

TUFH 2020 Abstracts

Title	Telemedicine: strategy to decrease nosocomial infections by COVID-19
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Coronaviruses have been associated with nosocomial outbreaks of respiratory tract infections, with environmental contamination as a transmission route. Nosocomial transmission of Coronavirus 2 causing Severe Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-Cov-2) and its associated disease COVID-19 is well recognized. Health care workers (HCW) are a vulnerable group to become infected with the SARS-CoV-2. Hospitals concentrate patients with severe disease capable to expel bronchial secretions with a viral load 60 times greater than patients with mild disease, and more lasting production of aerosols are aggregated. In Mexico until June 16th 2020, a total of 32,388 HCW were positive for SARS-CoV-2 from a total of 154,863 patients tested. At the same date, 18,310 deaths in the general population were reported, 463 were HCW. Content Measures have been implemented to prevent person-to-person spread such as social distancing, a minimum person-to-person distance of 1.5 meters and closure of public spaces. Telemedicine (TM) is the use of a telecommunication system to carry health care at a distance. It provides access to health effectively, improves and reduces costs in health care, similar control of patients with chronic diseases is documented compared to personal visits, provides the necessary support at home and minimizes exposure of patients and HCW to patients with COVID-19. TM allows to indicate medications, to monitor and control chronic compensated and uncompensated patients. We propose to establish TM in all public health hospitals that offer outpatient consultation to continue social distancing and decrease nosocomial infection of COVID-19.