

Choose the right level of protection according to your procedure

Select the gown based on the type and length of the procedure, amount of fluid and required comfort

	Primary		Primary Plus		Ultimate		Classic		Classic Uro	FPP	VPP
	SP	SP	FR	HP	SP	HP	SP	HP	HP	HP	HP
AAMI level		2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4
Simple excisional biopsies	X	X			X		X				
Excisions of « lumbs and bumps »	X	X			X		X				
Ophthalmological procedures	X	X			X		X				
Simple ENT procedures	X	X			X		X				
Tonsillectomies and adenoidectomies	X	X	X		X		X				
Endoscopic gastrointestinal procedures	X	X	X		X		X				
Simple orthopaedic procedures with tourniquets	X	X	X		X		X				
Open hernia repair	X	X	X		X		X				
Minimally invasive surgery	X	X	X		X		X				
Interventional radiology or catheter lab procedures	X	X	X		X		X				
Mastectomies				X		X		X		X	
Arthroscopic orthopaedic procedures				X		X		X		X	
Endoscopic urological procedures (e.g. transurethral prostate resections)				X		X		X	X	X	
Open gastrointestinal and genito-urinary procedures				X		X		X	X	X	X
Any procedure in which the surgeon's hands and arms are in a body cavity											X
Orthopaedic procedures without tourniquet											X
Open cardiovascular or thoracic procedures											X
Trauma procedures											X
Caesarean sections											X

This table provides examples of expected use conditions and health care applications for which each level of barrier performance might be appropriate. The table may be used as an aid in the development of the health care facility's exposure control plan. The examples in the table are not intended to be all-inclusive, nor are they intended to substitute for professional judgement and experience. This table might not cover every situation encountered in the health care facility. Numerous factors can affect the selection of the appropriate barrier product. For example, variations in surgical technique and the duration of the procedure could increase the likelihood of liquid contact and the incidence of pressure applied and thus could influence the risk of exposure. In case in which the risk of exposure increases after the procedure is underway, a change to a higher level of protection should be made, if appropriate. In addition, clinical experience over time could well dictate the choice of levels of barrier performance for particular applications different from those suggested above. Because exposure risks are not equal and procedures could have multiple parts, the users should select the highest level of protection required by the scheduled procedure. Therefore, this table should be considered to provide general guidelines as a starting point for decision-making.

Risk is a function of fluid, quantity, time and exposure