

Interim Mask and Face Shield Guidelines

These recommendations align with existing CDC recommendations for patients without signs/symptoms of COVID-19.

Use the highest level of PPE available when treating patients to reduce the risk of exposure. Some risk is inherent in all scenarios. If masks with either goggles or face shields are not available, please understand there is a higher risk for infection; therefore, use your professional judgment related to treatment provided and the patient's risk factors.

Considering that patients who are asymptomatic may still be COVID-19 infectious, it should be assumed that all patients can transmit disease.

Mask Type – With Goggles or Face Shield (Understanding Mask Types)	Level of Risk*** to DHCP
 N95	Low
 N95 EQUIVALENT MASK* KN/KP95, PFF2, P2, DS/DL2, KOREAN SPECIAL 1ST	Low
 Surgical Mask**	Moderate

*The FDA has authorized the use of masks equivalent to the N95 during the pandemic period. Manufacturers approved can be found here: <https://www.fda.gov/media/136663/download>

**ASTM has established performance levels for surgical masks based on fluid resistance, bacterial filtration efficiency, particulate filtration efficiency, breathing resistance and flame spread.

- Level 1 masks have the least fluid resistance, bacterial filtration efficiency, particulate filtration efficiency, and breathing resistance.
- Level 2 masks provide a moderate barrier for fluid resistance, bacterial and particulate filtration efficiencies and breathing resistance.
- Level 3 masks provide the maximum level of fluid resistance recognized by ASTM and are designed for procedures with moderate or heavy amounts of blood, fluid spray or aerosol exposure.

***https://www.ada.org/~media/CPS/Files/COVID/ADA_COVID_Int_Guidance_Treat_Pts.pdf?utm_source=adaorg&utm_medium=co vi d-resources-lp&utm_content=cv-pm-ebd-interim-response&utm_campaign=covid-19

Professional judgment should be exercised when considering the use of gowns, foot covers and head covers.

These guidelines are intended to help dental practices lower (but not eliminate) the risk of coronavirus transmission during the current pandemic. Dental practices should not presume that following the guidelines will insulate them from liability in the case of infection. Dentists should also be aware of any relevant laws, regulations, or rules adopted in their states.

Understanding Mask Types



SURGICAL MASK



N95 MASK*



**N95 EQUIVALENT MASK
KN/KP95, PFF2, P2, DS/DL2,
KOREAN SPECIAL 1ST***

Testing and Approval	Cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Evaluated, tested, and approved by NIOSH as per the requirements in 42 CFR Part 84	FDA Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)
Sizing	No	Yes. The sizing differs with each mask model. Some of the sizing options include small, small/medium, medium, medium/large, and large.	Yes. The sizing differs with each mask model. Some of the sizing options include small, small/medium, medium, medium/large, and large.
Intended Use and Purpose	Fluid resistant and provides the wearer protection against large droplets, splashes, or sprays of bodily or other hazardous fluids. Protects the patient from the wearer's mask emissions	Reduces wearer's exposure to particles including small particle aerosols and large droplets (only non-oil aerosols). OSHA recommends certifying the authenticity of masks to insure they provide the expected protection.	Reduces wearer's exposure to particles including small particle aerosols and large droplets (non-oil aerosols). Manufactured in compliance with standards of other countries and considered equivalent to NIOSH approved N95 masks. Authorized manufacturers are listed at: https://www.fda.gov/media/136663/download
Face Seal Fit+	Loose-fitting	Tight-fitting**	Tight-fitting**
Fit Testing+ Requirement	No	Temporary lifting of fit test enforcement requirement.	Temporary lifting of fit test enforcement requirement.
User Seal Check Requirement	No	Yes. Required each time the mask is donned (put on)	Yes. Required each time the mask is donned (put on)
Use Limitations	Disposable. Discard after each patient encounter.	Ideally should be discarded after each aerosol-generating patient encounter. It should also be discarded when it becomes damaged or deformed; no longer forms an effective seal to the face; becomes wet or visibly dirty; breathing becomes difficult; or if it becomes contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids from patients.	Ideally should be discarded after each aerosol-generating patient encounter. It should also be discarded when it becomes damaged or deformed; no longer forms an effective seal to the face; becomes wet or visibly dirty; breathing becomes difficult; or if it becomes contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids from patients.

*OSHA video on mask seal check: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pGXiUyAoEd8>.

Facial hair may affect the fit of the mask: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/pdfs/FacialHairWmask11282017-508.pdf>

+Note: A seal test is a user test performed by the wearer every time the mask is put on to insure that the mask is properly seated to the face. If not, it needs to be adjusted. A fit test is used to determine appropriate mask size for the individual.

**A mask that does not fit does not protect you, meaning that you should not rely on it to protect you from infection.