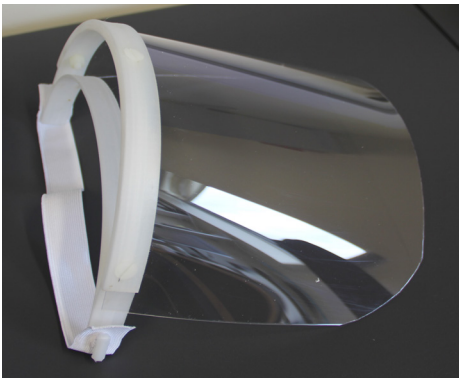
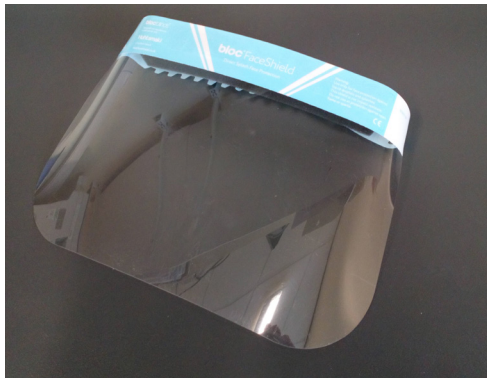


Personal protective equipment (PPE): updated guidance 11.05.2020

- This updated guidance brings further clarity on the use of PPE in our inpatient and community settings
 - Please make sure you have a supply of the PPE required before you undertake an interaction – for community workers this means having the PPE with you. Making up a small pack to take may be easier and more discreet for entering people’s homes. In the community, use a clear plastic bag for the PPE, which can then be disposed of in the service user’s domestic waste
 - Eye protection still requires a risk assessment prior to use: see the Public Health England graphic below
 - Document which PPE you use and the rationale in the care record
-
- Eye protection – please **do not** dispose of this. We have undertaken a corporate risk assessment and ask that this is **cleaned and re-used**, unless damaged or heavily soiled or clearly marked ‘for single use only’. The eye protection should be cleaned using a green Clinell wipe and kept safe for use again. If there are no green Clinell wipes, use a Clinell detergent wipe. All other elements of PPE are single-use disposable.



Examples of eye protection – stocks may vary



Green Clinell wipes



Clinell detergent wipes



Additional considerations, in addition to standard infection prevention and control precautions,

where there is sustained transmission of COVID-19, taking into account individual risk assessment for this new and emerging pathogen, NHS and independent sector

Setting	Context	Disposable Gloves	Disposable Plastic Apron	Disposable fluid-repellent coverall/ gown	Surgical mask	Fluid-resistant (Type IIR) surgical mask	Filtering face piece respirator	Eye/face protection ¹
Any setting	Direct patient/resident care assessing an individual that is not currently a possible or confirmed case ² (within 2 metres)	✓ single use ³	✓ single use ³	✗	✗	✓ risk assess sessional use ^{4,5}	✗	✓ risk assess sessional use ^{4,5}
Any setting	Performing an aerosol generating procedure ⁶ on an individual that is not currently a possible or confirmed case ²	✓ single use ³	✗	✓ single use ³	✗	✗	✓ single use ³	✓ single use ³

Table 4

1. This may be single or reusable face/eye protection/full face visor or goggles.

2. A case is any individual meeting case definition for a possible or confirmed case: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-initial-investigation-of-possible-cases/investigation-and-initial-clinical-management-of-possible-cases-of-wuhan-novel-coronavirus-wn-cov-infection>

3. Single use refers to disposal of PPE or decontamination of reusable items e.g. eye protection or respirator, after each patient and/or following completion of a procedure, task, or session; dispose or decontaminate reusable items after each patient contact as per Standard Infection Control Precautions (SICPs).

4. Risk assess refers to utilising PPE when there is an anticipated/likely risk of contamination with splashes, droplets of blood or body fluids. **Where staff consider there is a risk to themselves or the individuals they are caring for they should wear a fluid repellent surgical mask with or without eye protection as determined by the individual staff member for the care episode/single session.**

5. A single session refers to a period of time where a health care worker is undertaking duties in a specific care setting/exposure environment e.g. on a ward round; providing ongoing care for inpatients. A session ends when the health care worker leaves the care setting/exposure environment. Sessional use should always be risk assessed and consider the risk of infection to and from patients, residents and health and care workers where COVID-19 is circulating in the community and hospitals. PPE should be disposed of after each session or earlier if damaged, soiled, or uncomfortable.

6. The full list of aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) is within the IPC guidance [note AGPs are undergoing a further review at present].

