



COVID-19 Living Evidence Profile #2

(Version 4: 6 July 2021)

Question

What is known about preventing and managing COVID-19, outbreaks of COVID-19 and about supporting renewal in long-term care homes?

Background to the question

The long-term care sector has been hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada and in many other high-income countries. This has led to many questions about how long-term care homes can improve the prevention and management of COVID-19 outbreaks throughout the duration of the pandemic. In addition, it has led to questions about renewal of long-term care homes based on lessons learned from the pandemic and challenges that preceded it. As such, there are many activities that crisis management and renewal plans will need to consider, which we summarize in the framework below. We use this framework to organize key findings from evidence documents and experiences from other countries and from Canadian provinces and territories. We have not made any changes to the framework since the first version of our LEP.

Organizing framework

• Preventing infections

- Vaccinating staff and residents (e.g., allocation rules, communications, administration, and monitoring)
- Adhering to infection-prevention measures (e.g., washing hands, wearing masks, physical distancing, temporal distancing, and disinfecting surfaces)
- Adjusting resident accommodations, shared spaces

Box 1: Our approach

We identified research evidence addressing the question by searching the COVID-END <u>inventory of best evidence</u> <u>syntheses</u> and the COVID-END <u>guide to key COVID-19</u> <u>evidence sources</u> in the 23-30 June 2021 period. We also searched: 1) <u>HealthEvidence</u>; and 2) <u>Health Systems Evidence</u> (see Appendix 1 for the search terms used). We identified jurisdictional experiences by searching jurisdiction-specific sources of evidence listed in the same COVID-END guide to key COVID-19 evidence sources, and by hand searching government and stakeholder websites. We selected eight countries (Australia, France, Germany, Finland, The Netherlands, New Zealand, and United Kingdom, United States) that are advanced in their thinking or are good comparators given Canadian provincial and territorial approaches to long-term care.

We searched for guidelines, full systematic reviews (or reviewderived products such as overviews of systematic reviews), rapid reviews, protocols for systematic reviews, and titles/questions for systematic reviews or rapid reviews that have been identified as either being conducted or prioritized to be conducted. Single studies were only included if no relevant systematic reviews were identified.

We appraised the methodological quality of full systematic reviews and rapid reviews that were deemed to be highly relevant using AMSTAR. Note that quality appraisal scores for rapid reviews are often lower because of the methodological shortcuts that need to be taken to accommodate compressed timeframes. AMSTAR rates overall quality on a scale of 0 to 11, where 11/11 represents a review of the highest quality. It is important to note that the AMSTAR tool was developed to assess reviews focused on clinical interventions, so not all criteria apply to systematic reviews pertaining to delivery, financial or governance arrangements within health systems or to broader social systems. We appraised the quality of the highly relevant guidelines using three domains in AGREE II (stakeholder involvement, rigour of development, and editorial independence) and classified guidelines as high quality if they were scored as 60% or higher on each domain.

This update of the living evidence profile was prepared in the equivalent of two days of a 'full-court press' by all involved staff, and will continue to be updated every two months to provide evidence updates that can support preventing and managing COVID-19, outbreaks of COVID-19 and about supporting renewal in long-term care homes.

and common spaces (e.g., single-occupancy rooms, no or minimally shared bathrooms, meals taken in rooms not dining hall, and improvement to HVAC systems)

- Adjusting service provision (e.g., cohorting residents and staff and providing PT/OT services in resident rooms rather than clinics)
- Restricting and screening staff and visitors (e.g., visitor policy changes, approach to and frequency of screening)
- Testing of residents and staff (e.g., approach to and frequency of testing)
- Isolating suspected or confirmed cases among residents (within same or different facility) and staff (at home or in alternative settings like hotels)
- Contact tracing among staff and visitors
- Supporting staff and residents (e.g., phones/tablets and internet connections for online interactions between residents and their families and caregivers, financial support to staff who must quarantine or isolate)

• Managing outbreaks

- Adding or replacing administrators and staff (e.g., secondment of hospital administrators and medical or IPAC 'swat' teams, rotating in staff to avoid burn-outs)
- Adhering to infection-control measures (e.g., donning and doffing personal protective equipment)
- o Making additional spatial, service, screening, testing, isolation and support changes
- o Transferring residents when their care needs exceed capacity in the home

• Renewing delivery, financial and governance arrangements

- Improving access to care (e.g., number of homes and beds, waitlist management)
- Improving safety and quality of care, and more generally improving quadruple-aim metrics (e.g., quality standards, regular resident/family and staff surveys)
- Changing service-delivery models (e.g., case management and care coordination;, regular primary-care services, referral services)
- Improving physical infrastructure (e.g., private rooms only, rooms grouped into 'pods' with dedicated staff, improving common areas and greenspace access, modern HVAC systems, and internet access for residents and staff)
- Altering funding arrangements (e.g., overall funding model, targeted payments and penalties based on performance, and changes to covered providers, services and products)
- Adjusting governance arrangements (e.g., licensure provisions, including whether for-profit entities can be licensed, accreditation standards, and reporting and auditing requirements)
- Supporting greater integration of long-term care with other sectors (e.g., collaborative leadership and pooled funding for an attributed population)
- Renewing supports for residents (and their families and caregivers) and staff (and volunteers)
 - Engaging residents, families and caregivers in self-management, care choices, care delivery, and organizational and policy decision-making (e.g., shared decision-making about care, patient, family and caregiver advisory councils, complaints-management processes)
 - Ensuring culturally appropriate living among residents (e.g., for Black, Indigenous and other people of colour)
 - Supporting technology-enabled living among residents (e.g., communication with family and caregivers, with staff, and with outside providers)
 - Ensuring an adequate supply of staff (e.g., staffing ratios, recruitment and retention initiatives, contracts with external agencies)
 - Optimizing skill mix among staff (e.g., training;, task shifting or substitution, role expansion or extension, multi-disciplinary teams)
 - Ensuring the safety and satisfaction of staff and volunteers (e.g., workplace safety assessments, workplace violence-prevention initiatives, interventions to reduce burn-out)

- Supporting technology-enabled care by staff (e.g., interoperable electronic health records, telehealth services, eConsultations and eReferrals)
- Remunerating staff (e.g., remuneration models for different types of staff, including full-time employment offers, reasonable wages, and paid sick leave, wage parity or other approaches to avoid unnecessary staff movements between sectors)
- Promoting alternatives to long-term care
 - Engaging residents, families and caregivers in shared decision-making about whether to enter long-term care
 - Enhancing the breadth and intensity of home- and community-care services to delay or avoid entry to long-term care
 - Supporting technology-enabled care at home (e.g., telehealth, remote monitoring systems, patient reminders)
 - Providing financial supports to avoid or delay entry into long-term care (e.g., retrofitting homes, expanding family and caregiver benefits)

We do not include in our findings topics that are well covered by other COVID-END-supported living evidence products, such as the living behavioural-science syntheses to support vaccine confidence and uptake (among healthcare workers as well as citizens), the living evidence synthesis about vaccine effectiveness in general and against variants of concern, and the living evidence profile about vaccine roll-out. Of particular interest to those reading this LEP may be the LEP on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada and the complementary LEP on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic in other countries. Both documents include a lessons learned about long-term care. The most recently updated versions of each of these documents can be found <u>here</u>.

What we found

We identified 28 new evidence documents since the last update of this LEP, of which we deemed 19 to be highly relevant. Of these, one primary study was published during or prior to the last version of the LEP, but was not captured in it. As a result we have included the document in this version and explicitly noted its status as an older document. The newly added highly relevant evidence documents are:

- one guideline that met our minimum requirements for a guideline (i.e., includes explicit recommendations and an explicit process for developing them);
- one rapid review;
- six protocols for full systematic reviews or rapid reviews; and
- 11 new single studies that provide additional insights.

This LEP also includes evidence documents from the previous version that we deemed to still be highly relevant, for a total of 185 highly relevant documents.

We outline key themes that have emerged across the organizing framework in this and previous versions of the LEP in the synthesis below, and have **bolded** those themes that emerged from highly relevant evidence documents included in this version (version 2.4). Table 1 provides detailed insights from highly relevant evidence documents and jurisdictional scans included in this version of the LEP. In Table 2, we provide findings from still-relevant evidence documents and jurisdictional scans included in the previous version of our LEP. We also outline the type and number of all documents that were identified in Table 3.

For those who want to know more about our approach, we provide a detailed summary of our methods in Appendix 1. In addition, we provide highly relevant evidence documents identified from

the updated searches in this LEP version in Appendix 2a, and all highly relevant documents that were identified in previous versions in Appendix 2b (including their relevance to the categories in the organizing framework, key findings, and when they were conducted or published). We also provide detailed summaries of preventing and managing COVID-19, outbreaks of COVID-19, and about supporting renewal in long-term care homes from other countries in Appendix 3, and from Canadian provinces and territories in Appendix 4. Documents excluded at the final stages of reviewing are provided in Appendix 5.

Thematic analysis of evidence documents and experiences from this LEP and previous versions

Cross-cutting insights

Relatively few documents or experiences have provided cross-cutting insights, however two themes were identified:

- jurisdictions that responded early to the COVID-19 pandemic with state-of-emergency declarations, non-essential visitor restrictions, and single-site restrictions for staff, among others, had lower rates of morbidity and mortality in long-term care homes (two primary studies <u>1</u>, <u>2</u>); and
- available guidance for long-term care homes focused on what staff should do, but provided little information about how best practices should be implemented, making them hard to follow (one rapid review 1 AMSTAR 3/9).

Preventing infection

The majority of the highly relevant evidence documents and experiences from Canada and other countries included in our LEP relate to preventing COVID-19 infection. Key findings from these documents highlight that:

- prioritizing staff and residents of long-term care homes for vaccinations successfully reduced the incidence of COVID-19 in long-term care homes, however, some hesitancy towards vaccinations among long-term care staff has been reported (two guidance documents- <u>1</u>, <u>2</u>; nine primary studies <u>1</u>, <u>2</u>, <u>3</u>, <u>4</u>, <u>5</u>, <u>6</u>, <u>7</u>, <u>8</u>, <u>9</u>);
- adhering to prevention measures has been critical to reducing morbidity and mortality including:
 - ensuring sufficient supply of personal protective equipment as well as its proper donning and doffing, including universal masking (four guidelines -1, 2, 3, 4; full systematic review 1 with AMSTAR 6/9; four rapid reviews 1 with AMSTAR 7/9, 2 with AMSTAR 5/9, 3 with AMSTAR 5/9, 4 with AMSTAR 7/9),
 - implementing mass testing of residents and staff (three rapid reviews -1 with AMSTAR 7/9, 2 with AMSTAR 2/9, 3 with AMSTAR 2/9; three primary studies -1, 2, 3),
 - establishing surveillance and monitoring systems for new admissions, staff and visitors (three guidelines 1, 2, 3; one full systematic review 1 with AMSTAR 6/9; one rapid review 1 with AMSTAR 7/9; one primary study 1),
 - physically distancing or cohorting residents (two guidelines 1, 2; one full systematic review 1 with AMSTAR 6/9; four rapid reviews 1 with AMSTAR 7/9, 2 with AMSTAR 7/10, 3 with AMSTAR 5/9, 4 with AMSTAR rating 2/9; and one primary study 1),
 - hiring additional staff to allow those who are ill to isolate (one full systematic review <u>1</u> with AMSTAR 6/9; one rapid review <u>1</u> with AMSTAR 5/9;), and
 - promoting hand hygiene and enhanced cleaning measures (one guideline 1; one rapid review -1 with AMSTAR 7/9);
- having families and caregivers play a role in the care of residents in long-term care homes is critical and implementing a ban on visitors in the early stages of the pandemic led to a

reduction in the quality and quantity of care provided, and had an overall negative effect on the health and well-being of residents; (one rapid review - $\underline{1}$ with AMSTAR 0/9; four primary studies - $\underline{1}, \underline{2}, \underline{3}, \underline{4}$);

having a larger facility size, greater number of beds, reliance on multi-person rooms, staff who work in multiple care homes, and the inability to isolate residents were all associated with higher rates of COVID-19 (three rapid reviews - <u>1</u> with AMSTAR 7/9, <u>2</u> with AMSTAR 0/9, <u>3</u> with AMSTAR 2/9; and one primary study -<u>1</u>).

In addition to these, select evidence documents and experiences also point to upgrades to long-term care homes that could improve the prevention of COVID-19, including modernizing HVAC systems (one guideline -1).

Managing outbreaks

Several approaches to controlling outbreaks in long-term care homes were highlighted as important in the highly relevant evidence documents we identified and from experiences in Canada and other countries. These include:

- putting in place low thresholds for the declaration of an outbreak to be able to trigger early actions to manage potential outbreaks (one full systematic review <u>1</u> with AMSTAR 9/11; one rapid review <u>1</u> with AMSTAR 3/9);
- partnering with other health-system supports, including local hospitals, physicians, public-health specialists and logistics expertise, first responders, and in rare cases, military or defense personnel (two guidelines 1, 2; one rapid response 2 with AMSTAR 5/9; one primary study 1);
- deploying separate staff to care for residents who have or have been in contact with COVID-19 (one guideline - 1);
- testing asymptomatic and symptomatic residents and staff (two rapid reviews 1 with AMSTAR 3/9, 2 with AMSTAR 8/10; one primary study 1);
- enhancing personal protective equipment worn by staff (one rapid review <u>1</u> with AMSTAR 8/10);
- implementing comprehensive contact tracing for both staff and residents (one rapid review 1 with AMSTAR 8/10; one primary study 1); and
- limiting movement of staff between long-term care homes (two rapid reviews 1 with AMSTAR 2/9, 2 with AMSTAR 8/10).

Changing governance, financial and delivery arrangements

This part of the framework shifts from what can be done to prevent and manage COVID-19 to how long-term care can be renewed.

We identified highly relevant evidence documents and experiences from Canada and/or other countries about renewing financial arrangements and delivery arrangements, but not about governance arrangements in long-term care. The main theme from documents and experiences related to renewing financial arrangements emerged from the discrepancy in infection rates between for-profit and non-for profit or public homes. Homes with a for-profit status were associated with increased odds of COVID-19 infections and worse outcomes following an outbreak (one rapid review -1 with AMSTAR 2/9; and primary study -1).

With respect to delivery arrangements, two themes were found that could contribute to the renewal of long-term care:

- models of care and interventions that make dementia care, oral care, exercise, mobility services, and appropriate medication use readily available to residents improves quality of life, quality of care, and health outcomes for those living in long-term care homes (two rapid reviews <u>1</u> AMSTAR rating 7/9, <u>2</u> AMSTAR rating 5/9); and
- outdated physical infrastructure including older designs of rooms and common spaces, poor ventilation, multi-bed rooms, and larger homes were all found to contribute to a higher incidence rate of COVID-19 (two full systematic review 1 AMSTAR 5/9, 2 AMSTAR rating 8/10; one rapid review 1 AMSTAR rating 7/9; one primary study 1).

Given these issues, many jurisdictions, both Canadian and international, have committed funds since the beginning of the pandemic towards upgrading this infrastructure.

Renewing supports for residents and staff

Five themes emerged related to renewing supports for residents and staff:

- shared decision-making with residents and their families or caregivers was found to have positive outcomes for residents, however, it requires an investment in staff training to ensure it is delivered effectively (two full systematic review 1 with AMSTAR 8/11, 2 with AMSTAR 8/10);
- COVID-19 has challenged staff and managers at long-term care homes, with many reporting job strain, emotional exhaustion and burn-out, and it has led jurisdictions to invest in accelerated training programs for additional staff as well as providing incentives to those who choose to work in long-term care (four primary studies 1, 2, 3, 4);
- supports for those working in long-term care homes following the pandemic should be tailored based on their roles and sources of stress (one primary study -1);
- a variety of professionals working at long-term care homes, including advance-practice nurses, extended-care paramedics, consulting physicians, and care coordinators, can be beneficial by providing higher-quality care and helping to avoid transfers and hospital admissions (one full systematic review 1 with AMSTAR 7/9; one rapid review 1 with AMSTAR 7/10; five primary studies -1, 2, 3, 4, 5); and
- interoperable electronic health records may enhance quality of care as well as the improved management of clinical documentation, however, some homes have been slow to adopt them and to put in place training and processes to support their use (three full systematic reviews 1 with AMSTAR 5/9, 2 with AMSTAR 4/9, 3 with AMSTAR 4/9; one primary study 1).

Promoting alternatives to long-term care

Two themes emerged from highly relevant evidence documents and experiences. The first theme is that providing additional supports in the community, including enhancing the use of technologies at home and expanding at-home palliative-care services, can help older adults to remain at home longer and empower older adults and their families to choose if and when to enter long-term care (three full systematic review -1 with AMSTAR 5/9, 2 with AMSTAR 8/11, 3 with AMSTAR 5/9; and one primary study -1). The second theme is that following the pandemic, countries as well as the Canadian federal government and Canadian provinces and territories have made funding commitments to expand home and community-care services.

Preventing and managing COVID-19, outbreaks of COVID-19, and supporting the renewal in long- term care homes	New evidence documents	New experiences
Cross-cutting	No new evidence documents were identified	No new cross-cutting experiences were identified
Preventing infections	 Vacinating staff and residents Two primary studies found reductions in infection rates of COVID-19 in long-term care homes following widespread vaccinations of staff and residents, as well as reductions in emergency-department visits and hospital admissions among long-term care homes with higher vaccinations rates Adhering to infection-prevention measures Guidance for workers in long-term care homes emphasized minimum standards for personal protective equipment when providing direct personal care, when within two metres of physical space, and when carrying out domestic duties within the home The same guidance also provides recommendations on changes to personal protective equipment for vulnerable residents, those with mental health challenges or dementia, and those who have been vaccinated (last updated June 2021; low-quality AGREE II rating; Public Health England) One primary study of a long-term care home in Japan found that once implemented, infection-prevention measures, such as limiting contact, monitoring symptoms of staff and residents and using information and communication technology, reduced hospitalizations of residents back to their pre-COVID-19 levels (last updated May 2021) One primary study found Japan's long-term care policies resulted in a low incidence of COVID-19 transmission in 	 Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in other countries <i>Vaccinating staff and residents</i> In the U.S., the federal Pharmacy Partnership for LTC Program has ended with a total of 7.88 million doses having been administered to LTC staff and residents <i>Adhering to infection-prevention measures</i> In Australia, aged care facilities have gone into lockdown and added infection-prevention measures in the Northern Territory In the Australian Capital Territory, staff, visitors and volunteers are required to wear a mask in aged care facilities <i>Restricting and screening staff and visitors</i> In the U.K., the guidance on admission and care of people in care homes has been updated to clarify and provide additional information on testing protocols, visiting policy for residents attending medical appointments out of care homes, the role of essential caregivers during a resident's isolation period, and removing the requirement for new residents to isolate for 14 days upon admission provided they satisfy the criteria set out in the guidance As part of the changes made to aged care facilities in the Northern Territory, Australia, no visitors will be permitted to

Table 1: Highlights from new highly relevant evidence documents and experiences

long-term care homes compared to European and North American counterparts o The same study attributed this success to early implementation of lockdown procedures, support from community-based public-health agencies, and existing use of face masks and other personal protective equipment (last updated May 2021)	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in Canadian provinces and territories Vaccinating staff and residents
 equipment (last updated May 2021) One primary study found excellent adherence to infection- prevention measures in Brazilian long-term care homes, however lower adherence rates were recorded in larger long- term care homes for screening visitors for COVID-19 and for isolating patients until they have had two negative tests (last updated June 2021) One primary study found that implementing a bundle of supports, including monitoring vital signs of staff and residents, frequent clinical follow-ups and ramped up PCR testing, reduced the COVID-19 infection rate in long-term care homes (last updated May 2021) Restricting and screening staff and visitors One primary study found that isolation and social restrictions during the pandemic aggravated existing conditions among both residents and their families (last updated May 2021) 	 On 31 May 2021, Ontario became the first province in Canada to mandate that long-term care homes have COVID-19 immunization policies for staff, and long-term care homes must have these immunization policies implemented by 1 July 2021 A 23 April 2021 directive from the Ministry of Health and Social Services in Quebec states that all long-term care residents are to be prioritized for receiving a second dose, and states that all eligible residents are to be offered their second dose by 8 May 2021 Adhering to infection-prevention measures On 30 May 2021, when Saskatchewan moved into Step 1 of its Re-opening Roadmap, all residents of long-term care and personal care homes where 90%t of residents have been fully vaccinated and three weeks have passed since the last second dose vaccinations are allowed to welcome an unlimited number of visitors indoors all care home residents will also no longer be required to quarantine upon their return from outings In Ontario, Directive #3 from Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health was updated on 4 May 2021 to allow homes to safely resume communal dining and indoor events and gatherings with precautions in response to high vaccination rates in long-term care homes A 4 June 2021 directive from the Ministry of Health and Social Services in Quebec establishes COVID-19 safety guidelines for long-term care homes based on the public-health alert level of the facility (green – level 1 alert, yellow – level 2 alert, orange - level 3 alert, red - level 4 alert, or grey - preventive isolation or outbreak)

• The Government of Nova Scotia published a COVID-19 Management in Long Term Care Facilities directive on 16 June 2021 that addresses preventing the introduction of COVID-19 in long-term care facilities, cases definitions and outbreak management, testing, regional care units, discontinuation of precautions for COVID-19 positive residents and contacts, and declaring an outbreak over
Restricting and screening staff and visitors
• In Manitoba, visitor guidelines have been updated to include scenarios for vaccinated and non-vaccinated individuals due to increased vaccination rates in the province
• As of 22 May 2021, restrictions on visitations to long-term care homes were eased in Ontario and family and friends are now allowed to visit residents outdoors
• As part of step 1 of Prince Edward Island's reopening plan which came into effect 6 June 2021, some visitation restrictions are lifted if vaccination threshold is reached
Testing of residents and staff
• The Saskatchewan Health Authority's Test to Protect program that makes rapid antigen tests widely available to businesses and individuals in the province prioritizes the allocation of rapid tests for priority settings such as long-term and personal care homes
 As of 31 May 2021 unvaccinated long-term care workers in New Brunswick are required to take a COVID-19 test every other day if they work in a facility where less than 50% of staff have received at least one dose of a vaccine This policy has been implemented in response to low vaccine uptake among workers at some long-term care facilities in New Brunswick
facilities in New Brunswick
Contact tracing among staff and residents
• The federal government announced a \$750,000 repayable contribution to Tenera Care to support the roll-out of

		 monitoring and contact-tracing systems to long-term care homes The B.C. CDC released detailed guidance on COVID-19 infection prevention and control for long-term care and assisted-living settings
Managing outbreaks	No new evidence documents were identified	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in other countries
		 Adhering to infection-control measures In the U.K., guidance documents on the admission and care of residents in a care home during COVID-19 and overview of adult social-care guidance on corona virus (COVID-19) have been updated to reflect changes to admissions based on vaccination status, and updates on guidance for outbreaks in care homes in which a variant has been identified, respectively
		Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in Canadian provinces and territories
		Adhering to infection-control measures
		• On 14 June 2021, Alberta Health Services updated operational and outbreak standards for licensed supportive living, long-term care, and hospice settings, including advice for residents based on vaccination status
		 In Ontario, restrictions limiting long-term care staff to work at a single site was lifted for staff who have been fully vaccinated On 16 June 2021, the Government of Nova Scotia published a
		COVID-19 Management in Long Term Care Facilities directive that includes outbreak management of COVID-19 in long-term care facilities
Renewing delivery, financial and governance arrangements	 <i>Changing service-delivery models</i> One single study provides recommendations to federal policymakers on long-term care reform based on a commission by the Centre for Medicare and Medicaid 	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in Canadian provinces and territories
	Services, including <u>ensuring 24/7 registered nurse coverage</u> and adequate compensation to maintain total staffing levels	Improving safety and quality of care

	 that are based on residents' acuity and care needs, and supporting care delivery models that strengthen the role of the registered nurses for quality resident-centred care (last updated April 2021) <i>Improving physical infrastructure</i> One single study found the probability of an outbreak within a long-term care home increased with rising community incidence, greater number of beds within the home, and if another nursing home was in close proximity The study found no association between the probability of an outbreak and whether the long-term care home was publicly or privately operated (last updated May 2021) 	 The final report of Ontario's Long-term Care Commission indicated that involving nurse practitioners in long-term care homes was valuable in strengthening quality care during the pandemic, as well as the establishment of mobile community palliative-care units and the creation of person-centred care models <i>Improving physical infrastructure</i> The federal government announced an investment of \$99.4 million for 95 infrastructure projects to improve long-term care homes in Ontario The final report of Ontario's Long-term Care Commission indicated that as long-term care demand continues to increase, the province must address existing facility design and overcrowding issues Ontario is investing \$9 million more in specialized long-term care beds for vulnerable residents On 15 May 2021, new requirements for air conditioning in long-term care homes came into effect, and the Ontario government has indicated that all 626 homes meet requirements
Renewing supports for residents and staff	 Ensuring the safety and satisfaction of staff and volunteers One primary study found that staff within a Chinese long- term care home experienced different sources of stress and used different coping strategies depending on their roles The study found that managers experienced stress caused by challenges in leading staff in unfamiliar circumstances and with limited resources, while nurses and nursing assistants reported stress stemming from heavy workloads and concerns about increased risk of exposure Coping mechanisms also varied between staff with managers seeking help from colleagues and senior leaders, while nurses sought out additional education and training (last updated May 2021) Optimizing skill mix among staff One rapid review that was conducted earlier in the year 	 Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in other countries <i>Engaging residents, families and caregivers in self-management, care choices, care delivery, and organizational and policy decision-making</i> As of 29 June 2021, the Australian Government will provide emergency leave for permanent aged care residents during the period of 1 April 2020 until 30 June 2022 without requiring that residents use their social leave entitlements or pay their aged care provider additional fees to secure their place <i>Supporting technology-enabled living among residents</i> In the U.K., as part of the COVID-19 winter 2020 to 2021 support plan, NHSX (a joint unit with collaboration of teams from the Department of Health and Social Care and National

	 low staff-to-resident ratio helped to reduce the spread and mortality of COVID-19 (last updated January 2021) One primary study provided recommendations to federal policymakers based on the findings from a commission for the Centres for Medicare and Medicaid Services, including ensuring all registered nurses working in long-term care homes have geriatric nursing and leadership competencies (last updated April 2021) Supporting technology-enabled care by staff One primary study identified lack of clear communication between staff, limited technology trouble shooting, and reliance on existing methods as barriers to implementing telemedicine in skilled-nursing facilities, however these barriers may be overcome by clearly communicating expectations to staff, and training staff to use the technologies and to differentiate when different modalities may be most appropriate (last updated June 2021) 	 Health Services) gifted 11,000 iPads to care homes to help residents stay connected to loved ones and receive ongoing care Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in Canadian provinces and territories Optimizing skill mix among staff On 14 May 2021, the Ontario government announced that it is investing \$35 million to increase enrolment in nursing education programs across the province In Nova Scotia, a recent provincial budget included \$3.5 million devoted to workplace safety education and equipment for the continuing-care sector Remunerating staff The Government of Manitoba announced on 11 May 2021 that Manitoba workers will be allowed to take a three-hour paid leave for COVID-19 vaccination appointments
Promoting alternatives to long-term care	No new evidence documents were identified	 Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-19, and renewing long-term care in Canadian provinces and territories Enhancing the breadth and intensity of home and community-care services to delay or avoid entry to long-term care In Quebec, the Ministry of Health and Social Services issued a 19 May 2021 directive directed at those who support the elderly, managers of living environments for the elderly, and elderly home-care providers that requires them to implement measures to prevent deconditioning/frailty These measures aim to support older adults living in the community as well as those living in long-term care homes

Preventing and managing COVID-19, outbreaks of COVID-19 and supporting the renewal in long- term care homes	Evidence from previous versions	Experiences from previous versions
General/cross- cutting	 One primary study examined policies implemented in long-term care homes in five provinces, which included declaring a state of emergency, restricting non-essential visitors, restricting staff to working in one location, and deploying the Canadian Armed Forces to long-term care facilities (last updated April 2021) The same study found provinces that were slow to respond with some of these policy mandates were hardest hit by COVID-19 (last updated April 2021) One rapid review examines the range of guidance for long-term care homes across various jurisdictions in comparison to guidance that in Ireland with some variations noted between the guidance documents, including differences in asymptomatic testing, differences in monitoring systems for residents with symptoms, and changes in visitation rules in long-term care homes following vaccinations, among others (AMSTAR rating 2/9) One rapid review conducted earlier this year of government and expert guidance documents aimed to produce research-based tips to respond to questions and concerns emerging in the long-term care sector during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, however the review revealed gaps in research evidence which found that available guidance provided details on what staff should do, but very little guidance was provided on how they should do it (Last updated October 2020; AMSTAR rating 3/9) 	No cross-cutting experiences were identified
Preventing infections	Vaccinating staff and residents	Vaccinating staff and residents
	• One primary study conducted earlier this year found that <u>after eight</u> weeks of the vaccination program in long-term care homes in Ontario	• Australia and New Zealand began administering vaccines to long-term care staff and residents, and all

Table 2: Key findings from highly relevant documents identified in previous versions related to one or more COVID-19 vaccine rollout elements

	there was an 89% reduction in COVID-19 incidence and 96%	other countries have continued vaccine roll-out in these
	reduction in mortality from COVID-19 (published March 2021)	populations
	• One primary study examined the short-term impact of vaccinations in	• In Germany, vaccine delays have resulted in mobile
	280 long-term care homes and found that <u>early vaccinated facilities</u>	units that visit long-term care homes operating at only
	had 2.5 fewer COVID-19 infections per 100 at-risk residents in the	67% capacity
	first week than what was predicted in modelling data, with rates	• In The Netherlands, extra vaccines allocated to long-
	declining there after (published 16 April 2021)	term care homes are being provided to designated
	• One primary study found that <u>once 70% of residents in nursing</u>	caregivers to support safe and regular visits
	homes in Catalonia were vaccinated, detectable transmission was	
	reduced up to 90% (published 12 April 2021)	Adhering to infection-prevention measures
	• One primary study of townhalls with staff from long-term care homes	• In Finland, the government published a plan on 9 April
	reported that hesitancy about the vaccine stemmed from concerns	2021 to lift societal restrictions, including those affecting
	about the timeline for its development and reported side-effects	visitor policies in long-term care homes, in June and July
	related to pregnancy (published March 2021)	following a reassessment of the epidemiological
	• Another primary study of vaccine hesitancy among staff at long-term	situation in the country
	care homes found that staff reported feelings of hesitancy due to	• During March 2021, the Aged Care Quality and Safety
	concerns about safety and effectiveness related to the speed of vaccine	Commission in Australia performed 2,924 visits to long-
	development as well as personal concerns about pre-existing medical	term care homes as part of an infection control
	conditions, and lack of trust in government (last updated March 2021)	monitoring program
	• <u>Canada's phased approach to immunization will prioritize residents</u>	Destricting and surrouting staff and visitions
	and staff of congregate-living arrangements including long-term care	Restricting and screening staff and visitors
	homes (last updated December 2020; Public Health Agency of	• In France, although lockdown measures have been extended until 11 May 2021, visits in long-term care
	Canada)	homes have continued
	<u>Prioritization of COVID-19 vaccination in a guideline from the</u>	
	Department of Health and Social Care in the U.K. is given to	• In the Netherlands, fully vaccinated residents can receive two visitors instead of one at the same time
	residents in care homes for older adults and their carers (last updated	(while still adhering to physical distancing and universal
	6 January 2021; Department of Health and Social Care)	masking)
	• A cohort analysis in one primary study of residents in a long-term care	
	home found that <u>partial vaccination with Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19</u>	• The U.K. has continued to update its visiting guidelines for long-term care homes
	vaccine was 63% effective against infection, however pre-existing	0
	<u>immunity may strengthen the response to a single dose</u> (last updated March 2020)	• As vaccine roll-out continues, the U.K. and U.S. have continued to update guidance documents for admitting
		residents to long-term care homes and visitations in
	• One primary study of staff in Liverpool long-term care homes found that the mean staff vaccination rate was 51.4% per home with	long-term care homes
	commonly cited reasons for not receiving the vaccine being: concerns	
	about the lack of vaccine research, staff being off-site during	
L	about the fact of vacenie research, start being on-site during	

 vaccination sessions, pregnancy and fertility concerns, and concerns about allergic reactions (last updated March 2021) The same study suggested methods to combat hesitancy which included providing evidence and literature to staff to dispel misinformation, as well as hosting meetings and one-on-one conversations with staff (last updated March 2021) One primary study found no significant increase in vaccine effectiveness among residents between the first and second doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, however vaccine effectiveness increased to 52% from days 0-7 after the second dose and 64% from seven days after the second dose (last updated March 2021) One primary study evaluated the transmission of the COVID-19 variant B.1.1.7 and found that the ongoing successful surveillance, testing and vaccination of residents in long-term care homes curtailed the variants spread in long-term care homes in Israel (last updated February 2021) Adhering to infection-prevention measures 	 Key insights from preventing and managing COVID- 19, and renewing long-term care in other Canadian provinces and territories Vaccinating staff and residents As of 19 February 2021, more than 30,000 residents (91%) of long-term care homes in B.C. have received at least a first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine As of 2 March 2021, in Saskatchewan, 91% of all long- term facility residents have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine Although Saskatchewan extended the interval between first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccines to up to four months, as of 5 March 2021 long-term care staff and residents are exempt and will receive second doses as originally recommended In Alberta and New Brunswick, a first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine has been administered to all long-
 Guidance from the Centres for Medicare and Medicaid emphasize working with state and local health departments to ensure a continuous supply of PPE for long-term care homes, as well as implementing requirements for staff to wear personal protective equipment and residents to wear masks that cover the nose and mouth (when it is safe to do so) whenever they are in shared spaces (last updated April 2020) WHO guidance recommends ensuring standard infection prevention is practised, including wearing PPE, hand hygiene, enhanced cleaning, and in areas with known or suspected transmission of COVID-19 to implement universal masking policies for staff, visitors and residents (last updated January 2021) Mixed results were found for the implementation of hand hygiene and personal protective equipment among older adults in long-term care settings, however the authors note that the absence of evidence does not imply that these measures should not be implemented during the pandemic (last updated March 2020; AMSTAR rating 3/9) The most common recommendations in clinical practice guidelines on the prevention and control of COVID-19 include: establishing surveillance and monitoring systems; mandating the use of personal 	 COVID-19 vaccine has been administered to all long-term care homes Adhering to infection-prevention measures In April 2021, additional guidance was released on ventilation and filtration to reduce aerosol transmission of COVID-19 in long-term care homes, which includes information on how to enhance and improve ventilation, and use of fans and single-unit air conditions in facilities where this is not possible In April 2021, the Public Health Agency of Canada released a second edition of the federal/provincial/territorial public health response plan for the ongoing management of COVID-19 which includes considerations for long-term care homes, such as: Updating the guidance for the clinical management of patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 and care of residents in long-term care Optimizing testing platforms for healthcare staff in long-term care facilities

 protective equipment; physically distancing or cohorting residents; environmental cleaning and disinfection; promoting hand and respiratory hygiene among residents, staff, and visitors; and providing sick-leave compensation for staff (last updated July 2020; AMSTAR rating 6/9) Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of staff and resident symptoms and the diligent use of PPE were found to mitigate the risk of outbreaks and mortality within long-term care homes, as were other interventions including the promotion of hand hygiene and enhanced cleaning measures (last updated November 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/10) 	 Providing a federal Safe Long-Term Care Fund, including carrying out infection-prevention and control- readiness assessments, making improvements to ventilation and hiring and training additional staff Several provinces have developed tiered protocols for the operation, patient trajectory and/or visitation policies of long-term care homes based on regional COVID-19 alert levels (Quebec and New Brunswick) or vaccination rates (Prince Edward Island) Nova Scotia published a resource index regarding infection prevention and control for the long-term care
• <u>Significant reductions in the prevalence of COVID-19 infection</u> <u>among staff and residents were attributed to the use of PPE</u> (last updated October 2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	sector, and conducted a <u>review of infection-prevention</u> and control measures during the first wave of the pandemic (from March to September 2020) across six
• Education and training in proper wearing of PPE, ensuring an adequate supply of PPE, and adhering to strict hand hygiene were best practices for support staff in long-term care homes (last updated October 2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	 domains: Access to infection-prevention and control expertise in long-term care Access to infection-control and prevention education
• The effectiveness of infection-control measures is dependent upon several factors and a combination of strategies, with the most significant being: access to hand hygiene facilities in the workspace; restricting visitation; rapid identification of cases among both staff and residents through testing; environmental decontamination; allocating staff to one facility for reducing spread across several locations; and providing psychosocial support for staff (internal document published June 2020 – available upon request; AMSTAR rating 0/9)	 and tools On-site systems, standards and processes Equipment and material resources Monitoring and reporting mechanisms Infrastructure and space design In Manitoba, long-term care home employees and staff who have received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine can request an exemption to the Single Site
 <u>Most clinical practice guidelines for adults aged 60 years and older in</u> <u>long-term care settings recommended hand hygiene practices, wearing</u> <u>personal protective equipment, social distancing or isolation,</u> <u>disinfecting surfaces, droplet precautions, surveillance and evaluation,</u> <u>and using diagnostic testing to confirm illnesses</u> (published March 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/9) 	 Staffing Order A <u>29 March 2021 directive</u> from the Ministry of Health and Social Services in Quebec establishes COVID-19 safety guidelines for long-term care homes based on the public-health alert level of the facility (orange - level 3 alert, red - level 4 alert, or grey - preventive isolation or
 The National Institute on Ageing (NIA) in Canada recommends an <u>'Iron Ring' set of actions including requiring the use of appropriate</u> <u>PPE by care providers and residents, and providing training to</u> <u>support its use</u> (last updated April 2020; National Institute on Ageing) One rapid review conducted last year mapped the evidence related to isolation measures imposed in long-term care homes as a result of the 	 outbreak) o The Ministry of Health and Social Services has published an information sheet regarding the measures applicable to caregivers and visitors to residents of private retirement homes, with measures

 COVID-19 pandemic and found that despite significant discussion of their negative impact, few specific solutions to mitigate the negative effects of isolation were mentioned (last updated August 2020; AMSTAR rating 2/9) One primary study documented the range of infection-prevention measures put in place in a Taiwanese long-term care home that were found to reduce COVID-19 transmission These included measures for those entering the facility, those entering wards, staff working in wards, and residents in wards, such as education for staff and residents about COVID-19, regular hand sanitizing, cleaning of frequently used equipment, universal masking, and having specific vehicles and staff responsible for medical visits and acute-care transfer (last updated March 2021) One primary study implemented a three-part infection prevention and control assessment consisting of a screening tool, telephone checklist, and a COVID-19 video assessment that found observations that would have been missed using other approaches, including personal protective equipment that was not easily accessible, redundant or improperly donned and doffed (last updated March 2021) One primary study used a game to test willingness to make behavioural infection, prevention and control changes and found that factors underlying the willingness to change included tharch 2021) One primary study explored adherence to prevention and control guidelines in 484 long-term care homes in China and found an average rate of 80% compliance (last updated January 2021) The same study found compliance was associated with the number of medical staff, the education level of the manager, long-term care home size, and establishment of a quarantine room/unit (last updated January 2021) One primary study evaluated changes in social distancing restrictions in long-term care homes nationally in the United States and found that strong social distancing measures were associated with lower weekly rates of	 stratified based on the public-health alert level of the region In February 2021, the Canadian Association for Long Term Care released a summary of recommendations including a call for the federal government to provide \$93.2 million to support the recruitment and retention of infection prevention and control experts in care homes Shared Health Manitoba maintains a library of COVID-19 resources, including informational posters, FAQs and tools, for healthcare providers working in long-term and personal-care homes during the pandemic New Brunswick published a COVID-19 management guide for adult residential homes and nursing homes <i>Restricting and screening staff and visitors</i> On 8 April 2021, Ontario entered into a province-wide stay-at-home order and visitors are no longer allowed in long-term care homes In Nunavut, as of 15 April 2021, visiting long-term care homes in Iqaluit is restrictions will begin to ease if 90% or more of the residents in a long-term care home have been fully vaccinated (three weeks past the second dose) In B.C., long-term care homes will be allowed up to two visitors at a time while adhering to public health measures such as masks and sanitization practices as of 1 April 2021 Nova Scotia has released guidance for long-term care visits, including social visitors and designated caregivers As of 12 March 2020, visiting restrictions for long-term care homes have been limited to one essential visitor, and group/external activities have been suspended in Directore for long-term care homes have been limited to one essential visitor, and group/external activities have been suspended in Directore for long-term care homes have been limited to one essential visitor, and group/external activities have been suspended in Directore for long-term care homes have been limited to one essential visitor, and group/external activities have been suspended in Directore for long-term care homes have been limited to one ess
<u>strong social distancing measures were associated with lower weekly</u> <u>rates of COVID-19 cases and related deaths among staff and residents</u> (last updated February 2021) <i>Adjusting resident accommodations, shared spaces and common spaces</i>	and group/external activities have been suspended in P.E.I. and Newfoundland and Labrador

• A low-quality guideline produced by the Public Health Agency of	Testing of residents and staff
Canada recommends putting in place the highest-efficiency particular	• Saskatchewan's Health Authority's move-in policy for
filter that the HVAC system is capable of handling, ensuring that the	new residents entering long-term care or personal-care
room has adequate air exchanges, and whenever possible taking	homes requires a COVID-19 test at least 48 hours before
advantage of natural ventilation by opening windows to reduce aerosol	the move-in date, and if a potential resident tests
transmission of COVID-19 (Public Health Agency of Canada, last	negative but displays symptoms, move-in must be
updated 2021)	delayed for at least 48 hours after symptoms significantly
• The same guideline notes that where HVAC systems cannot be	resolve
upgraded, facilities should consider: high-quality portable HEPA	• All residents who test negative must be placed under
filters, increased natural ventilation (when weather permits)	droplet/contact precautions for 14 days
and use of "other ventilation appliancessuch as heat recovery	• If a potential resident tests positive and is
ventilation (HRV) and energy recovery ventilation (ERV) systems,"	hospitalized, the resident can be moved in 14 days
but it is cautioned that localized fans or single unit air conditioners	following symptom onset
should be positioned carefully to avoid creating direct air flow	• If the resident is not hospitalized, they can be moved in
between breathing zones (Public Health Agency of Canada, last	10 days following symptom onset, and if they are
updated April 2021)	asymptomatic and/or immunocompromised, the
• Social distancing and cohorting of residents may help to mitigate the	resident can be moved in 10 days after the positive test
risk of outbreak and mortality in long-term care homes (last updated	date
November 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/10)	• Released on 12 March 2021, Manitoba's infection
• Increased facility size, greater number of beds and number of staff	prevention and control guidance for personal-care
(and who work in multiple homes) were associated with an increase in	homes states that testing for COVID-19 is
the probability of COVID-19 cases and size of outbreak (last updated	recommended for all newly admitted or readmitted
November 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/9)	residents upon entry, except for those who have tested
• Increases in the prevalence of COVID-19 infection among staff and	positive within the last 90 days
residents was associated with inability to isolate infected residents, and	• In Ontario, according to a <u>directive of the Minister of</u>
infrequent cleaning of communal areas (last updated October 2020;	Long Term Care effective 15 March 2021, every licensed
AMSTAR rating 5/9)	long-term care home must ensure that caregivers, staff,
• Further measures that can be effective at preventing future outbreaks,	student placements, and volunteers working in or
hospitalizations, and deaths from COVID-19 in long-term care homes	visiting a long-term care home take a COVID-19
include disallowing three- and four-resident rooms while increasing	antigen or PCR test at specific frequencies
temporary housing to support crowded homes (last updated January	
2021; AMSTAR rating 0/9)	
<u>Guidelines describe using single rooms when available, and to cohort</u>	
patients with positive cases of COVID-19 into units, floor, or a wing	
(last updated April 2020)	
• Avoid shared activities within the same space, but if this is not	
possible, residents and staff should perform hand hygiene before,	

	during and after activities, with adequate spacing between residents	
	(last updated March 2020; Vancouver Coastal Health Authority)	
•	D'annig mear annest restaentis stroute se alstanteeu at reast two metres	
	apart and not facing each other, and when this is not possible,	
	consider tray service or providing meals in shifts with appropriate	
	sanitization between residents (last updated March 2020; Vancouver	
	Coastal Health Authority)	
•	Seating in TV/media lounges should be arranged in theatre style with	
	maximum spacing between chairs (two metres on each side is ideal)	
	(last updated March 2020; Vancouver Coastal Health Authority)	
•	Long-term care homes should consider designating different zones	
	including a transition zone for residents going to an acute-care facility,	
	a COVID-19 free zone, and a COVID-19 positive zone (if patients	
	are being cared for within the facility) each with their own patterns of	
	traffic and a hand sanitizing station between (last updated June 2020)	
1	Adjusting service provision	
•	Increase in the prevalence of COVID-19 infection among staff and	
	residents was associated with hiring temporary staff and not assigning	
	staff to care separately for infected and uninfected residents (last	
	updated October 2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	
•	Ensuring adequate staff-to-patient ratios (though no estimate is	
	provided), limiting staff work locations, and cohorting of staff and	
	residents are all best practices to prevent infection in long-term care	
	homes (Last updated October 2020; AMSTAR 5/9)	
•	Key aspects of palliative care were largely unaddressed in guidance	
	provided to long-term care homes during the COVID-19 pandemic,	
	including protocols for holistic assessment and management of	
	symptoms and needs at the end of life (including stockpiling	
	medications), education of staff concerning palliative care, referral to	
	specialist palliative care or hospice, advance-care planning	
	communication, support for family including bereavement care, and	
	support for staff (last updated May 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/9)	
•		
	and provide psychological care for residents with dementia by, for	
	example, providing information and explanations if concern is	
	expressed, using reminders and visual instructions to explain the	
	current situation, using reassuring language and gestures to help	

residents follow safety regulations, ensuring frequent interactions with	
residents and taking time to listen to how they are doing, maintaining	
consistent schedules whenever possible, stimulating movement and	
exercise, and avoiding the use of negative language related to the	
pandemic (last updated September 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/9)	
<u>National Institute on Ageing recommends limiting movement of LTC</u>	
care providers to one care setting wherever possible, and	
simultaneously introducing incentives to do so, such as top-ups on pay	
(last updated April 2020; National Institute on Ageing)	
Restricting and screening staff and visitors	
• One primary study of long-term care facilities in Denmark found that	
while re-opening the homes to visitors would increase the well-being	
of residents and their family members, there were concerns around	
potential risk of infection resulting in an increased workload for staff	
and further emotional exhaustion (last updated April 2021)	
<u>Guidance from the Centres for Medicare and Medicaid suggest using</u>	
symptom screening for every individual that enters a long-term care	
facility (last updated April 2020)	
• WHO guidance recommends the use of symptom surveillance and/or	
regular laboratory testing of all staff, residents and visitors in areas	
with cluster or community transmission (last updated January 2021;	
World Health Organizations)	
<u>Guidance from the Government of Canada for Indigenous long-term</u>	
care homes recommends active screening for any new admissions or	
re-admissions, as well as any visitors and staff entering the building	
(last updated April 2020)	
• No evidence was found to suggest that visitors have introduced	
COVID-19 infections to care homes, however this finding may reflect	
that most care homes did not allow visitors during peaks of the	
pandemic (last updated November 2020; AMSTAR rating 0/9)	
• It was found that there was a severe impact on the well-being of	
residents in care homes during the period of visitor bans as	
demonstrated by high levels of loneliness, depression, and worsening	
mood of residents (last updated November 2020; AMSTAR rating	
0/9)	
<u>Visitor restrictions should balance the risks of COVID-19 infection</u>	
with the risks of well-being and quality of life of the resident, and	

should be frequently and transparently communicated to all residents and family members (last updated August 2020)	
 Measures to minimize the introduction of COVID-19 infection during 	
visitations from relatives and caregivers should be implemented and	
may include requiring the wearing of masks and testing visitors if local	
incidence is high (more than 50/100,000 per week) (last updated	
January 2021)	
• Another primary study conducted last year examining the	
consequences of COVID-19 measures found <u>high levels of loneliness</u> , <u>depression and a significant exacerbation in mood and behavioural</u>	
problems during the implementation of a ban on visitors (last updated	
September 2020)	
Testing of residents and staff	
 There is emerging evidence that early detection of index cases through 	
systematic testing of all residents and staff can support the prevention	
of outbreaks in long-term care homes (last updated December 2020;	
AMSTAR rating 3/9)	
• Mass testing was a primary measure implemented in long-term care	
homes to reduce COVID-19 transmission, and the effect on	
morbidity and mortality of residents, staff, and visitors (Last updated 3	
November 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/9)	
• One study found that the comprehensive use of PCR testing in long-	
term care homes on all residents and staff following the identification	
of a single case and strict cohorting of residents who tested positive were effective in controlling the COVID-19 outbreak (last updated	
March 2021)	
 One study conducted last year evaluated current testing pathways in 	
long-term care homes and identified that <u>swab-based testing was</u>	
organizationally complex and resource intensive, requiring additional	
staff who were familiar to residents, whereas point-of-care tests could	
give homes greater flexibility (last updated January 2021)	
• One primary study found that <u>the use of routine weekly COVID-19</u>	
PCR testing among staff in Israeli long-term care homes prevented	
hospitalizations and mortality (last updated January 2021)	
Isolating suspected or confirmed cases among residents and staff	
<u>WHO guidance recommends isolating suspected or confirmed cases</u>	
of COVID-19 into single rooms, or if not possible, to cohort residents	

with other confirmed cases as well as a 14-day quarantine for any staff
who have been exposed (last updated January 2021)
• Residents who are suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 should
be isolated into separate wards (last updated December 2020;
AMSTAR rating 3/9)
• Though no research evidence was found in a rapid review on the
effectiveness of cohorting residents, expert opinion suggests cohorting
suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19 when single rooms are
not available (last updated June 2020; AMSTAR rating 8/10)
<u>Significant reduction in the prevalence of COVID-19 among residents</u>
and staff were attributed to self-confinement of staff who were
suspected to have contracted COVID-19 (last updated October 2020;
AMSTAR rating 5/9)
<u>Isolation of staff suspected of contracting COVID-19 alongside</u>
promoting and enforcing sick leave with adequate compensation is a
<u>best practice for support staff in long-term care homes (</u> last updated October 2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9)
 The National Institute on Ageing recommends implementing testing
• <u>The National Institute on Ageing recommends implementing testing</u> and isolating procedures that include staff and residents who may be
asymptomatic or have atypical presentations (last updated April 2020;
National Institute on Ageing)
Guidance from the European Geriatric Medicine Society recommends
isolating those infected or have been in contact with those that are
infected with COVID-19 (Last updated November 2020; European
Geriatric Medicine Society)
Contact tracing among staff and visitors
 Digital technologies for contact tracing systems, including wrist-worn
technologies, have shown to be promising in reducing infection rates
and mortality (last updated December 2020; AMSTAR rating 3/9)
Supporting staff and residents
 One primary study from China found providing additional supports to
residents and staff was necessary, including ensuring targeted training
for all staff on future pandemics and emergencies, and delivering
additional services to support mental well-being in their own rooms
(published April 2021)

	One primary study reported <u>a loss of social life, freedom, stimulation</u> ,	
	and autonomy among residents during the COVID-19 pandemic, as	
	well as cognitive and physical decline (last updated March 2021)	
	Prior to the pandemic there was evidence of substantial provision of	
	unpaid care by volunteers in care homes, suggesting that visitor bans	
	and restrictions may have resulted in a reduction in the quality and	
	quantity of care provided to residents during the pandemic (last	
	updated November 2020; AMSTAR rating 0/9)	
•	The National Institute on Ageing (NIA) in Canada recommends an	
	Iron Ring' set of actions including implementing flexible admission	
	and discharge policies for LTC settings to give residents and their	
	families the flexibility to defer a placement offer, or leave and return	
	to a care setting quickly based on what would best support their	
	overall health and well-being (last updated April 2020; National	
	Institute on Ageing)	
	The National Institute on Ageing encourages staff and family	
	members to look for safe ways to engage with residents without	
	entering the home, such as using tablets to communicate with	
	residents or visiting residents through the window of their rooms (last	
	updated April 2020; National Institute on Ageing)	
	One rapid review found that <u>during lockdowns residents in long-term</u>	
	care homes with dementia experienced worsened neuropsychiatric	
	symptoms, cognitive decline and a greater use of antipsychotics (last	
	updated February 2021; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	
	One primary study found that <u>long-term care home outcomes</u>	
	worsened for residents on a broad array of measures, including:	
	increased prevalence of depressive symptoms; increased share of	
	residents with unplanned substantial weight loss; significant increases	
	in episodes of incontinence; and significant reductions in cognitive	
	functioning (last updated March 2021)	
	One primary study conducted in 2020 found <u>significant weight loss</u>	
	among both COVID-19-positive and COVID-19-negative residents in	
	a long-term care home population after a widespread COVID-19	
	outbreak, suggesting that long-term care homes should proactively	
	ensure residents receive adequate mealtime support, symptoms	
	management, weight monitoring, and comprehensive nutrition	
	assessments (last updated November 2020)	

	• One primary study suggested roles that clinical students can undertake	
	in long-term care homes during the COVID-19 pandemic that can	
	provide mutually beneficial and safe opportunities, including	
	gardening and general grounds beautification, record transfer, resident	
	biography, and window entertainment (last updated March 2021)	
Managing	Adding or replacing administrators and staff	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-
outbreaks	• The American Geriatrics Society recommends authorizing the	19, and renewing long-term care in other countries
	Department of Defense to work with the federal and state	
	governments to coordinate the delivery and sharing of scarce	Adding or replacing administrators or staff
	resources across states, as well as working with local hospitals to	• All Australian long-term care homes that are
	provide additional supports to long-term care facility staff (last	government-funded require an infection-prevention and
	updated 29 April 2020; American Geriatric Society)	control lead and the Department of Health will dispatch
	 Access to infection prevention and control specialists and outbreak 	a case manager when an outbreak is declared
	response teams were found to reduce the size of outbreaks in long-	
	term care homes (last updated October 2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	Making additional spatial service, screening, testing, isolation and
	<u>Guidance from the European Geriatric Medicine Society recommends</u>	support changes
	appointing an infection prevention and control focal point in each	Australia developed the <u>Victorian Aged Care Response</u>
	long-term care facility (Last updated November 2020; European	Centre to help adequately respond to COVID-19
	Geriatric Medicine Society)	outbreaks in long-term care homes
	Adhering to infection-control measures	Australia has developed emergency response teams to
	• No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified	support long-term care homes if a COVID-19 outbreak
	Making additional spatial, service, screening, testing, isolation and support	occurs
	changes	
	• One rapid review found key infection control measures in long-term	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-
	care homes included daily cleaning of most-touched surfaces,	19, and renewing long-term care in Canadian provinces
	allocating staff to one facility, and restricting visitation to only	and territories
	emergency and critical cases (AMSTAR 2/9; last updated 14 April	Adding or replacing administrators or staff
	2021)	• If an outbreak occurs in New Brunswick, a Provincial
	• The same review found that implementation challenges to	Rapid Outbreak Management Team will be deployed to
	effectively putting these in place included maintaining adequate	work with facilities to implement outbreak response
	staffing, supplies, and difficulty controlling movement for certain	plans and ensure continuing care for residents
	residents (AMSTAR 2/9; last updated 14 April 2021)	• An inspection report from a British Columbia long-term
	• One primary study of outbreak management in a long-term care home	care home which was hard hit by COVID-19 found
	in Sao Paulo found that mass testing for all asymptomatic residents	staffing shortages throughout the pandemic and
	and staff in long-term care once a case was detected was critical to	inadequate cleaning led to the outbreaks experienced
	preventing outbreaks (last updated March 2021)	
		Adhering to infection-control measures

 O th th th rec o O o O o re ac st o o G us st o us st o M A bo pr pr pr for for of up pr pr for for o of up pr pr for for of up pr pr for for o A bo pr pr pr for for o 	The same study highlighted that long-term care homes should engage in active surveillance by conducting surveys assessing symptoms of COVID-19 among residents (last updated March 2021) One primary study of 139 long-term care homes in Michigan found hat 65.5% of respondents experienced a shortage of supplies during he pandemic and 63% reported experiencing staff resignations and a sulting shortage in available staff (last updated March 2021) The same study also found that many respondents expressed that they relied heavily on rapidly changing guidance from multiple sources which occasionally conflicted (last updated March 2021) One primary study conducted earlier this year found that the elationship between front-line staff and managers or senior Immistrators was critical to setting a positive workplace culture and aff morale The same study found that additional supports and external assistance was needed during outbreaks, including training in infection, prevention and control procedures, relief staffing and public-health and logistical support (last updated March 2021) buidance from the Centres for Medicare and Medicaid recommend sing a separate team of staff when caring for residents who are isspected to have or have been in contact with COVID-19, as well as eparating and moving residents into COVID-suspected and COVID- egative cohorts (last updated April 2020; Centres for Medicare and ledicaid) dvance-care planning should be undertaken with residents who have een diagnosed with COVID-19 and should include discussions about references for mechanical ventilation, and prescriptions to support ain management in a palliative approach should be made in advance or the problems that may arise (including that sub-cutaneous forms f prescription drugs as oral dosages may not be possible) (last pdated March 2020) guideline developed using a robust process provides guidance for the hole back of the staff and back provides guidance for	 The <u>Saskatchewan government recommends</u> that operators of long-term and personal-care homes have conversations to prepare for scenarios in which following the protocols for managing outbreaks may be challenging In Manitoba, <u>all residents with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 infection</u>, or high-risk contacts of an infected person, are cared for in a single room with a dedicated toilet and sink or in a bed space that is at least two metres apart and separated by a curtain if a single room is not available New Brunswick published a <u>COVID-19 management guide for adult residential homes and nursing homes</u>, which addresses outbreak management <i>Transferring residents when their care needs exceed capacity in the home</i> Nova Scotia Health released a <u>clinical pathway for COVID-19 patients from long-term care homes</u> to guide patient management and transfers
	guideline developed using a robust process provides guidance for ublic-health units on case, contact and outbreak management of all	
	onfirmed cases of COVID-19 and for variants of concern with	
	riority given to variants of concern in efforts to interrupt	
	ansmission to the community (last updated February 2021; Ontario	
M	linistry of Health)	

• One full systematic review found that <u>residents of long-term care</u> homes had on average a single-facility attack rate of 45% and a case	
fatality rate of 23% points to the need for early identification and	
rapid diagnostics of cases within homes (last updated September 2020;	
AMSTAR rating 9/11)	
• One full systematic review suggested that genomics can help to	
understand the initial seedings and routes of transmission in outbreaks	
at long-term care homes, though most were found to link to a single	
strain and likely a single introductory source (last updated November	
2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	
• One rapid review compared the impact of initial government policies	
for long-term care homes between the U.K. and Australia and found	
<u>that while both prioritized hospital resourcing over long-term care</u> <u>homes, early lockdown and availability of viral testing to the public</u>	
<u>contributed to lower absolute number of fatalities</u> (last updated March	
2021; AMSTAR rating 3/9)	
• One rapid review summarized evidence on strategies that can be	
implemented to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 outbreaks in long-	
term care homes, including: comprehensive surveillance, monitoring	
and evaluation of staff and resident symptoms; limiting movement	
into and between long-term care homes; physical distancing; proper	
provision and use of personal protective equipment; cohorting of	
residents; and infection-control auditing (AMSTAR rating 8/10)	
• One rapid review examined the continued use of asymptomatic testing in long-term care homes and found <u>that given the high rates of</u>	
protection from vaccines, the harms and challenges of routine	
asymptomatic testing may outweigh the benefits when all staff and	
residents have been vaccinated (last updated March 2021; AMSTAR	
rating 2/9)	
• One primary study conducted earlier in the year described <u>the</u>	
successful control of a COVID-19 outbreak in a long-term care home	
through the use of general screening and consistent cohorting of	
residents who tested positive (last updated January 2021)	
• One primary study describes the <u>treatment plan implemented in</u>	
response to a COVID-19 outbreak in a large long-term care home in	
<u>Johannesburg</u> which included: repeatedly enforcing preventive measures; ensuring high-protein nutritional supplementation;	
monitoring residents' levels of oxygen saturation; educating staff on	
monitoring residents revers of oxygen saturation, educating start on	

	 the importance of consistent vital checking; educating staff on frailty; continuous hydration of patients; and encouraging residents to have an advance directive and care plan (last updated February 2021) <i>Transferring residents when their care needs exceed capacity in the home</i> Limited evidence was found about the effectiveness of moving residents to hospital during a long-term care outbreak, though two countries (Canada and Taiwan) and two geriatric societies (Canada and U.S.) have recommended moving residents to hospital or other setting when isolation is not possible in a long-term care home in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak (internal document published November 2020 – available upon request; AMSTAR rating 0/9) 	
Changing governance, financial and delivery arrangements	 Improving access to care No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified Improving safety and quality of care and more generally improving quadruple- aim metrics No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified Changing service-delivery models Implementing end-of-life supports within long-term care homes and condition-specific pathways such as for pneumonia and dehydration, were found to reduce hospitalizations and emergency-department admissions among residents (last updated February 2019; AMSTAR rating 7/9) A rapid review identified a variety of models of care and interventions to improve quality of life, quality of care, and health outcomes for residents living in long-term care homes, which included many studies on dementia care, oral care, exercise/mobility, overall resident care, and optimal/appropriate medication use, and relatively fewer studies on hearing care, vision care, and foot care (last updated June 2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9) Improving physical infrastructure Long-term care facility characteristics such as non-profit status, rural homes and homes with a higher percentage of private rooms may be associated with higher quality of life (last updated March 2012; AMSTAR 4/9) The most important risk factors for outbreaks in long-term care homes were the incidence rates of infections in the surrounding communities of the homes, older design of certain homes, chain 	 Key insights from preventing and managing COVID- 19 and renewing long-term care in other countries Improving safety and quality of care and more generally improving quadruple-aim metrics In Australia, the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety published a report with 148 recommendations to support fundamental and systemic long-term care reform Altering funding arrangements The Australian National Aged Care Classification (AN- ACC) funding model was approved by the Government of Australia as a means of potentially replacing the existing Aged Care Funding Instrument The new AN-ACC model will bring about changes to funding, and introduce a case-mix classification and an AN-ACC assessment In Finland, healthcare and social services are included in the draft of the Sustainable Growth Program for Finland which related to the national recovery and rehabilitation plan financed through the EU recovery instrument The investment plan is currently under preparation and will be submitted to the European Commission in the Summer, however long-term care homes are expected to be a source for investment

 ownership, and crowding (last updated January 2021; AMSTAR ra 0/9) Altering funding arrangements One systematic review found published earlier this year that provi public long-term care insurance improved the physical health of beneficiaries, reduced economic-welfare losses, and reduced length stay in hospitals among residents compared to private funding mon (AMSTAR 5/9; last updated April 2020) The American Geriatrics Society recommends increasing payment nursing homes caring for residents with COVID-19 and providing 	 \$1.1 billion to support the national COVID-19 response strategy, a portion of which will be allocated to supporting long-term care homes Commencing in April 2021, Australian residents gaining admission into government-funded long-term care homes will be mandated to complete an assessment to facilitate the transition to a new funding model, pending government approval
relief for nursing homes that provide paid family leave to homecar workers and support staff caring for older adults and people with disabilities (last updated April 2020; American Geriatric Society)	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID- 19, and renewing long-term care in other Canadian provinces and territories
 For-profit nursing homes were found to have worse outcomes in employee and client well-being compared to not-for-profit nursing homes (last updated October 2015; AMSTAR rating 7/9) For-profit status long-term care homes had increased odds of case outbreaks than non-profit status long-term care homes (last updated November 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/9) A full systematic review found that for-profit ownership was not consistently associated with a higher probability of a COVID-19 outbreak, however it did find evidence that these homes had worse outcomes for cumulative infections and mortality following an outbreak in the long-term care home (last updated January 2021; AMSTAR rating 8/10) The same review found that for-profit owned homes were associa with shortages of personal protective equipment which may have contributed to increased infection and deaths in these homes (last updated January 2021; AMSTAR rating 8/10) One guidance document published earlier this year and developed using some type of evidence synthesis and/or expert opinion provide the synthesis and/or	 both Improving safety and quality of care In Quebec, the provincial policy on long-term living and care services, which sets guidelines for all long-term accommodation facilities (including long-term care homes), established a new approach for long-term care settings in Quebec with five pillars: Developing a patient-centred focus that responds to their unique needs and life history Engaging and supporting the close friends and family of patients Offering multidisciplinary and high-quality care, and supporting health and social-care providers Developing healthy, inclusive, and evolving living environments Strengthening community ties and building citizen awareness of long-term care settings
guidance for people leaving hospital and being transferred to care homes, including <u>testing residents 48 hours prior to hospital disch</u> <u>those who are likely to be infected with COVID-19 are to be</u> <u>discharged to an isolation facility for 14 days, and long-term care</u> <u>homes should have been designated by the Care Quality Commiss</u>	more generally for the short and long term

(last updated February 2021; NHS England, Public Health E	
 (last updated February 2021; NHS England, Public Health E and Care Quality Commission) Adjusting governance arrangements No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified Supporting greater integration of long-term care with other sectors No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified 	 England, Health and Wellness, and the Government of Nova Scotia Four driving forces of the outbreak were identified: staffing challenges, community transmission, structural/infrastructural constraints, barriers to cleaning (in addition to inconsistent cleaning) The province introduced the 'Continuing Care Assistants Registry Act' on 7 April 2021 to improve workforce planning, particularly in the long-term care and home-care sectors The legislation defines and protects the title of continuing-care assistants and requires workers to register annually The legislation also enables greater data collection and use, for example to verify that continuing-care assistants have completed required trainings The act sets out provisions related to compliance In February 2021, the Canadian Association for Long Term Care released a summary of recommendations for system planning, which included mandating a standardized system for collecting residential and financial performance data in long-term care homes as part of the Canada Health Accord agreements signed with each of the provinces and territories
	 On 29 March 2021, the Ontario government announced that it will invest \$77 million to help long-term care homes improve their technologies for medication safety <u>The</u> Institut national de santé publique du Québec submitted a memo about <u>Preventing maltreatment for healthy aging</u>' as part of the 'Governmental action plan to combat maltreatment against elderly people 2022-2027'
	 <i>Improving physical infrastructure</i> The Canadian Association for Long Term Care called on the federal government to expand projects eligible for infrastructure funding to include seniors housing, which includes long-term care, to invest in the

 construction, renovation and retrofit of 780 long-term care homes so that they meet current design standards by 2025, and to increase capacity by committing to fund an additional 42,000 new long-term care resident beds across the country by 2025 The Ontario government announced on 24 March 2021 that it is making additional investments in long-term care to improve existing infrastructure and access to care On <u>11 March 2021</u>, the Northwest Territories government announced an additional investment of 169 beds by 2034 in its revised projections for this sector
Altering funding arrangements
 Altering funding arrangements The federal budget allocated \$3-billion over the next five years to help provinces implement new standards for long-term care On 12 April 2021, the Government of British Columbia tabled its Throne Speech which included hiring thousands of additional long-term care workers and capital funding for public long-term care homes The 2021-22 provincial budget proposed by the Saskatchewan government on 6 April 2021 allocates funding for long-term care in the province: Approximately \$6 million will be spent to hire 100 continuing-care aides to assist long-term care residents A budget allocation of \$7.6 million for the 80-bed La Ronge long-term care facility and \$3.6 million for another future long-term care facility in Grenfell More than \$1 million will also be invested for future planning of long-term care facilities in Regina, Watson and Estevan
that will add more than 120 bedsThe Ontario government will ensure that <u>long-term care</u>
homes will be fully funded until the end of the summer

		 regardless of how many residents they have or how badly they were hit during the pandemic The occupancy agreement will protect homes from suffering a significant financial loss, including for-profit homes that saw nearly half of their residents pass away from COVID-19 Northwest Territories has allocated an additional \$406,000 in funding in the 2021-2022 Budget to help support the increasing needs of the long-term care sector Budget 2021 further includes \$1.1 million to help train and support personal-support workers and nurses
Renewing supports for Renewing supports for residents and staff	 Engaging residents, families and caregivers in self-management, care choices, care delivery, and organizational and policy decision-making Practical interventions to support shared decision-making were found to have good outcomes for persons living with cognitive impairments, although implementing these types of resources in extended care 	 Key insights from preventing and managing COVID- 19, and renewing long-term care in other countries <i>Ensuring adequate supply of staff</i> The Netherlands has assigned medical students and
	 environments such as long-term care homes would require workers to be given the time and authority to develop the skills to use these types of aids (last updated October 2016; AMSTAR 8/11) Family caregivers value their role in decision-making and want to maintain this role even when individuals are placed in a residential 	interns to help relieve pressure in long-term care homes Key insights from preventing and managing COVID- 19, and renewing long-term care in other Canadian provinces and territories
	 setting; critical to this is frequent communication between staff and health professionals at the long-term care homes (last updated 2013; AMSTAR 8/10) Ensuring culturally appropriate living among residents No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified Supporting technology-enabled living among residents No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified 	 Engaging residents, families and caregivers in self-management, care choices, care delivery, and organization and policy decision-making The Nova Scotia Health Authority and the Palliative and Therapeutic Harmonization Program published guidance on and a worksheet about goals-of-care discussions with residents' substitute decision-makers
	 Ensuring an adequate supply of staff One primary study conducted earlier this year in a long-term care home in Ireland found a 189% increase in physician interventions needed during the pandemic, pointing to the need for adequate staffing and the availability of medical care in long-term care homes (last updated March 2021) No consistent evidence was found in examining the relationship between staffing levels and quality of care, with the exception of 	 <u>during the COVID-19 pandemic</u> <i>Ensuring adequate supply of staff</i> In February 2021, the Canadian Association for Long Term Care released a summary of recommendations for long-term system planning, which included calling on the federal government to include private designated learning institutions that offer recognized and equivalent training programs for healthcare aides as eligible

 pressure ulcers where an increase in staff led to fewer ulcers among residents regardless of the staff member delivering care (last updated April 2013; AMSTAR rating 6/10) An association was found between low staffing levels and increased job strain and emotional exhaustion, as well as between a poor work environment (both physical infrastructure and job culture) and staff burnout (last updated August 2017; AMSTAR rating 4/10) 	 programs under the Post Graduate Work Permit, and in the upcoming micro-credentials program through Employment and Skills Development of Canada The <u>Ontario government plans to invest</u> \$4.9 billion over four years to increase the average direct care per long-term care resident from 2.75 to four hours a day \$121 million will also be spent on accelerated training
• Evidence suggested that the mix of licensed vocational nurses, registered nurses and licensed practical nurses, and total nursing staff had no significant relationship with quality of life (last updated March 2012; AMSTAR 4/9)	 for nearly 9,000 personal-support workers, and financial grants will be offered to attract personal-support workers and nurses to work in long-term care homes Despite the province's efforts to incentivize
• <u>At the organizational level, increased staffing, particularly registered</u> <u>nurse (RN) staffing was consistently associated with reduced risk of</u> <u>COVID-19 infections</u> (last updated November 2020; AMSTAR rating 7/10)	employment in long-term care, the Ontario Long-Term Care Association has indicated that <u>long-term care in</u> <u>Ontario is losing staff</u> to other industries
• One primary study described <u>a new model of long-term care homes</u> that operate with fewer residents (maximum 140) and uses a flat staffing model that relies on a group of universal workers as well as nurses who provide about an hour of care a day to each of the residents (last updated March 2021)	 Ensuring safety and satisfaction of staff and volunteers The Government of Australia invested a total of \$12.4 million in its grief and trauma response to support the aged care sector Supports will include counselling, training and
Optimizing skills mix among staff	advocacy assistance
 The use of advance-practice nurses and extended-care paramedics in long-term care homes to respond to acute-care issues were found to reduce hospitalizations and emergency-department visits among residents (last updated February 2019; AMSTAR 7/9) 	 In Finland, new agreements concerning work arrangements for long-term care home staff now allow for greater flexibility for breaks and working times
Ensuring the safety and satisfaction of staff and volunteers	Remunerating staff
 One primary study reported on staff experiences in long-term care homes during the COVID-19 pandemic and found that <u>staff reported</u> feeling unprepared to care for residents due to a lack of information on the pandemic, limited personal protective equipment, and a reorganization of work leading to task-shifting and increased workloads (last updated March 2021) Empowerment and autonomy at work as well as facility resources 	 Saskatchewan launched a Temporary Wage Supplement <u>Program</u> in March 2020 to financially support health workers who care for vulnerable citizens, including workers at long-term care homes, at the rate of \$400 every four weeks Applications for the latest phase of this program were closed after 15 February 2021
• Empowerment and autonomy at work as well as facility resources (such as the equipment and supplies available for caring) and staff workload were all factors associated with job satisfaction and burnout among staff at long-term care homes (last updated May 2013; AMSTAR rating 7/10)	 On 18 March 2021, the Government of Saskatchewan amended legislation to allow for paid time off from work for employees when they are getting vaccinated for

 One primary study conducted interviews with managers of long-term care homes in the U.S. and found an association between the perceived pandemic-specific and general demands of the job and intention to leave the profession (last updated March 2021) The same study found that the association was significantly stronger i the second round of interviews later in the pandemic (last updated March 2021) Interview data from one primary study conducted earlier this year found that administrators working in long-term care homes described the challenge of tracking and implementing confusing and sometimes contradictory guidance from different agencies, while care staff described being fearful of infection and experiencing feelings of burnout due to increased workloads, staffing shortages, and the emotional weight of caring for residents facing isolation, illness and death (last updated January 2021) Optimizing skills mix among staff One primary study published earlier this year described the introduction of a new role of a geriatric liaison in long-term care homes in Madrid during the pandemic who were responsible for the coordination of care between hospital, long-term care homes, and other members of a resident's care team (Last updated January 2021) One primary study identified four roles that nurse practitioners can play to support resident care during the pandemic: containing the spread of COVID-19, stepping in where additional staff are needed; supporting staff and families; and establishing links between fragmented systems of care by acting as a liaison (last updated February 2021) Supporting technology-enabled care by staff One systematic review found that the use of telehealth in long-term care homes reduced hospital admissions and exposure to COVID-19, as well as improved access to specialists including geriatricians, psychiatrists, and palliative-care providers (AMSTAR rating 5/9; last updated October 2020)<th> under the health emergency act that states that telehealth must be complementary to in-person care for patients in long-term care Professionals are to use their judgment and patient needs when determining the optimal modality for service delivery (e.g., telephone, videocall, in-person) Nurses, who plan and coordinate care in long-term care homes, are highlighted as having an important monitoring role during telehealth service delivery </th>	 under the health emergency act that states that telehealth must be complementary to in-person care for patients in long-term care Professionals are to use their judgment and patient needs when determining the optimal modality for service delivery (e.g., telephone, videocall, in-person) Nurses, who plan and coordinate care in long-term care homes, are highlighted as having an important monitoring role during telehealth service delivery
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	• Facilitators to the adoption of electronic health records in long-term	
	care homes include access and transfer of resident information and	
	reduced errors, while barriers include the initial investment cost and	
	professional push-back on implementing a new s(last updated 2014;	
	AMSTAR 4/9)	
	Health information technology has been increasingly adopted by long-	
	term care homes, but many homes do not employ systematic	
	processes to implement health information technology, under-invest	
	in staff training, and lack necessary infrastructure to implement the	
	technology (last updated 2018; AMSTAR rating 3/9	
	Health information technology may facilitate teamwork and	
	communication, but does not appear to have an impact on quality of	
	care or resident health outcomes (last updated 2018; AMSTAR rating	
	3/9)	
	• One primary study conducted earlier this year described <u>volunteers'</u>	
	shift to online tools to support visiting with residents of a long-term	
	care home, and reported that they were generally well received, though	
	a few residents reported challenges hearing while others felt	
	uncomfortable using the technology (last updated January 2021)	
	Remunerating staff	
	One of the most common recommendations in clinical practice	
	guidelines on the prevention and control of COVID-19 was providing	
	sick-leave compensation for staff (last updated July 2020; AMSTAR	
	rating $6/9$	
	• Fewer staff sick-leave days were associated with the probability of	
	COVID-19 cases (last updated November 2020; AMSTAR 7/9)	
	Significant reductions in the prevalence of COVID-19 infection	
	among staff and residents were in part attributed to sick pay to staff	
	(last updated October 2020; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	
Promoting	Engaging residents, families and caregivers in shared decision-making about	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-
alternatives to	whether to enter long-term care	19 and renewing long-term care in other countries
long-term care	 Dyadic counselling and communication tools such as talking mats can 	Enhancing the breadth and intensity of home- and community-
~	help to facilitate discussions and decision-making about older adults	care services to delay or avoid entry to long-term care
	with dementia entering long-term care homes (last updated August	• The Government of Australia is aiming to develop a
	2018; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	Single In-Home Care Program to replace the pre-
	Enhancing the breadth and intensity of home- and community-care services to	existing Commonwealth Home Support Program and
	delay or avoid entry to long-term care	Home Care Packages Program
		0 0 0

• One systematic review conducted earlier this year found that	• The new program will focus on patient-centred care
community-based housing models to support older adults to 'age in	for older adults living at home and/or in the
place' improved individuals' sense of self and autonomy through	community
intentional design of the housing models (AMSTAR rating 5/9; last	• In Australia, permanent aged care residents are
updated 2019)	permitted to take an "emergency leave" until June 2021
• One primary study found <u>that nurses working in a "household model"</u>	• This temporary stay allows residents to live with their
may face role overload and strain especially related to organizational	family during the COVID-19 pandemic
	• Programs to support residents transitioning from long-
April 2021)	term care facility to community care have been
• Having a multidisciplinary home palliative-care team, early referral to	established in three countries (Australia, Finland, U.S.)
	• Financial supports or professional respite services for
likelihood of individuals dying at home, as did early referral to	family caregivers were established throughout the
palliative-care services (last updated 2013; AMSTAR rating 8/11)	COVID-19 pandemic (Germany, The Netherlands,
• When comparing those receiving home-based care services and those	U.K.)
	• While New Zealand continues accepting referrals to
physical and cognitive function, indicating that people could be cared	long-term care homes during COVID-19, specific
for using either approach (last updated March 2012; AMSTAR 9/10)	protocols have been developed to delay admission to
• Little evidence was found on how primary care and community	long-term care homes and instead provide care through
nursing services for older adults can adapt during a pandemic,	home support agencies and/or community nursing
however findings suggested the need for timely communications of	services while waiting for COVID-19 test results
	• The U.K. developed a number of supports to strengthen
need for psychosocial, financial, and emotional support, training and	the home and community-care workforce, including
skills development, and debriefing with staff to ensure resilience (last	advice to local health authorities and NHS to support
updated June 2020; AMSTAR rating 3/9)	home-care provision during COVID-19, remote training
Supporting technology-enabled care at home	programs for paid and volunteer social care workers,
Older adults living at home can benefit from combining virtual visits	and better supporting live-in-care, care-room (support
with in-person visits to remain at home longer and to enhance feelings	for discharged patients by approved home owners in the
of independence, social inclusion and medication compliance (Last	community), and assisted-living models of care
updated April 2013; AMSTAR rating 5/9)	
	Key insights from preventing and managing COVID-
response and treatment service that uses teemology and the nostrial-	19 and renewing long-term care in Canadian provinces
at-nome model to provide short-term, targeted interventions at the	and territories
acute nospital level within the nome, and was found to support order	Enhancing the breadth and intensity of home- and community-
	care services to delay or avoid entry to long-term care
<u>illness</u> (last updated December 2020)	• Quebec has introduced a provincial <u>informal caregivers'</u>
Providing financial supports to avoid or delay entry into long-term care	policy aimed at recognizing and supporting the role of
• No highly relevant synthesized evidence identified	informal caregivers across four areas:

 Recognizing the importance of informal caregivers for society and responding to their needs Identifying and responding to caregivers' (and people surrounding caregivers') information and skill needs, and supporting research Evaluating caregivers' needs for, and appropriately adopting, health and social services while acknowledging the needs to establish a partnership with the caregiver and the person they care for Maintain and improve the living conditions of informal caregivers, notably protecting them from financial insecurity
 Quebec has launched a call for projects as part of the existing provincial program aimed at developing age- friendly municipalities The call for projects enabled individuals or groups to request financial or technical support to develop or implement municipal policies or programs that support seniors
• In Quebec, the Ministry of Health and Social Services' <u>'Programme Action Aînés du Quebec'</u> (Quebec Elderly Action Plan) is offering financial support to groups that work to support elderly people in the community, prevent social isolation, and prevent the deconditioning of elderly people living in the community
 In New Brunswick, the <u>Home First</u> program supports seniors to stay in their homes and remain engaged with their communities by focusing on three pillars for success: healthy aging; appropriate supports and care; responsive, integrated and sustainable system Seniors (and their caregivers) are given personalized education and connected to the programs and services that can benefit them in their community A minor home repairs grant of up to \$1,500 that can be put towards safety enhancements is available as part of the program
• The Government of New Brunswick and the Public Health Agency of Canada have committed \$75 million

 towards the <u>'Health Seniors Pilot Project</u>' to support applied research projects focused on one of the following challenge areas: Challenges related to COVID-19 and older adults Social isolation and loneliness Needs of informal caregivers Enabling aging in place How to make better use of supportive technologies In Nova Scotia, Support for home-based elder care in Nova Scotia is delivered via the following programs and services: A caregiver benefit of \$400 per month A specialized health equipment loan program Home-based nursing and personal-care services Home oxygen service Financial assistance for personal alert-assistance services Affordable facility-based respite care Self-managed care for individuals with physical disabilities to develop individualized care plans A wheelchair loan program for low-income seniors
 cognitive impairments to access home support services On <u>2 March 2021</u>, the Yukon announced that it will be establishing affordable housing for older adults who are not able to live independently, but still are not yet ready to move into continuing care This project, Normandy Manor, will comprise of an 84-unit building, of which 10 units will be provided
 off-unit building, of which to units will be provided to the Yukon Housing Corporation to serve as housing units for the elderly o It is scheduled to open in 2022 In September 2020, the federal government announced a commitment to work with provinces and territories to help people stay in their homes longer

• Several provinces (B.C., Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario) have provided additional support for home and
 community care services In Alberta, a private model of care called Community Care Cottages houses 10-12 residents to provide around-the-clock care
 The Manitoba government has invested \$250 million to improve access to health services including moving 21,000 days of care from acute homes into local communities
 In Newfoundland and Labrador, the Centre for Health Information has expanded their telehealth care services during the pandemic
 Although \$2.88 billion in funding was provided to home care in Ontario in the 2019-20 budget, according to the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, there was no similar funding allocated in the proposed 2020-21 budget
 In Quebec, The Ministry of Health and Social Services has published guidance regarding how to adapt the delivery of home-based care to the COVID-19
 <u>pandemic context</u> The guidance is stratified based on the public-health alert level of the region
• General infection-prevention and safety measures are outlined, as well as specific measures for adapting service delivery

Table 3: Overview of type and number of documents related to preventing and managing COVID-19, outbreaks of COVID-19, and about supporting renewal in long-term care homes *

Type of document	Total (n= 277)**	Preventing infections (n= 163)	Managing outbreaks (n=59)	Renewing delivery, financial and governance arrangements (n= 44)	Renewing supports for residents and staff (n= 58)	Promoting alternatives to long-term care (n= 15)
Guidelines	27	23	8	4	4	-
Full systematic reviews	28	4	2	15	20	6
Rapid reviews	39	26	8	8	3	3
Protocols for reviews that are underway	30	14	9	3	10	2
Titles/questions for reviews that are being planned	7	5	-	-	-	2
Single studies that provide additional insight	146	91	32	14	21	2

*The table includes all newly identified evidence documents and all highly relevant evidence documents identified in previous versions of this LEP that continue to be deemed highly relevant.

**Some documents were tagged in more than one category so the column total does not match the total number of documents.

Waddell KA, DeMaio P, Wilson MG, Bain T, Wang Q, Al-Khateeb S, Alam S, Sharma K, Whitelaw S, Gauvin FP, Lavis JN. COVID-19 living evidence profile #2 (version 2.4): What is known about preventing and managing COVID-19, outbreaks of COVID-19, and about supporting renewal in long-term care homes? Hamilton: McMaster Health Forum, 6 July 2021.

We also acknowledge the support of two citizen partners, Alison Irons and Juanna Ricketts, who helped to inform the development of this Living Evidence Profile.

The COVID-19 Evidence Network to support Decision-making (COVID-END) is supported by an investment from the Government of Canada through the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR). To help Canadian decision-makers as they respond to unprecedented challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, COVID-END in Canada is preparing rapid evidence responses like this one. The living evidence profile update is funded both by CIHR and by the Public Health Agency of Canada. The opinions, results, and conclusions are those of the evidence-synthesis team that prepared the rapid response, and are independent of the Government of Canada and CIHR. No endorsement by the Government of Canada or CIHR is intended or should be inferred.



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