# Article information:

A. Sandhu - Pandemic response gaps: Infection prevention and control lessons learned during coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreaks in skilled nursing facilities in Detroit, Michigan
[https://click.endnote.com/viewer?doi=10.1017%2Fice.2022.181=WzM5Mzc0NjYsIjEwLjEwMTcvaWNlLjIwMjIuMTgxIl0.4b72iu6zmiEsUxMSLJbNkCNaEI8](https://click.endnote.com/viewer?doi=10.1017%2Fice.2022.181&token=WzM5Mzc0NjYsIjEwLjEwMTcvaWNlLjIwMjIuMTgxIl0.4b72iu6zmiEsUxMSLJbNkCNaEI8)

# Article summary:

1. Skilled nursing facilities (SNFs) in Detroit, Michigan experienced a surge of COVID-19 cases among residents in March 2020.

2. Point-prevalence surveys conducted at 13 SNFs revealed gaps in infection prevention and control (IPC) knowledge and cohorting protocols among healthcare practitioners and environmental service staff.

3. Infection preventionists are critical in guiding ongoing IPC practices in SNFs to reduce the spread of COVID-19 through response and prevention.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article Pandemic response gaps: Infection prevention and control lessons learned during coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreaks in skilled nursing facilities in Detroit, Michigan provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by skilled nursing facilities (SNFs) during the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors conducted two point-prevalence surveys at 13 SNFs in Detroit to identify gaps in infection prevention and control measures that may have contributed to ongoing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 among residents.

The article highlights several important findings, including the fact that resident cohorting had been implemented in only 58.3% of SNFs prior to the first survey, and that protocols for healthcare practitioners and environmental service staff were not established in 31% of facilities. Additionally, some SNFs lacked observation units due to inadequate space, which may have hindered their ability to isolate infected residents.

Overall, the article provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges faced by SNFs during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there are some potential biases and limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings.

Firstly, the study was conducted at a specific set of SNFs in Detroit and may not be representative of all SNFs across the country. Additionally, the authors did not provide information on how they selected these particular facilities or whether they were representative of other SNFs in Detroit.

Secondly, while the article identifies several gaps in infection prevention and control measures at SNFs, it does not explore why these gaps existed or what factors may have contributed to them. For example, it is possible that some facilities lacked resources or staff training to implement effective infection control measures.

Finally, while the article emphasizes the importance of infection preventionists (IPs) in guiding ongoing IPC practices in SNFs, it does not provide any evidence to support this claim or explore potential counterarguments.

In conclusion, while Pandemic response gaps: Infection prevention and control lessons learned during coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreaks in skilled nursing facilities in Detroit, Michigan provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by SNFs during the COVID-19 pandemic, readers should consider its potential biases and limitations when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to explore why certain gaps existed and how IPs can effectively guide ongoing IPC practices at SNFs.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors contributing to gaps in infection prevention and control measures in skilled nursing facilities during COVID-19
* Resources and training needed for effective infection control in skilled nursing facilities
* Comparison of infection prevention and control measures in skilled nursing facilities across different regions
* Impact of observation units on isolation of infected residents in skilled nursing facilities
* Role of infection preventionists in guiding ongoing IPC practices in skilled nursing facilities
* Best practices for infection prevention and control in skilled nursing facilities during pandemics

# Report location:

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