



Figure 16-1 Fully gowned personnel in Class 100/Grade A/B clean rooms. *Source:* Courtesy of Baxter Healthcare Corporation.

manufacturers use double gloves. The type of gown with respect to the quality of stitching at the wrist and ankle cuffs continues to be controversial. Some manufacturers use reusable gowns, while others use disposable gowns. The problem of flogging when goggles are used with personnel requiring corrective glasses continues to be troubling.

The following are the most critical or common mistakes that happen in gowning procedures and working in clean room environments with respect to gowning:

- Failure to follow the proper gowning procedure, for example, incorrect sequence in donning the gowning components.
- Failure to scrub hands and fingernails thoroughly.
- Hair is not completely covered.
- Skin is exposed between the gloved hand and the uniform sleeve.
- The gowned person is able to reach underparts of his or her garment with the gloved hand.
- A part of the garment is dropped on the floor, yet it is not replaced and used as is.
- The gowned person touches parts of his/her face with the gloved hand and fails to sanitize the glove afterward.
- The face mask is not completely covering the face.
- Zippers are not completely zipped and parts of the gown are not completely tucked in or properly overlapped.

Personnel Training

Training is a dynamic process that should/must occur over an entire career of every employee. While training programs exist, the big question is how effective are they? Simply documenting that a person has gone through a training course does not mean that learning actually occurred, even if tests are performed. Training documentation does not verify quality. Systematic training plans should be in place for every job function. These plans should state performance objectives, methods used to achieve these objectives, and an assessment process to measure accomplishment of those objectives.

There are four main methods for measuring training effectiveness:

1. Testing
2. Evaluation of on-the-job error rates
3. Skill-related questioning
4. Employee reports regarding their own assessment of their effectiveness