

### 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

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

(does 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>

Dong, Chen. Impact of the bag exchange procedure on risk of peritonitis. *Perit Dial Int* 2010; 30:440-447

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

## 6.0 Developed By

- BC Renal PD Nursing Group

## 7.0 Reviewed By

- BC Renal PD Nursing Group
- BC Renal PD Medical Director

## 8.0 Created

- January 2018

## 9.0 Reviewed

- July 2024