

DPR Management & Tianjin Baodi Hospital

DPR Management - Who we are

We are creating world-class global healthcare organizations and medical businesses.

- Empower clinicians to teach, exchange, collaborate and learn from each other for professional advancement
- Facilitate medical businesses to grow and expand globally
- Support medical associations and government agencies to achieve their mission

A small company with a large impact!



DPR Management - Exchange





Overview

- DPR Management who we are
- Presenters
- Boadi District and Hospital
- COVID19 events January through March in Baodi District and Hospital
- Implications from Baodi's experience for Oregon's COVID19 situation
- Discussion



Presenters and Guests

- President Dr. Men of Tianjin Baodi Hospital
- Dr. Wang, former president of the Hospital and a thoracic surgeon
- Dr. Shan, Shuxiang, Chief of Pulmonary and critical care medicine
- Dr. Chen, Zhicheng, Deputy Chief of Critical Medicine
- Dr. He, Zhenfen, Chief of emergency medicine
- Dr. Paul Schipper, Professor of Surgery, Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, School of Medicine at OHSU
- Dr. Fred Williams, Past President (2019) Oregon Medical Association, neurosurgeon
- Jing DiPiero, Founder & CEO of DPR Management
- Moderator, Winnie Xia, business professional in U.S. and China



Why Focus on Baodi?



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Tianjin Baodi Hospital

- Founded in May 1949, it is a comprehensive hospital integrating medical treatment, teaching, scientific research, preventive health care, and rehabilitation.
- It covers an area of 138 acres with 1,400 beds, including 28 clinical disciplines, 16 medical technology disciplines, and 22 administrative functions.
- The Hospital currently employs 1131 employees, of which 1042 are health professionals.





Frontline Report from Baodi

- 136 confirmed cases of COVID19 in Tianjin
- 60 people were in Baodi District

 During the epidemic, about 100,000 people traced, tested, monitored and quarantined at home or centralized location, 10% of Baodi population.



Baodi Hospital and COVID19

Baodi Hospital converted primarily to a <u>testing center</u> with outpatient Fever Clinics and wards to admit and treat suspected cases.

- If the suspected patients tested positive, they were required by CDC to transfer to Tianjin Haihe Hospital (designated Novel Coronavirus Hospital for the city of Tianjin).
- Patients were admitted if further testing required.
- If a patient's condition deteriorated during the waiting period, they would receive necessary treatment.



Dec 20, 2019: First reported COVID19 cases in Wuhan

Jan 20: China nationally confirmed person-to-person transmission of COVID19

Jan 22: Baodi hospital set up pre-screening triage stations







Jan 24: Tianjin initiated the highest-level of response to COVID19 Jan 24: Baodi Hospital started Fever Clinic

Jan 24 : Increase capacity

- Baodi Hospital Building 9, a 3-story building, turned into designated quarantine observation ward with 27 beds.
- Patients with negative test, but with suspicious symptoms, will be tested multiple times.
- Confirmed cases are transferred out.



Tianjin Baodi Hospital



Jan 25:

- Baodi Department Store closed due to anticipated busy traffic and possible mass infection.
- Over 100 businesses in its proximity were shut down.
- The area was in lockdown. No traffic except authorized personnel.



Jan 31: Baodi had its first confirmed case.

How did this happen?

Jan 12 & 13: A salesperson caught the virus while on business trips to an infected area.

Jan 21: The person fell ill after returning to Baodi and infected 2 other sales staff and 1 customer. One of them transmitted the virus to family members, which started mass spread of COVID19 in Baodi.



Feb 1: Baodi announced Mandatory Quarantine

- Salespeople in Baodi Department Store and shoppers who visited it from January 20 to 25 were required to quarantine in a single room at home for at least 14 days.
- It was worth noting newly diagnosed patients in Baodi District had almost no recent travel history to Wuhan or contact with infected individuals from Wuhan.





Feb 2: Due to the surge of testing needs, a team of 160 people cleared and converted Hospital Building 2 into the second quarantine observation ward and pneumonia ward within 6 hours.



Baodi Hospital doctors moved into to a dorm to stay close to their patients.



Feb 7: virus spread escalated

- 23 people involved in the department store showed symptoms.
- 194 sales staff from the department store quarantined in a local hotel.
- 9,200 customers had been identified and started mandatory home quarantine.
- Anyone with fever was taken to Baodi Hospital Fever Clinic.



What was centralized quarantine like?

An employee at Baodi Department store was required to report to a centralized quarantine location. She was admitted in a single room of a local hotel that was turned into a quarantine center.

"It felt surreal. The staff, wearing a full protective suit, disinfected me in a room that permeated with medical alcohol. It reminded me of the scene in the movie Resident Evil."



Feb 9: lockdown measure heightened to "three lines of Defense"

1. Neighborhood checkpoints for all foot or car traffic.

2. Check points at major intersections between urban and rural areas within Baodi.

3. Check points for traffic on 24 main intersections, highways and 36 rural roads leading out of Baodi.

Restriction has been loosened or lifted since late February.





Volunteers wrote down the name, contact and ID number of each individual going through a checkpoint.



Feb 11: The surge of confirmed cases among 14,200 home-quarantined individuals led to additional testing of 66,000 people within 24 hours

- 3,000 people divided into 917 groups to carry out the mass operation.
- Those with fever and dry cough were taken to Baodi Hospital for testing.
- Any confirmed patients were transferred to a designated hospital for COVID19 treatment.







Neighborhoods with confirmed cases, a total lockdown was carried out, with no one allowed to leave or enter. Daily necessity were provided and delivered by the local government.







Big data led to accurate projection and reporting and drones were deployed in disinfecting hard-hit communities.





http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-02/13/c_138780796.htm

- Feb 22: A massive health re-evaluation released 7,262 healthy individuals from quarantine.
- Feb 28: Tianjin, including Baodi, achieved **zero** new diagnoses and has maintained zero new cases since.
- Today: Local government and healthcare systems are still closely monitoring COVID-19 development.



Baodi Today – Battle is not over

- Last COVID19 patient in Tianjin, who also is Patient 0 of Baodi, was discharged on March 15.
- Tianjin had a total of 136 confirmed cases. 133 patients recovered and discharged, 3 deaths.
- New cases have arrived in China from returning nationals and foreign visitors. Baodi is not declaring victory yet.



Baodi Today – Battle is not over



A few words on Medical PPE

- PPE scarcity was prevalent in the early days of COVID-19 outbreak.
- Many newly converted mask factories started and ramped up their production since Jan, 2020.
- The production capacity of masks in China increased from 20 million pieces per day to 116 million pieces over 2 months
- The city of Shenzhen ramped up its daily mask production from 500k to 10million in 36 days as the result of the collective efforts of 49 companies.



Learning and Implications

The first wave of COVID19 cases seems to be over in China, including Baodi.

But the battle is not over.

- Every employee returning to work needs to have a physical exam.
- Baodi Hospital still has its doctors on call 24/7.
- Even for domestic travel, 14-day self-quarantine is required when visiting a new location.



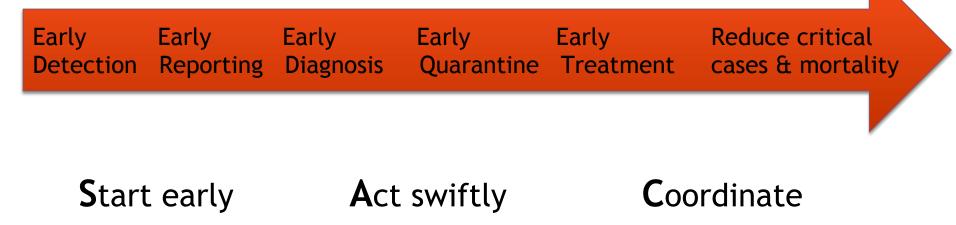
Learning and Implications

- Effective tracing and isolating each suspected and confirmed individual
- Social distancing 1 person per family was allowed to go out once per day if absolutely needed
- Block traffic and movement through hard-hit areas
- Well-protected medical team and staff
- Provide free and fast testing to a large population
- Require thermal scans and hand sanitizers at entry to every public space



Learning and Implications

The principles that guided the actions in Baodi.





Closing Statement

Special thanks go to the leaders and physicians of Tianjin Baodi Hospital and the medical professioanls in Oregon:

President Men, Dr. Wang, Dr. Shan, Dr. He, Dr. Chen, Dr. Schipper, Dr. Williams, Ms. Marilyne Coblentz, Ms. Winnie Xia and many more. . . .







There is no education like adversity. - Disraeli