

## Latest COVID-19 health key messages

### Approved messages for use in your communications

Consistent messaging helps us to coordinate our efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This document provides approved key messages from the Ministry. You may share this messaging with your internal and external audiences. New sections and changes to messages are in **red**.

### 23 March 2021, FINAL

All of New Zealand is at Alert Level 1.

To keep New Zealand COVID-free, we need to keep reinforcing public health behaviours.

Messages can include:

Throughout all Alert levels, everyone must continue to do their bit to keep New Zealand COVID free.

- **Stay home** if you're unwell and **get tested**.
- **Wear a mask or face covering** on all flights and public transport, including on long-distance bus and train journeys and on most ferries.
- **Keep track of where you've been** - scan QR codes using the NZ COVID Tracer app and enable Bluetooth tracing on your device. Check that you have Bluetooth tracing enabled on the dashboard of the NZ COVID Tracer app. If you don't, turn it on now. If you aren't able to use the app, download or request a COVID Tracer booklet, keep a calendar or diary.
- **Practice** good hygiene (includes washing your hands often and coughing into your elbow)
- **Regularly clean** high touch **surfaces**.

### Staying at home and self-isolation, managed isolation/quarantine guidance

- Guidance has been clarified and updated on the Ministry's website regarding staying at home and self-isolation/ managed isolation/quarantine.
- It is important that people are clearly able to differentiate what the instructions are and what is expected of them.
- Details are covered on two webpages, **COVID-19: Staying at home** and **COVID-19: Self-isolation, managed isolation/quarantine**.

### Current Situation

- There is one border-related case of COVID-19 (Case A) and one further case under investigation currently being managed as an active case.
- Case A was reported yesterday evening, 22 March 2021. This person works at the Grand Millennium Hotel.
- The case under investigation is a household contact of the border-related case.
- Case A's last negative fortnightly surveillance swab was taken on March 4 and they had received both doses of the Pfizer/BioTech vaccine having their first dose on February 23 and their second on March 16, as part of the border worker vaccination programme.
- Anyone who is fully vaccinated – who has had two doses, three weeks apart, and then at least 7 days after their second dose – would be expected to have a high level of protection from COVID-19.

- There is good evidence showing the vaccine is effective at preventing infection; for preventing severe disease if the vaccinated person does still get the disease; and emerging evidence for preventing transmission of the virus.
- There is one confirmed location of interest for the current case; Mount Roskill Countdown was visited briefly on Saturday 20 March between 3pm and 3.15pm.
- Any further information will be updated on the Ministry of Health website as it becomes available.

## Trans-Tasman travel bubble

- The Government intends to announce the commencement date for a trans-Tasman travel bubble on 6 April 2021.
- It has also been announced that certain conditions will need to be satisfied before the travel bubble can be finalised. These include, but are not limited to, our response framework (for when there are cases in Australia) is fit for purpose and ready, and also we have measures in place to effectively contact trace travellers from Australia should we need to.
- Much work has already been done but opening up a quarantine-free travel zone with Australia is highly complex.

## COVID-19 Vaccine

### Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine

- The Government is buying an extra 8.5 million doses of the Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. This means there will be enough doses (10 million) to vaccinate New Zealand's entire population.
- The extra doses will be enough to vaccinate up to 4.25m people and are expected to arrive here during the second half of the year.
- The Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine is the only COVID-19 vaccine that has gained approval from Medsafe for use here in New Zealand. Early clinical data indicates this vaccine is about 95 percent effective at preventing symptomatic infection, so is an important tool in our fight against COVID-19.
- Our fifth batch of 53,820 Pfizer/BioNTech doses arrived in New Zealand on 16 March, bringing the country's total number of COVID-19 vaccines to more than 318,800, enough to vaccinate more than 159,000 with two doses.
- By the end of March, we're due to receive a total of about 450,000 doses – enough to vaccinate 225,000 people with a two-dose course.

### Rollout Sequencing

On Wednesday 10 March, a targeted rollout of the vaccine was announced for the next three to four months.

- This will reach two million New Zealanders who are most at risk of getting and spreading COVID-19, and those most at risk of getting very sick from the virus.
- The plan prioritises reducing the chance of future outbreaks while protecting our elders, those with underlying health conditions and disabilities, and those who live in locations where community cases have occurred.
- There will be a range of options to make it as easy as possible for people to get vaccinated.
- Workers and residents of long-term residential care environments will get the vaccine at or near their workplace/facility.

- The vaccine will be available through Māori and Pacific providers, pop-up centres, GPs, medical and hauora centres, community clinics and larger scale venues.
- An online tool that helps people find out when they can get the vaccine [can be found here](https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/covid-19-vaccines/getting-a-covid-19-vaccine/find-out-when-you-can-get-a-vaccine/) <https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/covid-19-vaccines/getting-a-covid-19-vaccine/find-out-when-you-can-get-a-vaccine/>. It describes the four groups and will take people through a series of questions to work out when they can get the vaccine.

### **Rollout sequencing: COVID-19 vaccination groups**

There are four main groups. Be aware that timings will overlap, and start dates are indicative only and depend on vaccine delivery schedules, and our transmission scenarios.

#### **Group 1**

- **50,000 border and MIQ workers, their household contacts and the people they live with.** This started in February 2021.

#### **Group 2**

- **Approximately 480,000 frontline workers and people living in high-risk settings.** Starting with the 57,000 healthcare workers on community frontlines, and then moving through to healthcare workers protecting our most vulnerable and some priority populations. This started in February 2021 and will continue through to May 2021.
- Anyone who lives in the Counties Manukau DHB area who is 65 and older or who has an underlying health condition is also in Group 2.

#### **Group 3**

- **Priority populations. Approximately 1.7 million people who are at higher risk** if they catch COVID-19. This is planned to start in May 2021.

#### **Group 4**

- **The remainder of the general** population – approximately 2 million people. Starting from the middle of the year.

#### **Other groups TBC**

- There are two categories which are still being finalised: one for people who may need to get a vaccine on compassionate grounds; and a national significance category, which could include groups who need a vaccine in order to represent New Zealand overseas.

### **COVID-19 vaccine and cancer**

Te Aho o Te Kahu, the Cancer Control Agency, has recently released advice for clinicians on COVID-19 vaccines and cancer. People with cancer are at an increased risk of contracting COVID-19 and are more likely to develop a serious infection. The advice supports people with cancer receiving the COVID-19 vaccine and outlines those who should be prioritised to receive it.

You can find this advice here: <https://teaho.govt.nz/reports/cancer-care>.

## COVID-19 vaccine messaging

- The COVID-19 vaccine programme is the biggest single logistical exercise our health system has ever tackled. **The Ministry of Health is leading the COVID-19 immunisation programme and is working closely with district health boards.**
- There will be enough vaccine for the entire population to be vaccinated and **no one will miss out.**
- **The vaccine is free.**
- Although we know the vaccine protects individuals from the effects of the virus, international researchers haven't yet been able to determine whether a vaccinated person could still be a carrier and transmit COVID-19 to someone else. For this reason, mandatory testing of our border and MIQ workforce will continue as well as the use of PPE in the workplace.

## COVID-19 vaccine roll-out to date

- The first phase of our immunisation programme started on Saturday 20 February, with border and MIQ workers, who are covered by the current Required Testing Order (2020), along with those they live with.
- There are 50,000 border/MIQ workers and household contacts. Collectively, an estimated 70-75 percent of New Zealand's border and MIQ workers are in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch.
- **As of Wednesday 17 March, more than 24,700 individuals nationwide had received their first dose of the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine.**
- **The second round of COVID-19 vaccine doses for border and MIQ workers started this week, with the first cohort of workers who were vaccinated three weeks ago returning for their final doses. As of 17 March, more than 500 of the estimated 15,000 border and MIQ workers had received the second dose of the vaccine.**

## Health and safety of COVID-19 vaccine

- Medsafe only grants consent for a vaccine to be used in New Zealand once it is satisfied it's safe and effective enough to use. All COVID-19 vaccines will go through the same safety test and must meet the same robust standards.
- It is recommended that the following gaps between vaccines be observed:
  - **At least a two-week gap** between the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine and influenza vaccine
  - **A four-week gap** between the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine and the Measles Mumps Rubella vaccine.

Having a gap between the different types of vaccinations makes it easier to judge which vaccine may be responsible for any side effects.

This advice will be updated as further clinical data becomes available.

If there are specific questions about other vaccines, clinicians can use the IMMUNISATION ADVISORY CENTRE hotline on 0800 IMMUNE (0800 466 863) for advice.

- You'll need to wait **20** minutes after your COVID-19 vaccination so medical staff can check you do not have a serious allergic reaction.
- Potential side effects of the COVID-19 vaccine:
  - **Like all medicines, the vaccine may cause side effects in some people. These are common, are usually mild and don't last long and won't stop you from having the second dose or going about your daily life.**

- The most common reported reactions are pain at the injection site, a headache and feeling tired or fatigued.
- Muscle aches, feeling generally unwell, chills, fever, joint pain and nausea may also occur.
- Some side effects may temporarily affect your ability to drive or use machinery
- Once you have waited 20 minutes after your vaccination, check with your vaccinator for any further advice before you return to your day.
- Serious allergic reactions do occur but are extremely rare. Our vaccinators are trained to manage these.
- Even though vaccinations have begun, it's important everyone stays vigilant and sticks to the basics: washing hands, coughing and sneezing into the elbow, and wearing masks or face coverings on all public transport. Please continue to use the COVID Tracer app to keep track of where you've been, scan QR codes wherever you go and turn on Bluetooth tracing in the app dashboard.

## Can someone test positive for COVID-19 after being vaccinated?

- The vaccines do not contain live virus so will not cause people to return positive PCR tests as a result of the vaccine
- A positive PCR test from someone who is vaccinated is high likely to be a true positive result. Confirmatory tests would be performed as required
- Some serology tests may be positive post vaccine.
- There may be a role for serology testing in vaccinated people to assess the level of protection that they have from the virus

## Scams/misinformation of COVID-19 vaccine

- If you become aware of any campaigns or information targeting New Zealanders and asking for personal information or payment for receiving the COVID-19 vaccine, please report it to CERT.
- It's important to note the vaccine is free and at no point will you be asked to pay for securing your place in the queue.
- **Any official communications about the vaccine will come from the Ministry of Health, the Covid19 website or your healthcare provider.** If you receive any emails out of the blue asking for financial and personal details it is likely to be a scam.
- The best way you can help us stop these scams affecting New Zealanders is to report them to CERT NZ. You can do this via CERT NZ's website: [www.cert.govt.nz](http://www.cert.govt.nz) or by calling 0800 2378 69.

## National PPE and Critical Medical Supply Chain

Following consultation with Medsafe, Becton Dickinson (BD) initiated an Urgent Medical Device Recall relating to Dedicated Infusion Sets for BD Alaris™ Pumps (GP, VP, CC and SE, inclusive of the Nexus GP), and Non-Dedicated Infusion sets and accessories on Friday 12 March.

The global recall was made because of a third-party sterilisation problem which meant BD could not guarantee the sterilisation was to standard. BD advises there have been no reports of harm in New Zealand or worldwide and no specific follow-up activities are required if the product has already been used. Any adverse health consequences experienced from the use of this product should be reported to Medsafe as per usual processes.

This recall has the potential to impact on more than 3,000 infusion pumps across New Zealand. As the consumables are proprietary to the pumps, if they can't be sourced, the pump can't be used.

The Ministry together with PHARMAC, New Zealand Health Partnerships Limited, Health Source, clinicians and technicians have been working on management and planning to ensure services can be maintained and alternative solutions identified. The initial response has been to cover any immediate shortfalls while we work with DHBs to find solutions that best meet their ongoing needs. Throughout the response, the Ministry will continue to centrally

manage the sourcing and distribution of the new infusion fleet recognising the globally restrained supply chain due to COVID-19.

BD is supplying a number of loan pumps currently in Australia and the Ministry has moved quickly to source alternative pumps and consumables from the National Reserve and to purchase other models and consumables. So far to help make up the shortfall we have sourced the following alternative pumps and consumables:

- 600 Baxter pumps in the National Reserve which are in country. The Ministry has sourced additional consumables for these pumps which will also provide an 'in contingency supply' if the global market becomes constrained following the recall announcement.
- An additional 600 Baxter pumps, which we have purchased and are expecting to receive within 10 working days.
- 850 Fresenius pumps over three months available for procurement, with the first 250 arriving in the next few days. These have been purchased alongside the associated consumables.
- 500 BD loan pumps currently in Australia, of which the first 160 have now arrived, and we expect the remainder in the next week. Consumable supply for these pumps has been confirmed but is markedly constrained.
- 166 GH syringe drivers in the National Reserve which are in the country and can be made available
- 35 BD Syringe drivers, of which 15 remain available.

We're working with DHBs and the wider health sector to determine how these are best allocated and setting up a clinical advisory group to help inform this. Any queries should be directed to **COVID.HealthSupplyChain@health.govt.nz**

## Personal Protective Equipment

The Ministry's National PPE Supply Chain has good stocks of PPE, with at least a month's reserves to meet pandemic demand. In addition, we continue to confirm orders and receive shipments of more PPE every week.

Last week we distributed 17,234 N95 masks, 1,674,150 procedure masks, 6,000 Level 3 masks (or equivalent), 438,580 isolation gowns, 420,700 disposable aprons, 1,300 bouffant and shoe covers, 220 glasses/goggles, 4,850 face shields, 614,200 nitrile gloves, 1,267,800 vinyl gloves, 32,875 hand sanitisers (500ml) and 52,200 disinfectant wipes for use in the health and disability sector. This week we are expecting to receive supplies of N95 masks, procedure masks and Level 3 masks.

Freight challenges continue to be a domestic and global issue and the Ministry continues to monitor the global supply chain during increased demand within the Northern Hemisphere for PPE and other critical medical supplies. While our supplies of PPE are not currently directly impacted by these freight challenges, we have asked DHBs to signal any supply concerns or constraints they are facing regarding products that are utilised on a regular basis. This will help future supply chain planning.

The principles which guide the provision of PPE from the central supply take into account:

- The type of service that requires the PPE
- The vulnerability of the community for whom the service is intended
- The level of inventory: stock on order, on hand and consumption rates
- Urgency of need across the country.

General practices, urgent medical care providers and pharmacies receive masks directly from the Ministry of Health at Alert Levels 2 and above. For those general practices carrying out swabbing, full PPE can be directly sourced from the Ministry at all Alert Levels. This ensures the supply of PPE is consistent across New Zealand and the right PPE is available for those carrying out swabbing. More detail about the principles which guide provision is available

on the Ministry's website. General practice and urgent medical care providers have been contacted and asked to register their details with our online ordering management team.

## NZ COVID Tracer app

It's critical we continue to use the **NZ COVID Tracer app to keep track of where we've been** to improve our chances of quickly stopping the spread of COVID-19.

We encourage everyone to keep scanning and to **turn on Bluetooth tracing**.

Check that you have Bluetooth tracing enabled on the dashboard of the NZ COVID Tracer app. If you don't, please turn it on.

Scanning QR codes allow us to create a private record of the *places* we've been, while Bluetooth creates an anonymised record of *the people* we've been near. Both are important for contact tracing.

We all need to make using the app part of our daily routines because it helps contact tracing go faster when it's needed and allows people to be notified quickly if they are exposed to COVID-19. The app is one of the most effective tools in our toolkit. The more we use it, the safer we'll all be.

Further information about the app and Bluetooth tracing can be found on the Ministry of Health website at **[www.health.govt.nz/nz-covid-tracer](http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-covid-tracer)**

**Tip:** If you need to get a COVID-19 test, you can use the app to find your nearest testing centre. Simply open the Dashboard and tap the 'Learn more' tile. Then tap the 'Find a testing location' link to bring up Healthpoint's list of testing centres.

If you're having any problems with the app and can't find answers to your question on our website, please get in touch either by email or phone – **[help@covidtracer.min.health.nz](mailto:help@covidtracer.min.health.nz)** or 0800 800 606.

If you can't use the app, use other ways to keep track of where you've been;

The **NZ COVID Tracer diary booklet** helps people who can't use the app to keep track of where they've been and who they've seen.

Booklets can be printed from the Covid19 website in English and 22 other languages

**Print a NZ COVID Tracer booklet in English**

**Print a NZ COVID Tracer booklet in another language**

Booklets can also be ordered in packs of 10. You can order copies for yourself or to distribute to your community.

Orders are free and take 2-3 weeks. Order your booklets through **<https://order.hpa.org.nz/collections/covid-19/products/covid-19-booklet>** or by emailing **[covid19response@dpmc.govt.nz](mailto:covid19response@dpmc.govt.nz)**.

You can also keep a diary or calendar, take photos or take notes to keep track of where you've been.

- For more information and frequently asked questions about pre-departure testing requirements, visit the **Unite against COVID-19** website **[www.covid19.govt.nz](http://www.covid19.govt.nz)**

## Advice for New Zealanders currently overseas

To reinforce how best to protect themselves, the following messages have been created for overseas based New Zealanders who plan on returning to New Zealand.

If you are returning to New Zealand, please consider the following in the 14 days before departure:

- Avoid going to high risk events such as parties, physical gatherings or crowded places
- Avoid contact with COVID-19 cases or contacts of cases
- Stay home as much as possible to limit exposure to other people.

Doing these things will help reduce the risk of being exposed to COVID-19 and bringing it home with you.

Check the **SafeTravel website** for the latest advice from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

### **Advice on returnees from high-risk countries**

The Ministry continues to provide Cabinet advice on a risk-based approach to managing the border and is working closely with MBIE on this advice.

## **Cost of care**

In New Zealand, testing for COVID-19 is free of charge, whether patients are displaying symptoms or not. COVID-19 related health care is also provided free to anyone following a positive test result. This is irrespective of citizenship, immigration status, nationality or level of medical insurance coverage. People still need to pay the usual fees for any other health care.

Some countries require travellers to confirm a negative COVID-19 test before they leave New Zealand. If you are in this situation and require a test prior to departure, you can organise this through your primary care provider (GP), but you will need to pay for it. See **Questions and answers on pre-departure COVID-19 testing**.

For guidance on any health issues, you can call Healthline free on [0800 611 116](tel:0800611116) or contact your general practice. Healthline also have a number just for COVID-19 enquiries – call [0800 358 5453](tel:08003585453) (or international: [+64 9 358 5453](tel:+6493585453)).

## **Managed Isolation and Quarantine (MIQ)**

All those returning to New Zealand are required to remain in managed isolation for 14 days. This allows us to isolate these travellers from other New Zealanders while they may be incubating COVID-19.

Anyone who returns to New Zealand with symptoms of COVID-19, develops symptoms while in managed isolation or when back in the community will be moved into a separate quarantine facility.

The Air Border Order clearly sets out when someone may be able to leave isolation or quarantine early. It includes a risk-based approach which the CE of MBIE can use if authorising early exit from isolation or quarantine for an exceptional reason.

The Order allows for a caregiver of a vulnerable person to enter an MIQ facility to provide that care, whereas previously the Order only allowed caregivers of children to enter MIQ facilities.

While in managed isolation, people are regularly tested for COVID-19. The third COVID-19 test (or second test for those from Australia, Antarctica and some Pacific Islands) is part of how we decide it is safe for someone to leave managed isolation.

There's more information about MIQ facilities here: <https://www.miq.govt.nz/>.

MBIE are the lead agency in charge of managed isolation / quarantine facilities in New Zealand. Please direct public enquiries to the **MIQ website**.

### **Infection Protection and Control (IPC) advice for staff working at managed isolation quarantine facilities**

We have extended the use of N95/P2 particulate respirators across all managed isolation and quarantine facilities (MIQFs) for all staff who have close interactions with returnees in MIQFs, including dual purpose facilities.

Updated knowledge about the new modes of COVID-19 transmission suggest that it may be more airborne than previously considered and this is a precautionary step that can be taken to help mitigate any potential impacts.

MIQFs can now order N95/P2 particulate respirators can now be ordered directly from the National PPE Supply Chain, which has been working to ensure there are adequate supplies for staff in MIQFs.



Further additional safety measures have recently been implemented. These include:

- Development of specific IPC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the borders (airports and maritime)
- Testing of returnee on day 0/1
- Heightened border measures, such as the pre-testing of travellers to New Zealand 72 hours prior to departure (excluding those from Australia, Antarctica and most Pacific Islands).

An ongoing auditing programme is being maintained to ensure IPC procedures are adhered to and to identify and rectify any gaps. IPC guidance will continue to be refined in line with emerging international evidence.

The Ministry is confident that the current IPC protocols for staff working at managed isolation quarantine facilities are appropriate and no further measures are required. This is because the existing protocols are precautionary when current IPC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are utilised. These measures include washing/sanitising hands regularly and frequently, observing physical distancing between staff and returnees, frequently cleaning and disinfecting high touch areas and objects and the ongoing use of N95/P2 particulate respirators as part of wider PPE use guidance.

## Testing

There is currently high demand for COVID-19 testing following the latest community cases. Anyone **with COVID-19 symptoms** should seek to be tested.

To arrange to be tested, call Healthline (**0800 358 5453**) or your doctor or visit a testing station and bring your **NHI number** to speed up the process. There are more than 1,100 testing sites nationwide, including most GPs, and their hours are regularly updated online. Anyone wanting to find out where their nearest COVID-19 testing location is should visit **Healthpoint.co.nz** for the latest information on testing locations and hours of operation.

Once you have had a test, you will usually be contacted within 48 hours with a result. Negative results are usually sent via text message if you provided a cell phone number. If you did not provide a cell phone number, you should allow up to four days from when you were swabbed to when you can expect to receive your result. Please do not call to check for your result before then, as the result may not be available, and it creates long wait times for the contact centres and Healthline. If you have not received your result after four days, please contact your GP or the place your test was done.

If your test result is positive, the public health team will call you to discuss next steps. Here's **an explanation of what would happen if you test positive**.

The Ministry's website has more about **assessment and testing**, including information on who should be tested, how testing works, and how test results are reported.

We regularly review and **update our guidance regarding community testing of symptomatic and asymptomatic people**. The **current testing guidance for the health sector** and **clinical guidelines for testing** are available online.

### **COVID-19 testing costs – public information**

Tests and assessments for COVID-19 are free for individuals unless they need a test to enter another country.

We encourage everyone who has symptoms to be tested and to stay home until they receive a negative test result. You do not have to be a New Zealand citizen or resident. The test is still free, and you will not be charged for care if you test positive.

You may need to pay for a test if it's for the purpose of entering another country — see **advice for travellers**.

If you are asked to pay for a COVID-19 test, please report it to your **District Health Board** or **Primary Health Organisation**.

## Contact tracing

If someone has COVID-19, the local Public Health Units (PHU) will investigate and identify anyone else who may have been in contact with them, to see if they have also been infected. This process is called contact tracing.

If you are called by our contact tracers, please take or return the call. The PHU, Ministry or Healthline will provide you with advice on self-isolation and they will check on your health and wellbeing.

Contact tracing allows for testing, isolation and treatment to be undertaken if required. It is a key part of our COVID-19 elimination strategy and the Ministry of Health also provides a back-up service to support Public Health Units if there is a surge of cases.

There's information about the types of contacts on our **website**.

### Day 12 testing for close contacts

The Ministry recommends all COVID-19 close contacts are tested on around day 12 testing of their 14-day self-isolation period. This includes all household close contacts, and any others as determined by the local Medical Officer of Health (for example, when there are multiple cases at an institution or work premises).

While day-12 testing is strongly encouraged for all close contacts, it is not a requirement unless there are specific grounds for public health concern.

## NZ COVID Tracer QR codes

As a reminder, businesses must continue to display their official NZ COVID Tracer QR codes across all Alert Levels.

Any business that has not already generated an official QR code can get started by visiting the Ministry of Health website **here**.

QR code posters should be printed in A4, in colour if possible. At least one copy should be displayed in a prominent place at or near the main entrance to the premises, and further copies can be placed in other locations that are convenient for people to scan. The tops of the posters should be approximately 130cm from the ground so everyone can reach them.

### QR code poster changes

- Displaying a QR code makes it easier for anyone visiting you to keep track of where they've been, which speeds up contact tracing if a visitor test positive for COVID-19.
- We've now made it easier for anyone holding a private event to get a QR code poster. You don't need a business number or driver licence.
- While businesses and services must display the official NZ COVID Tracer QR code posters under all alert levels, it's not a legal requirement for private events and social gatherings.
- However, if you're hosting an event, we encourage you to get a QR code for your visitors to scan. You can also get a QR code for your vehicle.
- It means your visitors can quickly and easily add your event to their digital diary, which keeps us all safe.
- You can get a QR code poster through **our website**.

## Infection Prevention and Control in health and disability care settings

Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) guidance and the use of protective equipment during changes to Alert Levels across a range of health and disability and non-health worker settings is available on the Ministry's website. This information is updated frequently.

There are new guidelines on the types of masks and gloves used in health care settings, and when they should be used. These guidelines have been developed to ensure the appropriate mask or gloves are used according to

established IPC practices. Following the guidelines will also help ensure the right masks and gloves are available when and where they are most needed during times of constrained international supply.

The guidelines are available on the **website**.