i-pro medical mask animation script

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| **1** | English |  |
|  | **Voice over** |  |
| **1** | The i-Pro Medical mask has been designed to protect clinicians working in the clinical environment and is visibly different when compared with standard protection masks.  |  |
| **2** | The i-Pro Medical mask has been designed to protect clinicians working in the clinical environment and is visibly different when compared with standard protection masks.  |  |
| **3** | When choosing the most appropriate personal protective mask, there are three main criteria to take into account |  |
| **4** | * High efficiency filtration
* Low resistance to flow or work of breathing
* The quality of the seal
 |  |
| **5** | FILTRATION |  |
| **6** | The filter media used in an N95 mask will filter a minimum of 95% of 0.3 microns particles of sodium chloride at 85L/min. |  |
| **7** | The filter media used in an FFP2 mask will filter a minimum of 94% of 0.3 microns particles of sodium chloride at 95L/min.  |  |
| **8** | In comparison, the i-Pro mask has been shown to have a filtration efficiency of 99% against a particle size of 0.3 microns. |  |
| **9** | LOW RESISTANCE TO FLOW |  |
| **10** | It is essential that a mask, in addition to providing high filtration protection, has low resistance to flow, allowing the user to breathe easily through the mask without the use of an expiratory valve. |  |
| **11** | Many high protection masks have the addition of an expiratory valve to help make it easier to breathe through however the expired air through the exhalation valve is not filtered and therefore does not protect others. The MHRA and CDC have both advised against wearing a mask with an exhalation valve for this reason. |  |
| **12** | The i-Pro mask provides bi-directional filtration, whilst maintaining low resistance to flow, to ensure protection for both clinician and patient as well as comfort throughout use.  |  |
| **13** | QUALITY OF SEAL |  |
| **14** | Masks are not only evaluated for their filtration levels but also for the way they fit on the wearer’s face and prevent the passage of hazardous particles.  |  |
| **15** | A well fitted mask it will seal perfectly to the wearer’s face allowing breath exclusively through the mask.  |  |
| **16** | If the fit is poor, air will leak into and out of the mask around the wearer’s face and non-filtered air will be breathed in. |  |
| **17** | FIT FACTOR |  |
| **18** | In order to check the fit we can use a Portacount Particle Counting device. The Portacount is a device which gives a quantitative numerical evaluation of how well the mask seals to the wearer’s face, known as the Fit Factor.  |  |
| **19** | The Fit Factor measures the number of particles in the ambient air against the number of particles inside the mask to measure the level of protection the mask is providing. The highest score on the Portacount device is 200.  |  |
| **20** | The i-Pro mask has consistently scored 200 on this test, demonstrating the effectiveness of the seal and the protection this mask provides to the wearer. In comparison an N95 or FFP mask only needs to score 100 on this test. |  |
| **21** | The i-Pro Medical mask, designed for clinicians working in the clinical environment. |  |
|  | **Titles (without matching narration)** |  |
|  | i-Pro™ Medical Mask |  |
|  | Intersurgical complete respiratory systems |  |
|  | Quality, innovation and choice. |  |
|  | The filter media used in i-Pro™ masks will filter a minimum of 99% of 0.3 microns particles of sodium chloride at 85L/min. |  |
|  | References: |  |
|  | Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020, Protective Equipment: Questions and Answers. |  |
|  | National Health Service, 2021, National Patient Safety Alert – Infection risk when using FFP3 respirators with valves or Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPRs) during surgical and invasive procedures. |  |