

Garment Sleeve | Glove Interface:

The Danger Zones Susceptible To High-Risk Wrist Exposure and Glove-to-Skin Transmission

High-risk environments require many different levels and layers of protection to prevent an individual from exposure to particulate migration, chemical infiltration and/or contaminated materials. Unfortunately, when protective apparel is collectively donned, one critical area at risk is the wrist area. Because manufacture of gloves and garments involves separate industries, little attention has been given to the critical boundary between the garment sleeve and the glove cuff, or their interface. This zone is susceptible glove-to-skin transmission or cross-contamination.

The garment-glove interface is the weakest point in the present barrier system of protection. As one works, the gloves and garment sleeves sometimes breach or shift, putting the operator at elevated risk to contamination. Because the wrist area is extremely vulnerable, many operators often expend time and energy to lower the risk of exposure.

Drive compliance with a new portfolio of disposable barrier gowns, arm covers, coveralls and lab coats keep protective barriers in its proper place and stop inspections at the wrist area. Blend this technology with AAMI quality, OSHA accepted barrier fabrics in popular finished or custom designed garments for operators at high risk exposure to: chemicals, bloodborne pathogens, particulates, mold, mildew, inks, paints and cleaners.



Protection is only as **Strong**
as its **WEAKEST LINK™**

The CDC recommends that garment sleeves be tucked securely under the glove to provide continuous barrier protection for the skin. The CDC also advises not touching or adjusting protective apparel during wear or during removal to avoid the opportunity to self-contaminate.

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