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and endorsed by



TYPES OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (RPE) TO BE USED DURING 2019-nCoV OUTBREAK

Surgical face mask



- Limits the release of potentially infectious particles emitted by infected or potentially infected individuals into the environment
- Does not offer filtering function during inspiratory phase, therefore it does not protect against the inhalation of small-sized airborne particles (aerosols)
- **It must be worn by infected or potentially infected individuals**

FFP1 Respirator



- Filters 80% of environmental particles having a diameter $\geq 0.6 \mu\text{M}$
 - If equipped with an expiration valve, it does not offer a filtering function in the expiratory phase
 - **It is not recommended for protection against airborne pathogens**
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FFP2 Respirator



- Filters 95% of environmental particles having a diameter $\geq 0.6 \mu\text{M}$
- If equipped with an expiration valve, it does not offer a filtering function in the expiratory phase (the expiration valve is simply for the operator's comfort)
- **It must be worn by healthcare professionals assisting infected or potentially infected individuals**

FFP3 Respirator



- Filters 98-99% of environmental particles having a diameter $\geq 0.6 \mu\text{M}$
- If equipped with an expiration valve, it does not offer a filtering function in the expiratory phase (the expiration valve is simply for the operator's comfort)
- **It must be worn by healthcare professionals assisting infected or potentially infected individuals, in particular during actions to generate greater aerosolisation (e.g. intubation, open-circuit bronchial aspiration, bronchoscopy)**

- OSHA, CDC 2015. Hospital Respiratory Protection Program Toolkit
- HICPAC 2007. 2007 Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings