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COVID-19: Focus on masks and respirators – Implications for oral health-care workers

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INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the novel human coronavirus (Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; abbreviated as: SARS-CoV-2) generally known as COVID-19 is a global health concern.¹ On 11 February 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) named the novel viral pneumonia as “Corona Virus Disease” (COVID-19). The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) suggested this novel coronavirus be named “SARS-CoV-2” due to the phylogenetic and taxonomic analysis of this virus.² Thus, both terms are utilised interchangeably in the literature.

Undoubtedly, COVID-19 will change the way we practice dentistry with vast implications for Oral health-care workers (OHCW) and practice staff. Additionally, if rigorous safety protocols are not implemented based on a risk assessment outlined by the CDC, the dental practice can potentially become a nexus for disease transmission due to the high volume of aerosol production on a daily basis. Personal protective equipment (PPE), staff training and practice disinfection protocols have now especially become important in the light of the current pandemic.

This is not a fight that one profession can fight alone, it requires joint efforts, it requires all stakeholders, it requires foresight and it requires us to put the health of the communities above all else.

ORAL HEALTH-CARE WORKERS (OHCW)

OHCW face an overall elevated risk of exposure to various infectious diseases.³ The dental setting and wide range of procedures expose the OHCW via nume-

rous pathways to pathogenic micro-organisms (such as viruses and bacteria) that infect the oral cavity and respiratory tract of a patient.¹

Potential routes of transmission of viruses include:⁴

Contact transmission:

- Refers to infections from infected person to a susceptible individual through the transfer of virus-laden respiratory secretions. This transfer can be directly (via physical contact) or indirectly (via intermediate surfaces or objects).

Droplet transmission:

- Refers to infections transmitted by deposition of virus laden respiratory droplets expelled from an infected person onto mucosal surfaces (eyes, nose, mouth).

Aerosol transmission:

- Refers to infection via inhalation of virus laden fine respiratory droplets (aerosols) through the air. These aerosols are generated either directly from fine respiratory droplets expelled from infected person or when any aerosol generating procedure is performed on an infected person. Aerosols thus refer to particles in suspension.

Figure 1 demonstrates the potential routes of COVID-19 transmission in the dental practice. OHCW can be exposed to COVID-19 via direct and indirect transmission pathways. Direct routes of transmission include exposure to droplets and aerosols generated during dental procedures. Indirect routes of transmission include the contact of the OHCW to contaminated surfaces in the dental practice as well as exposed auxiliary staff.

The classification COVID-19 as an infectious agent being “aerosol-transmissible” has significant implications for OHCW and the type of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that is required.⁵

Established routes of transmission of COVID-19 in humans includes direct transmission (through cough, sneeze, droplet inhalation) and contact transmission (contact via oral, nasal and eye mucous membranes).² Evidence suggests that even non-symptomatic indivi-

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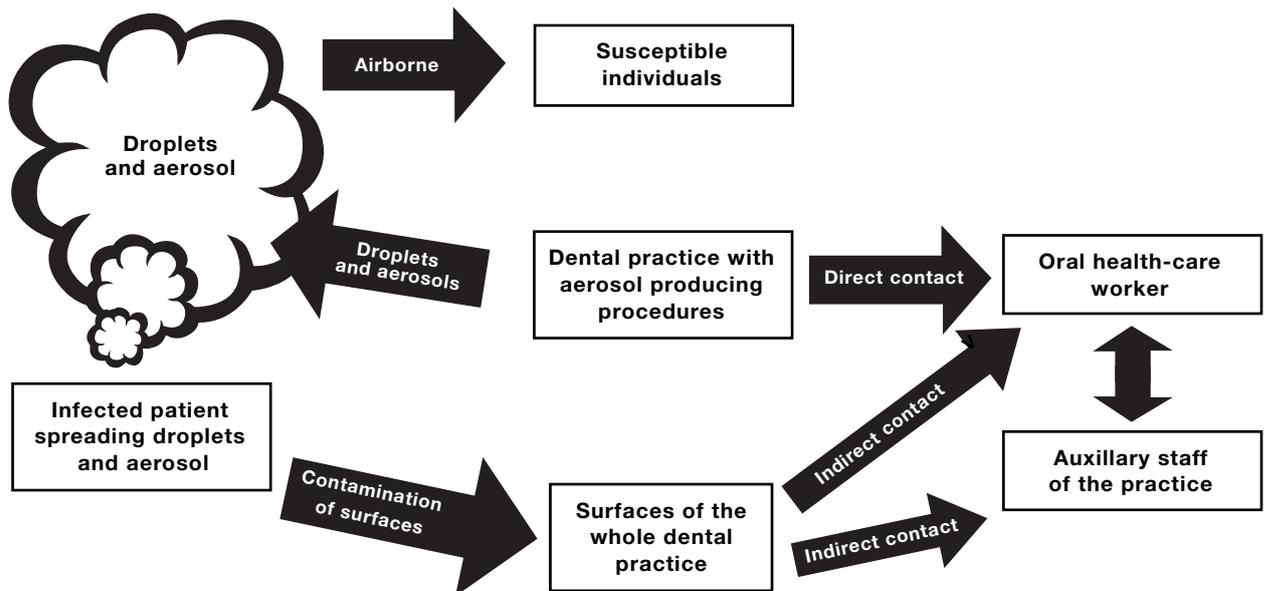


Figure 1. Adapted illustration of transmission routes of COVID-19 in the dental setting.³

Individuals can spread COVID-19 with high efficiency. Case studies from The Peoples Republic of China have also demonstrated that even after recovery from acute illness patients continued to shed high amounts of the virus.³

Dental practices carry a very high risk of COVID-19 transmission due to close proximity of the oral cavity and face-to-face communication with patients. The procedures conducted in daily practice causes repeated exposure of the OHCW to aerosol, blood and saliva.²

Studies utilizing viral culture methods have shown that COVID-19 is present in saliva samples.⁶ Currently, ocular symptoms are not commonly associated with COVID-19 infection. However, analysis of conjunctival samples from confirmed cases of COVID-19, suggests that transmission is not limited to the respiratory tract and that eye exposure may be an effective pathway for the virus to enter the body.²

MASKS AS PART OF DAILY PPE

The utilization of the correct PPE is not only limited to the dental practitioner. The entire dental team should be equipped and trained in the use of the correct PPE and disinfection protocols. A survey under dental assistants from the Limpopo province reported that a mere 76.3% wore masks during dental procedures.⁷

For the OHCW the mask will become an essential PPE item of practice as COVID-19 continues to spread. The World Health Organisation (WHO), currently recommends that individuals who show signs of respiratory symptoms (cough and difficulty breathing) with fever, should wear a mask and seek medical attention.⁸

The world is contemplating as to whether all individuals wearing masks in public would help to flatten the curve of the spread. This is a growing concern as many countries are reportedly running out of facemasks and respirators.

Countries are adopting various strategies to drastically increase the production of this form of PPE. The question however remains: “Can a mask really protect you from catching the virus?” More importantly: “Are these masks protecting health care workers from contracting the dreaded COVID-19?” The answer to this question needs to contemplate the size of the COVID-19 virus and the level of determined filtration that masks and respirators currently offer.

It is important to note that not all masks and respirators products perform optimally in all clinical settings. Masks and respirators present only one component of PPE.

OHCW should correctly select and apply masks and respirators in the clinical environment. This requires an in-depth knowledge and understanding of droplet and aerosol transmission, to place the COVID-19 pandemic into perspective.

AEROSOLS AND DROPLETS IN DAILY LIFE

Dental literature has demonstrated that many dental procedures produce aerosols and droplets that are contaminated with pathogenic micro-organisms, such as bacteria and viruses.⁹

It is important to realise that all individuals are exposed to aerosols and droplets in daily life. **Table 1** provides insight to understanding the implications of particle size of an aerosol and droplet, since particle sizes have significant implications for disease transmission.^{4,5}

Both droplets and aerosols are generated during coughing, sneezing, talking and even exhaling.⁴ Normal daily activities such as speaking and breathing have recorded predominant particle sizes of 1 μm , regardless of voice amplitude projected.^{12,13,14}

The particles generated from coughing have a greater velocity and range between 0.57 to 0.89 μm (average

0.63 μm).¹⁵ Sneezing reportedly produces the largest droplet with an approximate particle size of 360.1 μm .¹⁶ Studies have demonstrated that 1 μm particles have sufficient volume to transmit diseases from one person to another. Despite their small size, however, these micron-scale particles are sufficiently large enough to carry a variety of respiratory pathogens such as the measles virus (0.05-0.5 μm)¹⁷, influenza virus (0.1-1 μm)¹⁸ and Mycobacterium tuberculosis (1-3 μm).¹⁹

Recent work by Yan et al. has confirmed that significant amounts of influenza viral RNA are present in small particles (<5 μm) emitted by influenza-infected individuals during natural breathing, even without the infected individual coughing or sneezing.²⁰

The risk of transmission with COVID-19 becomes apparent when the particle size ranging between 0.06 and 0.14 μm is considered.²¹ Thus, COVID-19 can be considered as a 'small particle' microbe with a high potential risk of airborne transmission.

Table 1. Particle sizes and implications of transmission.	
Particle size	Implications for transmission
< 5-10 μm 'small particles'	This is aerosol and can be smaller than 5 μm as well. Aerodynamic diameter that follow airflow streamlines. Mainly short range transmission ⁴ and long range if strong air currents present. Readily penetrates the airways all the way down to the alveolar space (causing lower respiratory tract infections LRT). ⁴ High risk for airborne transmission. ^{10,11}
> 20 μm 'large particles'	This splatter than can travel 15-120 cm from the patient. Follow a more ballistic trajectory (i.e. falling mostly under the influence of gravity – where the droplets are too large to follow inhalation airflow streamlines). Most likely impact respiratory epithelial mucosa surfaces or trapped by cilia before reaching lower respiratory tract (LRT). Associated with upper respiratory tract (URT) infections. ^{10,11}

AEROSOLS IN DENTISTRY

In the dental practice, aerosols are produced by equipment such as ultrasonic scalers and fast hand pieces. Aerosolised water from dental equipment can range from aerosol to splatter (0.001 μm to 50 μm). Aerosols with particles greater than 100 μm , settle quickly to the floor and other surfaces.²² Aerosols become suspended in the air when the particle size is smaller than 50 μm .²³

Dental lasers are included as an aerosol producing procedures due to the generation of the lasers plume. For lasers high-efficiency particulate filtration respirator to the efficiency of 99.75% at 0.1 μm have been suggested.²⁴ For dental lasers this would therefore be a respirator with a rating of N99, N100 or FFP3.

A Study evaluating the air quality in a dental setting with dental procedures such as extractions, air turbine with water spray and ultrasonic procedures, found that the micro-organism level in the dental surgery generally took 10-30 minutes to return to normal. This study also calculated that the practitioner and assistant was ex-

posed to between 0.014 μl to 0.12 μl aerosolised saliva during a 15 minute peak exposure period.

Based on the results obtained, the study calculated that if a patient with Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis) was treated, the practitioner could potentially have inhaled between 0.98 to 8.40 colony forming units (cfu) of M. tuberculosis, resulting in infection. Airborne M. tuberculosis is the main route of transmission generated by coughs and sneezes with droplet nuclei 1-5 μm in size.²⁵

Studies have shown that COVID-19 become airborne through aerosols and droplets, generated during medical and dental procedures.²⁶ Dental practice generated droplets and aerosols from infected patients are likely to contaminate the whole surfaces in a dental practice.²

Studies investigating generated 5 μm COVID-19 particles, reported that they remained viable for the duration of the 3 hour *in vitro* experiment. Further to this, COVID-19 was demonstrated to be the most stable when it remained on plastic and stainless steel surfaces, compared to copper and cardboard.

Although the COVID-19 virus reduced in virility over time, viable particles were present up to 72 hours after application to these surfaces. The half-live of aerosolised Covid-19 in the air had a virility of about 1.1 hours.²⁶ The problem that therefore exists with COVID-19, is the ability to settle on surfaces within the practice, where it can survive for extended periods of time.

REDUCTION OF AEROSOL

In 1963 Miller et al. demonstrated that polishing cups, air turbines with water spray and polishing restorations with a bristle brush generated particles with various levels of microbial contamination.¹⁰

Besides the guidelines that the Centres for Disease Control and WHO will advise in due time, OHCW can start to reduce the microbial load in the oral cavities of patients with pre-procedural mouth rinses²⁷, tooth brushing before the visit²⁸ and high volume evacuation²⁹ next to the aerosol generating equipment.³⁰

According to "Guideline for Diagnosis and Treatment of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia" (National Health Commission) chlorhexidine as a pre-procedural mouth rinse may not be effective to kill COVID-19. COVID-19 is vulnerable to oxidation, thus pre-procedural mouth rinses containing oxidative agents such as 1% hydrogen peroxide or 0,2% povidone are recommended to reduce the salivary load of microbes (including COVID-19 carriage).²

Additionally, studies have also concluded that the use of rubber dams significantly reduce the contamination to the OHCW and the surrounding dental environment.³¹ Lastly disposable protective clothing and a protective face shield (as recommended by the CDC) additionally aid in the protection from splatter droplets, since droplets escape the high volume evacuation due to the air stream flowing from the dental equipment.³²

MASKS AND RESPIRATORS

There are various masks and respirators available in the medical profession. Facial filtering protective equipment can be categorised into two broad categories, namely masks and respirators. They are fundamentally different in their intended use and the level of protection they provide.



Figure 2. An example of a mask and respirator.³³

Surgical masks (predominantly worn in theatre) have the primary purpose of preventing biological particles in droplet form infecting the health care practitioner. The expelled droplets and aerosol generated by the practitioner (by breathing, talking, sneezing etc.) is filtered to prevent contamination of the surgical environment.³⁴ Surgical masks are also designed to be fluid-resistant to splash and splatter of blood and other bodily fluids during a procedure. A high quality surgical mask can filter mean particle sizes of 2.7µm.

The limitation of surgical masks are that they are not necessarily designed to seal tightly to the face, thus air can potentially leak around the edges. Hence, they do not completely reduce the exposure to airborne particles.³⁵

Respirators create an effective facial seal to cover the nose and mouth, aiding in preventing inhalation of hazardous airborne particles, gases and vapours. Respirators offer varying degrees of filtration, based on their classification.

Three key criteria are required for a respirator to be effective:³⁶

1. The filter materials in the various layers used in the respirator needs to be extremely effective at capturing hazardous particles.
2. The respirator needs to fit snugly around the wearers face to create and maintain an effective facial seal. This seal minimises the amount of particles that are able to enter through gaps found between the skin and the respirator.
3. The respirator needs to be put-on (don) and removed (doff) correctly.

Respirators have various descriptive criteria (letters) based on their resistance to oil. The letter in the name of the respirator rated as N, R or P. This rating is important in industry because some industrial oils can degrade the filter performance so it does not filter properly for that environment. Respirators are rated 'N', if they are Not resistant to oil, 'R' if somewhat Resistant to oil, and 'P' if strongly resistant (oil Proof).

The numerical value refers to the filtration capacity of the respirator. Therefore, a N95 respirator could also

have ratings as R95 or P95 based on the industry with the same level of filtration to particles. In terms of the recommended N95, the European equivalent is FFP2 and for N99 it is FFP3.³⁶

Additionally, some more expensive respirators will be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the United States to have the characteristics of both a respirator and a surgical mask (i.e. fluid-resistant to splash, splatter of blood and other bodily fluids) for use in theatres.

The N95 respirator provides 8-12 times more protection, than a surgical mask with exposure to particles with a size between 0.04-1.3 µm.³⁷

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health have produced valuable videos regarding PPE that can be viewed at the following online addresses:
<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/video/default.html>

MANUFACTURE REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO MASKS

Respirators are certified through the Centre of Disease Control (CDC) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the United States. All respirators in the United States need to comply with a complete respiratory program in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).³⁶ Each country has a performance standards to which the respirators must be produced. In South Africa, the performance standard is approved by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) and the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) under SANS 103 38: 2009. This is the equivalent performance standard from Europe EN149: 2001.

The Respiratory Protection Standards require all health care professionals to use respirators with tight fitting face pieces. Health care professionals also need to be adequately trained in the proper use, safe doffing and disposal of these respirators and can view various videos to educate them on donning and doffing:

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nppt/topics/respirators/disp_part/donningdoffing.html.

Health care professionals also need to be knowledgeable on the medical conditions that provide contraindications of using respirators.³⁶ Heart conditions, lung disease and psychological conditions like claustrophobia could be contra-indications to those clinicians. In the United States, OSHA recommend the evaluation of the staff member by a medical practitioner with a medical questionnaire to evaluate the medical history and safety of the intended respirator for that practitioner. The questionnaire can be obtained at this link:

https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standard_number/1910/1910.134AppC.

Furthermore, it is a requirement from OSHA that all healthcare workers are expected to perform all activities with suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19

wearing respiratory protection. A filtering face piece such as a N95 respirator is recommended as it seals the face covering the mouth and nose. It also has the ability to remove 95% of airborne particles from the users breathing air due to the built in filter.³⁶

The CE marking and the performance standard of the respirator must be visible on the respirator, as well as on the packaging. **Table 2** presents detail of the standard of testing, based on the various geographical locations where the respirators were manufactured.

The Food and Drug administration in the United States released **Table 2** on 28 March 2020 of allowed respirators against the COVID-19 pandemic for importation to the United States.

FACIAL FIT AND SEAL TESTING

An adequately fitted respirator is of utmost importance to ensure there is no leakage around the edges of the respirator. The respirator needs to seal tightly and completely on the wearer's face. It is important to follow the user instructions and follow a user seal check before entering a contaminated or sterile environment.³⁵

The seal of the respirator should be evaluated by feeling for exhaled air moving past the edges of the respirator. Any area where the seal is inadequate should be investigated for facial hair and materials/cloth that may interfere with the respirator making contact with the skin.

If the wearer is unable to shave then a Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) should be considered as an alternative. Some PAPR's are designed to fit under the wearers chin or at the neck making them a suitable alternative.³⁵

DONNING A PPE RESPIRATOR³⁸

1. Ensure adequate hand hygiene or first layer of gloves.
2. Hold the respirator in the palm of your hand with the straps facing the floor.
3. Place the respirator on your face covering your nose and mouth.
4. Pull the bottom strap up and over top of your head, and put it behind your head below your ears.
5. Take the upper strap and put it behind your head towards the crown of your head.

6. Mould the nosepiece of the respirator over the bridge of your nose to obtain a tight seal.

7. Perform a fit check to ensure there is a good seal against the skin.

The video illustrating this procedure is available at:

https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/ppe-training/n95respirator_gown/donning_09.html

RESPIRATORS WITH VALVES

The main purpose of a respirator valve is to decrease breathing resistance during exhalation. This has no impact on the respirators ability to provide adequate respiratory protection to the OHCW. The design of the valves allows exhaled air to exit during exhalation and to tightly close during inhalation, consequently preventing any inhaled air from entering the valve during inhalation.

Due to the nature of the valve - it should not be recommended to OHCW, since exhaled particles exiting the respirator through the valve will contaminate the environment or sterile field in theatre. Thus, they are not recommended for OHCW, as they could become the nexus for local transmission.

RE-USE OF RESPIRATORS

In theory, the respirator can provide eight hours of respiratory filtration. The largest risk of cross-contamination from the respirator to the OHCW is during doffing of the respirator and then self-inoculation from surface droplets. Wearing an ear loop mask or face shield, over the respirator could protect the respirator from surface contamination. The only truly viable option to reduce the daily numbers of respirators is to don the respirator and keep it on for the duration of the clinical day, with ear loop mask replacement after every patient.

In this time of COVID-19 with a worldwide shortage of PPE, the extended use of respirators is frequent. A respirator manufacturer has conducted research on the sterilisation procedures for respirators and assessed their subsequent filtration capacity. The four main criteria for successful disinfection investigated included the following:

- 1). Be effective against the target organism (COVID-19).
- 2). Not damage the respirator's filtration.
- 3). Not affect the respirator's fit.
- 4). Be safe for the person wearing the respirator (e.g. no off-gassing of chemicals into the breathing zone).

Table 2. COVID-19 respirators imported to United States.

Jurisdiction	Made to performance standard	Acceptable product classifications	Standards / Guidance documents
Australia	AS/NZS 1716:2012	P3, P2	AS/NZS 1715:2009
Brazil	ABNT/NBR 13698:2011	PPF3, PPF2	Fundacentro CDU 614.894
Europe	EN 149-2001	FFP3, FFP2	EN 529:2005
Japan	JMHLW-2000	DS/DL3, DS/DL2	JIS T8150: 2006
Korea	KMOEL-2017-64	Special 1 st	KOSHA GUIDE H-82-2015
USA / Canada	NIOSH / FDA Health Canada Licence	N95 surgical respirator	NIOSH approved
Mexico	NOM-116-2009	N100, P100, R100, N99, P99, R99, N95, P95, R95	NOM-116

The various disinfection methods assessed in this study included:

- 1). Ionizing radiation.
- 2). Ethylene oxide.
- 3). Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI).
- 4). Microwave-generated stream (MGS).
- 5). Moist heat.

These disinfection methods did not completely meet the set out criteria, to be justified as successful. As of 27 March 2020, no disinfection method has met all four of these key criteria, and without all four, the method is not acceptable. 3M is now working with several major sterilization and disinfection companies and consulting with external experts to develop an effective disinfection method. 3M is working towards a solution to meet the abovementioned criteria.³⁹

The CDC therefore have stated discarding recommendations for respirators, to prevent a significant risk for contact transmission, self-inoculation or reduced functionality 40:

- 1). Discard respirators following use during aerosol generating procedures.
- 2). Discard respirators contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids from patients.
- 3). Discard respirators following close contact with any patient co-infected with an infectious disease requiring contact precautions in **Table 2**.
- 4). Consider the use of a cleansable face shield⁴¹ over a respirator and/or other steps (e.g. masking patients, use of engineering controls), when feasible to reduce surface contamination of the respirator.
- 5). Hang used non-contaminated respirators in a designated storage area or keep them in a clean, breathable container such as a paper bag between uses.
- 6). To minimize potential cross-contamination, store respirators so that they do not touch each other and the person using the respirator is clearly identified.
- 7). Storage containers should be disposed of or cleaned regularly.
- 8). Clean hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer before and after touching or adjusting the respirator (if necessary for comfort or to maintain fit).
- 9). Avoid touching the inside of the respirator. If inadvertent contact occurs with the inside of the respirator, discard the respirator and perform hand hygiene as described above.
- 10). Use a pair of clean (non-sterile) gloves when donning a used respirator and performing a user seal check. Discard gloves after the respirator is donned and after any adjustments are made to ensure the respirator is creating an effective facial seal.

WHO AND CDC ADVICE TO HEALTH CARE WORKERS

The WHO and CDC have published a table of recommendations to curb the spread of COVID-19 in health care facilities. This table is continuously in flux and updates are available on the websites of the CDC and WHO, as the COVID-19 pandemic is further studied and knowledge increases.

CONCLUSION

During daily dental procedures, aerosol production is often unavoidable. Due to the nature of the dental setting and current findings in the literature, it is the opinion of the authors that only N95/FFP 2 (or equivalent respirators) are recommended for OHCW during this COVID-19 pandemic.

OHCW additionally should take the steps outlined to minimise aerosol production and adhere to the current recommendations of disinfection protocols as set out by the CDC.

Declaration

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Table 3. Transmission-based precautions and specific infection preventive and control measures as recommended by WHO and CDC for health-care facilities.⁴²

Type of precautions	Rationale	Measures
Standard	To minimise the spread of infection within healthcare facilities from direct contact of contaminations	Practice hand hygiene
		Use of PPE
		Practice respiratory etiquette
		Environmental cleaning and disinfection
		Proper handling of patient care equipment and waste management
Contact	To minimise the spread of infections particularly by hand-to-hand contact and self-inoculation of nasal and/or conjunctival mucosa	Proper use of PPE including disposable gloves and gowns
		Appropriate patient placement in a single room or with patient infected by some pathogen
		Limit patient movement and minimise patient contact
		Environmental cleaning and disinfection of the patient room
Droplet	To minimise the spread of respiratory infections that are transmitted predominantly via large droplets (>5µm) in short distance	Proper use of PPE including surgical mask when entering the patient's room
		Appropriate patient placement in a single room or with patient infected by same pathogen.
		Limit patient movement and ensure that patients wear surgical mask when outside their rooms.
Airborne	To minimise the spread of respiratory infections that are transmitted through inhalation of infectious aerosols (≤5µm) over a long distance	Proper use of PPE including N95/FFP2 or equivalent particulate respirator.
		Isolation of patient in single, airborne isolation infection room (AIIR).
		Limit patient movement and ensure that patients wear surgical mask when outside their rooms.

Contact, droplet and airborne precautions are considered as transmission-based precautions that should be implemented in addition to standard precautions.

Table 4. Technical details on masks and respirators					
Category	Cloth masks	Surgical masks	N95 (3M)		
			Model 1860S	Model 1870+	VFlex
Can be used as a medical device	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Filter efficiency	Currently no published research available on efficacy of cloth masks.	Does not provide the wearer with a protection from inhalation of small airborne particles. Not considered respiratory protection.	≥95% of airborne particles (Both large and small).	≥95% of airborne particles (Both large and small).	≥95% of airborne particles (Both large and small).
Purpose		Used to block large particles/droplets that may contain micro-organisms. Protects the patient from the wearer's respiratory emissions.	Reduces the wearers exposure to large droplets/particles and smaller particle aerosols.	Reduces the wearers exposure to large droplets/particles and smaller particle aerosols.	Reduces the wearers exposure to large droplets/particles and smaller particle aerosols.
Face seal fit	Loose/ill-fitting.	Loose fitting.	Tight fitting, seals over mouth and nose	Tight fitting, seals over mouth and nose.	Tight fitting, seals over mouth and nose.
User seal check requirement	No.	No.	Yes – required every time its put on.	Yes – required every time its put on.	Yes – required every time its put on.
Leakage	Leakage can occur through the fabric and around the edges of the mask.	Leakage occurs around the edges of the mask between the face and mask.	When correctly put on and fitted - minimal leakage occurs.	When correctly put on and fitted - minimal leakage occurs.	When correctly put on and fitted - minimal leakage occurs.
Fluid resistance	Not fluid resistant	0.04µm-1.3 µm	Splashes at 120mm Hg. Not resistant to oil	Splashes at 160 mm Hg. Not resistant to oil.	Splashes at 80mm Hg. Not resistant to oil.
Valve/no valve	No	No	No valve	No valve	No valve
Use limitation	Non-surgical/medical. Needs to be washed frequently.	Disposable. Discard after each patient encounter.	Should ideally be discarded after each patient or after an aerosol producing procedure. Discarded if damaged or deformed or the seal is defective. Should be discarded if it becomes contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids from patients.	Should ideally be discarded after each patient or after an aerosol producing procedure. Discarded if damaged or deformed or the seal is defective. Should be discarded if it becomes contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids from patients.	Should ideally be discarded after each patient or after an aerosol producing procedure. Discarded if damaged or deformed or the seal is defective. Should be discarded if it becomes contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids from patients.
Category	N99	N100	FFP2	FFP3	
Can be used as a medical device	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Filter efficiency	≥99% of airborne particles (Both large and small).	≥99.97% of airborne particles (Both large and small).	≥94% of airborne particles (Both large and small).	≥99% of airborne particles (Both large and small).	
Purpose	Reduces the wearers exposure to large droplets/particles and smaller particle aerosols.	Reduces the wearers exposure to large droplets/particles and smaller particle aerosols.	Reduces the wearers exposure to large droplets/particles and smaller particle aerosols.	Reduces the wearers exposure to large droplets/particles and smaller particle aerosols.	
Face seal fit	Tight fitting, seals over mouth and nose.				
User seal check requirement	Yes – required every time its put on	Yes – required every time its put on	Yes – required every time its put on	Yes – required every time its put on	
Leakage	Minimal leakage occurs when correctly put on and fitted.	Minimal leakage occurs when correctly put on and fitted.	Minimal leakage occurs when correctly put on and fitted.	Minimal leakage occurs when correctly put on and fitted.	
Fluid Resistance	Not resistant to oil	Not resistant to oil	Strongly resistant to oil	Strongly resistant to oil	
Valve/No Valve	No valve	No valve	Could be valved	Could be valved	
Use limitation	Should ideally be discarded after each patient or after an aerosol producing procedure. Discarded if damaged or deformed or the seal is defective. Should be discarded if it becomes contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids from patients.	Should ideally be discarded after each patient or after an aerosol producing procedure. Discarded if damaged or deformed or the seal is defective. Should be discarded if it becomes contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids from patients.	Should ideally be discarded after each patient or after an aerosol producing procedure. Discarded if damaged or deformed or the seal is defective. Should be discarded if it becomes contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids from patients.	Should ideally be discarded after each patient or after an aerosol producing procedure. Discarded if damaged or deformed or the seal is defective. Should be discarded if it becomes contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids from patients.	

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