

TOPICS AND QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE TASKFORCE

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Feedback to date has included both a wide range of suggestions for questions and topics for inclusion, as well as advice on issues that are outside the scope of the guideline. These are described below.

Newly suggested clinical questions for consideration by the Guidelines Leadership Group	Newly suggested clinical questions that are out of scope		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should all patients (consider limiting to vulnerable people) be prescribed vitamin D supplements if deficient/insufficient? Should ivermectin be used (alone or in combination with antibiotics and zinc) as prophylaxis for COVID-19? Should people who are at high risk of mortality (or long symptoms) be offered pre or post-exposure prophylaxis with hyperimmune globulin or convalescent plasma? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of rapid testing for COVID-19 Accuracy of diagnostic testing methods Should a clinician report patients who do not quarantine? 		
New suggested topics for consideration by the Guidelines Leadership Group	Topics that are already prioritised and are included in the living guideline and/or flowcharts, or are under review by the team	Topics that are deprioritised at the moment but can be reviewed again	Cumulative list of suggested topics that are currently out of scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety of surgery after a confirmed COVID-19 infection Open versus laparoscopic surgery safety during COVID Surgery triage PPE guidelines for surgery Standardised guidelines of the postoperative febrile patient in the COVID era 	<p>Guideline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of disease severity Disease monitoring and markers of clinical deterioration Modifying Treatments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antimalarials Antivirals Other disease modifying treatments Respiratory Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECMO HFNO Intubation Monitoring & markers Non-invasive ventilation Neuromuscular blockers Positive end-expiratory pressure Prone positioning Recruitment manoeuvres Videolaryngoscopy Chemoprophylaxis Ancillary treatments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACE-I/ARBs Anticoagulants Corticosteroids Pregnancy and perinatal health-specific questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mode of birth Rooming in Skin-to-skin Breastfeeding Delayed cord clamping Pediatric and adolescent-specific questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paediatric Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome <p>Flowchart</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiac arrest protocols Stroke protocols GP triage Nitric oxide Tracheostomy Low tidal volumes Pulse oximetry Older people living with frailty and/or cognitive impairment People receiving palliative care <p>In the process of scoping and/or development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraception and the risk of VTE in women with COVID-19 Is care in out of home facilities (e.g. hotel hospitals) more effective in reducing the transmission of COVID-19? In patients who have undergone surgery and who contracted COVID-19 pre- or post-operatively, what interventions can reduce the risk of morbidity or mortality? Length of the stand-down period post symptoms of COVID-19 before undergoing elective surgery When should patients be transferred to hospital settings? In neonates, children and adolescents with severe respiratory failure due to COVID-19 receiving invasive ventilation, is high-frequency oscillatory ventilation more effective than conventional invasive ventilation at improving mortality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echocardiography Fluid management Medication management, including over the counter medicines and psychotropics Ambulance management and transport Nutrition care Sedation protocols Complementary, holistic and integrative medicine, including lifestyle interventions Aspirin as chemoprophylaxis Does open surgical tracheotomy compared to percutaneous tracheostomy reduce the risk of transmission? Rehabilitation and post-discharge follow-up Retrieval (specifically in rural, remote regions) Treatment of anosmia, secondary to COVID-19 Pregnancy and perinatal health-specific questions (note the Pregnancy Panel will review this list regularly) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of postpartum deterioration Presence of support person at birth Management of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy Use of antenatal ultrasound Use of antenatal corticosteroids for preterm birth Target oxygen saturation for women with moderate/severe disease Nitrous oxide for pain relief Water birth / immersion Kangaroo mother care Mucolytics Use of early birth for women with moderate/severe disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care in the age of COVID-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dose of rocuronium when conducting rapid sequence intubation Side-effects of COVID-19 treatment Pelvic floor prolapse secondary to a COVID-19 infection Prehospital (paramedic) care for suspected COVID-19 patients Sexual health in the age of COVID-19 Infection prevention and control (<i>currently being scoped with the Infection Control Expert Group (ICEG) of the Australian Government</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerosol generating procedures Blood product management Community-based prevention Donation of breastmilk by patients who have COVID-19 Environmental cleaning Fit-testing for health care workers who are treating people with COVID-19 Home visits Infection control in residential aged care facilities Management of surgical patients not known to be infected with COVID-19 Model of care and place of birth Patient transport PPE for staff in ED and rural or remote settings Role of temperature triaging in GP clinics Screening for cancer patients attending clinics Self-administered testing Special care nurseries Structural design of aged care facilities and schools Swab collection technique Waiting rooms When to see patients who have had COVID-19 Impact of PPE on health Diagnostic testing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auscultation Lung ultrasound vs chest x-ray to triage patients CT scanning to stratify risk for surgery Population testing criteria Saliva testing as a diagnostic method Organisation of care/ Health services research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management in residential aged care facilities, specifically keeping a resident in facility versus transfer to hospital Rostering for healthcare workers Patient information Assessing community spread Patient handover Testing of all residents in a residential aged care facility where a positive is confirmed The impact of restrictions on children's therapy services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect of social distancing measures on the provision and availability of volunteer support services Mental health care Natural history of COVID-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What long-term symptoms are reported in patients with COVID-19? Remote monitoring of patients at home and criteria for admission Virus clearance and immunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serological testing for antibodies Defining at-risk populations Does the flu vaccination increase the risk and severity of a cytokine storm in COVID-19 infections? Roles and responsibilities of healthcare workers
Newly suggested patient groups for consideration by the Guidelines Leadership Group	Topics that are already prioritised and are included in the living guideline and/or flowcharts, or are under review team	Patient groups that are already prioritised but are pending action	Suggested patient groups that are not yet considered (or may be out of scope)
<p>People with haematological disorders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with mild COVID-19 disease People with moderate-severe COVID-19 disease People with critical COVID-19 disease Children or adolescents Pregnant women and women who have recently given birth People living in rural or remote Australia People with comorbidities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asthma/COPD diabetes cardiovascular disease cancer/immunosuppressed Older people and people receiving palliative care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients receiving dialysis Psychiatric/mental illness Patients with delirium People with disabilities and their carers Multiple co-morbidities People with asymptomatic infection People with possible infection, separate to those with confirmed infection Bereaving family members