

TITLE		POLICY #
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)		ICP.03.01
MANUAL	EFFECTIVE DATE	REVIEW DATE
Infection Control and Prevention Manual	2007	1/13, 2/14, 12/14
SCOPE:	REFERENCE	
Hospital Wide	http://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.athruz?pType=Industry&pID=102 – OSHA Healthcare	

PURPOSE:

To protect and prevent the spread of transmission of disease-causing microorganisms, by appropriately using PPE.

POLICY:

Gowns, gloves, masks, protective eyewear will be worn as appropriate to the type of isolation. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be supplied for all hospital employees, patients, and visitors.

1. Each type of isolation specifies the necessity for protective apparel; this should be posted on the patient door at eye level.
2. Masks, gowns, and gloves are all disposable. These items are used only once and discarded.
3. Protective eyewear may be worn once the disposed of, or may be assigned to an employee
4. Gloves are to be worn at all times, when performing patient care
5. Each type of isolation specifies the necessity for protective apparel; this should be posted on the patient door at eye level.
6. Perform Hand Hygiene before and after performing patient care'
7. Remove PPE at doorway before leaving patient room or anteroom; remove respirator outside room
8. Location of PPE – PPE should be located either in the isolation bin / outside the door or immediate as you walk into the room.

A. Gloves

Donning

- a. Put on gloves, making sure that gloves extend to cover wrist of isolation gown.
- b. Change gloves as often as necessary; for example, when grossly contaminated or torn.

Doffing (Removing)

- a. Wash hands each time gloves are removed or changed.
- b. Outside of gloves are contaminated!
- c. Grasp outside of glove with opposite gloved hand; peel off
- d. Hold removed glove in gloved hand, slide fingers of ungloved hand under remaining glove at wrist.

B. Gowns

Donning

- a. Gowns are worn to prevent contamination of clothing and protect the skin of personnel from blood and body fluid exposure. They are also worn during the care of patients infected with epidemiologically important microorganisms to reduce the opportunity for transmission of those pathogens from patients or items in the environment to other patients or environmental surfaces. Gowns are removed before leaving the patient's room, and hands are washed.
1. Remove coat or jacket
 2. Wash hands
 3. Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms to end of wrist, and wrap around back at neck and waist. (Gowns are secured in back with ties or tape)

Doffing (Removing)

- a. Gown front and sleeves are contaminated!
- b. Unfasten neck and waist ties.
- c. Remove gown using a peeling motion; pull gown from each shoulder toward the same hand.
- d. Gown will turn inside out.
- e. Hold removed gown away from body, roll into a bundle and discard into waste receptacle.

C. Surgical Masks/ Splash Mask/ N-95 Respirator

Donning

- a. Masks should be worn once and then disposed of. Masks are worn to provide protection against transmission of diseases which are spread by droplet and droplet nuclei, or in the event there is a potential of contamination from blood/body fluid exposure. Masks are required when performing wound irrigation, suctioning a patient without a closed suction set-up and during feeding or swallowing an evaluation in which coughing is possible or expected.

There are three (3) types of masks:

1. Surgical Mask – general, most commonly used
 2. Splash Mask / Face Shield – provide protection to your nose and eyes
 3. N-95 mask – must be fit tested prior to use, used in Airborne Isolation
- a. Apply mask over mouth **and** nose. Never touch mask after it is applied. Secure ties or elastic band at middle of head and neck. Fit flexible band to Nose Bridge. Fit snug to face and below chin. Fit check respirator (for N-95).
 - b. Masks are to be changed after 30 minutes—sooner if moist (wet masks are ineffective).
 - c. The N-95 Mask, maybe assigned to one employee, and used throughout the shift. This mask may be hung on the hook, on the outside of the patient room, in the anti-room.
 - d. The Surgical Mask and Splash Mask are only to be used once and then discarded

Doffing (Removing)

- a. Front of mask/respirator is contaminated-DO NOT TOUCH!
- b. Grasp bottom then top ties/elastic and remove
- c. Discard in waste container.

- d. The N-95 Mask, maybe assigned to one employee, and used throughout the shift. This mask may be hung on the hook, on the outside of the patient room, in the anti-room.
- e. The Surgical Mask and Splash Mask are only to be used once and then discarded

D. Protective Eyewear – goggles

Donning

- a. Put on goggles/protective eyewear over face and eyes and adjust to fit.
- b. Goggles are to be worn over regular eyeglasses to provide protection on sides, tops and bottom.
- c. You may also chose to wear a face shield or splash mask

Doffing (Removing)

1. Outside of protective eyewear (goggles) are contaminated!
2. To remove, handle by “clean” head band or ear pieces.
3. Place in designated receptacle for reprocessing or in waste container.
4. Remove goggles and lay aside where contamination will not occur.