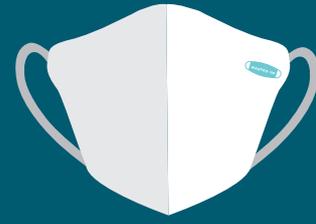


# UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE

## MASK TYPE



**Surgical**



**P2, N95/KN95**

## INTENDED USE

- Loose fitting device that creates a barrier to block large particle droplets, splashes, sprays or splatter in the immediate area
- Its role is to protect the patient spreading respiratory illness to surrounding area
- Use in low risk medical procedures
- It's primary role is NOT for protection of health care worker

- Respiratory device designed to achieve very close facial fit and very efficient filtration of airborne particles (95% of 0.3 microns particles including most viruses).
- Its role is to protect the wearer and surrounding people.

## WHEN TO USE

- Cleaning rooms and equipment
- Low risk surgical procedures or non medical procedure patient care
- General use around home and moving around e.g. trains, buses
- Protecting others from wearers contamination

- All healthcare professionals in all medical procedures
- Intubation and extubation
- Bronchoscopy, surgery and post mortem procedures
- Aerosol producing procedures
- Dental procedures using high speed drills and ultrasonic scalers
- In presence of known or suspected infected patients

## WHEN NOT TO USE

- When close to patients head and face
- Where aerosols are present or could be (e.g. patient unexpectedly coughing)
- Confirmed or suspected infected patients

- Where a surgical mask will suffice

## FACE SEAL FIT

- Loose fitting

- Tight fitting
- Fit and seal testing requirement each time

## USER FIT AND SEAL CHECK

No

Yes, Required each time the mask is put on

## FILTRATION

- Does NOT provide the wearer with a reliable level of protection from inhaling smaller airborne particles
- Not considered respiratory protection

- Filters out at least 95% of airborne particles including large and small particles

## LEAKAGE

Leakage occurs around the edge of the mask when user inhales

When properly fitted and donned, minimal leakage occurs around edges of the respirator when user inhales

## USE LIMITATIONS

- Does not filter very small particles transmitted by coughs, sneezes nor Aerosol Generation Procedures (AGP)
- Fit seal is poor
- Minimal protection for wearer from immediate area
- Only rated for 20 minutes use
- Limited protection against airbourne infectious agents.
- Discard after each patient encounter

- Single use and discarded after each patient encounter especially after aerosol generating procedures

**OR**

- Become wet or visibly dirty making breathing difficult

**OR**

- Become contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids
- Reduced protection for wearers with facial hair.

# REDUCTION FACTOR (MATERIAL)

	Surgical mask	P2, N95/KN95
PARTICLES	5 times reduction	95 times reduction
SNEEZE	2 times reduction	54 times reduction

# FIT FACTOR (SEAL)

PARTICLES	9 times	258 times
SNEEZE	2 times	52 times

## SOURCES

### USA Food & Drug Administration

<https://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/17915000/comparison-ffp2-kn95-n95-filtering-facepiece-respirator-classes-tb.pdf>

### USA Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/pdfs/UnderstandDifferenceInfographic-508.pdf>

### Centre for Evidence Based Medicine (Uni of Oxford)

<http://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/personal-protective-equipment-infection-control/n95-respirators-and-surgical-masks-face-masks>

### Health & Safety Executive (Buxton UK)

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr619.pdf>