



**Simulation:** Donning/Doffing PPE

**Time:** 30 minutes

**Max number of people per station:** 10

**Number of facilitators per station:** 1-2

**Supplies Needed:**

- Isolation gowns (one per person)
- Gloves (one pair per person)
- General surgical masks (one per person)
- Eye protection (one per person)
- Face shield—for demonstration only
- N95 respirators examples—for demonstration only
- Washable, non-toxic paint (at least 4oz, choose a color that will show up on PPE)
- Paint brush
- Wet wipes (one package)

### Steps to Perform Simulation

1. Facilitator shows types of PPE

- Isolation gown, gloves, mask, eye shield
- N95 respirators, face shield, only for demonstration

2. Facilitator walks through how to correctly put on PPE with participants

- Gown
- Mask or Respirator
- Goggles or Face Shield
- Gloves

3. Facilitator “contaminates” PPE of participants with washable, non-toxic paint by painting the participants gloves. Participants stand “contaminated” while the facilitator goes through the next two steps.

4. Facilitator dons PPE and demonstrate the incorrect ways to wear

- Not tied at top
- Not tied at waste
- Gap between wrist and gown
- Mask not over nose or secure

5. Facilitator places “contaminate” (paint) on gloves and show ways that individuals can contaminate themselves if PPE worn incorrectly.

6. Participant would correctly remove PPE. Assess the participants for paint “contamination”. Any potential contamination would be discussed.

- Tie Gowns
  - Gloves
  - Goggles or Face Shield
  - Gown
  - Mask or Respirator
  - Hand Hygiene
- Pop Gowns
  - Gown and Gloves
  - Goggles or Face Shield
  - Mask or Respirator
  - Hand Hygiene

### **Debriefing Script\*:**

**Facilitator:** Thank you for participating in this debriefing session about the importance of wearing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to prevent contamination. Let's discuss the key points and address any questions or concerns you may have.

**Question 1:** What is the primary purpose of wearing PPE in a healthcare or laboratory setting?

**Answer:** The primary purpose of wearing PPE is to protect both healthcare workers and patients from potential contamination and the spread of infectious diseases.

**Question 2:** How can PPE prevent contamination?

**Answer:** PPE acts as a barrier that prevents contact between potentially contaminated materials and the wearer's skin, mucous membranes, or clothing. It also helps to minimize the spread of contaminants to the environment and others.

**Question 3:** Why is it important to select the appropriate PPE for a specific task?

**Answer:** Selecting the right PPE is crucial because different tasks may require different levels of protection. Using the appropriate PPE ensures that the wearer is adequately shielded from specific hazards.

**Question 4:** How can improperly wearing or removing PPE lead to contamination?

**Answer:** If PPE is not worn correctly or is removed improperly, there is a risk of contamination. For example, touching the outer surface of gloves or masks while removing them can transfer contaminants to the wearer's hands or face.

**Question 5:** What steps should be taken when donning (putting on) and doffing (taking off) PPE to minimize the risk of contamination?

**Answer:** When donning and doffing PPE, it's crucial to follow proper procedures, which may include hand hygiene, sequence of donning/doffing, and disposing of used PPE in designated containers.

**Question 6:** What role does training and regular PPE competency assessments play in ensuring safety?

**Answer:** Training and competency assessments are essential to ensure that healthcare workers are proficient in using PPE correctly. Regular evaluations help identify and address any knowledge gaps or areas for improvement.

**Facilitator:** Thank you for your participation. Understanding the importance of wearing PPE and following proper procedures is crucial for maintaining safety and minimizing the risk of contamination in healthcare and various other settings. If you have any further questions or need clarification on any topic, please feel free to ask.

**\*Disclaimer:** Please follow this debriefing script. The skill of debriefing is a process that takes time and experience to learn. Please do not use these debriefing tools outside of this situation without appropriate knowledge and experience.

ANSI/AAMI:PB70:2012. (2012). Liquid barrier performance and classification of protective apparel and drapes intended for use in healthcare facilities, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation, Arlington VA.

CDC (2017). Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee. Core Infection Prevention and Control Practices for Safe Healthcare Delivery in All Settings—Recommendations of the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC). Updated November 2022. Retrieved December 12, 2022, from <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/core-practices/index.html>

CDC. (2020a). Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). COVID-19. [https://Cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/A-FS\\_HCP\\_COVID19\\_PPE.pdf](https://Cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/A-FS_HCP_COVID19_PPE.pdf). Accessed July 4, 2022.

CDC. (2020b). Which procedures are considered aerosol generating procedures in healthcare settings? Available from <https://cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/faq.html#Infection-Control>

**Developed by the Kentucky Infection Prevention Training Center (KyIP, 2023). Used with permission.**