

1.0 Practice Standard

Surgical masks should be worn by the nurse, care giver, patient, and others in close proximity when performing specific outlined PD procedures when a sterile connection/opening is involved.

Surgical masks are to be worn by the nurse, care giver, patient, and others in close proximity when performing the following PD procedures:

- CAPD: connecting/disconnecting PD solution
- APD: connecting PD solution to APD tubing
- Bedside catheter insertion
- Changing PD adapter
- Irrigation of PD catheter
- Transfer set change
- Catheter repair
- Sterile post op dressing change for new catheters until exit site is assessed as healed
- Sterile dressing change for infected exit site

2.0 Equipment

Surgical mask.

3.0 Procedure

1. Gather necessary supplies for specific PD procedure.
2. Perform hand hygiene.
3. Check the surgical mask for defects.
4. Orient the top of mask which usually has a bendable edge that can be moulded around the nose.
5. Place the mask securely adjusting to cover the mouth and nose.
6. Secure the mask to the face using the ear loops or elastic band.
7. Adjust the nose piece by pinching the bendable portion of the top edge of the mask around the bridge of the nose.
8. Perform hand hygiene.
9. Proceed with PD procedure.

Disclaimer: The procedure steps may not depict actual sequence of events. Patient/Client/PD program specifics must be considered when implementing protocols.

4.0 Special Considerations: Interventional Guidelines (Do Not Replace Individualized Care and Clinical Expertise)

- Disposable masks should be worn once and discarded following. Masks should be replaced when they become moist.
- Surgical masks are worn to protect self and others from the spread of airborne infectious diseases, bodily fluids and particulate matter.
- PD catheter is often the entry point of infection
- Results from a study by Dong and Chen in 2010, found that patients who not wear a mask were at higher risk for early peritonitis (45% peritonitis free at 1 year vs 95% peritonitis free in those who did wear a mask) however, other studies have not shown that using a mask reduces peritonitis

5.0 References

Use of surgical masks in the operating room: A review of the clinical effectiveness and guidelines-National Library of Medicine – PubMed Health-NCBI-NH <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

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Figueiredo AE, Poli de Figueiredo CE, d'Avila DO. Bag exchange in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis without use of a face mask: experience of 5 years. *Adv Perit Dial* 2001; 17:98- 100

Piraino et al. ISPD position statement on reducing the risks of peritoneal dialysis related infections. *Perit Dial Int* 2011 31: 614-630

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8.0 Created

- January 2018