

IPC Standard Operating Procedure No 11 PPE Required in Respiratory Infections, including COVID 19, Pandemic Flu and Tuberculosis

WORK AREA Care	Policy Number This will be entered by the HR Department
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Author:	Jackie Cooke	Owner:	Lisa Barlow
Job Title:	Care Team Leader	Job Title:	Hospice Manager

Approved by	Lynn Grayson	
Job Title	Clinical Director	

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Review Date	Amendments	Signature
April 2023	New Policy	Jackie Cooke

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Procedures PPE Required in Respiratory Infections, including COVID 19, Pandemic Flu and Tuberculosis

This SOP has been produced following on from NHS England and Government guidelines in relation specifically to COVID-19 (2020)

Purpose

To ensure all relevant staff are aware and take responsibility of the processes to follow during respiratory infections in order to avoid contamination of self and others and prevent the spread of infection.

Target Group

All staff.

It is the responsibility of all staff in any aspect of these procedures to inform their manager of any variation in practice or inability to follow the process defined.

Processes are around the correct use of specialised PPE.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is defined by the 1992 PPE regulations as *'All equipment which is intended to be worn or held by a person at work and which protects them against one or more risks to their health or safety e.g. helmets, gloves, eye protection'*. With regard to infection prevention and control the use of PPE is two-fold. It offers protection both to the care worker and service user and thus a risk assessment must be undertaken by the worker to determine the level of specialised PPE necessary for the activity to be undertaken and what risks the care worker may be exposed to such as blood, body fluids or secretions.

This SOP deals specifically with the items of specialised PPE which required in respiratory infections includes the use of:-

- Disposable gloves
- Disposable plastic aprons
- Fluid repellent long sleeved gowns
- FFP2 and FFP3 respirators
- Surgical, fluid resistant type 2 masks, visors and goggles.
- Gloves - Single use, for hand protection when exposed to the risk of contact with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, contaminated items or some chemicals.

NB: Sterile gloves are cuffed to make it easier to put on without contaminating them. The first glove should be picked up by the cuff only. The second glove should then only be touched by the other sterile glove.

Use of PPE:

FFP2 and FFP3 Respirators

- Require specialised fit testing, provided by Royal Preston Hospital (RPH) Fit testing is required for each individual and for each manufacturer of masks.
- These are single use masks, for sessional use (refers to providing ongoing work for one CYP)
- The mask should be disposed of if it becomes damaged, soiled or becomes uncomfortable.

Fluid Resistant Gowns

Single use for sessional use.

Disposable Gloves

Single use only

Eye/Face Protection

Single use – to be decontaminated after a procedure.

Apron

Single use only

Surgical Fluid Resistant Mask

Single use only.

To be worn during shift.

Public Health England Recommendations

- All staff (including non- clinical) working in child or young person (CYP) accessible parts of the hospice, are required to wear fluid resistant type 2 surgical face masks.
- This requires staff, who are taking breaks, to take these breaks away from CYP accessible areas.
- Any clinician working within 2 meters is required to wear an apron, gloves, eye protection and surgical masks.
- Staff are required to maintain social distancing at all times this is possible.
- When carrying out aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) which include suctioning, all tracheostomy care, cough assist, invasive and non-invasive ventilation, including manual ventilation, chest physio and Airvo staff are required to wear FFP3 mask, long sleeved gowns, gloves, goggles and visors
- These procedures must be carried out in a single room, with the door shut, unless in an emergency situation. Only relevant care staff to be present.
- Only essential equipment is to be stored in the CYPs bedroom.

In order to protect themselves and co-workers from contamination, it is important that all staff understand the correct order of donning (putting on) and crucially, removing used PPE:

Putting On (donning)

- Hand hygiene
- Apron
- Facemask (fluid repellent)
- Eye goggles/Visor
- Gloves

Taking Off (doffing)

- Gloves
- Hand hygiene
- Apron/Gown
- Eye protection
- Hand hygiene
- Facemask (fluid repellent surgical mask or FFP3)
- Hand hygiene

Use of aprons rather than gowns for non-AGPs, forearms are to be washed during hand hygiene if there is a risk of exposure to droplets, consistent with the UK policy of bare below the elbows and evidence reviews on the risks of healthcare acquired infections.

Link to guidance on Public Health England; www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-infection-prevention-and-control

Storage of PPE

All PPE should be stored in a manner which ensures that it will not be exposed to dust or other contaminants before use. All relevant staff should be made aware of the location of all PPE.

Hand Hygiene

Standard precautions apply when using all PPE and hand hygiene should be undertaken before putting on and after removing PPE. Forearms are to be washed during hand hygiene

Bibliography

Public Health England (2020) Putting on and taking off personal Protective Equipment.
www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-infection-prevention-and-control

Health and Safety Executive (2012) Personal protective Equipment at work (second edition): Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended)