TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



First edition

Healthcare organization management — Infection prevention and control (IPC) measures for crossborder workers

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Contents

Page

Fore	eword		iv				
Intr	oductio	on	v				
1	Scop	e					
2	Normative references Terms and definitions						
3							
4	Abbreviated terms						
5	Process requirements						
5	5.1	Overview					
	5.2	Pre-departure					
	0.2	5.2.1 General					
		5.2.2 (Step 1) Exemption to travel restriction					
		5.2.3 (Step 2) Pre-departure respiratory virus test					
		5.2.4 (Step 3) Pre-departure quarantine					
	5.3	Border crossing					
		5.3.1 General					
		5.3.2 (Step 4) Charter flight					
		5.3.3 (Step 5) Immigration for border entry	9				
	5.4	Quarantine and commute					
		5.4.1 General	9				
		5.4.2 (Step 6) On-trip quarantine					
		5.4.3 (Step 7) Post-quarantine commute					
		5.4.4 (Step 8) Return					
6		cting service providers					
	6.1	General					
	6.2	Screening stations					
	6.3	Charter flights					
	6.4	Quarantine accommodations					
	6.5	Disinfected buses	1/5/115				
7		s-border workers					
	7.1	General					
	7.2	Testing for respiratory virus					
	7.3	When using charter flights					
	7.4	When staying in quarantine accommodation					
	7.5	After being released from quarantine					
	7.6	When using a disinfected bus					
Ann	ex A (ir	formative) Status of border closure due to COVID-19 outbreak					
Ann	ex B (ir	formative) Example of cross-border business travel amidst a pandemic					
Bibl	iograp	ny					

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 304, Healthcare organization management.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, each country is taking precautionary measures against the influx of infected patients from overseas through entry restrictions (see <u>Annex A</u>). Such restrictions on crossborder movements deter economic, social, and cultural exchanges and cooperation, and threaten the business continuity of companies, thereby adversely affecting the global economy (-4,9 % 2020 global economic growth rate, source: IMF).

During a pandemic such as COVID-19, industries most directly affected by the discontinued business operations are energy, construction, and manufacturing due to their heavy dependence on overseas production. The business entities that fall under these industries require constant movement of their staff to overseas production sites; and when the onsite absence of essential dispatch staff is prolonged, production and developments are disrupted.

Such disruptions can lead to a vicious cycle in the global economy and ultimately the global community where production plunges and the plunge affects corporate revenue and employment capacity causing market demand to diminish. To prevent such a situation from becoming structured, a set of standardized cross-border travel procedures facilitating the movement of workers vital to the continuity of the economy during a pandemic becomes essential.

This document focuses on practical information for facilitating the full cycle of cross-border business travel amidst a pandemic when the majority of nations are restricting entry.

NOTE COVID-19 is an exemplary disease for which the infection prevention and control (IPC) measures are developed.

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Healthcare organization management — Infection prevention and control (IPC) measures for cross-border workers

1 Scope

This document specifies the infection prevention and control (IPC) measures for cross-border workers. It is applicable only in the circumstance of novel infectious disease outbreak while valid vaccine or drug for treatment are not available. It can be used for the purpose of maintaining economic activities when a country that workers need to enter blocks its border due to a pandemic or epidemic (Annex A).

This document provides information on the key aspects and details of the process requirements, procedures for selecting service providers, such as travel management company, and procedures for cross-border workers amidst a pandemic, encompassing the complete set of stages from 'pre-departure', 'border crossing', 'quarantine and commute', to 'return', and is addressed to all stakeholders involved in travel, whether from the public or private sector.

NOTE Stakeholders are comprised of but not limited to health authority, healthcare organization and screening stations, accommodation services, transportation services, travel agencies, and private companies including their contractors and providers. Standards

2 Normative references ://standards.iteh.ai)

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

<u>SO/PRF TS 17371</u>

http: For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. 8764/iso-prf-ts-17371

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>https://www.electropedia.org/</u>

3.1

border crossing

place on a shared border between two countries where people cross

3.2

business trip

single round journey an individual makes on business

3.3

charter flight

hired flight in an aircraft for a predetermined payment

3.4

commute

travel regularly between two points in space

3.5

company

owner, operator, or license or duty holder of the authorized work

[SOURCE: ISO 35101:2017, 3.4]

3.6

contactless

without physical touch or interaction between people

3.7

disinfection

process to reduce the number of microorganisms, but not usually of bacterial spores, without necessarily killing or removing all organisms

[SOURCE: ISO 15190:2020, 3.9]

3.8

droplet

very small drop of liquid

[SOURCE: ISO 15190:2020, 3.10, modified — The term has been changed to singular form; notes to entry have been removed.]

3.9

entry permit

official document with permission to enter a country of which the owner of the document is not a national

3.10 health authority

organization responsible for health care facilities and their services in a particular jurisdiction

3.11

health questionnaire structured health-related questions for collecting data about an individual's health^{318764/iso-prf-ts-17371}

3.12

immigration authority

official government body that regulates and enforces laws on immigration and immigrants

3.13

kiosk

separate physical device that is part of the automated border control systems which can be used for assessing the eligibility of travellers for self-process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC TR 29195:2015, 2.5, modified — "ABC" has been replaced with "automated border control".]

3.14

landing permit

authorization to land at a given airport

3.15

medical certificate

document that proves that its holder is in good health

3.16

pandemic worldwide spread of a disease

[SOURCE: ISO/PAS 45005:2020, 3.5]

3.17

public agency

entity that regulates public affairs

3.18

screening station

disinfected area with or without negative, positive or an adaptable pressure in which the screening process of individuals occurs

3.19

service provider

organization that contracts to provide one or more service instances to a customer

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1Q:2020, 3.225]

3.20

symptom

untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product that does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 21835:2020, 3.13]

3.21 travel management company

TMC

agent that manages business travel requirements of others such as individuals and *companies* (3.5)

3.22

travel manager person who operates and administers travel programs for other entities such as *companies* (3.5) and

travel agencies Document Preview

3.23

travel restriction

rule that limits the availability of services related to travel

4 Abbreviated terms

COVID-19 coronavirus disease 2019

PPE personal protection equipment

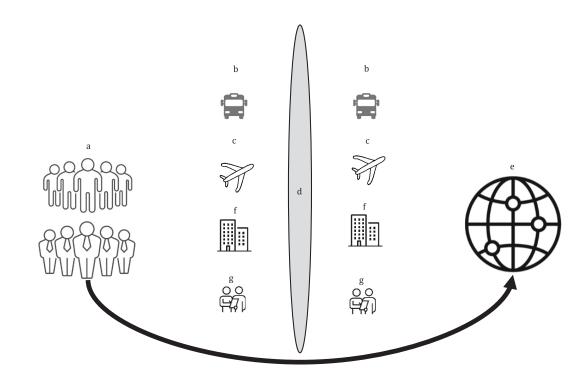
IPC infection prevention and control

5 Process requirements

5.1 Overview

During an overseas business trip amid a pandemic, ensuring the prevention of infectious disease for cross-border workers should be top priority.

To prevent viral infections during an overseas business trip, a cross-border movement process which incorporates pre-emptive measures aligned with the relevant government policies and regulations of both the origin and destination countries shall be established (see <u>Annex B</u>). Such a process consists of pre-departure, border crossing, quarantine and commute, and return stage of a trip (<u>Figure 1</u>).



Key

cross-border workers in departure country а ileh Standards

- charter bus b
- charter flight С
- d border control
- arrival country e
- f public health authority
- healthcare professionals in hospitals and screening stations g

This figure illustrates when there is no valid vaccine or drug for novel infectious disease. NOTE

Figure 1 — Overview of IPC measures for cross-border workers

The above-mentioned stages can be subdivided into the 8 steps shown in Figure 2.

]	Pre-departure		Border crossing			Quarantine and commute				Return
Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5		Step 6		Step 7		Step 8
Exemption to border restriction	Pre-departure respiratory virus test	Pre-departure quarantine	Charter flight	Immigration for border entry	\rangle	On-trip quarantine	\rangle	Post- quarantine commute	$\left \right\rangle$	Return

Figure 2 — Travel process during a pandemic

Pre-departure a)

The pre-departure stage consists of three steps to be conducted prior to departure.

1) Step 1: exemption to travel restriction

Companies submit required documents citing the purpose of entry to the relevant public agency (e.g. immigration authorities) of the destination country.

2) Step 2: pre-departure respiratory virus test

When entry is permitted, cross-border workers test for viral infection by the testing method designated by the relevant public agency (e.g. health authorities) of the destination country.

3) Step 3: pre-departure quarantine

Cross-border workers quarantine until departure to prevent the risk of infection after testing.

b) Border crossing

The border crossing stage consists of two steps to be conducted to cross and enter the border of the destination country.

1) Step 4: charter flight

Cross-border workers use charter flight services for the purpose of border crossing.

2) Step 5: immigration for border entry

Upon arrival cross-border workers undergo immigration screening.

c) Quarantine and commute

The quarantine and commute stage consists of two steps to be conducted following immigration.

1) Step 6: on-trip quarantine

Following border entry, cross-border workers self-quarantine for a period specified by the destination country.

2) Step 7: post-quarantine commute.

Following the release from quarantine, cross-border workers begin daily commute in compliance with the procedure on infectious disease control and prevention specified by the destination country.

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1) Step 8: return.

Cross-border workers return to the home country following completion of trip.

5.2 Pre-departure

5.2.1 General

The pre-departure stage is the process of preparing entry permit and documents required by the destination country before departure. This stage consists of exemption to travel restriction in step 1, pre-departure respiratory virus test in step 2, and pre-departure quarantine in step 3 (Figure 3).