate at home. Ensure they are able to travel safely and also have their manaaki/welfare needs met before discharge. Sending a woman to a home without food/nappies etc. will force people to break their isolation.
- Liaise with **COVID-19 Discharge Coordinators** if considering discharge
- For Manaaki/welfare concerns:
Please following the manaaki referral pathway outlined above – page 4
MSD: 0800-512-337 (free to call, 7 days per week)
- Ensure a HARD handover goes to GP (direct phone conversation + send discharge summary)
- Email notification of discharge to PCRU: PCRU@waikatodhb.health.nz
- If GP not known, please do a handover to PCRU who will arrange appropriate ongoing clinical oversight: PCRU@waikatodhb.health.nz, **ph 027 275 2676** (0830-1700h 7 days)

Appendix 1

Distribution of Oximeters – key contacts

SUMMARY OF BULK DISTRIBUTION OF OXIMETERS	Contact phone number
Tokoroa Hospital - Att Tracey Kaponga	027 300 8173
Tokoroa Family Health - Att Anita Goodman	021 247 7177
Thames Te Korowai - Att Tania Herewini	027 201 8203
Te Kuiti Hospital - Att Tania Te Wano	021 607 196
Taumarunui Hospital - Att Lynnette Jones	021 852 582
PCRU Hamilton	027-275-2676
Te Kuiti Medical Centre	07 878 7878
Whitianga Te Korowai - Att Tania Herewini	027 201 8203
Maniapoto Whanau Ora Center Te Kuiti - Att Sharon Church	027 296 9465
Rahui Pokeka CVC (Huntly) - Justeena Leaf	027 267 3723
Taumarunui Whanau Ora Community Trust Taumarunui - Lynda Bowles	02102374386
Colville Community Centre	0272911847
Otorohanga Medical - Dr Jo Ann Francisco	0273680524
Thames Hospital - Sandra King	0212793296