

# PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) QUICK REFERENCE for the CLINIC SETTING

For more details see Additional Precautions section in the Community Infection Prevention and Control Manual. If Additional Precautions are required for suspected or confirmed microorganism/infectious disease. It will be indicated in the CLINICAL PRESENTATION / MICROORGANISM / INFECTIOUS DISEASE TABLE section of the manual.

**Examples provided in this quick reference are not a complete list of every microorganism that requires Additional Precautions**

## AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

Examples: Tuberculosis (TB),  
Measles

Place procedure mask on patient

Place patient in a clinic room with the **door closed**

If you are not immune or unsure of immunity:

Use N95 respirator when in the room with the patient

If you are immune :

You are not required to wear an N95

## CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

Examples: Extensive impetigo,  
Scabies

Gloves

Gown

## DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

Examples: Pertussis, Mumps

Place procedure mask on patient

OR if unable/unwilling to wear a mask place patient in a clinic room

If you are NOT immune or unsure of immunity AND within 2 meters/6 feet of the patient:

Use procedure or surgical mask\* and/or facial protection\*

\*Can be separate or combined mask with eye shields

### Additional Precautions may also be combined:

## AIRBORNE + CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

Examples: Chicken Pox

Place procedure mask on patient

Place patient in a clinic room with the **door closed**

Gloves

Gown

If you are not immune or unsure of immunity:

Use N95 respirator when in the room with the patient

If you are immune:

You are not required to wear an N95

## DROPLET + CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

Examples: Influenza

Place procedure mask on patient

OR if unable/unwilling to wear a mask place patient in a clinic room

Gloves

Gown

Within 2 meters/6 feet of patient:

Use procedure or surgical mask\* and/or facial protection\*

\*Can be separate or combined mask with eye shields

# PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) QUICK REFERENCE for the CLINIC SETTING

## GLOVES

Always perform hand hygiene before putting on gloves and after removing them

Use gloves when your hands may contact blood, body fluids, mucous membranes or non-intact skin

Use gloves when touching items or surfaces that could be soiled with blood or body fluids

Gloves should only be used for the task that requires them. Put them on immediately before the task and remove them immediately after to avoid cross contamination.

## MASK & EYE PROTECTION

If you are protecting yourself with a mask you need face protection. Masks and eye protection can be separate or combined mask with eye shields

Use a mask and eye protection when caring for a patient that is coughing and not using respiratory hygiene

Or for patient care or procedures that may cause:

- Coughing
- Splashes/sprays of blood or body fluids

Masks should be changed when they become wet or it becomes difficult to breathe. Never dangle a mask around your neck. Remove it immediately after it is no longer needed. Eyeglasses DO NOT take the place of eye protection.

## N95 RESPIRATOR

If you know you are immune to a specific airborne spread disease (e.g.: measles) an N95 is not required

Wear an N95 respirator if you have a patient that is being assessed for possible tuberculosis, or if you are not immune or unsure of your immunity to Chickenpox or Measles.

N95 respirators should be changed or discarded when damaged or deformed; no longer forms an effective seal to the face; breathing through becomes more difficult; or, contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids from patients. Never dangle a respirator around your neck. Remove it immediately after it is no longer needed.

## GOWN

Depending on the risk of splashes/sprays of blood or body fluids a disposable fluid resistant apron may be an acceptable alternative

Use a long sleeved gown during activities that may cause soiling or generate splashes or sprays of blood or body fluids