
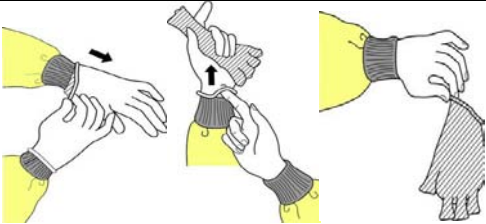

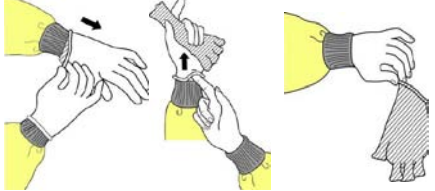








# Removing Additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The **sequence is important** because you are now “contaminated” i.e. dirty. A **sequence is required to limit the risk to you.**

Remove PPE at the doorway of patient room		
<p><b>1. Shoe /Leg Covering</b></p>		<p>Remove with gloved hands using caution to not contaminate inner clothing.</p>
<p><b>2. Gloves</b></p>		<p>Carefully remove <b>outer pair</b> of gloves Outside of gloves are contaminated.</p>
<p><b>3. Gown</b></p>		<p>Unfasten ties/velcro. Gown front &amp; sleeves are most contaminated. Peel gown away from neck &amp; shoulders. Fold or roll into a bundle &amp; discard.</p>
<p><b>4. Gloves</b></p>		<p>Carefully remove <b>second pair</b> of gloves</p>
<p><b>5. Perform Hand Hygiene</b></p>		

<p><b>6. Head Cover</b></p>		<p>Remove from behind head.</p>
<p><b>7. Perform Hand Hygiene</b></p>		
<p><b>8. Eye and Face Protection</b> <i>Full face shield</i></p>		
<p><b>9. Perform Hand Hygiene</b></p>		
<p><b>10. Mask/Respirator (N95)</b></p>		<p>Handle only by ties. Discard. Remove Respirator outside of patient's room.</p>
<p><b>11. Wash Hands with soap and water</b></p>		

Images are from: the © Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2011. Guidance for the Selection and Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in Healthcare Settings. Retrieved May 16, 2012 from <http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/prevent/ppe.html>; WHO (August 2014) Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance for Care of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Filovirus Haemorrhagic Fever in Health-Care Settings, with Focus on Ebola ; and Capital Health Infection Prevention and Control Department Oct 2014. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/130596/1/WHO\\_HIS\\_SDS\\_2014.4\\_eng.pdf?ua=1&ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/130596/1/WHO_HIS_SDS_2014.4_eng.pdf?ua=1&ua=1)