Staff guidelines for face coverings in all Health and Social Care facilities

Why do I need to wear a face covering?

Wearing a face mask or face covering can reduce the spread of COVID-19. Everyone should wear a face covering in enclosed spaces in Health and Social Care facilities, where it is not possible to keep a distance of at least 2m from other people, unless you are exempt for any medical or other reason.

What does this mean for staff?

- All staff in community, primary and secondary care settings should wear a face covering inside healthcare facilities and communal areas. Face coverings must be adhered to particularly in staff nurseries to guarantee being ‘COVID-secure’. A ‘COVID-secure’ nursery is defined as one where the effective transmission of COVID-19 is minimal.
If you have a:
• high temperature and/or 
• new continuous cough 
• loss of or change in:

COVID-19 (coronavirus)
Vaccination against shingles for adults aged 70 or 71: Information for health professionals

Background

In 2010, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) were asked by the Secretary of State for Health to review all the available evidence relevant to offering a universal vaccination programme for shingles.¹

The JCVI reviewed all the available evidence on the disease epidemiology, vaccine efficacy and safety, and cost-effectiveness, as well as the need for vaccination in terms of disease burden and healthcare costs.
There’s a vaccine to help protect you from the pain of shingles
You could be spreading flu right now (one for each HSCT).
Don't let the ones you love become the ones you treat.
Don't risk flu infection!

Protect yourself, and those around you
Influenza immunisation: Factsheet for healthcare practitioners

Morbidity and mortality due to influenza can cause winter pressures within the healthcare system and major harm to individuals, particularly vulnerable people. This year we are facing the double threat of COVID-19 and influenza. Early studies show that for some people with both COVID-19 and flu virus, there is an increased risk of complications and death. Each year the flu vaccine protects against the most common strains of flu likely to be circulating. Currently there is no vaccine against COVID-19 and it is more important than ever to be sure to get the flu vaccine this year.

The annual flu immunisation programme helps to reduce GP consultations, unplanned hospital admissions, pressures on emergency departments and outbreaks in nursing and residential homes. It is therefore a critical element of the system-wide approach for delivering a better and more resilient healthcare system across England.
Flu vaccine information for health professionals

- Children under two years old
- Preschool children from two years old
- All primary school children
- At-risk secondary school children under 18 years old
- At-risk adults under 65 years old (includes healthcare workers)**
- Adults 65 years and older

*If contraindicated (for example egg allergy) may be able to receive Sanofi Pasteur Quadrivalent Inactivated flu vaccine or Flucelvax tetra if they are > 9 years.

**If contraindicated due to (for example) latex allergy/egg allergy, may still be able to receive the Sanofi Pasteur Quadrivalent Inactivated flu vaccine or an egg-free vaccine called Flucelvax tetra.

*** Frontline Healthcare workers 65 years and older may get Fluad vaccine from their GP but Fluad is not provided via occupational health/peer vaccinators.
Pagination

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