



Respiratory Protection for TB and Other Airborne Infectious Diseases (including COVID-19)

Paul Arthur Jensen, PhD, PE, CIH



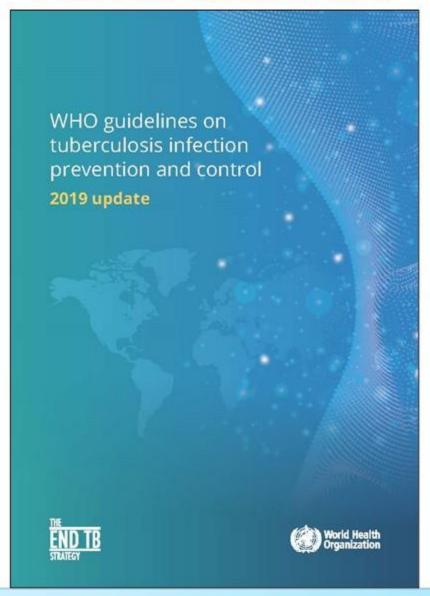
16 June 2020



www.StopTB.org/wg/ett

Outline

- Basics of Airborne IPC . . . Next webinar
- Hierarchy of Airborne IPC
- Introduction to PPE
- Surgical / Procedure Masks
- N95 / FFP2 Respirators



Please note: This report has been corrected and replaces the electronic PDF version that was published on December 30, 2005.





Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Recommendations and Reports

December 30, 2005 / Vol. 54 / No. RR-17

Guidelines for Preventing the Transmission of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in Health-Care Settings, 2005

INSIDE: Continuing Education Examination

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Global

Regions Y

عربية

中文

English

Français

Русский

Español







Health Topics >

Countries v

Newsroom v

Emergencies v

About Us ~

Home / Emergencies / Diseases / Coronavirus disease 2019

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Pandemic

Public Advice

Country & technical guidance

Donate

Your questions

www.who.int





Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

CDC > Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) > Healthcare Professionals > Infection Control

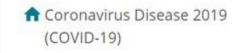












Symptoms

Testing

Prevent Getting Sick

If You Are Sick

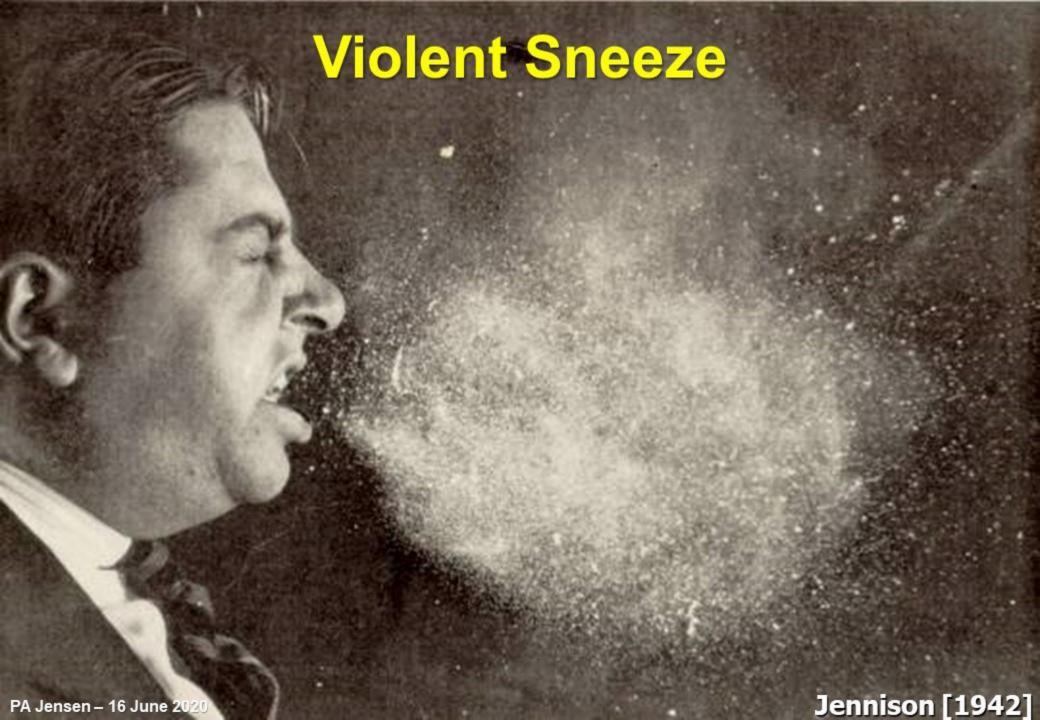
Daily Life & Coping

People Who Need Extra Precautions Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Healthcare Settings

Print Page

Update May 18, 2020

www.cdc.gov



Droplets (1)

- Large droplets larger then 100 μm
 - -Settling velocities >> 0.5 m/s
 - Fall out of air quickly

- Medium-size particles 10 to 100 μm
 - -Settling velocities > 0.2 m/s
 - Settles out slowly

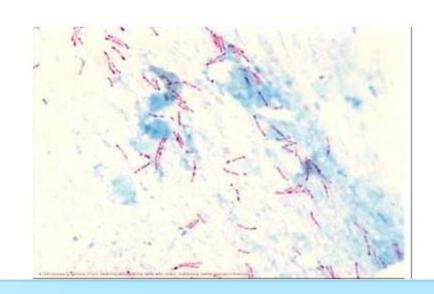
Droplets (2)

- Small particles 1 to 10 μm
 - Falls very slowly, take days to years to settle out of a quiet atmosphere. In a turbulent atmosphere they may never settle out

Droplets (3)

 A 1.0 µm Droplet Nucleus or Micro-Droplet will settle at a rate of 0.0035 cm/s or 3 m in 24 hours!





Tuberculosis

- Globally, 1.5 million people died from TB in 2018 (including 251 000 people with HIV).
- Worldwide, TB is one of the top 10 causes of death and the leading cause from a single infectious agent (above HIV/AIDS).
- In 2018, an estimated 10 million people fell ill with TB worldwide. 5.7 million men, 3.2 million women and 1.1 million children.

Modes of TB Transmission (1)

- Person-to-Person through Airborne Route!
- When a person breathes TB bacteria deep into the lungs, it can begin to grow.
- From there, they can move through the blood to other parts of the body, such as the kidney, spine, and brain.

Modes of TB Transmission (2)

- TB is NOT spread by:
 - -Shaking someone's hand
 - Sharing food or drink
 - Touching bed linens or toilet seats
 - Sharing toothbrushes
 - Kissing

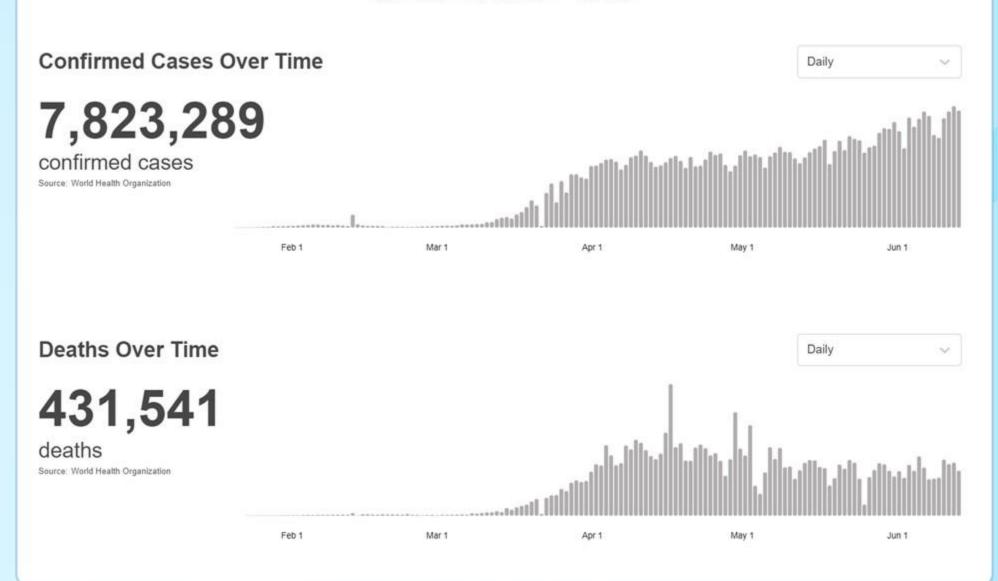
- 11 February, WHO announced official name
 - -COVID-19
 - CO = corona,
 - VI = virus,
 - D = disease, and
 - 19 = 2019 (year theorized it "jumped" to humans)

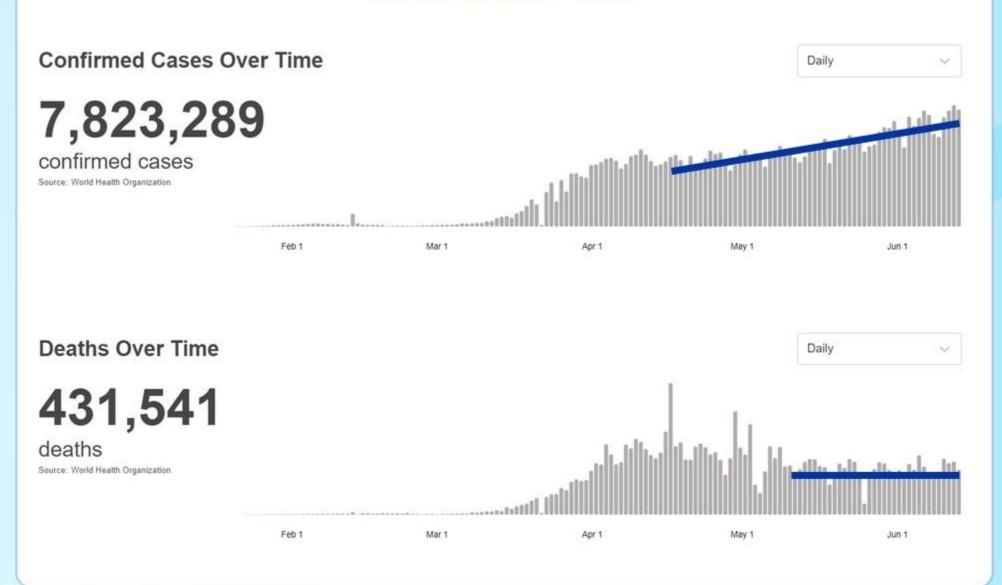
Coronavirus that causes COVID-19

- SARS-CoV-2
- Novel or new coronavirus
- Coronaviruses have been around for a long, long, time
- Most recent coronaviruses:
 - -SARS
 - -MERS









Person-to-Person Spread of CoV

- Mainly from person-to-person.
- Mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (3/6? feet / 1/2? meters)
- Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, sings, shouts . . .
- Droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
- May be spread by people who are not showing symptoms.

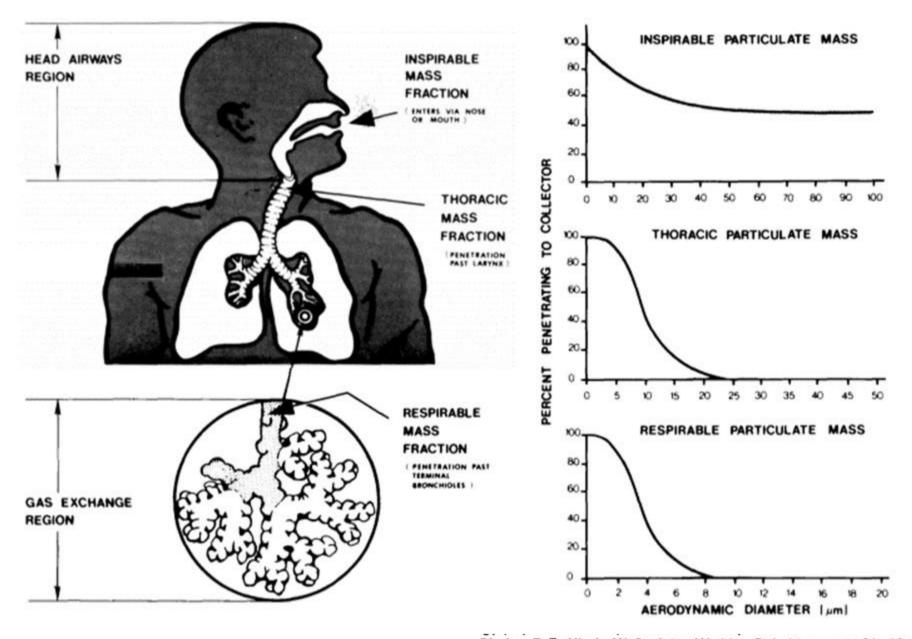


Figure 8—The three aerosol mass fractions recommended for particle size-se Industrial Hygienists.

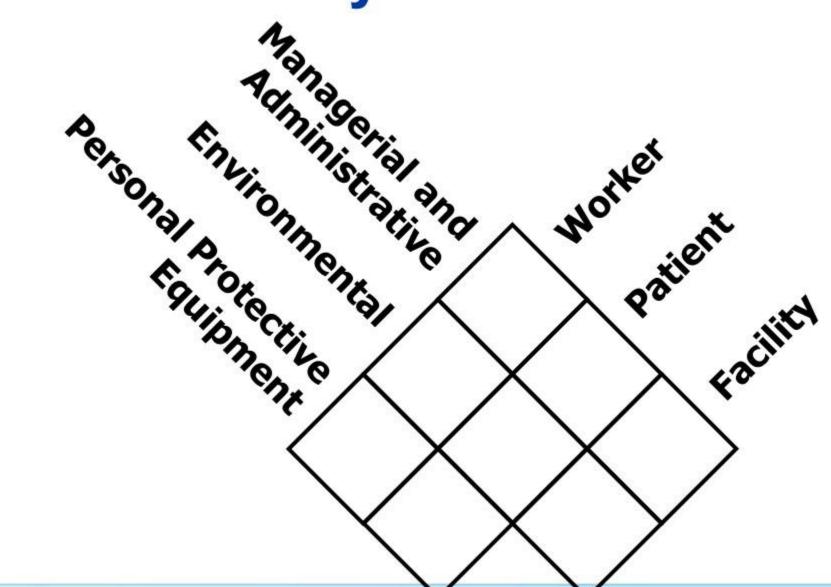
Phalen, R. F.; Hinds, W. C.; John, W.; Lioy, P. J.; Lippmann, M.; McCawley, M. A.; Rabbe, O. G.; Soderholm, S. C.; Stuart, B. O. Rationale and recommendations for particle-size selective sampling in the workplace. *Appl. Ind. Hyg.* 1:3-14; 1986.

How easily does the CoV spread?

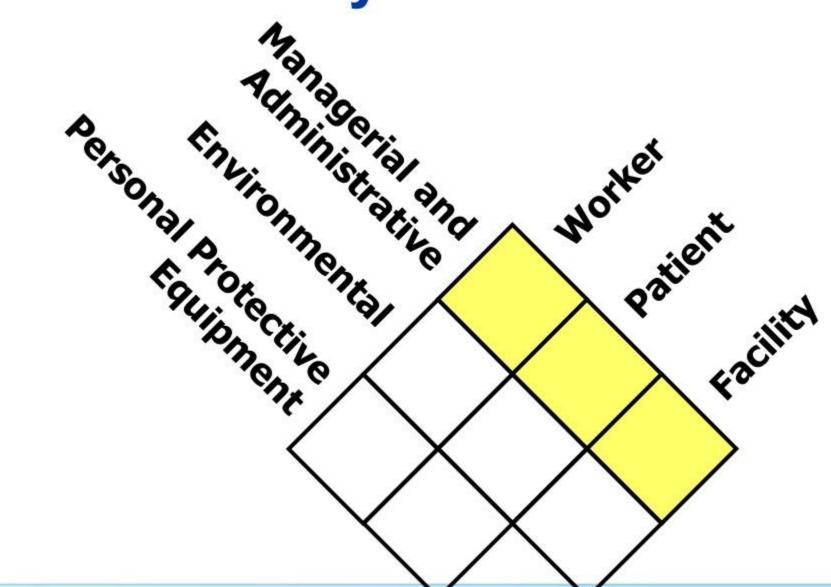
- Very easily and sustainably between people.
- Information from the ongoing COVID-19
 pandemic suggest that this virus is spreading
 more efficiently than influenza, but not as
 efficiently as measles, which is highly
 contagious.
- Need "cleaning" of surfaces and air!

Hierarchy of Airborne Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)

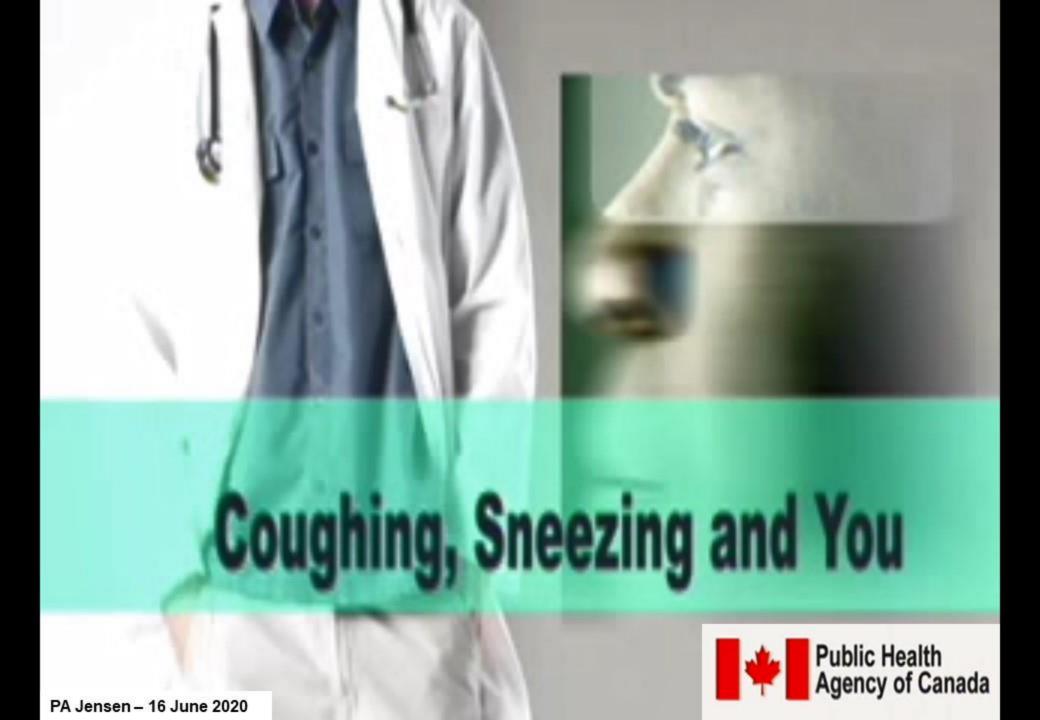
Hierarchy of Airborne IPC



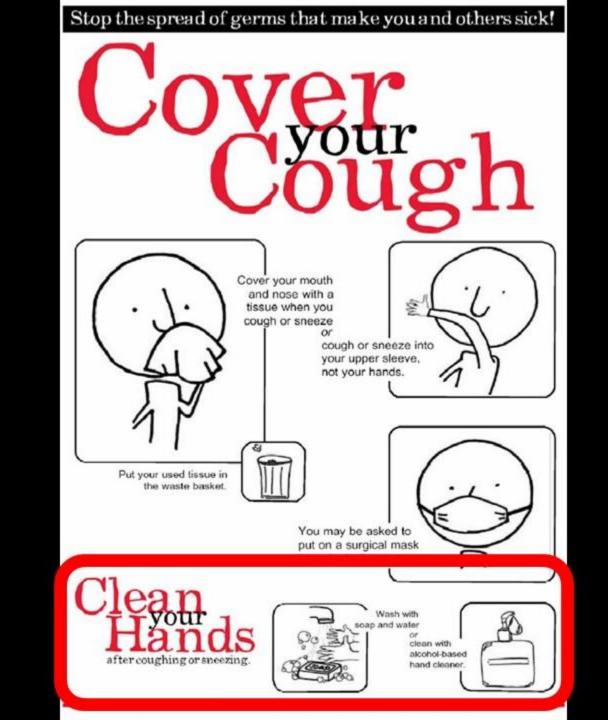
Hierarchy of Airborne IPC



Cough Etiquette / Respiratory Hygiene Demonstration (1)

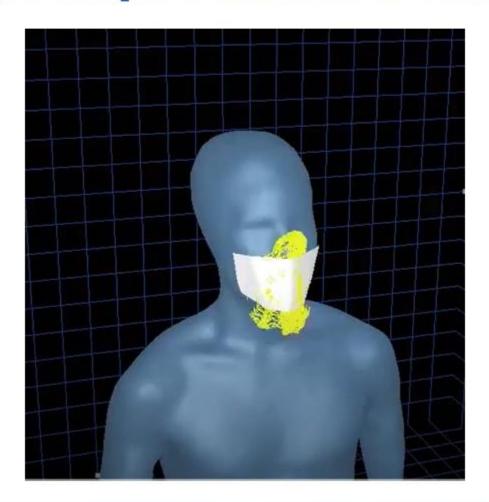


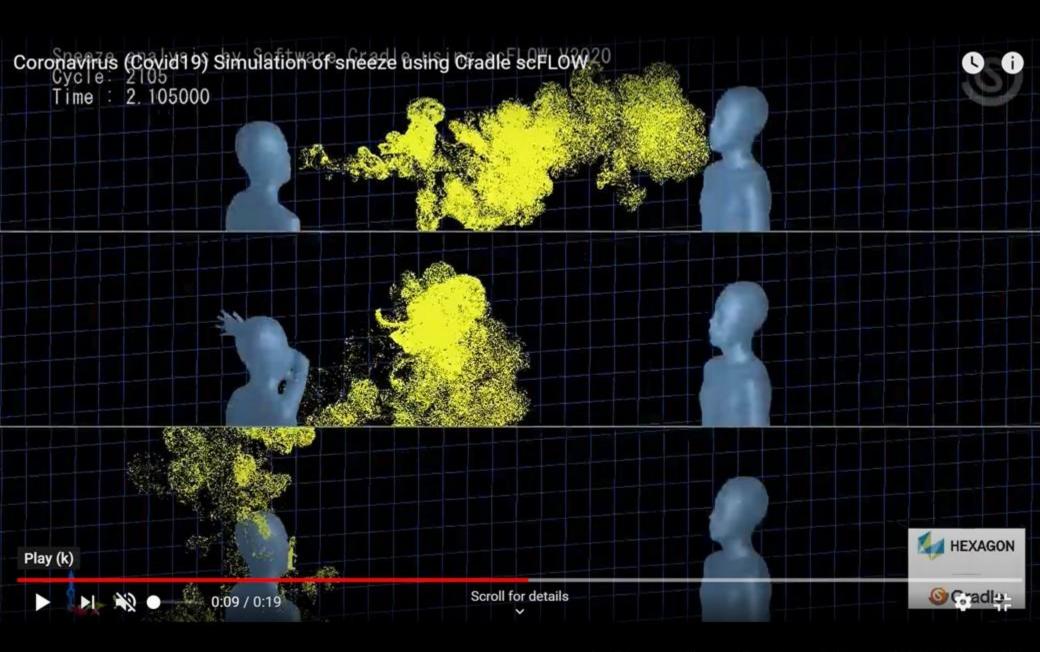
Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick! Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands. Put your used tissue in the waste basket. You may be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others. Wash with soap and water clean with alcohol-based after coughing or sneezing. hand cleaner.



Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick! Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands. Put your used tissue in the waste basket. You may be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others. Wash with soap and water clean with alcohol-based after coughing or sneezing. hand cleaner.

How effective are surgical/procedure masks?





https://youtu.be/ICc_H75R05A

How effective are surgical/procedure masks at reducing risk of TB transmission when patients used masks.?

- 10%
- 30%
- 50%
- 70%
- 90%

How effective are surgical/procedure masks at reducing risk of TB transmission when patients used masks?

• 10%

56%

• 30%

• 50%

(95% CI, 33-70.5%)

• 70%

• 90%

Dharmadhikari AS, Mphahlele M, Stoltz A, Venter K, Mathebula R, Masotla T, Lubbe W, Pagano M, First M, Jensen PA, van der Walt M, Nardell EA. Surgical face masks worn by patients with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis: impact on infectivity of air on a hospital ward. American Journal Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine. 185(10):1104-1109, 2012.

WHEN TO USE A MASK

For healthy people wear a mask only if you are taking care of a person with suspected 2019nCoV infection

Wear a mask, if you are coughing or sneezing

Masks are effective only when used in combination with frequent hand-cleaning with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water

If you wear a mask then you must know how to use it and dispose of it properly



WHEN TO USE A MASK

For healthy people wear a mask only if you are taking care of a person with suspected 2019nCoV infection

Wear a mask, if you are coughing or sneezing

Masks are effective only when used in combination with frequent hand-cleaning with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water

If you wear a mask then you must know how to use it and dispose of it properly





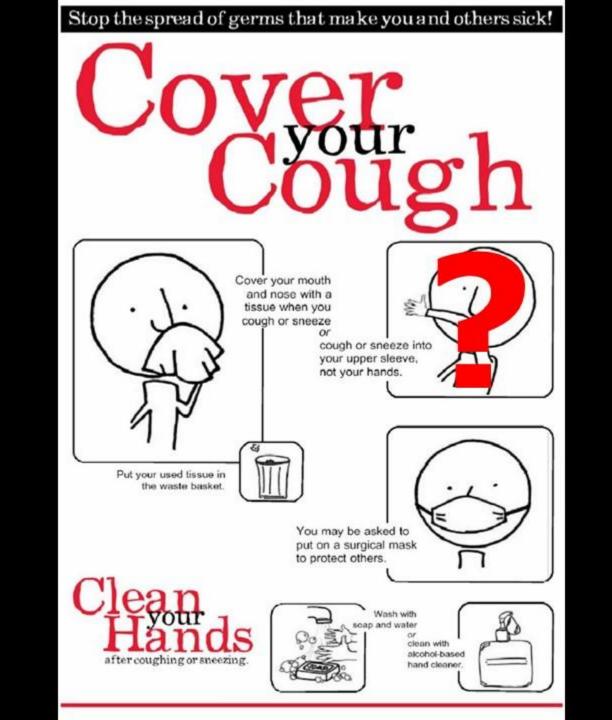


Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick! Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze eze into cough or sr eve, your upper not your ha Put your used tissue in the waste basket. You may be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others. Wash with soap and water clean with alcohol-based after coughing or sneezing. hand cleaner.



PA Jensen - 16 June 2020

Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick! Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze eze into cough or sr eve, your upper not your ha Put your used tissue in the waste basket. You may be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others. Wash with soap and water clean with alcohol-based after coughing or sneezing. hand cleaner.

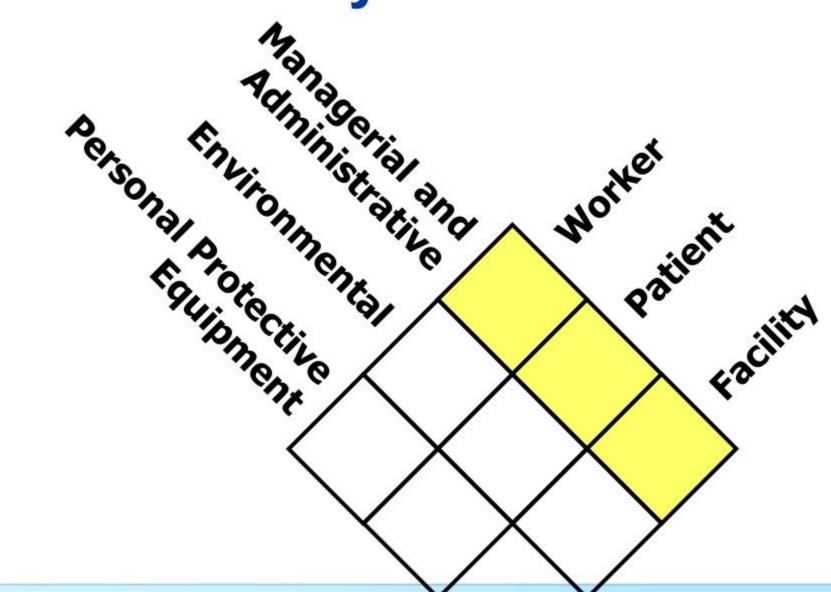


Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick! Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands. Put your used tisse the waste bas y be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others. Wash with soap and water clean with alcohol-based after coughing or sneezing. hand cleaner.

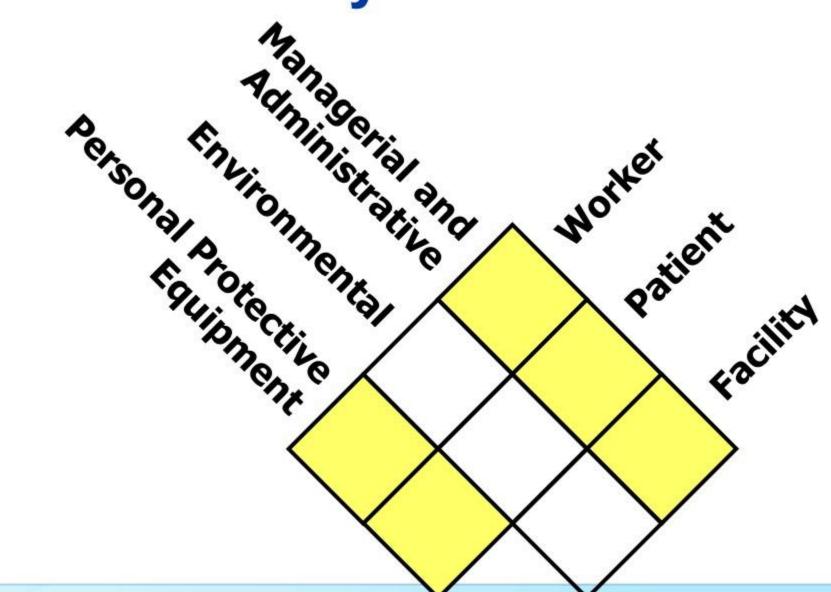


The Biggest Virus On Earth Is Still Human Behavior.

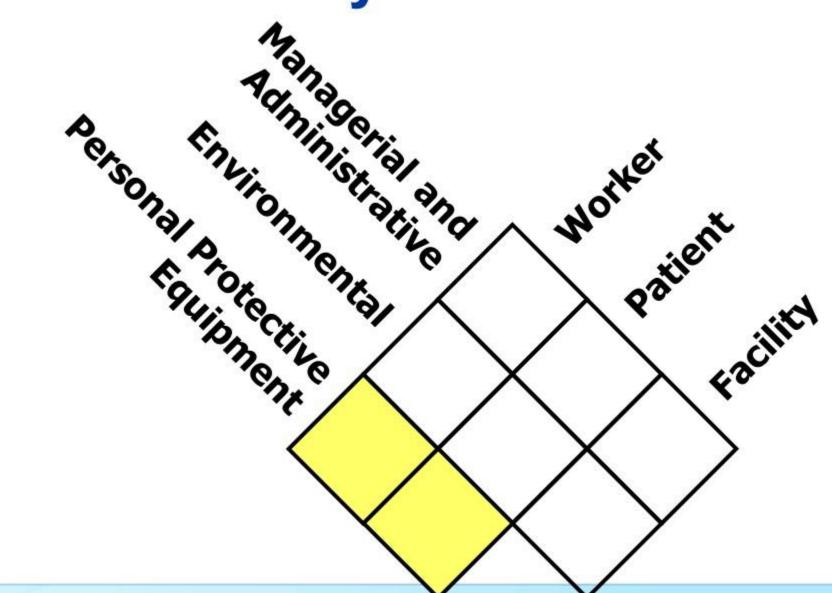
Hierarchy of Airborne IPC



Hierarchy of Airborne IPC

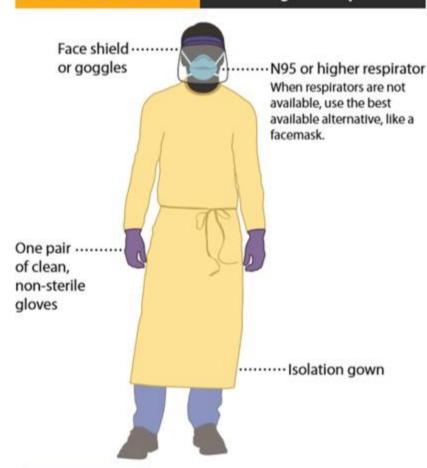


Hierarchy of Airborne IPC

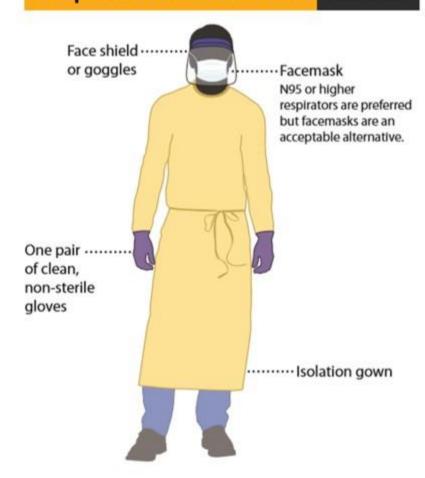


COVID-19 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Healthcare Personnel

Preferred PPE – Use N95 or Higher Respirator



Acceptable Alternative PPE – Use Facemask





Personal Protective Equipment

Masks vs. Respirators





Selected PPE

Masks... Large & Medium droplets

Protect environment from wearer
People (patients, HCWs, etc.)
Surfaces
Protect wearer from environment

Respirators . . . Micro-Droplets / Droplet Nuclei

Protect wearer from environment Protect environment from wearer (if no valve)

Surgical or Procedure Masks



Surgical or Procedure Masks



Surgical or Procedure Masks







How to Make a Mask



Tutorial: How to Sew a Face Mask for Hospitals | Coronavirus COV19













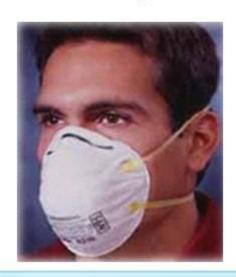
Negative Pressure Respirator

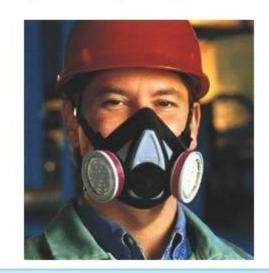
A respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator



Air-Purifying Respirator (APR)

A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element







CDC-NIOSH Standards

TABLE 4. Nonpowered air-purifying respirator filter classes certified in 42 CFR* 84

Resistance to efficiency filter		Filter efficiencies†	
degradation	95 (95%)	99 (99%)	100 (99.97%)
N (Not resistant to oil)	N95	N99	N100
R (Resistant to oil)	R95	R99	R100
P (Oil proof)	P95	P99	P100

^{*} Code of Federal Regulations.

[†] The percentages in parenthesis indicate the minimum allowable laboratory filter efficiency value when challenged with 0.3 μ m particles.

Selection of N-, R-, and P-Series Filters

- If no oil particles are present in the work environment, use a filter of any series.
- If oil particles are present, use and Ror P- series filter
- Selection of filter efficiency depends on size of particulate and how much filter leakage is acceptable

N95 Respirators

- N95 or higher disposable respirators are generally acceptable for most Coronavirus & TB situations
- Higher level of protection may be prudent during high risk procedures
 - Sputum induction
 - Bronchoscopy
 - Autopsy



CEN Standards

- Initial filter penetration (NaCl & paraffin oil)
- Total inward leakage
- Maximum breathing resistance
- Loading test

CEN Standards (Initial Filter Penetration)

NaCl

$$< 20\% = P1$$

$$< 6\% = P2$$

$$< 3\% = P3$$

Paraffin Oil

$$NA = P1$$

$$< 2\% = P2$$

$$< 1\% = P3$$

CEN Standards



Total inward leakage

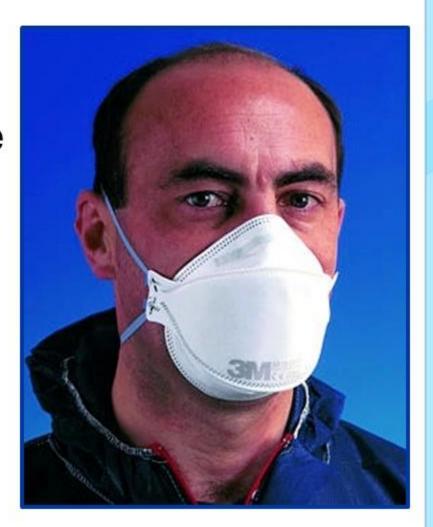
< 25% = FFP1

< 11% = FFP2

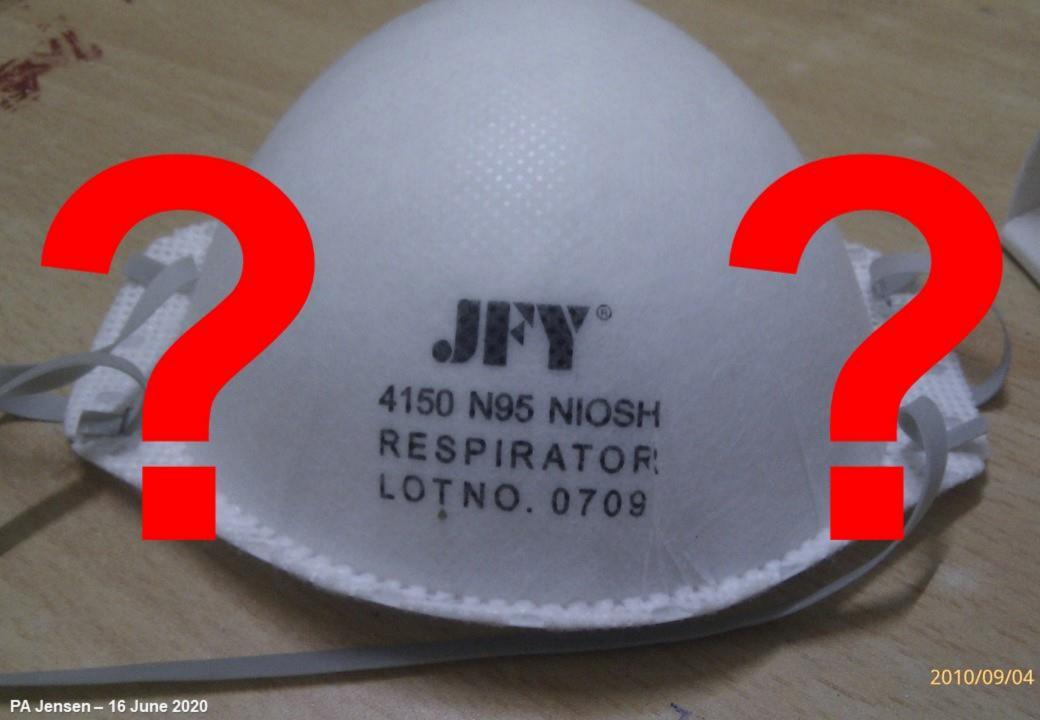
< 5% = FFP3

CEN Respirators

- FFP2 or higher disposable respirators are generally acceptable for most Coronavirus & TB situations
- Higher level of protection may be prudent during high risk procedures
 - Sputum induction
 - Bronchoscopy
 - Autopsy































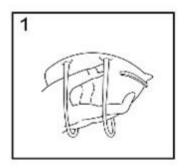


CDC/NIOSH-Approved Respirators



www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/topics/respirators

User's Instructions











FITTING INSTRUCTIONS:

- Hold the respirator in hand with the nosepiece at your fingertips. Allow headbands to hang freely below hand.
- 2. Cup the respirator firmly against your face with the nosepiece on the bridge of your nose.
- Stretch and pull the lower headband over the head and position below your ears. Stretch and pull the top headband on the back of your head above your ears.
- Press soft metal nosepiece to conform snugly around the nose.
- 5. (a) To test fit for respirator without exhalation valve: Cup both hands over the respirator and exhale sharply. If air flows around your nose, tighten the nosepiece. If air leaks around the edges, reposition the headband for better fit. (b) To test fit for respirator with exhalation valve: Cup both hands over the respirators and inhale sharply. A negative pressure should be felt inside respirator. If air flows around your nose, tighten the nosepiece. If air leaks around the edges, reposition the headband for better fit.
- Change respirator immediately if breathing becomes difficult or respirator becomes damaged or distorted, or a proper face fit can not be maintained. Careful observance of these instructions is an important step in safe respirator use.

Other Classes of Respirators

- Powered air-purifying respirator
- Atmosphere-supplying respirators
 - Supplied air respirator
 - Self-contained breathing apparatus
 - Emergency escape

Respiratory Protection Program Elements

- Training
- Medical evaluation
- Fit testing
- Respirator Selection
- Respirator Use
- Maintenance and care of respirators
- Program evaluation















manque est conforme a la norme européenne UN149 2001 ciasse FFP2. Il prentige auntre les aéresols a étales es liquides une volatile uniquement. Il peur être utilisé pour des concentrations allant jusqu'a 10 for Le Valeur Mayenne d'Exposition (VME) /Valeur Limite Belge

Notice de précautions d'emploi à l'intérieur.

Respiratore per polyeri 9320

Survio respiratore a facciale filtrame è conforme di requient prevista es la clasar FFP2 dalla nomia risopea I NT49/2001 a protegge 'atthressee da particelle sobide e liquid non solatili. Il respiratore pao essere diligiato per concernazioni di contamonanti foso a 10 volte il loro valque unite ponderato (TLV): d'famore de protezione operações (FPO) è 10 4 TLV. Vedere le istruzioni per l'uso all'interno.

Azemochutzmacka 9320

D Diese filtswende Halbensake ertillt die Anforderungen der FN140-XXII für die Parukelfinert Lesse FFP2 und sollte ausschließte zum Schutz vor Partikelte und nichtlischtigen, flüssigen Acrosolen eingewere werden. Die Marke kann gegen actable shufflasseentranseen his zum 10 fachen des Gernewertes verwendet

Siehe Gebrunchsanleitung.

Zerrecik Filtred 9320

(TR) Bu filterler Assupe Standards EN149/2001, kanagers FFP2 him oveklovan karşılar ve katı ya da uçucu olmayan sıva cerreciklere arşı kullanılmakdu. Bu maikeler kirlerasderin eşik sonu değerinin (ESD)10 along Ender of an effort ESDs kommercusyonlastics karp etkih korisma vagilar. Kullamon için talimatlara bakımır.

Alexantita puru Particulas 9320

Esta mascurella autoritirante casopte acur los respinitos de la Norma Furngen PMF49-2801 on la categoria PFP2. Debe ser utilizada excllorestreets come prosection frome a particular schalar y liquidia no sentille. Esta mascarilla piuste mascare et committae mees hasta 10 veces el finute de exposición ocupacional (TLV, VLA...).

les instrucciones de ajuste y uso en el interior.

discurs para Particulas 9320

eta milicara cumpes com os treguianos da Norma Europeia. 35149-2001, na categoria FFP2. Dese ser stilidada exclusivamente como perturgho como particulas solidas e tiquidas são solidos. Esta máscara solo ser abilizada em concentrações até 10 vezes o limite de exposição

Ver instruções de ajuste e de utilização no interior

Made in UK



NIOSH APPROVED N95 RESPIRATOR

Health Care **N95 Particulate Respirator** and Surgical Mask

Donning instructions (to be followed each time product is worn):



Cup the respicace in your hand with the noupsing at fingertips, allowing the heatherds to have bush below hards



Toution the respirator under your chin with the





Pall the hottom steap over your head and position it around rock below pare.



Thing two hards, mild the sovepone to the shape. of your wase by pushing around white navone fragerips down both odes of the reseproce.



The remet the highest countries if we brake arrest year men, when the mergers as described in apply that and a respect to object about the more but he was the special way had Rocheck

NOTE: If you cannot achieve proper fit, do not enter the isolation or treatment area. See your supervisor,

Removal instructions:



Cap the implicator in your hand in numerals. position in face. Pull bottom drap and bead



2 Still holding requires in position, pull top strap



3 Remove respirator from face and discard or street according to your facility's policy.

Sources of Facepiece Leakage

- Through air-purifying filter
- Through exhalation valve
- Around facepiece/skin interface



























Selection of Respirators



3M 1860 Use Instructions

- Before use for respiratory protection, a written respiratory protection program must be implemented . . .
- Respirator may be used until damaged, breathing becomes difficult, or contaminated with blood or body fluids
- Filtering facepieces are to be inspected prior to each use . . .



1275 K Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005-4006

Phone: 202/789-1890 Fax: 202/789-1899 apicinfo@apic.org www.apic.org

APIC Position Paper: Extending the Use and/or Reusing Respiratory Protection in Healthcare Settings During Disasters

Co-Authored by APIC Emergency Preparedness Committee, Public Policy Committee and Regulatory Review Panel

Lead Author:

Terri Rebmann, PhD, RN, CIC

Secondary Authors:

Sharon Alexander, MPH, BSN, MT(ASCP), CIC
Judene Bartley, MS, MPH, CIC
Theresa Cain, RN, IC
Barbara Citarella, RN, BSN, MS, CHCE
Michael Cloughessy, MS, BSEH, REHS, CIC
Bill Coll, M. Pub. Aff, LP
Tracy Cox, RN, CIC
Susan A. Dolan, RN, MS, CIC
Patty Gray, RN, CIC
Linda R. Greene, RN, MPS, CIC
Steve Hilley, RN

04 December 2009

PA Jensen - 16 June 2020 [A, MPH, MT(ASCP), CIC, ARM, CHSP, CPHQ, CSHA

Recommendations

II. Recommendations for extending the use and/or reusing respirators

Disposable N-95 respirators, when used solely to prevent occupational exposure to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, can be safely reused until contaminated, damaged, or no longer form a good seal. Unlike *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which is transmitted exclusively via airborne droplet nuclei, most other respiratory pathogens are transmitted primarily via direct and indirect (droplet) contact with respiratory secretions. Therefore the exterior of respiratory protection used in caring for patients with respiratory pathogens other than tuberculosis can become contaminated and serve as a reservoir for infectious agents. Special precautions must be taken when extending the use or reusing disposable respiratory protection to prevent healthcare personnel exposure.

Extended use of respiratory protection is defined as the wearing of a disposable respirator during serial patient encounters without the removal or re-donning of the device between encounters.³ Reuse of respiratory protection consists of removing and re-donning the device between encounters.³ Both of these actions pose a transmission risk to healthcare personnel due to potential respirator contamination. This transmission risk can be minimized if healthcare personnel adhere stringently to hand hygiene before and after handling the respiratory protection device.

Disinfection of N95/FFP2 Respirators

- Vaporized Hydrogen Peroxide (VHP)
- Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation (UVGI) / Germicidal Ultraviolet (GUV)
- Dry heat
- Autoclave (wet heat)
- Ethylene Oxide (EtO)
- Formalin or Formaldehyde
- Bleach (Sodium hypochlorite)
- Soap & Water
- Alcohol (Ethanol or Isopropanol)

Disinfection of N95/FFP2 Respirators

- Vaporized Hydrogen Peroxide (VHP)
- Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation (UVGI) / Germicidal Ultraviolet (GUV)
- Dry heat
- Autoclave (wet heat)
- Ethylono Oxido (EtO)
- Formalin or Formaldehyde
- Bleach (Codiam hypochlorite)
- Ocap & Water
- Alcohol (Ethanol or loopropanol)

What Can You Do?

- Be proactive
- Research and select well-designed respirators
- Take care of your respirator
 - Decontamination
 - Cleaning
 - Keep your respirator clean!
 - Storage
- Take care when reusing respirator closely monitor hygiene and service life
- Dispose of respirator if you question its cleanliness or performance

What Can You Do?

- Be proactive
- Research and select well-designed respirators
- Take care of your respirator
 - Decontamination -
 - Cleaning

- Not easily!
- Not FFP respirators!
- Keep your respirator clean! Cover with a mask
- Storage

- Clean & dry place!
- Take care when reusing respirator closely monitor hygiene and service life
- Dispose of respirator if you question its cleanliness or performance

RP Summary (1)

Need lots and lots of SOPs!

And FOLLOW THEM!!!

- HCWs
 - Use valveless, certified respirators when in close proximity to patients
 - Protect yourself from micro-droplets
 - Protect others from you
- General Public
 - Use surgical or procedure masks
 - Protect yourself from large droplets
 - Protect others from you

Support Each Other!!!



RP Summary (2)

- Work hard!
- Play hard!
- Promote good public health!
- · Be safe!
- Enjoy life!













http://www.stoptb.org/wg/ett/resources.asp

This presentation was made possible through the support of Stop TB Partnership's End TB Transmission Initiative (ETTi) Working Group provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), under the terms of cooperative agreement number STBP/USAID/GSA /2018-04.

Thank you! Pakmer ciare Paxmar caral Sag boluři! Muito obrigad 16 June 2020

Rahmati Cnach60 Chnoc Tashakori 9racias!

JensenPA@iCloud.com