Acute and Sub-Acute Emergency and Urgent Care

April 12, 2020 Provincial Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
## PPE – Emergency and Urgent Care – Patient Rooms

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<th>Areas</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Type of PPE</th>
<th>Specific Instructions</th>
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| **Emergency Department and Urgent Care Patient Rooms** | Providing direct care to patients | Procedure mask  
Eye protection  
Gloves | Each patient  
Procedure mask  
Eye protection  
Gloves  
*Gowns* are to be used as per routine practices  
*Gloves* must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions  
All patients presenting with influenza-like-illness, shortness of breath or other respiratory symptoms are to be placed, at a minimum, on droplet/contact precautions.  
Patients who are unable to provide a COVID screening history (unconscious, delirious) are to be placed, at a minimum, on droplet/contact precautions until such time that an appropriate history and/or collateral information can be obtained. | Extended use of *same mask AND eye protection without removal* for repeated interactions with multiple patients for a maximum of one complete shift:  
*Gowns* are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA) AND/OR with COVID positive patients AND/OR patients with respiratory symptoms  
*Change mask IF* it becomes wet, damaged, soiled  
*Gloves* must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions  
Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves  
*Where possible, disinfect eye protection* at the end of shift, otherwise discard  
If *ANY item* of PPE is doffed, it *must be replaced* by a clean item |
| **Aerosol-generating procedures** | Aerosol-generating procedures | Respirator N95 or equivalent, or reusable respirator if available  
Gown  
Gloves  
Eye Protection | As per Shared Health Recommendations for intubation and other Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures |

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# PPE – Emergency and Urgent Care – Areas of Patient Transport

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| Emergency Department and Urgent Care Triage/Hallways/ Areas of Patient Transport | Present in the designated area  
During any activity that requires a primary care provider or nurse to accompany the patient, the nurse or primary care provider assumes responsibility for pushing the stretcher.  
Minimize number of people involved in transport wherever possible (e.g., in situations where there is normally a “sending nurse” and a “receiving nurse”, the receiving nurse comes down to transport the patient) | Procedure mask  
Eye protection  
**Gowns** are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA) AND with COVID positive patients and patients with respiratory symptoms  
**Gloves** must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions | Extended use of *same mask and eye protection* for repeated interactions with multiple patients for *maximum of one complete shift*:  
*Change mask IF* it becomes wet, damaged, or soiled  
*Where possible, disinfect eye protection* at the end of shift, *otherwise* discard  
**Gowns** are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA) AND with COVID positive patients and patients with respiratory symptoms  
**Gloves** must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions  
Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves  
If *ANY item* of PPE is doffed, it **must be replaced** by a clean item |