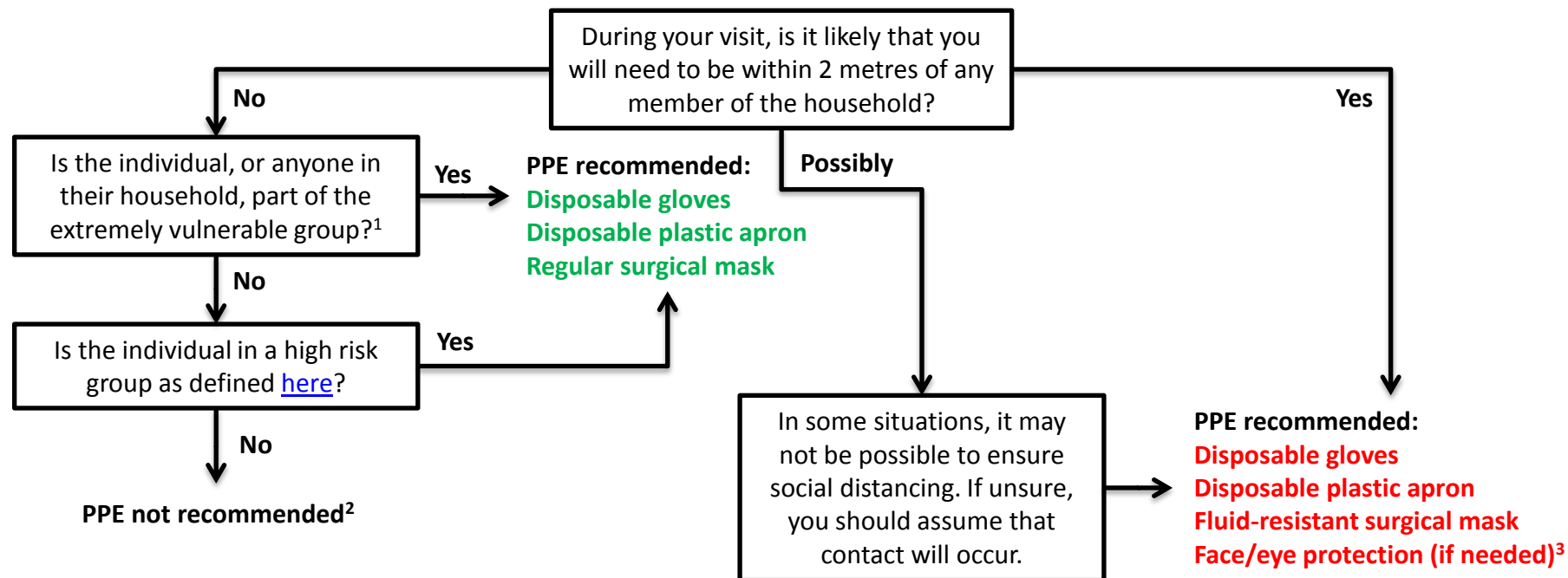


Buckinghamshire Council staff PPE
flowcharts v10a
[abridged for schools]

17/04/2020

1. Domestic setting (i.e. individual's own home)



General principles

- **Wash your hands** for at least 20 seconds (or use alcohol gel that is 60% or above if hand washing facilities are not available) before and after every contact and every use of PPE.
- All PPE in a community setting should be **single household use only**. If you are providing care to two different people within the same household then you should change apron and gloves in between them (and wash your hands). The same mask and eye protection may be kept on for the whole visit, provided they are not soiled.
- Used PPE and any other **waste** generated from the care of a possible or confirmed COVID-19 case should be disposed of in double sealed plastic waste bags, stored in a secure place for 72 hours, then put in normal waste collection service.
- PPE only provides protection if used appropriately with the **correct procedure**. Make sure you know how to put on and take off PPE safely.
- All **normal precautions** for dealing with bodily fluids should still be taken even where the flowchart indicates "PPE not recommended".

KEY

¹ - The full list of those who qualify as **extremely vulnerable** can be found [here](#). It includes people who have had organ transplants, cancer sufferers, those with respiratory conditions including cystic fibrosis, severe asthma or COPD, people on medications which suppress their immune system and pregnant women with significant heart disease.

² - Normal precautions still apply when dealing with bodily fluids, including gloves and hand washing.

³ - The need for **eye protection** should be assessed based on the type of care being administered and the characteristics of the person being cared for. Procedures which have the potential to generate **splashes of bodily fluids** require eye protection.

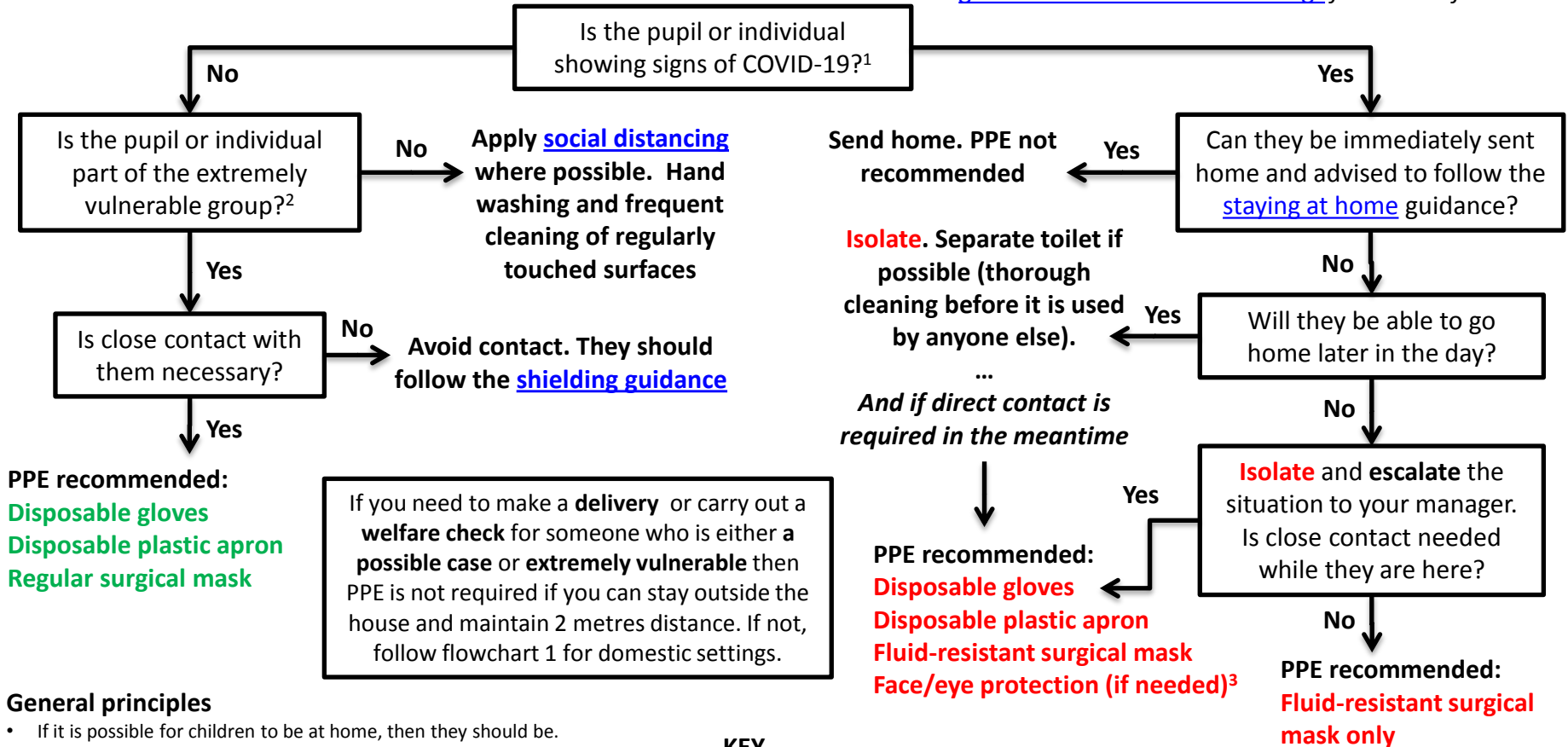
When dealing with services users who do not have full mental capacity, or who are aggressive/ uncooperative, it may not be possible to predict the likelihood of exposure to bodily fluids. A **pre-contact risk assessment** should therefore include any history of dementia, profound learning disabilities or aggression towards staff which might make exposure to body fluids more likely to occur. PPE can then be prepared for the reasonable worst case scenario.

Green = PPE for the protection of the vulnerable service user.

Red = PPE for the protection of the staff member who is wearing it.

3. Educational settings and other non-clinical settings

Outside of health and care settings the best defence against COVID-19 infection is hand hygiene, social distancing and enhanced cleaning. Please refer to the [PHE guidance for educational settings](#) for more information.



PPE recommended:
Disposable gloves
Disposable plastic apron
Regular surgical mask

General principles

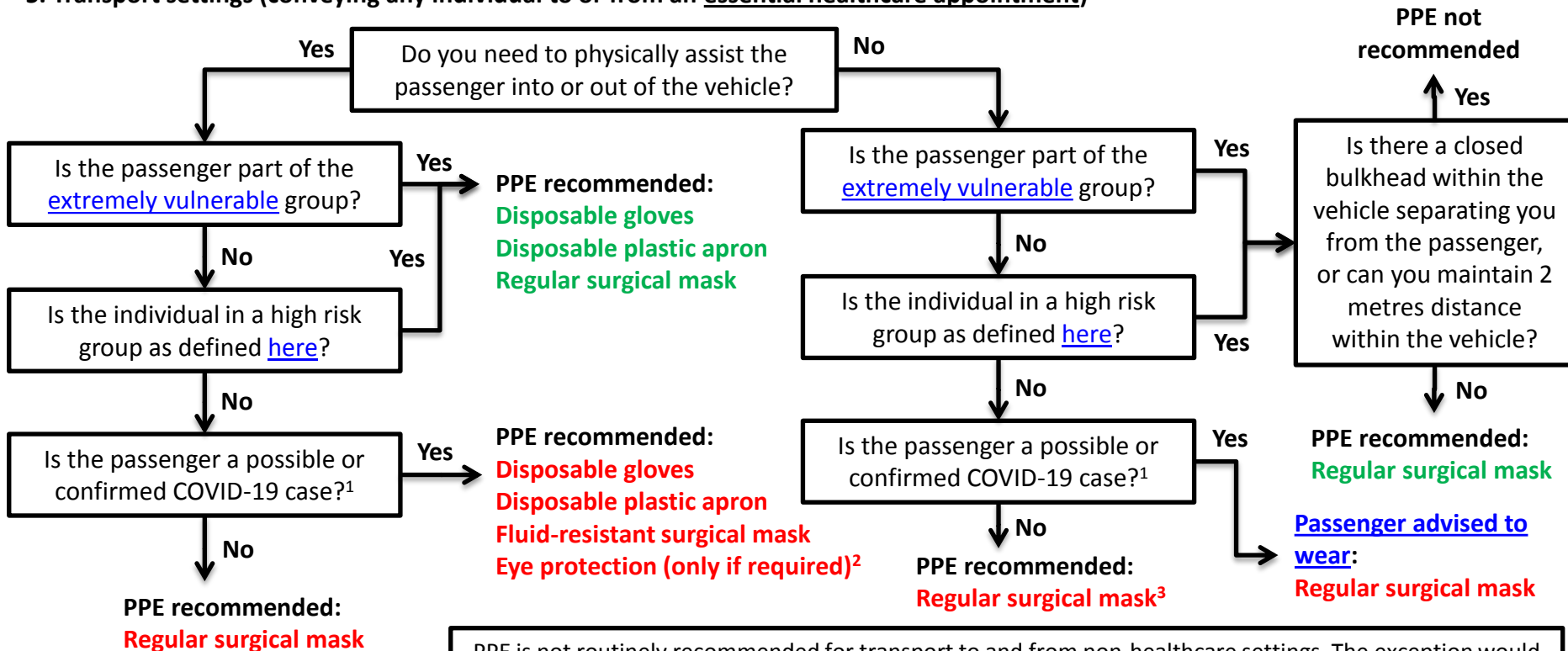
- If it is possible for children to be at home, then they should be.
- **Wash your hands** for at least 20 seconds (or use alcohol gel that is 60% or above if hand washing facilities are not available) before and after every contact and every use of PPE.
- PPE use in an educational setting is likely to be an extremely rare event, and therefore should be **single use only**.
- Used PPE and any other **waste** generated from the care of a possible or confirmed COVID-19 case should be disposed of in double sealed plastic waste bags, stored in a secure place for 72 hours, then put in normal waste collection service.
- PPE only provides protection if used appropriately with the **correct procedure**. Make sure you know how to put on and take off PPE safely.
- All **normal precautions** for dealing with bodily fluids should still be taken even where the flowchart indicates “PPE not recommended”.

KEY

- ¹ - A **possible or confirmed COVID-19 case** is someone who has developed a new continuous cough and/or high temperature in the last 7 days, even if those symptoms have now disappeared, OR a household contact of someone who developed those symptoms in the last 14 days, regardless of how they are feeling.
- ² - The full list of those who qualify as **extremely vulnerable** can be found [here](#). It includes people who have had organ transplants, cancer sufferers, those with respiratory conditions including cystic fibrosis, severe asthma or COPD, people on medications which suppress their immune system and pregnant women with significant heart disease.
- ³ - The need for **eye protection** should be assessed based on the type of care being administered and the characteristics of the person being cared for. Procedures which have the potential to generate **splashes of bodily fluids** require eye protection.

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Red = PPE for the protection of the staff member who is wearing it.

5. Transport settings (conveying any individual to or from an essential healthcare appointment)



PPE is not routinely recommended for transport to and from non-healthcare settings. The exception would be for passengers who are in **extremely vulnerable** or **high risk** groups, when the driver should wear **disposable gloves, disposable apron and regular surgical mask** for the protection of the passenger.

General principles

- **Wash your hands** for at least 20 seconds (or use alcohol gel that is 60% or above if hand washing facilities are not available) before and after every contact and every use of PPE.
- All PPE in a community setting should be **single use only**. If you are providing care to two different people within the same journey then you should change apron and gloves in between them (and wash your hands). The same mask and eye protection may be kept on for the whole shift, provided they are not soiled.
- Used PPE and any other **waste** generated from the care of a possible or confirmed COVID-19 case should be disposed of in double sealed plastic waste bags, stored in a secure place for 72 hours, then put in normal waste collection service.
- PPE only provides protection if used appropriately with the **correct procedure**. Make sure you know how to put on and take off PPE safely.

Green = PPE for the protection of the vulnerable service user.

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KEY

¹ - A **possible or confirmed COVID-19 case** is someone who has developed a new continuous cough and/or high temperature in the last 7 days, even if those symptoms have now disappeared, OR a household contact of someone who developed those symptoms in the last 14 days, regardless of how they are feeling.

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When dealing with services users who do not have full mental capacity, or who are aggressive/uncooperative, it may not be possible to predict the likelihood of exposure to bodily fluids. A **pre-contact risk assessment** should therefore include any history of dementia, profound learning disabilities or aggression towards staff which might make exposure to body fluids more likely to occur. PPE can then be prepared for the reasonable worst case scenario.

³ - Unless there is a sealed bulkhead in the vehicle separating driver and passenger(s) or the vehicle is large enough that you will not be within 2 metres of each other at any point.