

Webinar: CDC Cat 3

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>> Carolyn Phillips: Hello, everybody. My name is Carolyn Philips and I'm thrilled to be presenting today with you Liz Persaud as we explore what to consider when thinking about sanitization of personal durable medical equipment, DME is what you'll hear us say as we move throughout this. This is a part of a COVID-19 webinar series that we're excited about because these topics came from you. A lot of you have reached out and let us know what it is that you need to know about, some things that need to be considered as we move through this COVID-19 crisis. We're happy to have pulled this together. Thank you to Trish Redmond who helped develop a lot of the content and we're appreciative to have Trever with us from deaf link our ASL interpreter and happy to have Heather who is providing captioning. I'm happy to serve as the director of Tools for Life and director of services and education here at the center for inclusive design and innovation. I'm very glad to have Liz Persaud with me. Liz, I will turn it to you.

>> Liz Persaud: There we go. Thank you for joining us today. As Carolyn said, my name is Liz Persaud, I serve as one of the co-principal investigators for this project. My every day role is the program and outreach manager at Tools for Life

which is a program at center for inclusive design and innovation here at Georgia Tech. I'm excited to talk about sanitization of personal DME.

Before we get into the content of today's webinar, I want to point out a few things so we can be comfortable. I want to let everyone know we're actively recording today's webinar. The recording, the transcript, the accessible version of the PowerPoint will be made available to anyone who needs it. I want to let everyone know captions are available within zoom. You can do so by selecting show subtitles or click this link for a few view of the captions. We'll get one of our co- hosts to type this into the chat. If you're not actively speaking, please mute your microphone. We will be muting folks but if you can keep an eye on that please know that would be helpful. Do utilize the chat window to chat with us. We'll get one of our co-hosts to type in the chat to say hello and put a message in there to see it. Use that to ask questions or post comments throughout the time with us today. There will be an opportunity at the end of the presentation for you to unmute your microphone and you can use your raise hand feature to ask questions during the Q&A portion and then we have our interpreter highlighted as well. So another way for folks to connect with us.

We want to let everyone know we're offering continuing education credits for today's session. We're offering CEU's that are approved by the AAC newt and CRC's are approved

and distributed by the CRCC. If you're interested in receiving CEU's or CRC's please send an e-mail to the e-mail address training@GATFL.gatech.edu.

We're asking folks to type your name, organization and if you are interested in CRC's or CEU's in the chat window. Just so you know, eligible participants will receive their credits within 2 to 6 weeks after the webinar. So again if you have any questions or need any assistance with that, feel free to reach out to us at that training e-mail address.

Carolyn?

>> Carolyn Phillips: All right. Thank you so much, Liz. We want to give a big shout out to the CDC foundation. A big thank you to our funder. This webinar series is made possible due to the funding from the CDC foundation. Along with technical assistance with the Centers for Disease Control and prevention. I was going to talk about what we're going to be covering today. We want to talk with you about cleaning and disinfection, the importance of that when it comes to preventing the spread of COVID-19. Sanitizing devices is a top priority for people with disabilities. We know about this and hear about this from people who use DME. This webinar is really designed to share up to date CDC guidance on how COVID-19 spreads and best practices for cleaning and disinfection so people can protect yourself and others from infection. We have awesome material here that we're going to be going over with you. We have

learning objectives on our next slide that we want to make sure everyone is aware of. We want to hope you will upon completion of this webinar to be able to understand at least two methods that COVID-19 is the transmission process there, learn the difference between cleaning and disinfecting devices to reduce the risk of COVID-19 and also identify two best practices for cleaning and disinfecting DME.

We want to let you know who we are, and this is just a screen shot of our website here at the center for inclusive design and innovation. We are focused primarily on accessibility and inclusion. And really making as we see it, accessibility made smart. We do a lot when it comes to accessibility consulting, specifically for the built environment and the virtual environment. So we do a lot in that space of information communication technology, ICT accessibility. And then looking at UX, user experience, and accessibility. We also provide braille services, captioning services, described media services, e-text and a certified assistive technology team. We have a lot of folks on who have been very interested in this topic in particular which is great. So lots of folks who have contributed to this development of this content too.

So glad to see Friends of Disabled Adults and Children and so many others on.

We do have a video that we have linked here and then you'll see this later. This is an excellent, excellent

resource by Peter Axelson. Peter is well-known within our rehabilitation engineering society of north America community. I know him and Maureen Linden knows him very well. We will reference his work on his application of hand washing and cleaning wheelchairs. This video is a great way to share this information along with this webinar that you're participating in right now.

Next slide. So when talking about cleaning and disinfecting durable medical equipment, it's -- there's a lot to think about there. There's a lot to think about as we see it users before COVID-19, before masks and before social distancing. Disinfecting and cleaning was something we still had to do. There's images up here of people without masks and not social distancing. When watching TV or movies now you are very aware of pre-COVID and post-COVID. Before COVID-19, during COVID-19 and after COVID-19 disinfecting and cleaning is still important when we have durable medical equipment involved.

The next slide we wanted to give you just a little bit of more information and also refer you -- get you to the CDC frequently asked questions area specifically. The pandemic that we're facing is caused by a virus. SARS-CoV-2. So it's the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. The disease is called coronavirus disease 19. The abbreviation is COVID-19. There has been some confusion about that. We encourage you as we do to go back and reference the awesome CDC guidance and also

stay up to date are all that information they have. Especially with the frequently asked questions.

Next slide.

So, there are a lot of threats out there. We've known this for years. Threats that you can't see. COVID-19 and some other organisms that are not visible to the naked eye really pose those infection threats. Some of those that we want to make sure you're aware of that are things that we cannot see would be the viruses. So colds, cold sores, chickenpox's, mumps, flu. Bacteria is another thing to consider of things that we cannot see. Common infections like anthrax, TB, streptococcus, staph are more in the bacteria family. And then of course fungi, molds, mildew. They can become a threat to people with allergies and especially when buildings become contaminated. So keeping things in mind when we talk about why sanitization and disinfection is so important.

We'll move to the next slide to dive deeper in thinking about what lives on surfaces. Viruses on solid surfaces. A lot of our durable medical equipment has a lot of solid surfaces that are different parts of our DME. So, the flu, influenza, seasonal virus poses a significant risk every year. It can survive up to 48 hours, 2 days, on hard surfaces. Norovirus is a common cause of gastro outbreaks on cruise ships. It survives up to 2 weeks. And COVID-19 virus may survive from 1 to 3 days on solid surfaces. We've got good information here to

think about when it comes to solid surfaces and why we need to consider this. Throughout the whole presentation we have shown you where we cited and got this information.

CDC has given us some really good information and of course other resources there too.

So, possible paths to COVID-19 infection. We know now a whole bunch more than we knew back in January, February, about how this does transmit and what are some of the paths. Close contact or airborne transmission is one to consider. Between people who are in close contact within one another. Within 6 feet. We're hearing we need much more than 6 feet. Through respiratory droplets when a person even talks. Under certain circumstances when people are in poor ventilation spaces, COVID-19 can be spread by airborne transmission. The other things to consider is contact with surfaces including devices. So hand to face. COVID-19 we know spreads less commonly through contact with contaminated surfaces. So that is touching a surface with the virus on it and then touching eyes, mouth or nose. So we encourage you and we have referenced here the CDC guidance.

So today as we're considering how to clean and safely use equipment with surfaces that may come into the contact with the virus that causes COVID-19, according to the CDC, touching a surface that has the virus on it is not the most likely way. So that's very important to know. Not the most

likely way a person will get the virus. We're more likely to get the virus by being too near to an infected person and inhaling the virus. So that's why it helps to wash your hands, wear a mask and practice social distancing.

But it is possible to get COVID-19 other diseases from contacted surfaces. Next slide. So when talking about durable medical equipment, sometimes people don't always know exactly what we're talking about. That could be a range of items that are included. Canes, crutches, walkers, motorized wheelchairs and scooters, nebulizers and oxygen therapy, bath and shower chairs, toilet safety rails, elevated toilet seats, transfer boards, C-pap devices and hospital beds. DME, durable medical equipment is an item that can be used over and over, and it really helps an individual who has a disability, an injury, a functional limitation, an illness. Sometimes it's called home medical equipment. Chris brand over at Friends of Disabled Adults and Children often refer to their equipment as home medical equipment. It may also be used anywhere that the individual goes. So some of this is portable. Some of this is in the home. DME may be needed temporarily. It could be a short-term injury or illness or for a permanent condition.

So thinking about that we wanted to make sure that we're all on the same page here as to what DME is.

So, the guidelines for the CDC they are, you know, a source of authoritative guidance for preventing the

transmission of disease. I know everywhere in the world that I've traveled, I see the CDC guidelines that was pre-COVID. I would see the CDC guidelines popping up in all different languages all over the world. It's very cool to see that. How well respected these guidelines are.

So a piece of home medical equipment is a noncritical patient care devices category. So as opposed to surgical equipment that require sterilization. That's because the devices should not contact mucus membranes or get used inside the body. DME should not require sterilization. Sometimes people are a little confused about that, but it does need to be cleaned and disinfected. Together a process called sanitization. Most home medical devices do not require sterilization, but they need to be cleaned and disinfected. The cleaning and disinfection of the device should remove the risk of transmission of the disease. So when thinking about all of this, there's some terms we want to make sure that you're aware of. Cleaning is the removal of germs, dirt, trash and what have you from surfaces by brushing, picking or washing it away. Disinfection is the use of a special chemical or combination of that in wash, a spray or wipe to kill germs after cleaning. So there's a process here. Sanitization is both cleaning and disinfection together.

So we should do both to make sure that devices are safe and can be used at home in a safe way.

Next slide.

So, when thinking about all of this, it's helpful to have a framework. A framework for sanitization. A good plan for home device sanitization includes procedures based on compliance with authoritative recommendations. That is obviously from the CDC or what have you. Definitely from the CDC. And appropriate place -- an appropriate place to clean the devices safely. So you want that space. Selection and use of appropriate tools and supplies. So you want to have those available and ready. Communication about safety and procedures for household members and caregivers. We have seen those written out which is a great way to go. And even posted in a convenient location.

And then also secure place to store the cleaners and disinfectants. So having that framework and having a timeline around all of that so that you're able to go through a process and also ensure this happens on a regular basis. Next slide. You'll find here the official guidance for disinfecting devices. There's four components. Manufacturer guidelines for device care. Pretty much every manufacturer out there offers guidance for cleaning the device in a manner that protects the materials of which it's made. We also have some great guidance from the CDC when it comes to guidelines for noncritical disinfection. Although its designed for healthcare, we've been able to glean a lot of good information when it comes to the basic for noncritical devices. Those that are used at home. The

CDC has great guidelines for cleaning and disinfection for households. This provides general recommendations for routine cleaning and disinfection for households where somebody with COVID may live. OSHA also has bloodborne pathogen standards and guidelines there. That is actually designed to protect workers. The guidance is generally applied to address blood spills or what have you. That does occur. So be mindful of that. And the EPA has approved disinfectants. List N is what they call it. It's a list of standards of products. So as you go through the cleaning and disinfecting you want to use disinfectants that are on that list. All of these have links. Liz, do you want to jump in?

>> Liz Persaud: I just now got on. Let me get caught up --

>> Carolyn Phillips: Liz Persaud, do you want to jump in?

>> Liz Persaud: I have the next slide pulled up that talks about following manufacturers guidelines. As somebody who is a personal DME user, don't throw away the manuals that come with your chairs and walkers and crutches and hospital beds. If you have the user manual for your device, read and follow the directions for cleaning. They're helpful. I encourage you to check the website of the manufacturer for the manual. If you don't have the user guide, just keep that model number on your device handy. It goes a long way for many years to come. If

you don't follow the makers directions, the warranty on the device should be voided. So we want to encourage you to be mindful of those pieces as well too. When it comes to the manufacturer guideline the company that made the equipment knows what materials were used and what might harm the finish of the parts. Those of you who are particular with DME, you know there's all different aspects to it. Plastic, rubber, sometimes cloth pieces. So be mindful of that. Hard surfaces may be made from metal, composites or plastic. Soft surfaces may be rubber, vinyl, fabric. You don't want to use harsh chemicals on that. So be mindful to put things to wash first and be mindful of those things. I think we know that water should never get into the electronic parts. I have been there and done that and we don't want that to happen. We mindful of that in trying to keep all those pieces safe and dry when cleaning your equipment.

There's so much to be done preparation too when cleaning your devices. Obviously we have CDC guidance and citations and links at the bottom that y'all can check some of the guidance further. The CDC recommends 3 practices for safe use of devices at home. So of course we're all doing this. We continue to encourage everyone to do proper hand washing, proper cleaning and disinfection of equipment and safe storage of cleaned and disinfected devices. So once cleaned and disinfected we don't want them stored with dirty devices. The OSHA bloodborne pathogen standard is here. This applies to all

exposures to blood and other potentially infectious material and how to handle that waste. It's about folks being able to protect themselves, especially if you might be exposed. All this guidance is standard and typically applied in work places. So we want to be able to highlight this because these are things that can happen. So devices used by persons infected with bacterial or fungal infections could pose a threat if they become contaminated with live pathogens. So be mindful of those aspects as well. Carolyn talked a little bit about the EPA List N. Disinfectants approved for COVID-19 will be on that EPA List N. We have that resource here. There's an arrow drawing here so you can see what that looks like on the label on the back of cleaning products. The list is organized by chemical name, not by brand. So that can be challenging to most of us. Approved disinfectants have an EPA number on the product label. So as you see here the arrow shows EPA RegNO and numbers there. That's what you want to look for.

So when it comes to choosing cleaning products, there's all sorts of things that you want to consider over on the right-hand side we have a picture of empty shelves at a store. I think this is something we all encountered. This is a problem that we're all dealing with which is availability of products. It's still difficult to find antibacterial wipes, rubbing alcohol. So being mindful of that. So you want to consider a couple points when it comes to choosing the cleaning

products for your durable medical equipment. Looking at effectiveness of the product, convenience. You want to think about the residual effects. Making sure that you're using appropriate cleaners and parts. The human and environmental considerations. So being mindful of who's around, the environment. Making sure that you're well ventilated. You have separate spaces for contaminated and clean equipment. And then the cost is important to think about as you choose your cleaning products.

So some information up here when it comes to disinfectants for home use. Commonly used disinfectants that you might already have at home: Bleach and alcohol. We have ratios that you want to use. Be very mindful of using these products, especially in your home. Making sure that everything is well ventilated. When it comes to bleach, this needs to be diluted with water. What that typically looks like is 5 table spoons or a 1/3 of a cup to 5.25-8.25 belief per quart of room temperature water. So helpful information here but as always we encourage everyone to take a look at the guidelines on the CDC website. Of course when it comes to alcohol at least 70%. Helpful tips: Look for the EPA registration number and check the number against that List N that we talked about.

Use of personal protective equipment is very important. I think we all know that, but we want to be just

extra cautious as we're working on cleaning our equipment. All individuals handling devices used by an infected person should have PPE appropriate for handling and cleaning medical devices for AT or assistive technology. Masks are the frequently recommended PPE. The surgical masks or woven fabric masks are suitable. Fabric masks should be washed after every use. We have a helpful YouTube video here. I wanted to mention that gloves including disposable gloves can be helpful for protecting skin from disinfectants. We want to remind you how important it is that you change your gloves after each device that is cleaned or disinfected. You're touching a device; you're moving to a clean device. You don't want to transfer any of the virus over with you. So the use of PPE is very important. There's just more guidance here at the bottom of this slide and there's a slide at the end with all the links. This points you back to CDC guidance which is very important to check out.

Supplies and tools are very important. Cleaning and disinfection requires access to appropriate supplies and tools. We have helpful tips when it comes to what you need in your home for cleaning your DME.

So we have an image here of general tools and supplies. There's a photo in the middle of a bucket. It looks like a glove draped over it. There's a spray bottle. It looks like some soap and a brush and a rag. On the right is a list. It's important to have a bucket or spray bottle so you can mix

your cleaning solutions. Utility gloves that can be washed or disposable gloves. You want to use a soft brush to get into the crevices. Cloths to wet and rinse cleaners from surfaces. And you want to allow the surface to air dry thoroughly. Think about keeping tweezers, little picks for trapped debris. DME has all kinds of intricate pieces. So it's important to get into the nooks and crannies.

Preparing a cleaning station at home. Obviously that's important if we're going to be bringing this equipment or we have this equipment in our home. We want to have an area that you could store the equipment, clean it and then move it to a clean space as well. So helpful tips. A garage would be great but not everybody has a garage. Think about needing adequate space to clean the device. You could use a sink or tub but bigger equipment like shower shares, hospital beds or power chairs will require more space. Protect the floors if needed with a water proof tarp. Have a sink and faucet nearby. Be mindful if appropriate as indicated by the label. Don't just dump your chemicals. Be mindful and dispose of them properly. Review safety guidance for all cleaners and chemicals, have your personal protective equipment ready. Be sure to unplug and remove batteries. A lot of our DME operate so those that use DME can move on our own and be independent. A little bit of water getting in a joystick can be a head ache. So be mindful to unplug and remove batteries. Don't use power devices near water.

I think we all know that, but we want to put that out there and make sure that y'all remember.

So when it comes to general tips for cleaning DME, if the device has been used outdoors it may be difficult to clear all dirt, debris, string, hair. So think about using tweezers or a pick. Visible stains should be used first using a detergent. It could be a spray or wipe product that doesn't require mixing in water. Clean the piece of equipment with the solution of mild detergent using a damp cloth. After wiping the device should be allowed to air dry at least 10 minutes before permitting anything to come in contact with the surface. You want everything to be rinsed off and everything is dry and ready to go.

Disinfecting after cleaning. After the device has been cleaned and dried. This is when you want to apply disinfectant cloth or wipe sprayed with a disinfectant. After you have done the process of cleaning, picking, cleaning stains off fabric this is where you want the cloth with the disinfectant. Contact time is critical for effective destruction of the virus. Read the directions and be sure to allow enough time. Allow the device to air dry and as always -- I know we're repetitive with this, but we have seen this time and again when your devices are clean, store them away from dirty devices. So keeping two separate areas.

Apply sanitization guidance. So we mentioned

earlier that Peter Axelson founder of Beneficial Designs and a wheelchair user offers very practical helpful recommendations for cleaning and disinfecting your wheelchair. Of course one of the most frequently used DME devices is that manual wheelchair. So we have a video here. It's beneficialdesigns.com. We're not going to show the video in the interest of time, but we want to point this out to y'all. It's a great video of Peter in his chair in his home. It's very real. It shows what we're all dealing with. We're at home and have to figure out how to clean our devices at home in our minimal spaces. We encourage you to check it out. Even though we're not showing the video, I want to highlight a couple points from it. This is a slide and image I think about as a person who is a power chair user. I have been in this position here. Peter notes that wheelchair users are lower than people who are standing. So that leaves people who use wheelchairs more vulnerable to sneezing and coughing. I think about that moving through crowds prior to the pandemic. Social distancing even when you're a wheelchair user is very important especially for the protection.

A COVID clean for manual wheelchairs. There's an image here of an individual sitting in a manual wheelchair and this points out the different important parts of that manual wheelchair. So just moving clockwise you have push handles, arm supports, wheel locks, removable foot supports, tires and hand rims which are a very important piece to someone using a

wheelchair. Key parts of a wheelchair include wheels that touch floors, sidewalks and parking lots and then the user's hands. Most of the cleaning practices can be applied to other non-powered DME. So just a helpful tip that the way you clean your manual wheelchair you can more than likely use those protocols for cleaning non-powered DME.

Peter shares his hand routine for cleaning the hand rims. He says I get two wash cloths or paper towels wet with some antibacterial soap and push my wheelchair around the house... [Reading from PowerPoint].

Over the on the right you see a sketch of someone sitting in the power chair. They're holding the wash cloths in their hands as they spin their wheels. Just a helpful tip for covering some of that important spots on a manual chair.

Changing how we handle devices at home. It's important to be thinking differently as we are going through this pandemic. Important points to consider doing differently during COVID: Everyone should wash hands before handling devices, limit contact with other objects, clean devices after every trip out of the home. Again, I'm a power wheelchair user. I am in quarantine. I'm not really going out. But if I have to go to a doctor appointment, as soon as I get home, my caregivers help me wipe down joysticks and important pieces on my power chair that others and myself would be touching. It's an extra chore but it's better safe and not risking anything as well.

Obviously clean devices before storing and again I know we're repetitive about this but store devices separately. You can put clean plastic over them and put them in a clean area.

Sanitization of devices protects people who come into contact with the device against acquiring an infection and obviously that is what we need to do to safe guard our health and minimize lost school or work time. Sanitization protects users of the device; it also protects care givers. There are many of us who use DME who are not on our own. We have a team of support folks with us and we want to make sure our support people are protected as well because they're touching our DME and our devices just as much as we are too. Sanitization protects workers who come into contact with the device. We have helpful tips when it comes to tools and procedures to avoid. Unplug electrical devices. Be mindful of water coming near devices. Be mindful of wet floor and risk of falling. Be careful of all those things. Avoid using tools that may promote the spread of virus. Compress air has been something that asked about. We don't want to use compress air because you're blowing it out. You don't want to have fans in the work area. And high-pressure hose that may aerosolize the virus in to larger areas. So before we wrap up, more helpful tips. We want to encourage you to keep shared surfaces and devices clean. Devices should be sanitized between uses or regularly if used at all times. Since the pandemic I noticed that my care team is cleaning my devices

at home more, multiple times a day between uses but even if they're just walking around with Lysol. It's become habit and I'm grateful. Be mindful of cleaning with a disinfectant wipe with every use. We're mindful to wipe down knobs, remote controls, microwave, refrigerator, soap. I know it's a lot and that seems like everything we own in our home, but we want to keep the risk minimal, especially if you are an individual with a disability, you are using DME, you do have others helping you. You have to be mindful of high traffic areas and keeping into consideration cleaning all of these important pieces. Shared devices, telephone, keyboard, copiers. Device manufacturers make recommendations for the proper care and cleaning of devices used in home care. So we always encourage you to go back, look at the manuals, get in touch with the manufacturer and be mindful of the recommendations. Cleaning recommendations may be found in the user manuals. So keep them on hand and check back on the websites. All very, very helpful. Carolyn, anything else you would like to add?

>> Carolyn Phillips: I want to add that I'm always learning from you. Great examples. I agree that's one of the questions people ask is how often. It's a daily multiple times a day event for a lot of folks when it comes to cleaning and truly that sanitization process. I'm thrilled that so many folks are on with us from across the country and being able to implement this is really where we want folks to get that information and

get it out so that everybody can stay safe. So does anyone have any questions for us?

We're happy to answer. Great job, Liz. Good information.

>> Liz Persaud: As folks may be unmuted their microphone or typing in the chat, we just wanted to highlight that we're hosting even more webinars. We're excited to bring this COVID-19 series out to you. The next is on December 9 at 2 o'clock. This one is focused on face masks and people with disabilities. On December 16 we're going to look at mental health and resilience within the disability community during the time of COVID-19. And looking at the new year, January 20 we're excited about making social media accessible for people with disabilities. So we have awesome folks joining us for that. In early February of next year a closer look at guidance for employers considering people with disabilities during COVID-19. So be on the lookout for those webinar announcements but join us and share the word as well too. Great information that we have for you.

>> Carolyn Phillips: Yes, very excited about all of those. Looks like we're getting great tips and questions in the chat.

>> Sam Peters: I can read some of the questions in the chat. We have a comment from FODAC that says we fog the common areas to kill viruses.

>> Carolyn Phillips: Thank you FODAC. That's a great thing we are seeing folks do.

>> Sam Peters: We have a comment or question from lean that says many of my DD clients use CPAP. The automatic cleaners. Are they effective for COVID-19?

>> Trish Redmond: Do you want me to answer that one?

>> Carolyn Phillips: Please do.

>> Trish Redmond: My sister is a director of a sleep lab for a long time. If you're thinking about the devices for example, the so clean automated devices those are effective especially for cleaning hoses, but it doesn't relieve you of the responsibility of cleaning the surfaces of your CPAP or biPAP housing. So it's good compared to cleaning the hoses with a vinegar water solution but you need to take a surface wipe to clean the outside of the machine itself.

>> Carolyn Phillips: Thank you, Trish. Sam, what else?

>> Sam Peters: We have a question from meg that says how much additional staff time should be added?

>> Carolyn Phillips: We're seeing an uptick in the amount of time and resources of people that are needed to support these important activities. There's higher demand in also it's prevention. So we're seeing that change -- it depends on across different states and within how much equipment does

the person actually have, how active is the person. So we're finding it comes down to each person. Happy to talk in more detail about that of what we have seen. Next question? I hope that helps.

>> Sam Peters: Another question is electronics are difficult to sanitize. Any suggestions?

>> Carolyn Phillips: Yes. I'm in that space with you. My daughter uses a communication device. We have to clean it all the time. Many, many times throughout the day. So once again, using the protocols for the hard surfaces and plastics and all of that that we discussed here. Using wipes that won't destroy the screen and all of those more fine-tuned pieces is very important. See thinking about what we would use for cleaning phones or mobile phones. It's multiple times during the day.

>> Sam Peters: Is there DME cleaning equipment that CIL's or other providers can purchase with CARES act funds to support adherence to these protocols?

>> Carolyn Phillips: Yes. There are big devices out there like FODAC and project min -- several of our partners around have these on site. Some of them are portable where they can take them out into the community. They're like hub scrubs is one of the kinds that's out there. There are a lot when it comes to that more personal what you would have at home. Once again we are seeing that a lot of that has been approved because it's

about prevention and health and even the PPE has been started to be covered by some of the waivers and the CARES act funding.

>> Sam Peters: Next question is do you know how much alcohol or Lysol to add to a box of diaper wipes to use for sanitizing?

>> Carolyn Phillips: Liz, do you know the answer?

>> Liz Persaud: I don't know the answer. I know that in the presentation we had what it would look like for the bleach ratio and alcohol at 70% but I don't know for a box of diaper wipes.

>> Sam Peters: We have another question that says we work for a home care; do you provide a note to our company to get credit?

>> Liz Persaud: If you're asking about the credits that we're offering for the webinar? Please send us an e-mail at the training e-mail address and we can get someone to type that in the chat and we'll talk off line.

>> Sam Peters: All right. Another question we have is how do you clean communication devices that are used for the deaf?

>> Carolyn Phillips: Once again what you want to think about are the individual components. Is it plastic, is it metal? A lot of communication devices that are utilized for folks who are deaf it's a combination of those things. Sometimes even tubing or electronics. So thinking about the parts and

actually using the chemicals as needed. Making sure you're not going to break down the electrons or what have you. Also just sometimes it's as simple as having the wipes and using them consistently so you can keep it clean. So there's a lot of good information that's obviously in this presentation but also some of those resources that we gave you once again pointing to the CDC guidelines. Sometimes we don't see the item named but what we do see is more here's how you clean plastic and here's how you clean metal. I'm very aware that we are at time. I'm seeing so many great comments. Once again, Liz excellent job. Great job, team. We do hope that you will fill out the evaluation. Liz, anything else you want to add as we wrap up?

>> Liz Persaud: Thanks everyone for joining us. We put in a note about e-mailing us for credits and indicate if you need CEU's or CRC's. We hope this was helpful and we appreciate your time in joining us. We encourage all of you to continue to stay safe and healthy out there.

>> Carolyn Phillips: That's great. There are two comments that I just listened to with my assistive technology. One is a question about light. UVA light. Honestly that is something that there's so many questions to that. It doesn't clean crevices and things like that. We have not recommended that. Happy to discuss that in more detail. The other question is how do you ask someone to wear a mask that is around you? We're actually going to have a whole webinar about masks coming

up soon. That one is December 9th. So we absolutely will be addressing that. Thanks for the question. Once again, we point everybody to the CDC guidance that is out there about masks. Thank you all. Thank you Trever, thank you Heather, thank you Liz and Trish and Sam. We appreciate everything. Y'all take care and be safe.