

Recommended PPE for Ambulance Service, Police Service, Fire & Rescue Service, Customs & Immigration, and Mortuary Staff/Funeral Directors

Setting	Context	 Disposable gloves	 Disposable plastic apron	 Disposable fluid resistant gown or coverall	 Fluid-resistant (Type IIR) surgical mask	 Filtering face piece respirator (FFP3/FFP2/N95)	 Eye/face protection ¹
Ambulance/Patient Transfer (includes other emergency services when performing casualty/patient care)	Performing an aerosol generating procedure	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴
	Direct patient care (within 2m)	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✓ Risk assess, single use (e.g. unwell patient likely to require an AGP or CPR) ^{4,7,8}	✓ sessional use ⁵	✓ Risk assess, single use (e.g. unwell patient likely to require an AGP or CPR) ^{4,7}	✓ risk assess single or sessional use ^{4,5,7,8}
Police/Customs & Immigration/ Fire & Rescue (no direct patient care – if performing direct casualty/patient care see Ambulance section above)	If unable to maintain 2m social distancing	✗	✗	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✗
	If there is a risk of contact with blood and body fluids	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✓ risk assess single or sessional use ^{4,5,7,8}

Version 1.5 as at 4 Nov 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 IPC guidance [note AGPs 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.
- Ambulance staff conveying patients are not required to change or upgrade PPE for the purposes of patient handover.

References

- Guidelines adapted from:
- Public Health England – https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/879108/T3_poster_Recommended_PPE_for_ambulance_staff_paramedics_transport_pharmacy.pdf (Published 9th April 2020)
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/878750/T2_poster_Recommended_PPE_for_primary_outpatient_community_and_social_care_by_setting.pdf (Published 9th April 2020)
- National Fire Chiefs Council - https://www.nationalfirechiefs.org.uk/write/MediaUploads/COVID-19/COVID19_NFCC_PPE_guidance_FINAL.docx (Published 31st March 2020)
- Royal College of Pathologists/Association of Anatomical Pathology Technology - <https://www.rcpath.org/uploads/assets/0b7d77fa-b385-4c60-b47dde930477494b/G200-TBPs-Guidance-for-care-of-deceased-during-COVID-19-pandemic.pdf> (Published 19th March 2020)
- National Police Chiefs Council - <https://www.college.police.uk/What-we-do/COVID-19/Documents/Personal-Protective-Equipment-Operational-Guidance-1.pdf> (Published 8th April 2020)

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In all cases attempt to maintain social distancing >2m – if this is achievable then no PPE is required.

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All Emergency Services	Driver in front compartment of vehicle with bulkhead, alone – no direct care	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Driver/passenger in vehicle – unable to maintain >2m social distancing	✗	✗	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✗
Funeral Directors/mortuary staff/ other services handling the deceased	All situations excluding autopsy	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵	✗	✓ sessional use ⁵
	Autopsy	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴	✗	✓ single use ⁴	✓ single use ⁴

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 - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/878750/T2_poster_Recommended_PPE_for_primary_outpatient_community_and_social_care_by_setting.pdf (Published 9th April 2020)
 - National Fire Chiefs Council - https://www.nationalfirechiefs.org.uk/write/MediaUploads/COVID-19/COVID19_NFCC_PPE_guidance_FINAL.docx (Published 31st March 2020)
 - Royal College of Pathologists/Association of Anatomical Pathology Technology - <https://www.rcpath.org/uploads/assets/0b7d77fa-b385-4c60-b47dde930477494b/G200-TBPs-Guidance-for-care-of-deceased-during-COVID-19-pandemic.pdf> (Published 19th March 2020)
 - National Police Chiefs Council - <https://www.college.police.uk/What-we-do/COVID-19/Documents/Personal-Protective-Equipment-Operational-Guidance-1.pdf> (Published 8th April 2020)