



LETTERS

ITALIAN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Italian doctors call for protecting healthcare workers and boosting community surveillance during covid-19 outbreak

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Italy is in a dramatic situation owing to the spread of covid-19,¹ but we could do more to protect medical doctors and all hospital workers, including nurses, therapists, technicians, and support staff. Beyond the personal risks that doctors and healthcare workers are facing directly—highlighted by the death of general practitioner and national delegate for continuous medical education Roberto Stella in Varese—hospitals and medical personnel are a potential vehicle for spread of covid-19.²

The *New England Journal of Medicine* has reported on the huge proportion of infected people who remain asymptomatic and their role in spreading the epidemic.² At the same time, as pointed out by Tedros Ghebreyesus, director general of the World Health Organization, about 41% of covid-19 cases confirmed in Wuhan resulted from hospital related transmission.³

A hospital-centric model has been shown to be inadequate in coping with the coronavirus outbreak. Epidemics must be counteracted through well planned community surveillance at the local level, by identifying and isolating at home suspected or symptomatic cases. This has become evident as entire hospitals in Italy have closed because of the infection circulating among doctors and nurses. By 22 March, 4824 healthcare workers had been infected (9% of total cases), with 24 doctors dead—these figures are worse than those observed in China (3300 healthcare workers infected, and 23 doctors dead).

Protecting healthcare workers is a crucial factor both for control of the outbreak and for continuing to provide necessary care to people with covid-19 and to all the other patients who need treatment at home or in hospital.⁴

Along with adequate urgent supplies of respiratory protective devices and disposable gowns, which are unacceptably still lacking in the middle of the outbreaks, we propose providing at least all symptomatic healthcare workers with validated rapid response tests, registered at the Italian Ministry of Health, which have 100% specificity (ability to detect negative cases) and produce a result in 15 to 45 minutes, depending on the different products.

These rapid response tests should be systematically provided at least to healthcare workers with any potential symptoms of covid-19 (even mild and in absence of fever) and to those known to have been in contact with suspected or confirmed cases. Then healthcare services would be sure that personnel with negative results could start working in hospitals, ambulances, or home based and long term care facilities for elderly people and critically ill patients. Rapid response tests performed on healthcare workers should be confirmed by pharyngeal swabs (twice in the same week) and tested with the most reliable PCR methods, the results of which are usually delivered within 48 hours.

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