Acute and Sub-Acute Inpatient
# PPE – Acute and Sub-Acute – Inpatient Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Type of PPE</th>
<th>Specific Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute/Sub-Acute</td>
<td>Direct Patient Care</td>
<td>Procedure mask, Eye protection, Gloves, Gowns</td>
<td><strong>Respiratory Symptoms or COVID-19 Positive</strong>&lt;br&gt;Procedure mask, Eye protection, Gown, Gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemodialysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Extended use of <em>same mask and eye protection</em> for repeated interactions with multiple patients for <em>maximum of one complete shift</em>&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Change mask</strong> if it becomes wet, damaged, or soiled&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<em>Gloves</em> must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<em>Gowns</em> are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA) AND with COVID positive patients and patients with respiratory symptoms&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<em>Where possible, disinfect eye protection</em> at the end of shift, otherwise discard</td>
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April 12, 2020 Provincial Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
## PPE – Acute and Sub-Acute – Surgical Inpatient Settings

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<td>Surgical Inpatient and Pre-op Areas (excluding Operating Rooms and Recovery Rooms)</td>
<td>Any patient care activity 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)</td>
<td>Procedure mask&lt;br&gt;Eye protection&lt;br&gt;Gloves&lt;br&gt;Gown</td>
<td>Respiratory Symptoms or COVID-19 Positive&lt;br&gt;Procedure mask&lt;br&gt;Eye protection&lt;br&gt;Gown&lt;br&gt;Gloves&lt;br&gt;Extended use of <em>same mask and eye protection</em> for repeated interactions with multiple patients for <em>maximum of one complete shift</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Change mask</em> IF it becomes ‘/wet, damaged, or soiled&lt;br&gt;<em>Gowns</em> are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA) AND with COVID positive patients and patients with respiratory symptoms&lt;br&gt;<em>Gloves</em> must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions&lt;br&gt;Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves&lt;br&gt;<em>Where possible, disinfect eye protection</em> at the end of shift, <em>otherwise</em> discard</td>
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## PPE – Acute and Sub-Acute – Obstetrics

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| Obstetric Triage/Labour and Delivery| Direct Patient Care, internal examination and procedures (e.g. operative delivery) | Procedure mask, Eye protection, Gowns, Gloves | For patients with:  
  - Respiratory symptoms or,  
  - COVID-19 Positive or.  
  - ALL obstetrical patient undergoing an obstetrical procedure with close patient contact or potential for exposure to body fluids (e.g. internal examination, obstetric delivery, labour support in the second stage, labour support during establishment of neuraxial analgesia)  
  
  The following PPE should be donned:  
  - Procedure mask  
  - Eye protection  
  - Gown  
  - Gloves  

  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  

  **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  

  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  

  April 7, 2020 Provincial Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)  

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## PPE – Acute and Sub-Acute – Areas of Patient Transport

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| Areas of Patient Transit (eg. Wards, Corridors) | 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  
Gown  

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  

Hand Hygiene before/after contact with patient or patient environment  

If **ANY item** of PPE is doffed, it **must be replaced** by a clean item |

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**April 12, 2020 Provincial Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**