The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the risk of spread of disease through infected aerosols. Thus, as any endoscopic procedure involving the upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract is recognized as an aerosol-generating procedure, it mandates the use of full personal protective equipment [1]. As aerosols may remain airborne within the endoscopy room for hours, several novel devices have been proposed for their further containment [2, 3].

In order to reduce environmental contamination with potentially infective aerosols, we developed a simple and inexpensive double surgical mask with a slit to be used for patient wear during endoscopy procedures involving the upper GI tract.

This method uses two disposable surgical masks, taped over each other. Scissors are used to cut a narrow slit of length 1.2 cm that will just allow snug passage of the endoscope (Fig. 1). The double mask is then worn by the patient, covering the mouthguard and oxygen delivery cannulas. Despite its snug fit, the narrow slit still allows easy passage of the endoscope (Fig. 2) and any required suction of the oral cavity, while the double mask itself (and its curtain-like slit) minimizes any "leakage" of generated aerosols.

Surgical mask use appears to truncate the "shotgun effect" of how aerosols travel through the air at the point of generation [4]. We have drawn on this principle to adapt these universally available and inexpensive materials to reduce exposure to potentially infective aerosols during endoscopic procedures involving the upper GI tract. Although we appreciate that studies to quantify any mitigation of aerosol risk would be required, from our experience, this simple method could be widely applied in routine clinical practice, as also discussed recently at the international webinar "COVID-19 in..."
endoscopy: time to move forward?” hosted by the European Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) [5].

Competing interests

Alberto Murino has acted as a consultant for Boston Scientific and GI Supply. He has also received academic grants from Fujifilm, Aquilant Endoscopy, Norgine, and Olympus. Edward J. Despott has acted as a consultant for Boston Scientific and Ambu. He has also received academic grants and speaker honoraria from Fujifilm, Aquilant Endoscopy, Norgine, and Olympus. The other authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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