
**Healthcare organization management
— Pandemic response (respiratory)
— Drive-through screening station**

*Management des organisations de soins de santé — Réponse en cas de
pandémie (respiratoire) — Station de dépistage au volant*



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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 documents 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Pandemics demand swift, decisive and sustained action by governments and public health authorities. Actions that have proved effective are widespread testing, contact tracing and rigorous treating. For testing, drive-through screening stations (DTSS) can be used to test thousands of people each day. A DTSS can screen large numbers of people for the presence of a disease, with those testing positive told to self-isolate or referred for treatment, and those who had been in contact with an infected person told to self-quarantine. People presenting for screening at a DTSS remain in their car, which acts as a protective barrier for healthcare workers. The standard protocol for operating a DTSS can include processes such as a medical interview, examination and specimen collection through the car window. The use of DTSS can reduce the risk of transmission of the disease (including in hospital waiting rooms), relieve pressure on hospitals (which otherwise can be inundated with requests for testing), and free hospital resources for treating people the disease (including those that are otherwise necessary to disinfect areas used for specimen-taking).

This document was developed based on experience gained from, and procedures implemented to deal with, the COVID-19 pandemic, which was characterized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. South Korea, in particular, used DTSS to control the spread of the virus without shutting down the country and without imposing extreme restrictions on people's movement.

Healthcare organization management — Pandemic response (respiratory) — Drive-through screening station

1 Scope

This document specifies the operation of a drive-through screening station (DTSS) for mass testing as part of pandemic response management.

NOTE COVID-19 is an exemplary disease for which such a station is developed.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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 <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

confirmed case

person confirmed to be infected with the pathogen of the infectious disease according to the testing criteria for diagnosis, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms

3.2

coronavirus

virus that is part of a large family of viruses that can cause illness in animals or humans

Note 1 to entry: In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The coronavirus discovered in 2019 causes the coronavirus disease *COVID-19* (3.3).

[SOURCE: WHO, 2020^[11]]

3.3

COVID-19

infectious disease caused by the *coronavirus* (3.2) discovered in 2019

Note 1 to entry: This virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

[SOURCE: WHO, 2020^[11]]