FEBRILE RESPIRATORY ILLNESS (FRI) SCREENER

- This form is to be used as a guide: case manager should document results in client permanent notes - paper copies of this form need not be completed.
- All clients must be screened for symptoms of FRI within 24 hours of receiving direct services.
- If screening by telephone is not possible prior to visiting the home maintain social distance and ask FRI screening questions at the door.
- CM/CSA should ensure that providers are notified of positive screening results.
- Placement CM who are facilitating LTCH admission for a client should administer FRI screener within 24 hours of admission and notify LTCH if positive.
- NOTE: If the client/householder answers “YES” to question 1 OR 2, or reports being diagnosed with an influenza-like illness (ILI), the case manager/therapist should attempt to delay the home visit until the person is no longer considered infectious. If a visit is absolutely necessary, follow the specific transmission based precautions outlined below.
- If the client answers ‘no’ to questions 1 and 2, request them to notify CCAC immediately if they or a household member subsequently develop these symptoms before the case manager or provider visits.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1. Do you or anyone in your household have new/worse cough or shortness of breath?</th>
<th>Yes ___ No ___</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If answer is ‘no’, proceed to question 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>If answer is ‘yes’, initiate precautions.</td>
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<th>2. Are you feeling feverish or have you had shakes or chills in the last 24 hours?</th>
<th>Yes ___ No ___</th>
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<td>If temperature is known to be 38 degrees C or more, the answer to question 2 is “Yes”.</td>
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If person answers “yes” to questions 1 OR 2 initiate PPE precautions, and counseling*

Precautions used when there is a Positive FRI screen:

Instruct clients who report fever and/or respiratory symptoms to:
- Clean their hands with 60 to 90% alcohol-based hand rub (or soap and water) prior to the home care provider’s visit.
- Put on a surgical mask, if tolerated, for the duration of the home care provider’s visit.

Before taking care of a client with ILI, home care provider should:
- Perform hand hygiene using personal hand washing supplies (e.g., alcohol-based hand rub, soap, toweling materials). Hand hygiene is very important as home surfaces may be contaminated; sanitize hands before and after seeing client, before touching face and after removal of personal protective equipment.
- Gloves are used if there is likelihood of touching contaminated surfaces.
- Gown is used if there is a risk of contamination of skin and/or clothes with respiratory secretions/body fluids.
Counseling regarding symptoms:

The MOHLTC requests that the care provider provide the following information to clients with symptoms of Febrile Respiratory or Influenza like illness

H1N1 flu feels very much like the regular seasonal flu. Symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue.

When to seek medical care

Most cases of H1N1 flu tend to be mild. However, if you do not start to feel better after a few days or if your symptoms get worse, you should either call your health care provider or Telehealth at 1-866-797-0000.


You should call your health care provider immediately if you experience flu symptoms and you:

- are pregnant;
- have heart or lung disease;
- have any other chronic health problem that requires regular medical attention;
- live in a remote or isolated community;
- are elderly or frail; or
- have an illness or are receiving treatments – for example, for diabetes, cancer, or HIV/AIDS – that might affect your immune system.

What to do if your children are sick with flu

If your child is suffering from the flu, you should seek medical care immediately if his or her symptoms improve and then suddenly become worse. In addition, seek care if you notice any of the following signs:

- fast or difficult breathing;
- bluish or dark-coloured lips or skin;
- drowsiness to the point where he or she cannot be easily wakened;
- severe crankiness or not wanting to be held; or
- dehydration – not drinking enough fluids and not going to the bathroom regularly.