

**BECOMING DON OF THE DOFF: NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITY OF DONNING AND DOFFING
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IN THE HOME**

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Abstract

Purpose: The safety of care providers and patients is paramount while caring for people with infectious diseases, including those with confirmed or suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 disease.

Existing policies and protocols for donning and doffing personal protective equipment (PPE) are primarily for institutional settings such as hospitals, not for home visits for patient care. We describe a protocol for donning and doffing PPE in home settings.

Methods: We used an iterative, rapid-prototyping approach to develop the protocol. A small workgroup created preliminary drafts, drawing on hospital-based protocols and modifying them, whilst undertaking simulations. Wider input was solicited via two webinars; one regional (Hamilton, Ontario) with palliative clinicians, and one national (Canada) with varying professions. We also consulted a group of infectious disease experts. A “how to” video accompanies the protocol.

Results: Twelve versions were produced, with major changes occurring within the first six versions. A national webinar mid-development provided further validation and minor modifications. Subsequent versions involved minor changes including the concentration of diluted bleach solution to clean eyewear. The protocol has four phases: 1) Preparing, 2) Entering the Home, 3) Leaving the Home, and 4) After the Visit and Reprocessing. In addition to PPE-related equipment, the protocol requires additional materials including two pails for transporting supplies, plastic bags, hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes, and printed easy-to-use checklists.

Conclusions: This protocol addresses gaps in COVID-19 related guidelines, specifically the process of donning and doffing PPE during home visits while supplementing jurisdictional PPE guidelines and protocols.

Key words: PPE, personal protective equipment, home, home visit, home care

Abbreviations

COVID-19 – Coronavirus Disease

IPAC - Infection prevention and control

PPE – Personal protective equipment

SARS-CoV-2 – Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-related coronavirus 2

Introduction

The safety of care providers and patients is paramount while caring for people with infectious diseases, including those with confirmed or suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection and the accompanying COVID-19 disease. Policies and protocols related to donning and doffing personal protective equipment (PPE) are now widely available, but developed primarily for institutional settings such as hospitals, and thus may not prove useful for providers doing home visits for patient care.

The process of donning and doffing PPE is more complex in a home setting compared to other settings of care such as hospitals. In institutional health care settings, necessary PPE equipment (e.g., surgical masks or N95 respirators, gowns) is readily available outside patients' rooms, often accompanied by instructional posters, as part of a coordinated effort by the institution's Infection Prevention and Control (IPAC) team. On completion of a patient encounter, there are bins to discard used PPE. Hospital processes handle the soiled re-usable and non-reusable equipment, which allows the health care professionals to focus on safe donning and doffing and providing care.

In the home care setting a number of complexities arise. There are no isolation carts or shelves with PPE neatly packed awaiting outside a patient's house, townhouse or apartment. There are no colleagues to help oversee the process and ensure safety. Hand sanitizers and disinfectant wipes cannot normally be left outside the door to a house or apartment for a number of reasons, including possible theft. Transporting clean and contaminated medical equipment to and from the home adds another layer of complexity.

In mid-March 2020, in the early days of Canada's COVID-19 pandemic mobilization efforts, a community workgroup was established by the Division of Palliative in the Department of Family Medicine at McMaster University in Ontario, Canada. The goal was to mobilize palliative care services and develop resources (including clinical guidelines)¹ for the city of Hamilton and surrounding regions in Ontario. During the inaugural meeting, the workgroup identified a need for "how to" guidelines for

donning and doffing PPE in the home setting. Searches of the literature and public health websites failed to find such a resource. The objective of this paper is to describe the development of a protocol for donning and doffing PPE in the home and to share the protocol with colleagues who provide home-based care.

Methods

Given the urgency of the situation, we used an iterative rapid-prototyping approach to develop a donning and doffing PPE protocol. A small work group (BK, DM, LT, JP) developed preliminary drafts, drawing on protocols used by hospitals, long-term care facilities and public health authorities. The group also ran simulations to refine the protocol. Broad consultation was then solicited via two webinars. The webinars enabled sharing the protocol and soliciting further input from end users.

The first webinar on 25th March 2020 was a regional webinar hosted by the work group. Invitations were sent to members of the Division of Palliative Care at McMaster and their team colleagues. The second webinar on 3rd April 2020 was national in scope and hosted in partnership with Pallium Canada (www.pallium.ca). Pallium Canada sent out an invitation to its network and community of practice across Canada, which consists of about 900 palliative care clinicians and educators, and over 10 000 health care professionals who had previously participated in Pallium Canada's Learning Essential Approaches to Palliative Care (LEAP). The webinar was also posted on the Pallium website. An electronic survey was sent to all participants of the national webinar, to evaluate the usefulness of the webinar and the protocol. Field notes were chronicled during both webinars, including comments and questions submitted via the chat function. The protocol was further revised based on the field notes and webinar recording.

On 10 May 2020, the provincial body, Public Health Ontario published new guidelines on the use of PPE and conservation of PPE. We reviewed our protocol to ensure it aligned with the new guidelines, resulting in one minor change related to the use of diluted bleach to clean equipment post visit. Lastly,

in June 2020 a regional team of infectious disease and Infection Prevention and Control (IPAC) experts from Hamilton Health Sciences and St. Joseph's Healthcare provided input, by way of written submissions and conference calls. The final modifications were made by consensus to leverage both the expertise of the IPAC experts and the real-world practical experiences of the palliative care clinicians. This project was not submitted for review by an ethics committee since it represents quality improvement work, constituted an urgent need, and did not involve study participants.

Results

A total of 12 versions of the protocol were produced, with major changes occurring within the first six. The national webinar (at Version 6) resulted in minor modifications, and provided further validation of the protocol. At this point we achieved saturation on major components. Subsequent versions involved minor tweaks, such as the concentration of diluted bleach to clean eyewear, and the addition of new complementary links to emerging public health-related documents such as policies on PPE conservation.

The first webinar had 87 participants, mainly Palliative Division physicians and their nursing colleagues from Hamilton and surrounding regions of southern Ontario. A total of 268 people attended the second national webinar (including 96 registered nurses, 72 physicians, 12 licensed practical nurses, 9 social workers) from 11 provinces and territories. The webinar was recorded and is available online. The brief survey sent to participants of the national webinar solicited 53 responses (22 physicians, 22 nurses, 9 unknown, response rate 19.8%). Of these responses, 51 (97%) agreed with the statement that the webinar was relevant to their practice. An emerging theme from the comments posted in the webinars' chat was a greater appreciation of the complexities of donning and doffing of PPE in the home.

The final (current) version of the protocol (Table 1) is divided into four phases; Phase 1 - Preparing, Phase 2 - Entering the Home, Phase 3 - Leaving the Home, and Phase 4 - After the Visit and

Reprocessing. The protocol details full PPE use (mask, gown, goggles or face-shield, and gloves). It requires the user to apply local or jurisdictional guidelines when to use a surgical mask versus an N95 respirator and how to conserve PPE. In addition to PPE equipment (including spare gloves and masks), the protocol requires two 2- to 3- gallon pails (one designated clean and one dirty) for transporting supplies, two clean plastic garbage bags (one to serve as work surface inside the home and smaller one to carry equipment), a bottle of hand sanitizer and a container of disinfectant wipes (or a small ziplock bag with several wipes). The protocol assumes the clinician is well versed in hand-hygiene.

The entire protocol, including user-friendly checklists (cue sheets), is available online: <https://fhs.mcmaster.ca/palliativecare/COVID19Resources.html> (PPE in the Home section). A supplementary, low-budget explanatory video was produced to help understand and apply the protocol (PPE in the Home section, <https://fhs.mcmaster.ca/palliativecare/COVID19Resources.html>).

Discussion

The complexities of donning and doffing PPE in a home setting are often overlooked or not fully appreciated, despite being considerably greater than in institutional health care settings. This protocol provides a resource for health care professionals providing home visits for general or palliative care, when PPE is needed as per jurisdictional criteria and policies.

Our rapid-prototyping approach worked well as it harnessed quality improvement principles, including an iterative development process while creating a robust product on a short timeline. We were diligent to ensure the first version made widely available (Version 4), was of good quality and did not pose safety risks. The subsequent protocol modifications provided further improvements. The need for speedy responses in pandemic situations has previously been articulated. The Executive Director of the World Health Organization's Emergencies Program, Dr. Michael Ryan stated "Speed trumps perfection in a pandemic".² We believe development process allowed for safety and speed, with the webinars providing further input and validation.

While this protocol was developed by palliative care providers, its utility is not restricted to palliative care-related home visits. It is applicable for other home visits or home care. It does assume that the patient has reduced functional status and/or is incapacitated, which is often the case in patients receiving end-of-life care (recognizing as we do, that palliative care is not limited to end-of-life care and should be activated much earlier in the illness trajectory).

Additional adjustments to the protocol may be needed to account for local and temporal circumstances. Adaptations may be required for congregate housing environments such as apartments, or modifications for inclement weather conditions such as extreme cold, rain and snow. In extremely cold weather, a strategy may be needed regarding one's coat if it cannot be taken into the home. Some patients or families may request that care providers remove their footwear on entering the home so shoe covers could be considered (not included in PPE protocols). Patients and family members may not be comfortable or able to dispose of the garbage bag with used any supplies, so the provider will need to be accommodating. Further, the provider may need to modify the exit procedure depending on the configuration of the front door of the home, particularly in Phase 3, Step 3 (using a disinfectant wipe to clean the inner door handle prior to leaving), as some homes have additional screen doors. Providers can also make improvisations with the protocol, but may need to exercise even greater caution depending on the change. For example, bins (or boxes) lined with garbage bags could be used instead of pails for transporting clean and dirty supplies. However, one would need to be cautious when tying the bags to avoid aerosolizing the virus with a puff of air as one gathers the bag. Gloves would be required for closing and opening the bags, with hand hygiene after each step. Further, carrying boxes may be more difficult to carry than pails with handles. The large bag that serves as a working surface at the entrance of the home could be repurposed when exiting the home to bring out the re-usable, wiped-down equipment, instead of using pails that were left outside the entrance door. The risk of that strategy is the bag could have been in contact with virus from the surface it was laid on (the concern

being the potential for fomite spread). In addition, it may be more difficult to hold wiped equipment in one hand while trying to open a closed bag with the other, instead of simply placing the equipment in a pail.

Health care providers often make multiple home visits each day. In this situation, several sets of PPE are required, one for each visit that requires PPE use. If PPE supplies are limited, it may be possible to use the same mask and eye protection for several successive visits, provided the clinician does not touch either item while not wearing gloves, and can safely drive their car with the items on. However, in at least one Canadian province (Ontario), a regulatory authority (Ontario Health) recommends that “once you exit the patient’s home you should immediately dispose of the mask in the appropriate receptacle”.³ Once a mask and eyewear are removed, there is a risk of self-contamination when they are re-applied, therefore once removed they should be discarded or reprocessed as appropriate. Some improvisations such as the use of plastic containers to store masks when not in use and reapplying them without touching the outside of the mask have been suggested.

We found varying opinions regarding the cleaning of used eye protection (goggles and face shields). Some suggest using only disinfectant wipes while others suggest a diluted bleach soak. Health Canada recommends cleaning with soap and water then disinfecting using an approved hard surface disinfectant with a DIN number, or alternatively, a bleach soak.⁴ The theoretical advantage of the bleach soak is that it will penetrate the hinges and other small parts of the eye protection, and it conserves disinfectant wipes which may be in short supply. Health Canada states that eyewear may be disinfected (after appropriate cleaning with soap and water) using a 0.1% sodium hypochlorite solution soak (20 ml household bleach to 980 ml of water or 1-part bleach added to 49 parts water), which is an approved low-level disinfectant, for 10 minutes.⁴ For efficacy, a new 0.1% sodium hypochlorite solution must be mixed every 24 hours.

Limitations

Our protocol has limitations as it assumes three important things. First, the user is acquainted with and has applied jurisdictional policies and guidelines on when to use and how to manage PPE. Second, it presupposes the health care provider knows how to undertake good hand hygiene as per expert protocols and the sequences and safe donning and doffing of PPE. Third, it assumes the availability of PPE. Equipment shortages have occurred in many jurisdictions and strategies to conserve PPE have been required.

Conclusions

This protocol provides a resource for health care professionals providing home visits when PPE is needed as per the jurisdictional policies on when to use PPE. It addressed a major gap in COVID-19 related guidelines, specifically the full process of donning and doffing PPE when doing home visits. It supplements jurisdictional guidelines and protocols on the criteria for when and how to use PPE. This resource in the interim serves as a useful procedure for health care professionals providing home-based care when PPE is required. Readers are invited to provide further input to assist in the ongoing work of improving and modifying the protocol to align with new knowledge emerging about the virus. A protocol for doing home visits in low-risk situations is being developed.

Links

The full protocol and accompanying video (PPE in the Home section):

<https://fhs.mcmaster.ca/palliativecare/COVID19Resources.html>

The national webinar recording:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h34W7yozmWU&feature=youtu.be>

Conflict of Interest

None declared

References

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Table 1: The McMaster home visit PPR procedure for patients with respiratory illnesses.

Phase 1 - Preparing
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Pre-visit screening: All care providers should self-monitor prior to the visit using current provincial and employer screening practices.2) Conduct a virtual visit or telephone call prior to going to the home. Do history taking and as much discussion as you can over the phone or video, so that only a physical exam will take place in the home and whatever discussion is needed as a result of your clinical assessment. Request that a family member or caregiver be in the home to help you exit the home safely afterwards.3) Ask the family/caregivers to<ul style="list-style-type: none">• place a garbage bin lined with a garbage bag just inside the entrance of the home/apartment.• ensure the patient is wearing a surgical mask when you arrive. The family/caregivers should also put on surgical or cloth masks when you arrive. (Remember to bring extra masks in case they do not have any)• if they have hand sanitizer, have the patient do hand hygiene when you arrive.• keep pets and children in a separate area, away from the front door where you will set up your workstation, and ask them to request that other people not visit while you are there. Try to limit the number of people in the home to the patient and one caregiver, if possible, during your visit. Advise them that you will need to maintain physical distancing as much as possible during your visit.4) Print 2 copies of the DOFFING PPE CUE SHEET, one for outside the door and one for inside the door.5) Bring with you:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a container of alcohol based hand rub (ABHR)^a• a container of disinfectant wipes (or ziplock bag containing 2-3 disinfectant wipes),• a large plastic garbage bag,• a small plastic bag (for carrying supplies into the home),• 2 empty pails - one labelled CLEAN and one DIRTY (a lid for the dirty pail would be ideal),• extra earloop masks for patient and caregivers if they do not have any),• 2 copies of the DOFFING PPE CUE SHEET (See appendices),• your PPE^b and• 2-3 extra sets of gloves in a second ziplock bag,• Any diagnostic equipment you need (eg. stethoscope, oximeter).
Phase 2 – Entering the Home
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Call the house from the driveway and confirm that the family has a mask for the patient and any caregivers in the house. If they do have masks, you do not need to bring spare masks into the home. Ask everyone to don their masks.2) Place the empty pails outside the door with lid(s) off, with the CLEAN pail closest to the door so that it can be easily reached from the threshold. Put one of the cue sheets on the ground next to the pails, secured so it doesn't blow away3) Don PPE outside the home.4) Enter the home carrying the small plastic bag in which you have placed the disinfectant wipes, the spare gloves, the large plastic garbage bag, the ABHR, the spare mask (if needed) and your diagnostic equipment.5) Place the small plastic bag on the floor inside the doorway.6) Lay the unopened large garbage bag flat on the floor next to the patient's garbage bin just inside

of the front of the home. This will serve as a clean work surface. Remove from the small plastic bag the disinfectant wipes, the ABHR, the spare gloves and the second copy of the DOFFING PPE CUE SHEET and place these on the clean work surface.

- 7) Bring the small plastic bag containing your diagnostic equipment and mask for patient (if needed) to the patient's room. Ensure the patient is wearing a mask and does hand hygiene with their own ABHR if they have not already done so. Do NOT offer your own ABHR for this purpose.
 - 8) Perform physical exam then place the used equipment back in the small plastic bag.
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Phase 3 – Leaving the Home

- 1) With full PPE still on, bring the small plastic bag with used equipment to the front door. Lay the plastic bag on the floor BESIDE the clean large garbage bag work surface so as not to contaminate the work surface.
 - 2) Perform hand hygiene on your gloves with the ABHR (remember, you have now contaminated the ABHR container). Alternatively, gloves may be removed and discarded into the patient's garbage bin, hand hygiene is performed with ABHR, then fresh gloves are donned. The spare sets of gloves may also be useful if a glove is torn in the process.
 - 3) With a disinfectant wipe, clean your diagnostic equipment and lay the clean equipment on the large garbage bag. If still wet, use the same disinfectant wipe to clean the container of ABHR, the ziplock bag containing the spare gloves, and the inner door handle to the home.
 - 4) After a minute, repeat step 3 with a fresh wipe.
 - 5) Touching only the clean door handle, open the door and drop the clean equipment and ABHR into the clean pail outside the door. Keep the ABHR accessible as you will need it again.
 - 6) Discard the small bag that had contained the equipment and the empty ziplock bag that had contained the disinfectant wipes into the patient's garbage bin.
 - 7) Doff gown and gloves inside the front door and put in the patient's garbage bin. Don't push down.
 - 8) Exit the house touching only the cleaned door handle, leaving behind the DOFFING PPE CUE SHEET on the large flat garbage bag.
 - 9) Outside of the door, perform hand hygiene with ABHR.
 - 10) If wearing goggles or faceshield with separate mask, remove goggles or face shield by touching only the most posterior parts of the arms, and place in the DIRTY pail.
 - 11) Remove mask touching only the back of the earloops, and put it in the DIRTY pail with the eyewear. If you have a used N95 mask, it may be prudent to save your mask, as techniques for reprocessing N95 masks may be coming. If so, place it in the DIRTY pail to bring with you for later reprocessing.
 - 12) Put the outdoor copy of the DOFFING PPE CUE SHEET in the dirty pail.
 - 13) Hand hygiene with ABHR.
 - 14) Put the lid on the dirty pail. Don't touch the goggles/faceshield or mask.
 - 15) Pack your car.
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Phase 4 – After the Visit and Reprocessing

- 1) At your clinical base, don fresh gloves and eye protection. A face shield is ideal. Consider wearing a washable cloth gown also, in case of a splash.
 - 2) Remove already cleaned equipment from the CLEAN pail then disinfectant wipe the pail.
 - 3) Prepare a solution of 0.1% sodium hypochlorite (1 part household bleach to 49 parts water, e.g. 50 ml bleach added to 2450 ml of water).
 - 4) With PPE still on, open the DIRTY pail, remove any masks and cue sheets and place in garbage, making sure you don't touch the outside of the garbage bin/box with the masks or gloves as these are considered contaminated. Consider placing N95 masks in a paper bag (such as a large leaf bag) for storage and potential future reprocessing.
 - 5) Put some dish soap and water carefully in the DIRTY pail so as not to splash
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- 6) Wash goggles, rinse with water then place in 0.1% sodium hypochlorite solution to soak for 10 minutes.
 - 7) Wash out the pail thoroughly then disinfectant wipe it. Disinfectant wipe the dish soap bottle and your faceshield.
 - 8) Remove gloves and dispose in garbage, and remove gown if worn.
 - 9) Hand hygiene with ABHR.
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a. ABHR sanitizer must be at least 60% ethanol.

b. PPE = Personal Protective Equipment, and in this instance will include an isolation gown, a mask (a surgical mask will suffice, unless there will be aerosol generating procedures in the home such as deep nasopharyngeal or tracheal suctioning (but not oral suctioning), CPAP, BIPAP or high flow oxygen >6 lpm by nasal prongs, in which case an N95 respirator is needed), eye protection (goggles, faceshield, or a mask with an integrated visor) and gloves

Note: We found varying opinions for cleaning of used eye protection (goggles and face shields). Some suggest using only disinfectant wipes while others suggest a diluted bleach soak. Health Canada recommends cleaning with soap and water then disinfecting using an approved hard surface disinfectant with a DIN number, or alternatively, a bleach soak. The theoretical advantage of the bleach soak is that it will penetrate the hinges and small parts of the eye protection, and that it conserves disinfectant wipes which may be in short supply. Health Canada states that eyewear may be disinfected (after appropriate cleaning with soap and water) using a 0.1% sodium hypochlorite solution soak (20 ml household bleach to 980 ml of water or 1 part bleach added to 49 parts water), which is an approved low-level disinfectant, for 10 minutes. In a previous version of this protocol, we had suggested 0.5% sodium hypochlorite (1 part bleach to 9 parts water) which remains an approved high level disinfectant.