

## AEROSOL GENERATING PROCEDURES (AGP):

### AGP Definition:

- Procedures that are believed to generate aerosols and droplets as a source of respiratory pathogens.
- These guidelines should be used for all patients who are on airborne isolation such as COVID, TB, etc.
- Respiratory PPE:
  - During AGP wear a CAPR or if CAPR is not available you may wear a N95 mask with eye protection.
  - After the AGP is complete, staff may return to N95 masking when they enter the room. It is not necessary to wait for one hour.
  - If N95 mask is worn during the AGP, then you must remove N95 mask upon exiting room and don new mask or N95 mask.
  - Commonly performed medical procedures that are often considered AGPs, or that create uncontrolled respiratory secretions, include:
    - Open suctioning of airways
    - Sputum induction
    - Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
    - Endotracheal intubation and extubation
    - Non-invasive ventilation (e.g., BiPAP, CPAP)
    - Bronchoscopy
    - Manual ventilation
    - Nebulizer administration\*
      - \*Aerosols generated by nebulizers are derived from medication in the nebulizer. It is uncertain whether potential associations between performing this common procedure and increased risk of infection might be due to aerosols generated by the procedure or due to increased contact between those administering the nebulized medication and infected patients.
- Prior to starting procedure, place AGP sign on the door.
- Keep room door closed.
- You do not need to put a HEPA filter in the room after AGP.

### Not an AGP:

- PPE: N95
  - High flow O2 delivery system
  - Oxygen therapy