



**ITEC**



**VTCT**

# **UIP7** - Infection Prevention (COVID-19) for Clinical Aesthetics

LO4 Understand the importance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Hand Hygiene and Personal Hygiene in the prevention of COVID-19

# Personal protective equipment (PPE)

The Health and Safety Executive states:

*'PPE is equipment that will protect the user against health or safety risks at work. It can include items such as safety helmets, gloves, eye protection, high-visibility clothing, safety footwear and safety harnesses. It also includes respiratory protective equipment (RPE).'*

PPE can be used to control or limit the spread of infection if used correctly. Government guidelines concerning PPE requirements should be followed by employers, staff and patients.



# Personal protective equipment (PPE)

## Types of PPE:

- Single use/disposable
- Multiple/re-useable – requiring decontamination between uses
- Use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and local/national policies/procedures relating to the use of PPE of the country therein
- Risks associated with incorrect use of PPE



# The use of PPE

- Select appropriate PPE according to risk of the service
- Select appropriate size PPE to ensure correct fit
- Sequence and importance of putting on PPE correctly
- Sequence and importance of removing PPE correctly



# The use of Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

- Aerosol – liquid or solid suspended in the air
- Aerosol Generating Procedures (AGP's)
- Higher risk treatments for example, microdermabrasion, CO2 laser treatments
- Employer responsibilities
- Fit testing for RPE
- Role of fit tester
- Type of mask suitable for AGPs
- Putting on and taking off RPE



# Hand Hygiene

- Hand hygiene – washing and/or use of hand sanitiser
- Washing hands regularly with soap and water using the correct techniques helps in the prevention of COVID-19
- If hand washing is not possible, then use an alcohol based sanitiser



## Hand washing

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8rJp\\_S0TB1c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8rJp_S0TB1c)
- <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/best-way-to-wash-your-hands/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUCm4E>

## Hand sanitiser/rub

- <https://www.uhb.nhs.uk/Downloads/pdf/HandHygienePoster.pdf>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>



# Personal Hygiene

- Good personal hygiene is one of the most effective ways of protecting ourselves and others from illness
- Personal hygiene ‘the principle of maintaining cleanliness and grooming of the external body. Good personal hygiene is important for physical and mental health’
- Examples of the risks of poor personal hygiene – spread of infection, loss of business reputation



# Personal Hygiene

## Personal hygiene requirements for staff:

- Tie hair back/up if necessary
- Wear minimal jewellery or remove – one plain band only
- Short, clean nails with no nail varnish or nail extensions
- No breath or body odour
- Wash/sanitise hands before, during and after service as appropriate
- Disposable/single-use shoe coverings (as appropriate if outdoor shoes not changed/disinfected)
- Staff must not work barefoot
- It is recommended that practitioners do not wear workwear at home or carry out treatments/services in the clothing worn when travelling to work in close proximity to other people, for example, clothing worn on the commute to work/public transport
- Change into uniform or ‘workwear’ on arrival and place outdoor clothing into bag, then into a sealed locker or box





# Personal Hygiene

## Personal hygiene requirements for patients:

- Patients to wash hands
- Patients must not be barefoot
- Patient coats and bags to be stored in a secure and well-ventilated storage area or placed in a sanitised, sealed container

