

Recommended PPE for primary, outpatient and community care by setting, and independent sector

Setting	Context	Disposable gloves	Disposable plastic apron	Disposable fluid resistant gown or overall	Fluid-resistant (Type IIR) surgical mask	Filtering face piece respirator (FFP3/FFP2/N95)	Eye/face protection ¹
Any setting	Performing an aerosol generating procedure on a possible or confirmed case ³	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴
Primary care, ambulatory care, and other non emergency outpatient and other clinical settings e.g. optometry, dental, maternity, mental health	Direct patient care – possible or confirmed case(s) ³ (within 2 metres)	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✓ risk assess sessional use ^{6,7,10}	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✓ single or sessional use ^{4,5}
	Working in reception/communal area with possible or confirmed case(s) ³ and unable to maintain 2 metres social distance ⁶	✗	✗	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✗
Individuals own home (current-place of residence)	Direct care to any member of the household where any member of the household is a possible or confirmed case ^{3,7}	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✓ risk assess sessional use ^{6,7,10}	✓ single or sessional use ^{4,5}	✗	✓ single or sessional use ^{4,5}
	Direct care or visit to any individuals in the extremely vulnerable group or where a member of the household is within the extremely vulnerable group undergoing shielding ⁹	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✗
	Home birth where any member of the household is a possible or confirmed case ^{3,7}	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴
Community-care home, mental health inpatients and other overnight care facilities e.g. learning disability, hospices, prison healthcare	Facility with possible or confirmed case(s) ³ – and direct resident care (within 2 metres)	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✓ risk assess sessional use ^{6,7,10}	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✓ risk assess sessional use ^{5,8}
Any setting	Testing station staff swabbing multiple patients continuously	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✓ sessional use ⁵
	All other collections of nasopharyngeal and/or oropharyngeal swabs	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single or sessional use ^{4,5}	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵

Table 2 Version 1.8 as at 21 May 2020

- This may be single or reusable face/eye protection/full face visor or goggles.
- The full list of aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) is within the COVID-19 IPC guidance [note APGs are undergoing a further review at present]; www.gov.je/Health/Coronavirus/Pages/CoronavirusInformation.aspx
- A case is any individual meeting case definition for a possible or confirmed case: www.gov.je/Health/Coronavirus/Pages/CoronavirusInformation.aspx
- 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).
- A session in a hospital or residential setting refers to a period of time where a healthcare worker is undertaking duties in a specific care setting/exposure environment e.g. on a ward; providing ongoing care for inpatients. In community/domiciliary settings a session should be considered a full shift unless the client/patient has a suspected or confirmed COVID diagnosis by a health care worker in which case PPE should be changed after care for the individual is completed. Sessional use should always be risk assessed and considered where there are high rates of hospital cases. Sessional PPE should be disposed of after each session or earlier if damaged, soiled, or uncomfortable.
- Non clinical staff should maintain 2m social distancing, through marking out a controlled distance; sessional use should always be risk assessed and considered where there are high rates of community cases.
- Initial risk assessment should take place by phone prior to entering the premises or at 2 metres social distance on entering where the health or social care worker assesses that an individual is symptomatic with suspected/confirmed cases appropriate PPE should be put on prior to providing care.
- Risk assessed use refers to utilising PPE when there is an anticipated/likely risk of contamination with splashes, droplets or blood or body fluids.
- For explanation of shielding and definition of extremely vulnerable group see guidance: www.gov.je/Health/Coronavirus/Pages/ShieldingForVulnerablePeople.aspx
- Risk-assess using a fluid-resistant gown when providing direct contact full personal care to a confirmed or symptomatic case for a prolonged period of time (>15 minutes)

Patient use of PPE: In cohort wards, communal waiting areas and during transportation, it is recommended that suspected or confirmed cases wear a surgical face mask if this can be tolerated. The aim of this is to minimise the dispersal of respiratory secretions, reduce both direct transmission risk and environmental contamination. A surgical face mask should not be worn by patients if there is potential for their clinical care to be compromised (e.g. when receiving oxygen therapy).