

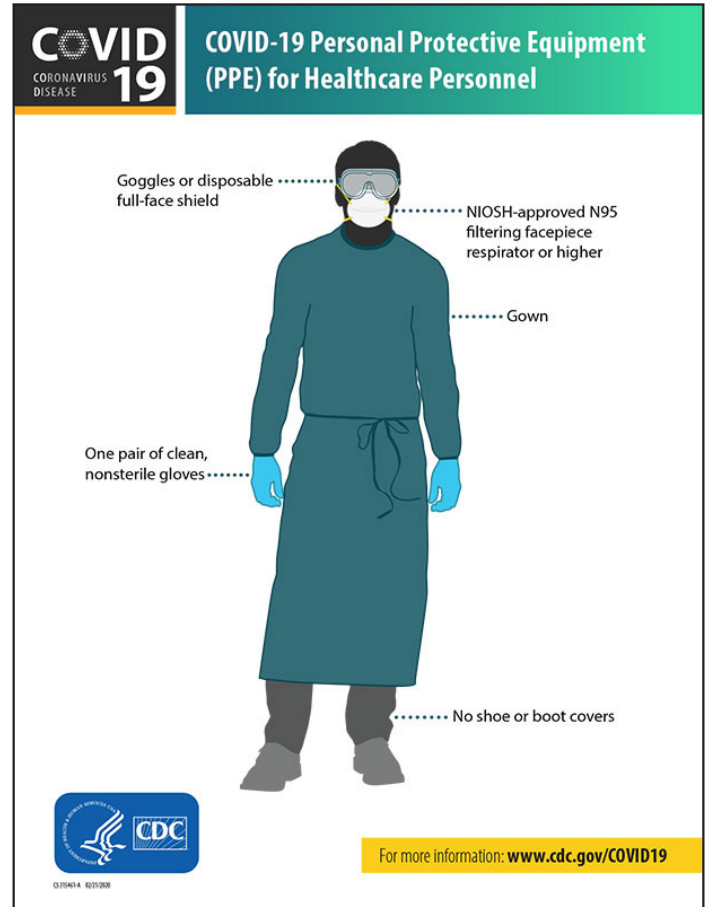
# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

## The riskiest time to become infected

- Being within 6 feet (2 meters) of a patient with COVID-19 for a prolonged period of time.
- Having direct contact with infectious secretions from a patient with COVID-19. Infectious secretions may include sputum, serum, blood and respiratory droplets.<sup>1</sup>

## Ideally, health care workers should wear

- PAPR (powered air purifier), full or part face shield
- If a PAPR is not available, NIOSH-approved N95 filtering facepiece respirator or higher
- Goggles or disposable full-face shield
- One pair of clean, non-sterile gloves
- Disposable gown
- Apron if body fluids are involved
- Specifically, for aerosol-generating procedures (e.g., tracheal intubation, non-invasive ventilation, tracheostomy, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, manual ventilation before intubation, bronchoscopy) healthcare workers should use respirators, eye protection, gloves and gowns; aprons should also be used if gowns are not fluid resistant.<sup>2</sup>



## What happens when the supply of PPE runs out?

### Strategies for Optimizing the Supply of N-95 Respirators: Crisis/Alternate Strategies

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/respirators-strategy/crisis-alternate-strategies.html>

### Release of Stockpiled N95 Filtering Facepiece Respirators Beyond the Manufacturer-Designated Shelf Life: Considerations for the COVID-19 Response

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/release-stockpiled-N95.html>

<sup>1</sup>(CDC, 2020). What Healthcare Personnel Should Know About Caring for Patients with Confirmed or Possible COVID-19 Infection.

<sup>2</sup>(CDC, 2020). Rational Use of Personal Protective Equipment for Coronavirus Patient 2019 (COVID-19)

[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331215/WHO-2019-nCov-IPCPE\\_use-2020.1-eng.pdf](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331215/WHO-2019-nCov-IPCPE_use-2020.1-eng.pdf)