

Personal protective equipment checklist

This checklist is intended to advise healthcare workers on the appropriate use of PPE when undertaking a range of tasks or procedures in healthcare settings including a person's home. [Standard Precautions](#) are the minimum infection prevention and control procedures that apply and help control the spread of infection between people.

Procedure	Hand hygiene	Gloves	Sterile gloves	Mask (Level IIR)	Eye Protection	Apron or long sleeve gown
Basic cares or examination or observations on intact skin	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗ Assess risk if showering
Care of non-intact skin <i>or</i> mucous membranes <i>or</i> wounds <i>or</i> emptying IDC	✓	✓	✗ / ✓ If sterile wound/site	Assess risk ¹	Assess risk ¹	Assess risk ¹
Blood glucose taking	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Birth/ Delivery	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Insertion of urinary catheter	✓	✗	✓	Assess risk ¹	Assess risk ¹	Assess risk ¹
Non-invasive oral care and procedures	✓	✓	✗	Assess risk ¹	Assess risk ¹	Assess risk ¹
Immunisation	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Aseptic technique procedure	✓	Assess risk ¹	Assess risk ^{1,2}	Assess risk ^{1,2}	Assess risk ^{1,2}	Assess risk ^{1,2}
Handling soiled linen and waste	✓	✓	✗	Assess risk ^{1,2}	Assess risk ^{1,2}	Assess risk ^{1,2}

Key

✓	PPE is recommended under Standard Precautions
✗	PPE is generally not recommended
1	Assess whether PPE is required because there is a risk of blood or body fluid contaminating the health care worker
1,2	Assess whether PPE is required because there is a risk of microorganisms from the health care worker contaminating the patient <i>and</i> there is a risk of blood or body fluid contaminating the health care worker. PPE may be required by local procedure.

Table has been adapted from [Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare](#)