




Original Article

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) screening system utilizing daily symptom attestation helps identify hospital employees who should be tested to protect patients and coworkers

Ellen Kim MD, MPH¹ , Charles A. Morris MD, MPH², Michael Klompas MD, MPH^{2,3} , Haipeng Zhang DO, MMSc⁴, Adam B. Landman MD, MS, MIS, MHS⁵, Sunil Eappen MD, MBA⁶, Karen Hopcia ScD, ANP-BC, COHN-S, FAAOHN⁷, Dean M. Hashimoto MD, JD^{2,7} and Hojjat Salmasian MD, MPH, PhD² 

¹Department of Radiation Oncology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, ²Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, ³Department of Population Medicine, Harvard Medical School and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, ⁴Department of Palliative Medicine, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, ⁵Department of Emergency Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, ⁶Department of Anesthesiology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts and ⁷Department of Occupational Health Services, Mass General Brigham, Boston, Massachusetts

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the effectiveness of a daily attestation system used by employees of a multi-institutional academic medical center, which comprised of symptom-screening, self-referrals to the Occupational Health Services team, and/or a severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) test.

Design: We conducted a retrospective cohort study of all employee attestations and SARS-CoV-2 tests performed between March and June 2020.

Setting: A large multi-institutional academic medical center, including both inpatient and ambulatory settings.

Participants: All employees who worked at the study site.

Methods: Data were combined from the attestation system (COVIDPass), the employee database, and the electronic health records and were analyzed using descriptive statistics including χ^2 , Wilcoxon, and Kruskal-Wallis tests. We investigated whether an association existed between symptomatic attestations by the employees and the employee testing positive for SARS-CoV-2.

Results: After data linkage and cleaning, there were 2,117,298 attestations submitted by 65,422 employees between March and June 2020. Most attestations were asymptomatic (99.9%). The most commonly reported symptoms were sore throat ($n = 910$), runny nose ($n = 637$), and cough ($n = 570$). Among the 2,026 employees who ever attested that they were symptomatic, 905 employees were tested within 14 days of a symptomatic attestation, and 114 (13%) of these tests were positive. The most common symptoms associated with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test were anosmia (23% vs 4%) and fever (46% vs 19%).

Conclusions: Daily symptom attestations among healthcare workers identified a handful of employees with COVID-19. Although the number of positive tests was low, attestations may help keep unwell employees off campus to prevent transmissions.

(Received 19 April 2021; accepted 19 October 2021; electronically published 10 November 2021)

Introduction

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, caused by severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has significantly challenged the United States health system. Early in 2020, increasing case counts raised the specter of widespread SARS-CoV-2 transmission within workplaces, including hospitals. The rate of transmission, levels of personal protective equipment

(PPE) and transmission precautions needed for suspected and confirmed infections, accuracy of diagnostic tests, and supply of PPE and tests were unknown. Consequently, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Health issued an order on March 16, 2020, requiring hospitals to screen all employees and visitors for symptoms¹ to try to minimize the number of potentially contagious persons in the facility as a key infection control mechanism.

Our institution rapidly deployed a novel digital employee screening system called COVIDPass² that included daily symptom attestations across 52 clinical sites in Massachusetts. Employees were screened daily before coming to work. Symptomatic employees were referred to Occupational Health Services (OHS) for

Author for correspondence: Ellen Kim, E-mail: ellen_kim@dfci.harvard.edu

Cite this article: Kim E, et al. (2022). Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) screening system utilizing daily symptom attestation helps identify hospital employees who should be tested to protect patients and coworkers. *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, 43: 1656–1660, <https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2021.461>

further evaluation, including testing if indicated, before they were cleared for work. Alternatively, healthcare providers (HCPs) who were concerned about symptoms and/or exposure could contact OHS or get tested.

Although some evidence supports symptom-based screening to prevent the spread of other communicable diseases,³ the effectiveness of a symptom-based screening of HCP for SARS-CoV-2 has yet to be well characterized. Although the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends daily symptom screening of employees before entering the workplace, they cannot cite any evidence for it.⁴ We assessed the impact of daily symptom attestation for HCP on symptom reporting, testing, case detection, and associations between symptoms and positivity.

Methods

This retrospective cohort study was approved by the Mass General Brigham Institutional Review Board.

Sources of information

Data were obtained from attestations, employee demographics, and the OHS independent database of employee SARS-CoV-2 tests. Attestations included the employee's hospital or clinic location and whether they had a fever, sore throat, new cough, new nasal congestion or runny nose, muscle aches, new loss of smell or taste, shortness of breath, flu-like symptoms, diarrhea (the last 2 were removed shortly after rollout), or none. Symptomatic employees were required not to work until they were evaluated by OHS. Symptomatic employees who had been tested and cleared by OHS (*ie*, symptoms deemed due to another condition and SARS-CoV-2 test not indicated or negative) could indicate that in COVIDPass.²

Attestations were submitted by employees at 52 different hospital and clinic sites, from large, tertiary-care academic medical centers to affiliated, freestanding, outpatient, primary-care or subspecialty clinics. For this analysis, we used attestations submitted between March 23, 2020, and June 30, 2020. We used July 2020 as the end date because additional mechanisms for entering attestations were activated at this point that could confound the analyses (*eg*, hospital-owned desktops and laptops, electronic health record).

SARS-CoV-2 tests performed within 14 days of attestation were retrieved for all employees who attested during the study period. Employee information included job title, sex, race, and spoken languages.

Data processing

Data were linked from attestations, SARS-CoV-2 tests, and employee information files by employee identification number; employee username; occupational health identification number; or first and last name only if the name was unique in the employee information file and the prior 3 pieces of information were not correctly recorded (Fig. 1). The combined data were analyzed at multiple levels of granularity as described below.

First, combined data were analyzed at the level of employees, and each employee characteristic was calculated once per employee. Calculated variables included the total number of attestations, number of tests performed, number of positive tests, number of attestation languages used, number of distinct hospital and clinic locations selected by that employee across all their attestations, number of spoken languages, and number of different job titles (*eg*, nurse and case manager). Job titles were used to categorize employees into patient-facing and non-patient-facing roles.

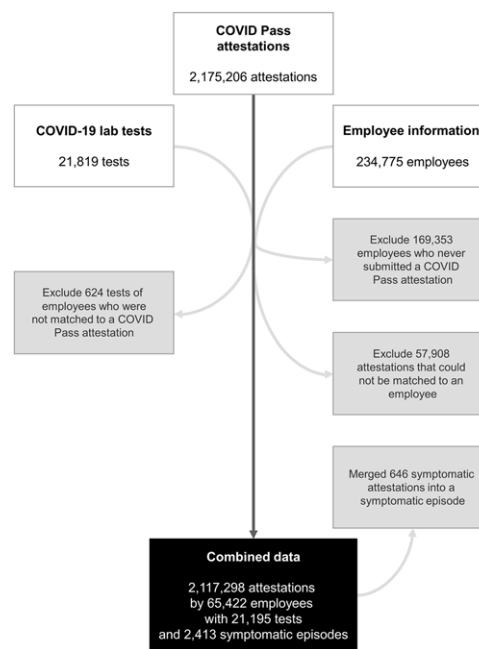


Fig. 1. Data flow diagram.

Patient-facing roles included nurse, physician, therapist, patient transporter, phlebotomist, protective services, etc. Non-patient-facing roles included engineer, administrator, accountant, administrative assistant, etc. If an employee had multiple roles that included a patient-facing and a non-patient-facing role, then they were considered to have a patient-facing role.

Second, combined data were analyzed at the level of attestations to study the volume of attestations. Multiple attestations by the same employee during a 24-hour period were merged into 1 attestation with the maximum number of symptoms. Calculated variables included the total number of symptoms reported in the attestation and the order of attestation by an employee (*ie*, an attestation was the *n*th attestation submitted by an employee).

Third, the combined data were analyzed at the level of symptomatic episodes. Multiple symptomatic attestations by the same employee on consecutive days or separated by 1 day were merged into 1 symptomatic episode with the maximum number of symptoms. For example, if an employee submitted attestations on day 20 with a cough, day 21 with a cough, day 23 with a cough and a fever, and no symptomatic attestations on days 19, 22, or 24, then these attestations were counted as a single symptomatic episode with a cough and a fever starting on day 20 and ending on day 23.

Selection criteria

Employees were excluded if they had never submitted an attestation, even if they had a SARS-CoV-2 test result (*ie*, employees who worked entirely remotely during this period). Attestations were excluded if there were typographical errors in multiple identifiers.

Statistical analysis

All data that met selection criteria were included. All results are presented as associations with no claim of causality, and with a focus on hypothesis generation rather than hypothesis testing.

Descriptive statistics included χ^2 , Wilcoxon, and Kruskal-Wallis tests, with the significance level (α) defined at 0.05. Characteristics of employees who submitted more attestations,

Table 1. Employee Characteristics

Variable	No. (N = 65,422)	%
Sex		
Female	46,018	70
Male	17,520	27
Unknown	1,884	3
Race		
White	39,163	60
Black	7,398	11
Asian	5,857	9
Hispanic/Latinx	5,656	9
Undisclosed	4,638	7
Unknown	1,884	3
2 or more races	730	1
Native American	96	<1
No. of spoken languages		
1	60,560	93
2	2,279	3
Unknown	1,884	3
3	562	1
4–6	137	<1
Job category		
Patient-facing	40,777	62
Non-patient-facing	22,761	35
Unknown	1,884	3

submitted more symptomatic attestations, and tested positive were summarized. The frequency of specific symptoms among symptomatic attestations were described in total and for association with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test. Specific symptoms were only counted once per employee per symptomatic episode.

Results

After applying the selection criteria, there were 2,117,298 attestations over 99 days submitted by 65,422 employees. There were 2,413 symptomatic episodes. Employees who used COVIDPass had 21,195 SARS-CoV-2 tests within our network during the study period.

Attestations

Employee characteristics are shown in Table 1. Most attestations were submitted by employees with a patient-facing role, female sex, White race, and one spoken language. Per employee, the median number of attestations was 33 (range, 1–99); the median number of COVID-19 tests was 0 (range, 0–13), and the median number of positive tests was 0 (range, 0–10). The number of languages used for attestations was 1 (range, 1–4), and the number of hospital and/or clinic locations was 1 (range, 1–14).

Employees who attested more frequently were associated with having a patient-facing job; at least 1 SARS-CoV-2 test; attestations in multiple languages; attestations at multiple facilities; male sex;

Table 2. Specific Symptoms Associated With a Positive SARS-CoV-2 Test^a

Total	Specific symptom	Not Followed by a Positive Test Within 14 Days (n = 2,271 Symptomatic Episodes), No (%)	Followed by a Positive Test Within 14 Days (n = 142 Symptomatic Episodes), No (%)
487	Fever	422 (19)	65 (46)
558	Muscle ache	502 (22)	56 (39)
570	Cough	519 (23)	51 (36)
637	Runny nose	590 (26)	47 (33)
910	Sore throat	865 (38)	45 (32)
122	New loss of smell	90 (4)	32 (23)
278	Shortness of breath	268 (12)	10 (7)
20	Flu-like symptoms ^a	18 (1)	2 (1)
18	Diarrhea ^a	17 (1)	1 (1)

^aFlu-like symptoms and diarrhea were initially included as specific symptoms and were soon removed as evidence emerged that they were less associated with COVID-19.

multiple job titles for patient-facing employees or 1 job title for non-patient-facing employees; multiple spoken languages; and Black, Hispanic, Latin, or Native American race. Many employees (8,589, 13%) submitted 1–4 attestations.

Symptomatic episodes

Most attestations noted no symptoms (2,114,239, 99.9%). In total, 3,059 (0.1%) symptomatic attestations were submitted by 2,026 employees. Nearly all symptomatic episodes lasted 1–5 days (2,137, 99%); the longest symptomatic episode lasted 16 days. The most common specific symptom was sore throat (25% of symptomatic attestations). As shown in Table 2, the most common symptoms associated with a positive test were anosmia (23% vs 4% without a positive test; odds ratio [OR], 7.05; 95% confidence interval [CI], 4.51–11.02; $P < .01$) and fever (46% vs 19%; OR, 3.70; 95% CI, 2.62–5.23; $P < .01$).

Attestations of employees who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2

In total, 1,289 employees tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. During the 0–14 days before their first positive test, 9% had attested to symptoms; 58% had asymptomatic attestations; and 33% had no attestations. Submission of a symptomatic attestation within 14 days prior to the first positive test was associated with male sex ($P = .049$) and Black race ($P = .039$). It was not associated with the clinical nature of their job.

Symptomatic attestations and COVID-19 tests

In total, 2,026 employees attested to symptoms on at least 1 occasion. Of these, 905 employees were tested within 14 days and 114 (13%) tested positive for SARS-CoV-2.

Discussion

The daily COVID-19 symptom attestation screening system for employees (which was comprised of symptom-screening, self-referrals to the OHS team, and/or a SARS-CoV-2 test) helped

identify several cases of COVID-19 among employees and avoided potential exposure to other employees or to patients.

Overall, 99.9% of the 2.1 million attestations were asymptomatic. The most common symptoms associated with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test were anosmia (23% vs 4%) and fever (46% vs 19%), which is consistent with other COVID-19 studies. Although the number of positive cases identified was low, attestations may have helped keep some of these unwell employees off campus and may have prevented some exposures and transmissions.

Symptomatic attestations and COVID-19 tests

Overall, 905 employees were tested within 14 days of a symptomatic attestation, and 13% of these tests were positive. This rate is notably higher than the test positivity rate in our community during the same time and in multiple healthcare setting scenarios.^{5,6} This rate is slightly higher than the reported 10% positive tests among symptomatic healthcare personnel (HCP) reported by a small subset of our institution (outpatient surgical clinic) during a much shorter period.⁷

Our screening system's resulting positive test rate may have underestimated the effectiveness of our screening because concerned employees could skip the attestation and call OHS or independently schedule a test. In an ideal world, our positive test rate would be close to 0% because employees only submitted attestations during these months if they were coming in to work in a clinical setting.

Early in the pandemic, when COVIDPass was initially deployed, we had a shortage of SARS-CoV-2 tests and evidence about the best screening practices.⁶ What the optimal screening system should include remains unknown, but there is additional support for including symptoms in the assessment of who should be tested. The Mass General Brigham recently implemented a COvid Risk cALculator (CORAL) diagnostic algorithm in a clinical decision support system to quickly identify patients who should be tested for SARS-CoV-2 or should be presumed to be positive⁸; the algorithm includes symptoms, epidemiologic risk factors, and imaging findings. Given the differences in our screening populations (HCP vs patients in the emergency department or admitted to the hospital), screening with symptoms seems to be reasonable in our setting.

Finally, not all of the 2,026 employees who submitted symptomatic attestations were tested. Only 905 (45%) were tested within 14 days of symptomatic attestation. Presumably, the other half of HCP were evaluated by OHS and were not recommended to be tested or arranged tests independently at a testing center outside our institution.

Attestations of employees who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2

Most (91%) employees who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 had not attested symptomatic within 14 days of their first positive test; they either attested asymptomatic or did not attest at all in that period. However, the number of symptomatic HCP may have been underestimated, if they felt unwell and contacted OHS or scheduled a test at one of our centers or elsewhere. On the other hand, some employees who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 may have been asymptomatic (eg, asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic viral shedding); some employees may have attested to being asymptomatic because they knew that a symptomatic attestation would not allow them to work (see below for discussion of presenteeism); and employees may have had "question fatigue" and stopped

looking at the symptoms before clicking "no symptoms." Effective symptom screening is challenging.

Symptomatic episodes

Most attestations were not symptomatic. Consistent with other reports of COVID-19 symptoms,^{9,10} anosmia and fever were most often associated with testing positive.

This study had several limitations related to attested symptoms, and some were unavoidable. The screening symptoms were based on the best available information at the time. Screening using self-reported symptoms relies on employees answering honestly. American physicians often continue to work while unwell, despite some attempts to stop this potentially hazardous presenteeism¹¹ due to a complicated combination of contextual and personal factors^{12,13} that were likely heightened during the pandemic. Our institution had several strategies to try to reduce this effect, including a system to help reduce barriers for unwell HCP to stay home from work, enforcing and communicating to HCP supervisors if they were symptomatic, and paying HCP for days not worked due to COVID-19.

Attestations

The characteristics of employees who submitted at least 1 attestation are similar to the employee demographics of another academic medical center in the same part of the country as reported by Horng et al.¹⁴ Notably, during the reported months, employees only attested when physically entering a hospital or clinic. An employee may have worked more days than the number of attestations they submitted, for instance, if they transitioned to working remotely. Indeed, many employees may never have attested if they always worked remotely or in an administrative building. More than 13% of employees submitted <5 attestations over these 99 days. Slight differences compared to distributions reported by Horng et al¹⁴ are possible not only due to natural variation but also because of different employee characteristics between employees who work on site compared to those who always work remotely.

In addition to limitations already discussed, this was a retrospective study. Some data were incomplete or contained typographical errors (eg, leading to challenges in matching attestations to employee information resulting in the unknowns in Table 1). The COVIDPass system was a custom-developed software application that was expanded and modified over time, with some changes in data collection, storage, and linking.

To our knowledge, prior to this study, there was no evidence that daily symptom screening of HCP helps to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by early testing and identification of ill HCP. Notably, the screening system was part of a larger strategy that included a COVID-19 employee hotline, wearing masks, reporting breaches in safety protocols, exposure tracking of positive cases, strategic placement of suspected COVID-19 patients on units with negative pressure rooms and adequate PPE, and, much later, the mass vaccination of HCP. The results of our screening system suggest that other institutions may benefit from implementing a similar system. Even if the yield is deemed too small for the costs of implementation, which would vary among institutions, this system can still be used to monitor PPE allocation and the number of employees working on site or remotely.

In summary, our daily symptom attestation system may help identify employees who should be tested for SARS-CoV-2 while reducing exposure to patients and coworkers. It may help unwell

HCP to stay home from work and could even help to start changing the prevalent culture of presenteeism in healthcare. It also raises questions about benefits of daily symptom screening of patients and visitors entering a hospital or clinic. Although it may require re-evaluation in the setting of post-COVID-19 immunizations, screening systems may be helpful in the early phase of future pandemics with limited evidence and supplies.

Acknowledgments.

Financial support. E.K. received support from the National Library of Medicine Biomedical Informatics and Data Science Research Training (grant no. T15 LM007092).

Conflicts of interest. A.B.L. was previously a member of the Abbott Medical Device Cybersecurity Council. COVIDPass has been licensed to two vendors. Mass General Brigham, A.B.L., and H.M.Z. receive license fees and royalties.

References

1. Kelley E. Hospital visitor restrictions guidance, March 16, 2020. Massachusetts state government website. <https://www.mass.gov/doc/hospital-visitor-restrictions-guidance-march-16-2020/download>. Published March 16, 2020. Accessed November 8, 2021.
2. Zhang H, Dimitrov D, Simpson L, *et al*. A web-based, mobile-responsive application to screen health care workers for COVID-19 symptoms: rapid design, deployment, and usage. *JMIR Form Res* 2020;4:e19533.
3. Juusola JL, Brandeau ML, Long EF, Owens DK, Bendavid E. The cost-effectiveness of symptom-based testing and routine screening for acute HIV infection in men who have sex with men in the United States. *AIDS* 2011;25:1779–1787.
4. Gidengil C, Fischer S, Broten N. A framework for evaluating approaches to symptom screening in the workplace during the COVID-19 pandemic. *RAND Perspect* 2020. doi: [10.7249/PEA653-1](https://doi.org/10.7249/PEA653-1).
5. Klompas M, Baker MA, Rhee C, *et al*. A SARS-CoV-2 cluster in an acute-care hospital. *Ann Intern Med* 2021;174:794–802.
6. Shenoy ES, Weber DJ. Routine surveillance of asymptomatic healthcare personnel for severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2): not a prevention strategy. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2021;42:592–597.
7. Sacks CA, Dougan M, McCoy TH, *et al*. The association between symptoms and COVID-19 test results among healthcare workers. *Ann Surg* 2020;272:e329–e332.
8. Dugdale CM, Rubins DM, Lee H, *et al*. COVID-19 diagnostic clinical decision support: a pre–post implementation study of CORAL (COvid Risk cALculator). *Clin Infect Dis* 2021. doi: [10.1093/cid/ciab111](https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciab111).
9. Marshall M. COVID's toll on smell and taste: what scientists do and don't know. *Nature* 2021;589:342–343.
10. Dawson P, Rabold EM, Laws RL, *et al*. Loss of taste and smell as distinguishing symptoms of coronavirus disease 2019. *Clin Infect Dis* 2021;72:682–685.
11. Widera E, Chang A, Chen HL. Presenteeism: a public health hazard. *J Gen Intern Med* 2010;25:1244–1247.
12. Jena AB, Meltzer DO, Press VG, Arora VM. Why physicians work when sick. *Arch Intern Med* 2012;172:1107–1108.
13. Giæver F, Lohmann-Lafrenz S, Løvseth LT. Why hospital physicians attend work while ill? The spiralling effect of positive and negative factors. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2016;16:548.
14. Horng S, O'Donoghue A, Dechen T, *et al*. Secondary use of COVID-19 symptom incidence among hospital employees as an example of syndromic surveillance of hospital admissions within 7 days. *JAMA Netw Open* 2021;4:e2113782.