

A large, semi-transparent, circular image of a virus particle, likely an influenza virus, is centered in the background. It shows a spherical structure with a textured surface and internal components.

Canadian Pandemic Influenza Plan

Annexes

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A

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following glossary of terms refers to terms used throughout the Plan, including the annexes.

A	
ACD	Acute and Communicable Disease Prevention
ACPHHS	Advisory Committee on Population Health and Health Security
Acute	Short term, intense symptomatology or pathology, as distinct from chronic. Many diseases have an acute phase and a chronic phase. This distinction is sometimes used in treatments.
Acute Care	Acute care refers to services provided by physicians and other health professionals and staff in the community and in hospitals. These include emergency, general medical and surgical, psychiatric, obstetric and diagnostic services.
Alternate Level of Care <i>See also Acute Care, InterQual Criteria</i>	This term refers to alternative care that, had it been available, would have been more appropriate for a person in an acute care hospital who does not meet the criteria for acute care.
Amantadine	An antiviral agent indicated in adults and children > 1 year for the treatment of illness due to influenza and for prophylaxis following exposure to influenza type A viruses. It has no effect against the influenza type B virus.
Antigen	Any molecule that is recognized by the immune system and that triggers an immune response, such as release of antibodies.
Antigenic drift	A gradual change of the hemagglutinin or neuraminidase proteins on the surface of a particular strain of influenza virus occurring in response to host antibodies in humans who have been exposed to it. It occurs on an ongoing basis in both type A and type B influenza strains and necessitates ongoing changes in influenza vaccines.
Antigenic shift	The movement of a type A influenza virus strain from other species into humans. The novel strain emerges by reassortment with circulating human influenza strains or by infecting humans directly. Because they flourish in the face of global susceptibility, viruses that have undergone antigenic shift usually create pandemics.
Antibody	Protein molecules that are produced and secreted by certain types of white cells in response to stimulation by an antigen.
Antigen	Any substance that provokes an immune response when introduced into the body.

B

Bed (<i>Institutional Bed</i>)	In any institution a “bed” includes infrastructure support, including staffing, which is required to care for the patient in that “bed”. Therefore the requirements for a “bed” in an intensive care unit, for example, include all the support required for a patient to be cared for at that level.
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C

Case Weight	A measure representing the relative resources consumed by different types of hospital cases, distinguishing simple from complex cases. (See Resource Intensity Weights).
CCRA	Canada Customs and Revenue Agency
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – an American federal agency of the HHS
CDPE	Center for Disease Prevention and Epidemiology - OHS
CEPR	Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response
CIDPC	Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control
CMOH	Chief Medical Officer of Health
CPIP	Canadian Pandemic Influenza Plan
Cross-resistance	The development of strains of a pathogen that not only withstands the effects of a given antimicrobial agent, but other chemically related agents as well.
CSIS	Canadian Security Intelligence Service

D

DND	Department of National Defence
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E

Epidemic	An outbreak of infection that spreads rapidly and affects many individuals in a given area or population at the same time.
Epidemiology	The study of epidemics and epidemic diseases
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan

F

Flu	Another name for influenza infection, although it is often mistakenly used in reference to gastrointestinal and other types of clinical illness.
F/P/T	Federal/Provincial/Territorial

G

Goblet cell	A mucous gland in the epithelial lining of specific mucus-secreting passages of the respiratory tract. Mucigen droplets swell the upper portion of the cell, giving it a goblet-like shape.
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H

H1N1	A strain of influenza type A virus that caused the pandemic infection of 1918 1919 and that continues to circulate in humans. H3N2 A strain of influenza type A virus that caused the pandemic infection of 1968 1969. Of the three influenza viruses that currently circulate in humans, this type causes the greatest morbidity and mortality.
H5N1	A strain of influenza type A virus that moved in 1997 from poultry to humans. While the outbreak of this virus was rapidly contained, it produced significant morbidity and mortality in persons who became infected, probably from direct contact with infected poultry.
Health Care Workers (Pandemic)	Health Care Workers are professionals, including trainees and retirees, nonprofessionals and volunteers, involved in direct patient care; and/or those working/volunteering in designated health care facilities or services. For the purposes of this definition, Health Care Workers are those whose functions are essential to the provision of patient care, and who may have the potential for acquiring or transmitting infectious agents during the course of their work. This group would also include public health professionals during the pandemic.
Health Status	The state of health of an individual or a population, as in community health status.
Hemagglutinin	An agglutinating protein antigen spiking from the surface of the influenza virus. Differences in the amino acid sequencing of the HA antibody give rise to the different subtypes of type A virus.
HERT	Health Emergency Response Team
High-Risk Groups	Those groups in which epidemiologic evidence indicates there is an increased risk of contracting a disease.

I

Inactivated vaccine	A vaccine prepared from killed viruses, which no longer retain their infective properties.
Infection	Condition in which virulent organisms are able to multiply within the body and cause a response from the host's immune defences. Infection may or may not lead to clinical disease.
Infectious	Capable of being transmitted by infection, with or without actual contact.
Influenza	A highly contagious, febrile, acute respiratory infection of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs caused by the influenza virus. It is responsible for severe and potentially fatal clinical illness of epidemic and pandemic proportions.
Influenza type A	A category of influenza virus characterized by specific internal proteins and further subgrouped according to variations in their two surface proteins (hemagglutinin and neuraminidase). It infects animals as well as humans and has caused the pandemic influenza infections occurring in this century.
Influenza type B	A category of influenza virus characterized by specific internal proteins. It infects only humans, causes less severe clinical illness than type A, and spreads in regional rather than pandemic outbreaks.
Influenza type C	A category of influenza virus characterized by specific internal proteins. It does not cause significant clinical illness.
Inpatient	An individual who receives health care services while admitted in a health care facility overnight or longer.
Isolate	A pure specimen obtained by culture.
InterQual Criteria <i>(See also Alternate Level of Care)</i>	A set of measurable clinical indicators, as well as diagnostic and therapeutic services, reflecting the need for hospitalization. Rather than being based on diagnosis, they consider the level of illness of the patient and the services required; thus they serve as the criteria for all acute hospital care, regardless of location or size of the hospital. The criteria are grouped into 14 body systems, and there are three sets of criteria for each body system: Severity of Illness, Intensity of Service, and Discharge Screens.

J

JBCRT	Joint Biological Chemical Response Team
JTF2	Joint Task Force 2

L

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	A nursing school graduate who has been licensed by a provincial/territorial body; occasional synonym, licensed vocational nurse (LVN).
Low Income Cutoff Point (LICO)	The proportion of people in low-income households to the total population in private households. LICOs are set where families spend 20 percent more of their pre-tax income than the Canadian average on food, shelter and clothing. The LICO takes into account changes in the Consumer Price Index of the area and gives various LICOs according to different family sizes.

M

MD (<i>Doctor of Medicine</i>)	An individual holding a doctoral degree in medicine.
Mean (<i>statistical</i>)	Commonly referred to as the “average”, the mean of a set of quantities is the sum of the quantities, divided by the number of quantities summed.
Median (<i>statistical</i>)	The value such that for a series of ranked quantities, one half are above the median, and one half are below.
MEDLARS	Medical Literature Analysis Retrieval System: The computer on which “Medline” and “AIDS Line” reside at the National Library of Medicine.
MEDLINE	Medical Literature Analysis Retrieval System On-Line. A computer searchable database of published medical literature.
MOH	Medical Officers of Health
Morbidity	Departure from a state of well-being, either physiologic or psychologic illness.
Morbidity Rate	The number of cases of an illness (morbidity) in a population divided by the total population considered at risk for that illness.
Mortality	Death, as in expected mortality (the predicted occurrence of death in a defined population during a specific time interval).
Mortality Rate	The number of people who die during a specific time period divided by the total population.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
Mutation	A permanent, transmissible change in the genetic material of a cell.

N

NACI	National Advisory Committee on Immunization
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NESS	National Emergency Stockpile System
Neuraminidase	A hydrolytic protein antigen spiking from the surface of the influenza virus. It dissolves the protective viscosity of cellular mucous lining, allowing release of new viruses into the respiratory tract.
Neuraminidase inhibitors	A new class of antiviral agents that selectively inhibit neuraminidase activity in both influenza type A and type B viruses, while having no effect on human neuraminidase.
NML	National Microbial Laboratory
NML4	National Microbial Laboratory Level 4
Non-traditional Site	The following is a definition of a Non-traditional Site for the purposes of Pandemic Influenza planning: A Non-traditional Site is a site offering care for influenza patients. These sites are currently not an established health care site, or are established sites which usually offer a different type or level of care. The Functions of an Non-Traditional Site will vary depending on the needs of the community but will focus on monitoring, care and support of influenza patients.

O

OCIPEP	Office of Critical Infrastructure and Protection and Emergency Preparedness
Opportunistic Infections	An infection in an immune compromised person caused by an organism that does not usually cause disease in healthy people. Many of these organisms are carried in a latent state by virtually everyone, and only cause disease when given the opportunity of a damaged immune system.
Outpatient	An individual who receives health care services without being admitted to a health care facility.

P

PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
Palliative	A treatment which provides symptomatic relief, but not a cure.
Pandemic	Referring to an epidemic disease of widespread prevalence around the globe.
Parenteral	Not through the mouth. Intravenous, intramuscular, and intradermal administration are all parenteral.
Pathogen	Any disease-producing microorganism or material.
Pathogenesis	The natural evolution of a disease process in the body without intervention (i.e., without treatment); Description of the development of a particular disease, especially the events, reactions and mechanisms involved at the cellular level.
PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)	A highly sensitive test that can detect and/or DNA fragments of viruses or other organisms in blood or tissue. PCR works by repeatedly copying genetic material using heat cycling, and enzymes similar to those used by cells.
Pediatric	Relating to the medical specialty concerned with the development, care and treatment of children from birth through adolescence.
Pneumocyte	An alveolar epithelial cell in the lungs.
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)	The PYLL rate per 1000 population is the ratio of the total years of life lost between ages 0 and 75 due to a specific cause to the total population. The cause of death selected is the underlying cause of death, which is the cause that initiated the sequence of events leading to death.
Preventive Care	A comprehensive type of care emphasizing priorities for prevention, early detection and early treatment of conditions, generally including routine physical examinations, immunization, and well-person care.
Preventive Medicine	Taking measures for anticipation, prevention, detection, and early treatment of disease.
Primary Care	Primary care is the first level of care, and usually the first point of contact, that people have with the health care system. Primary care involves the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community. It includes advice on health promotion and disease prevention, assessments of one's health, diagnosis and treatment of episodic and chronic conditions, and supportive and rehabilitative care.
P/T	Provincial/Territorial

Public Health	The art and science of protecting and improving community health by means of preventive medicine, health education, communicable disease control, and the application of social and sanitary sciences.
P Value	The probability of obtaining a given outcome due to chance alone. For example, a study result with a significance level of $p < 0.05$ implies that 5 times out of 100 the result could have occurred by chance.

Q	
QTMH	Quarantine, Travel and Migration Health
Qualitative	Of, relating to, or expressed in relative or subjective terms; impossible to precisely quantify.
Quantitative	Of, relating to, or expressed in terms of quantity.

R	
Raw Data	Measurements and observations recorded on study data forms. (Unedited computer-generated listings of data from study data forms, prior to use of reduction and summary procedures needed for data analysis.
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Record	A paper or electronic document that contains or is designed to contain a set of facts related to some occurrence, transaction, or the like.
Registered Nurse (RN)	One who has graduated from a college or university program of nursing education and has been licensed by the state.
Resistance	The development of strains of a pathogen that are able to withstand the effects of an antimicrobial agent.
Respiratory epithelium	The pseudostratified coverup of internal body surfaces, which lines all but the finer divisions of the respiratory tract.
Respiratory tract	Structures contained in the respiratory system, including the nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and lungs.
Rimantadine	An antiviral agent indicated in adults for the treatment of illness due to influenza and for prophylaxis following exposure to influenza type A viruses. It has no effect against the influenza type B virus.

S

SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
Secondary Care	Services given by a specialist, normally after a referral from a primary care physician, and often in an acute care hospital. It does not include the services of specialists whose services are only available in major urban centres; this level of service would normally be considered Tertiary Care.
Significance (statistical)	Infers that an observation was unlikely to have occurred by chance alone. Statistical significance is often based on a p value < 0.05 . Below this level, the smaller the p value, the greater the statistical significance.
Standard Deviation (statistical)	A statistic that shows the spread or dispersion of scores in a distribution of scores (i.e., a measure of dispersion). The more widely the scores are spread out, the greater the standard deviation. Standard deviation = the square root of the variance.
Statistics, Descriptive	The intent of descriptive statistics is to summarize and present data, e.g., measures of central tendency (mean, mode, median) and measures of variability (standard deviation, variance, standard error of the mean).
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
Strain	A group of organisms within a species or type that share a common quality. For example, currently circulating strains of influenza include type A (H1N1), type A (H3N2), and type B (H3N2).
Subacute Care	Comprehensive, cost-effective inpatient level of care for patients who: a) have had an acute event resulting from injury, illness or exacerbation of a disease process, b) have a determined course of treatment and, c) though stable, require diagnostics or invasive procedures but not intensive procedures requiring an acute level of care. Typically short term, subacute care is designed to return patients to the community or transition them to a lower level of care. Subacute care is offered in a variety of physical settings. The philosophy of subacute care is to ensure that patients are receiving the most appropriate services at the most appropriate phase of their illness while ensuring quality, cost-effective outcomes.
Subtype	A classification of the influenza type A viruses based on the surface antigens hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N).
Symptoms	Any perceptible, subjective change in the body or its functions that indicates disease or phases of disease, as reported by the patient.

T

Toxicity	The extent, quality, or degree of being poisonous or harmful to the body.
Toxin	A harmful or poisonous agent.
Triage	A system whereby a group of casualties or patients is sorted according to the seriousness of their illness or injuries, so that treatment priorities can be allocated between them. In emergency situations it is designed to maximize the number of survivors.
Type	A classification of influenza viruses based on characteristic internal proteins.

V

Vaccination	The act of administering a vaccine.
Vaccine	A substance that contains antigenic components from an infectious organism. By stimulating an immune response (but not disease), it protects against subsequent infection by that organism.
VAER	Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting
Virology	The study of viruses and viral disease.
Virus	A group of infectious agents characterized by their inability to reproduce outside of a living host cell. Viruses may subvert the host cells' normal functions, causing the cell to behave in a manner determined by the virus.
Volunteers (<i>Pandemic</i>)	A volunteer is a person registered with a government agency or government designated agency, who carries out unpaid activities, occasionally or regularly, to help support Canada prepare for and respond to a Pandemic Influenza outbreak. A volunteer is one who offers their service of their own free will, without promise of financial gain, and without economic or political pressure or coercion.

W

WHMIS

The Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) is Canadian legislation covering the use of hazardous materials in the workplace. This includes assessment, signage, labelling, material safety data sheets and worker training. WHMIS closely parallels the U.S. OSHA Hazcom Standard. Most of the content of WHMIS is incorporated into Canada's Hazardous Products Act and the Hazardous Materials Information Review Act which are administered by Health Canada. Certain provincial laws may also apply. Enforcement of WHMIS is performed by the Labour Branch of Human Resources Development Canada or the provincial/territorial OHS agencies.

Wild type

A naturally occurring strain of virus that exists in the population.

World Health Organization (WHO)

A specialised agency of the United Nations generally concerned with health and health care.

