



To comply with Florida Statute “No Patient Left Alone Act” the following outlines Grand Living at Tamaya Visitation Policy/Procedures.

The Visitation Policy is designed to promote resident, visitor, and employee safety and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The community does not restrict visitation.

As per Florida Statute 408.823, the Executive Director is responsible for ensuring that staff adhere to the policies and procedures.

The general outline of the program is as follows:

- » Visitors are not compelled to submit proof of any vaccination or immunization, and consensual physical contact between a resident and the visitor is allowed
- » There is no time limit for visitation
- » There is no limit on the number of visitors allowed per visit
- » Any expectations set forth in this policy will never exceed those of which apply to the employees of the community

Entry to the community may be regulated during overnight hours if a resident is receiving a guest after 9pm. A staff member will be available to assist with entry.

Community Entry:

- » Hand sanitizer is available at entry and throughout the community.
- » Visitors must comply with infection control and education policies for visitors. Infection control policies may require a visitor to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including properly wearing a face mask and other necessary PPE and performing hand hygiene when visiting a resident under isolation precautions. Staff will provide direction on the proper use of PPE.
- » The community will maintain a sign in/out log that all visitors must comply with.
- » Screenings are no longer required to enter the community.
- » All visitors must immediately inform the community if they develop a communicable disease or symptoms within ten (10) days of their visit.

In the event a visitor violates the community's policies and procedures as outlined the community reserves the right to suspend in-person visitation from that specific visitor. Visitors may ask for a copy of the infection control materials.

Essential Caregivers

A resident or their responsible party may designate anyone they choose as an Essential Caregiver. There are no limits on the number of identified Essential Caregivers per resident. An essential caregiver may visit even if visitation is restricted.





Special Circumstances

In the event a Local, State or Federal Agency might require restriction, the Essential Caregiver will be allowed in all of the following circumstances, unless the resident objects:

- » End-of Life situations
- » Resident who was living with family before moving into the community who is struggling with the change in environment and lack of in-person family support
- » Resident making one or more major medical decisions
- » Resident experiencing emotional distress
- » Resident grieving the loss of a friend or family member who recently passed
- » Resident that needs cueing or encouragement to eat or drink which was previously provided by a family member or caregiver
- » Resident who used to talk and interact with others who is now seldom speaking or crying more than before

During these times described the visits must be conducted in the residents' apartment.

Conclusion

Visitors are an important part of our residents' lives, enriching their daily routines and helping them enjoy our home-like atmosphere. If for any reason a person should have questions about our community policies, procedures, or visitation they should not hesitate to contact the Executive Director.

Grand Living will notify residents their representatives and visitors of any changes to our visitation policy. For more information or questions, please contact our Director of Health and Wellness.

We also ask visitors to respect the following rules:

- » Please do not enter other residents' apartments unless a resident specifically invites you in; and
- » Please do not linger throughout the community or at entrances or exits without the resident you are visiting.

Grand Living will provide AHCA with a copy of our community's visitation policy by January 1st each year.



THE USE OF FACIAL COVERINGS

Grand Living is required by Florida Statute 408.824 to post a policy for the use of facial coverings in the Community. The policy includes procedures for Residents, Staff, and Visitors as well as procedures for opting out of facial coverings under certain conditions.

Grand Living requires **Residents** to wear a mask when the resident is in a common area and is exhibiting signs or symptoms of or has been diagnosed with an infectious disease that can be spread through droplet or airborne transmission. A common area is an area within a health care facility/senior living community where residents are not treated, diagnosed, or examined. Residents must be permitted to opt out of wearing facial coverings.

Grand Living requires **Visitors** to wear a facial covering when the visitor is:

- 1) Exhibiting signs or symptoms of or has been diagnosed with an infectious disease that can be spread through droplet or airborne transmission.
- 2) In a sterile area or an area where sterile procedures are being performed.
- 3) In an in-resident or clinical room with a resident who is exhibiting signs or symptoms of or has a diagnosed infectious disease that can be spread through droplet or airborne transmission.
- 4) Visiting a resident who has been determined to have a compromised immune system increasing their risk of infection or whose practitioner has determined a mask is necessary for the resident's safety.
- 5) Visitors must be permitted to opt out of wearing a facial covering.

Grand Living requires **Staff** to wear to wear a facial covering when the staff is:

- 1) Exhibiting signs or symptoms of or has been diagnosed with an infectious disease that can be spread through droplet or airborne transmission.
- 2) In a sterile area or an area where sterile procedures are being performed.
- 3) Providing care in a resident or clinical room with a resident who is exhibiting signs or symptoms of or has a diagnosed infectious disease that can be spread through droplet or airborne transmission.
- 4) Visiting a resident who has been determined to have a compromised immune system increasing their risk of infection or whose practitioner has determined a mask is necessary for the resident's safety.
- 5) Visitors must be permitted to opt out of wearing a facial covering.

Grand Living encourages all residents, visitors, and staff to follow the policies for facial coverings. However, state regulations allow Residents, Visitors, and Staff to opt-out of wearing facial coverings. Residents are permitted to opt out of wearing a facial covering as per the Department of Health Regulation F.S. 381.026, The Patient Bill of Rights, which includes consideration for:

- 1) The resident's right to make decision in an informed manner.
- 2) The resident's right to have their individual dignity respected, and their responsibility to respect the reasonable and responsible expectations of the provider or facility.
- 3) The resident's right to file a complaint with the appropriate agencies.

Grand Living posts this policy in the common area and it is included in the admission package.

Grand Living offerings of alternatives to facial coverings may include outdoor visitation, transparent physical barriers, or other alternative types of facial covering.

Grand Living allows Staff to opt-out of wearing a facial covering unless they are:

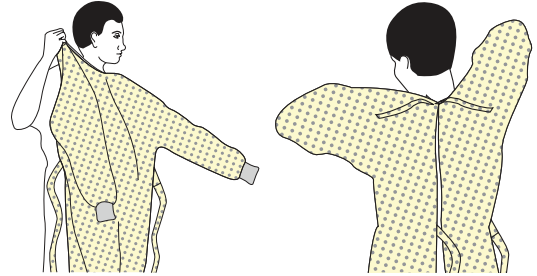
- 1) Conducting sterile procedures.
- 2) Working in a sterile area.
- 3) Working with a resident who has been determined to have a compromised immune system increasing their risk of infection or whose practitioner has determined a mask is necessary for the resident's safety.
- 4) With a resident on droplet or airborne isolation.
- 5) Engaging in non-clinical potentially hazardous activities that require facial coverings to prevent physical injury or harm in accordance with industry standards.

SEQUENCE FOR **PUTTING ON** PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The type of PPE used will vary based on the level of precautions required, such as standard and contact, droplet or airborne infection isolation precautions. The procedure for putting on and removing PPE should be tailored to the specific type of PPE.

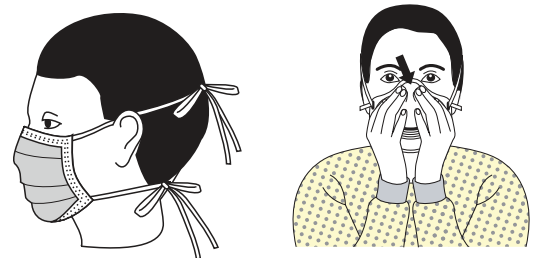
1. GOWN

- Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms to end of wrists, and wrap around the back
- Fasten in back of neck and waist



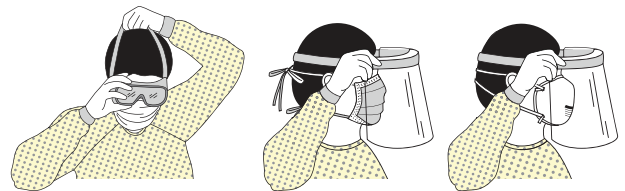
2. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck
- Fit flexible band to nose bridge
- Fit snug to face and below chin
- Fit-check respirator



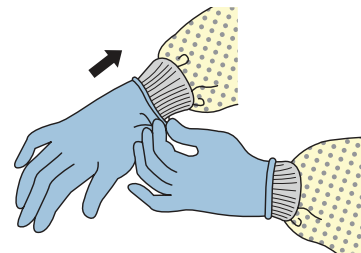
3. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Place over face and eyes and adjust to fit



4. GLOVES

- Extend to cover wrist of isolation gown



USE SAFE WORK PRACTICES TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND LIMIT THE SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION

- Keep hands away from face
- Limit surfaces touched
- Change gloves when torn or heavily contaminated
- Perform hand hygiene



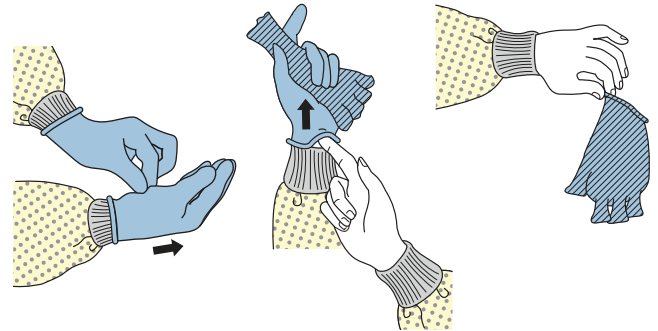
HOW TO SAFELY REMOVE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

EXAMPLE 1

There are a variety of ways to safely remove PPE without contaminating your clothing, skin, or mucous membranes with potentially infectious materials. Here is one example. **Remove all PPE before exiting the patient room** except a respirator, if worn. Remove the respirator **after** leaving the patient room and closing the door. Remove PPE in the following sequence:

1. GLOVES

- Outside of gloves are contaminated!
- If your hands get contaminated during glove removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Using a gloved hand, grasp the palm area of the other gloved hand and peel off first glove
- Hold removed glove in gloved hand
- Slide fingers of ungloved hand under remaining glove at wrist and peel off second glove over first glove
- Discard gloves in a waste container



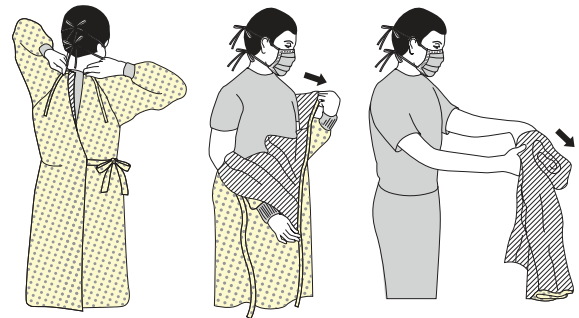
2. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Outside of goggles or face shield are contaminated!
- If your hands get contaminated during goggle or face shield removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Remove goggles or face shield from the back by lifting head band or ear pieces
- If the item is reusable, place in designated receptacle for reprocessing. Otherwise, discard in a waste container



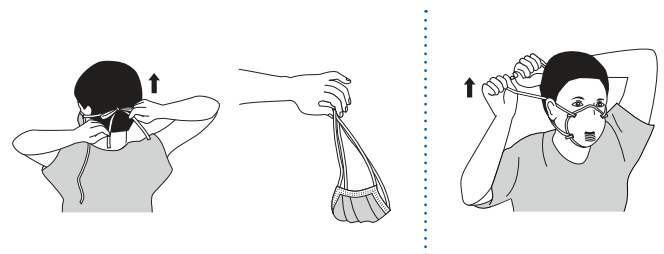
3. GOWN

- Gown front and sleeves are contaminated!
- If your hands get contaminated during gown removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Unfasten gown ties, taking care that sleeves don't contact your body when reaching for ties
- Pull gown away from neck and shoulders, touching inside of gown only
- Turn gown inside out
- Fold or roll into a bundle and discard in a waste container

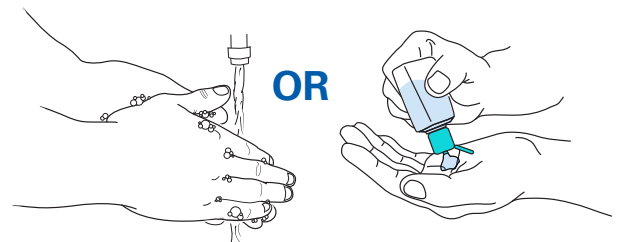


4. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Front of mask/respirator is contaminated — DO NOT TOUCH!
- If your hands get contaminated during mask/respirator removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Grasp bottom ties or elastics of the mask/respirator, then the ones at the top, and remove without touching the front
- Discard in a waste container



5. WASH HANDS OR USE AN ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE



PERFORM HAND HYGIENE BETWEEN STEPS IF HANDS BECOME CONTAMINATED AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE



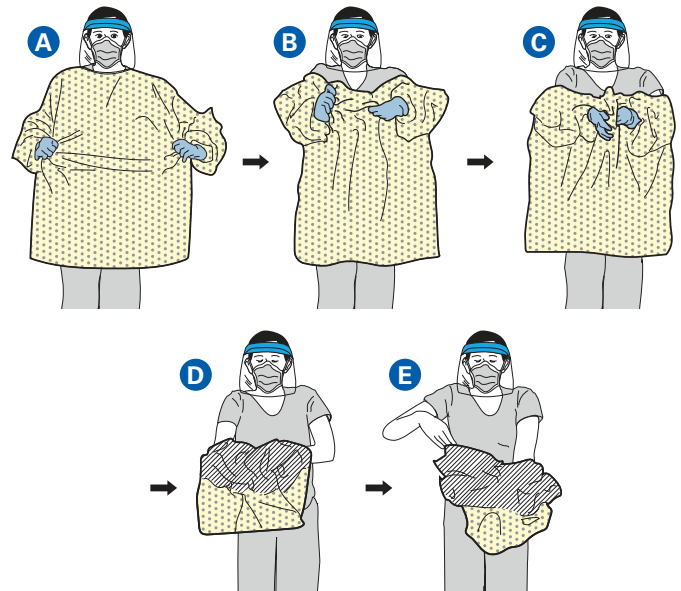
HOW TO SAFELY REMOVE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

EXAMPLE 2

Here is another way to safely remove PPE without contaminating your clothing, skin, or mucous membranes with potentially infectious materials. **Remove all PPE before exiting the patient room** except a respirator, if worn. Remove the respirator **after** leaving the patient room and closing the door. Remove PPE in the following sequence:

1. GOWN AND GLOVES

- Gown front and sleeves and the outside of gloves are contaminated!
- If your hands get contaminated during gown or glove removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Grasp the gown in the front and pull away from your body so that the ties break, touching outside of gown only with gloved hands
- While removing the gown, fold or roll the gown inside-out into a bundle
- As you are removing the gown, peel off your gloves at the same time, only touching the inside of the gloves and gown with your bare hands. Place the gown and gloves into a waste container



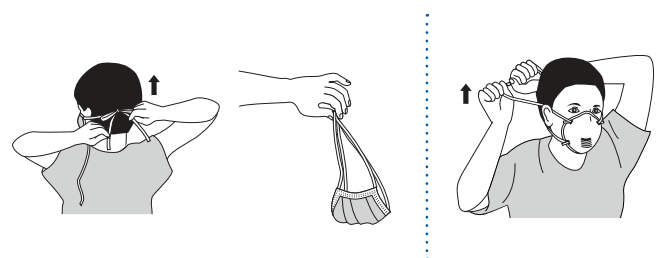
2. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Outside of goggles or face shield are contaminated!
- If your hands get contaminated during goggle or face shield removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Remove goggles or face shield from the back by lifting head band and without touching the front of the goggles or face shield
- If the item is reusable, place in designated receptacle for reprocessing. Otherwise, discard in a waste container

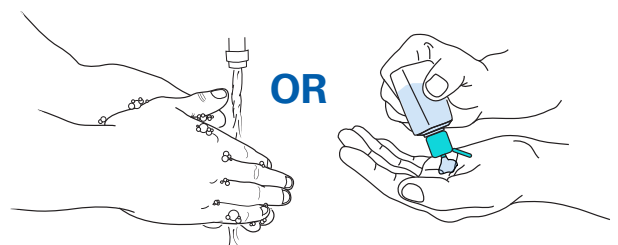


3. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Front of mask/respirator is contaminated — DO NOT TOUCH!
- If your hands get contaminated during mask/respirator removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Grasp bottom ties or elastics of the mask/respirator, then the ones at the top, and remove without touching the front
- Discard in a waste container



4. WASH HANDS OR USE AN ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE



PERFORM HAND HYGIENE BETWEEN STEPS IF HANDS BECOME CONTAMINATED AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE



Handwashing and Hand Sanitizer Use at Home, at Play, and Out and About



Germes are everywhere! They can get onto hands and items we touch during daily activities and make you sick. Cleaning hands at key times with soap and water or hand sanitizer is one of the most important steps you can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to those around you.

There are important differences between washing hands with soap and water and cleaning them with hand sanitizer. For example, alcohol-based hand sanitizers don't kill ALL types of germs, such as a stomach bug called norovirus, some parasites, and *Clostridium difficile*, which causes severe diarrhea. Hand sanitizers also may not remove harmful chemicals, such as pesticides and heavy metals like lead. Handwashing reduces the amounts of all types of germs, pesticides, and metals on hands. Knowing when to clean your hands and which method to use will give you the best chance of preventing sickness.

When should I use?

Soap and Water

- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before eating food
- Before and after caring for someone who is sick
- Before and after treating a cut or wound
- After using the bathroom, changing diapers, or cleaning up a child who has used the bathroom
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal food or treats, animal cages, or animal waste
- After touching garbage
- If your hands are visibly dirty or greasy

Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer

- Before and after visiting a friend or a loved one in a hospital or nursing home, unless the person is sick with *Clostridium difficile* (if so, use soap and water to wash hands).
- If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, and wash with soap and water as soon as you can.

* Do **NOT** use hand sanitizer if your hands are visibly dirty or greasy: for example, after gardening, playing outdoors, or after fishing or camping (unless a handwashing station is not available). Wash your hands with soap and water instead.



How should I use?

Soap and Water

- **Wet** your hands with clean running water (warm or cold) and apply soap.
- **Lather** your hands by rubbing them together with the soap.
- **Scrub** all surfaces of your hands, including the palms, backs, fingers, between your fingers, and under your nails. Keep scrubbing for 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song twice.
- **Rinse** your hands under clean, running water.
- **Dry** your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer

Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Supervise young children when they use hand sanitizer to prevent swallowing alcohol, especially in schools and childcare facilities.

- **Apply.** Put enough product on hands to cover all surfaces.
- **Rub** hands together, until hands feel dry. This should take around 20 seconds.

Note: Do not rinse or wipe off the hand sanitizer before it's dry; it may not work as well against germs.



For more information, visit the CDC handwashing website, www.cdc.gov/handwashing.

STOP the SPREAD!

COVID 19

Top 8 Ways to Stay Healthy and Stop the Spread.



Wash your hands regularly
for at least 20 seconds



Cover your mouth when
coughing or sneezing



Use tissues and dispose
immediately after use



Avoid touching
your face

Get Your
COVID-19 Vaccine



Stay in
your apartment
when sick



All are encouraged to
wear a mask at all times



Sanitize hands after touching
high contact surfaces