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Additional considerations, in addition to standard infection prevention and control precautions,

where there is sustained transmission of COVID-19, taking into account individual risk assessment for this new and emerging pathogen, NHS and independent sector

Setting	Context	Disposable Gloves	Disposable Plastic Apron	Disposable fluid-repellent coverall/ gown	Surgical mask	Fluid-resistant (Type IIR) surgical mask	Filtering face piece respirator	Eye/face protection[1]
Any setting	Direct patient/resident care assessing an individual that is not currently a possible or confirmed case[2] (within 2 metres)	✓ single use[3]	✓ single use[3]	✗	✗	✓ risk assess sessional use[4,5]	✗	✓ risk assess sessional use[4,5]
Any setting	Performing an aerosol generating procedure[6] on an individual that is not currently a possible or confirmed case[2]	✓ single use[3]	✗	✓ single use[3]	✗	✗	✓ single use[3]	✓ single use[3]

Table 4

1. This may be single or reusable face/eye protection/full face visor or goggles.

2. A case is any individual meeting case definition for a possible or confirmed case: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-initial-investigation-of-possible-cases/investigation-and-initial-clinical-management-of-possible-cases-of-wuhan-novel-coronavirus-wn-cov-infection

3. 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).

4. Risk assess refers to utilising PPE when there is an anticipated/likely risk of contamination with splashes, droplets of blood or body fluids. **Where staff consider there is a risk to themselves or the individuals they are caring for they should wear a fluid repellent surgical mask with or without eye protection as determined by the individual staff member for the care episode/single session.**

5. A single session refers to a period of time where a health care worker is undertaking duties in a specific care setting/exposure environment e.g. on a ward round; providing ongoing care for inpatients. A session ends when the health care worker leaves the care setting/exposure environment. Sessional use should always be risk assessed and consider the risk of infection to and from patients, residents and health and care workers where COVID-19 is circulating in the community and hospitals. PPE should be disposed of after each session or earlier if damaged, soiled, or uncomfortable.

6. The full list of aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) is within the IPC guidance [note APGs are undergoing a further review at present].

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