Acute and Sub-Acute Inpatient
COVID-19 Definitions

**COVID-19 Positive patients**, residents or clients are those who have been tested and have a positive test result and who **have not** been deemed “recovered” by Public Health or by Infectious Disease (if an inpatient).

**COVID-19 Suspect patients**, Residents and/or Clients are those who meet the criteria for COVID-19 testing AND who have been swabbed AND whose test result is pending.

**COVID-19 Non-Suspect patients**, residents or clients are those who do not meet the criteria for testing and/or those who have been tested and their results are negative and/or those who have been tested and their results are positive but they have been deemed “recovered” by Public Health, or by Infectious Disease (if an inpatient).
# PPE – Acute and Sub-Acute – Inpatient Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Type of PPE COVID-19 Non-Suspect</th>
<th>Type of PPE for COVID-19 Positive or COVID-19 Suspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Acute/Sub-Acute       | Direct Patient Care | Procedure mask  
                  Eye protection  
                  Extended use of *same mask* for repeated interactions with multiple patients for *maximum of one complete shift*:  
                  *Change mask* IF it becomes wet, damaged, or soiled  
                  Eye protection to be used throughout the shift with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting protocols. Wherever possible, retain face shields, lenses and/or frames and disinfect eye protection at the end of the shift.  
                  *Gowns* are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA, Scabies, blood or body fluid contact or excessive soiling) AND in situations requiring additional precautions  
                  Gloves are not required for every patient interaction. Gloves should only be applied as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA, Scabies, blood or body fluid contact or excessive soiling)  
                  Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves | Extended use of *same mask, eye protection without removal* 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, Scabies, blood or body fluid contact or excessive soiling) AND in situations requiring additional precautions AND with COVID-19 positive and/or suspect residents. Extended use of gowns between COVID-19 positive patients.  
                  With COVID-19 Suspect patients/residents *Gloves* must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions  
                  With COVID-19 Positive patients/residents, extend use of same gloves, changing only after direct patient contact and/or if soiled or damaged  
                  Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves  
                  Eye protection to be used throughout the shift with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting protocols. Wherever possible, retain face shields, lenses and/or frames and disinfect eye protection at the end of the shift. |
| Hemodialysis          |                     |                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                          |

*April 23, 2020 Provincial Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)*
### PPE – Acute and Sub-Acute – Surgical Inpatient Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Type of PPE for COVID-19 Non-Suspect</th>
<th>Type of PPE for COVID-19 Positive and COVID-19 Suspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Surgical Inpatient and Pre-op Areas (excluding Operating Rooms and Recovery Rooms) | 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) | Procedure mask  
Eye protection  
Extended use of *same mask* for repeated interactions with multiple patients for *maximum of one complete shift*  
*Change mask* if it becomes wet, damaged, or soiled  
Eye protection to be used throughout the shift with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting protocols. Wherever possible, retain face shields, lenses and/or frames and disinfect eye protection at the end of the shift.  
**Gowns** are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA) AND in situations requiring additional precautions (e.g. Scabies) AND with COVID-19 positive and/or suspect residents. Extended use of gowns between COVID-19 positive patients.  
With COVID-19 Suspect patients/residents **Gloves** must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions  
With COVID-19 Positive patients/residents, extend use of same gloves, changing only after direct patient contact and/or if soiled or damaged  
Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves  
Eye protection to be used throughout the shift with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting protocols. Wherever possible, retain face shields, lenses and/or frames and disinfect eye protection at the end of the shift. | Extended use of *same mask, eye protection without removal* for repeated interactions with multiple patients for *maximum of one complete shift*  
*Change mask* if it becomes wet, damaged, soiled  
**Gowns** are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA) AND in situations requiring additional precautions (e.g. Scabies) AND with COVID-19 positive and/or suspect residents. Extended use of gowns between COVID-19 positive patients.  
With COVID-19 Suspect patients/residents **Gloves** must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions  
With COVID-19 Positive patients/residents, extend use of same gloves, changing only after direct patient contact and/or if soiled or damaged  
Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves  
Eye protection to be used throughout the shift with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting protocols. Wherever possible, retain face shields, lenses and/or frames and disinfect eye protection at the end of the shift. |

April 23, 2020 Provincial Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
## PPE – Acute and Sub-Acute – Surgical Inpatient Settings

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<th>Area</th>
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<th>Type of PPE for COVID-19 Non-Suspect</th>
<th>Type of PPE for COVID-19 Positive and COVID-19 Suspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Rooms and Recovery Rooms</td>
<td>Aerosol generating procedures</td>
<td>As per Shared Health recommendations for intubation and other Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures</td>
<td>As per Shared Health recommendations for intubation and other Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Type of PPE</th>
<th>Specific Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Obstetric Triage/Labour and Delivery | Direct Patient Care, internal examination and procedures (e.g. operative delivery) | Extended use of *same mask and eye protection* for repeated interactions with multiple patients for *maximum of one complete shift*. | For patients who are:  
• COVID-19 Positive or Suspect AND  
• 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)  

**Change mask IF** it becomes wet, damaged, or soiled  

**Gowns** are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA, Scabies, blood or body fluid contact or excessive soiling) AND with COVID-19 positive and/or suspect patients  

Gloves are not required for every patient interaction.  

With COVID-19 Suspect patients/residents **Gloves** must be applied and changed per Routine Practices and Additional Precautions  

With COVID-19 Positive patients/residents, extend use of same gloves, changing only after direct patient contact and/or if soiled or damaged  

Hand Hygiene before/after donning/doffing gloves or contact with patient or patient environment without gloves  

Eye protection to be used throughout the shift with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting protocols. Wherever possible, retain face shields, lenses and/or frames and disinfect eye protection at the end of the shift.  

The following PPE should be donned:  

Procedure mask  

Eye protection  

Gown  

Gloves  

Extended use of *same mask, eye protection without removal* for repeated interactions with multiple patients for *maximum of one complete shift*. Where possible, **disinfect eye protection** at the end of shift, otherwise discard  

**Change mask** if it becomes wet, damaged, soiled  

**Gowns** are to be used as per routine practices (e.g. MRSA, Scabies, blood or body fluid contact or excessive soiling) AND with COVID-19 positive and/or suspect patients.  

Extended use of gowns between COVID-19 positive patients.  

With COVID-19 Positive patients/residents, extend use of same gloves, changing only after direct patient contact and/or if soiled or damaged  

**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 |
# PPE — Acute and Sub-Acute — Areas of Patient Transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Type of PPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Areas of Patient Transit (eg. Wards, Corridors)</td>
<td>Present in the designated area</td>
<td>Procedure mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Extended use of same mask for repeated interactions with multiple patients for maximum of one complete shift:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>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>Change mask IF it becomes wet, damaged, or soiled</td>
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<td>Eye protection to be used throughout the shift with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting protocols. Wherever possible, retain face shields, lenses and/or frames and disinfect eye protection at the end of the shift.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hand Hygiene before/after contact with patient or patient environment</td>
</tr>
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