

5- Pressurized containers

6- Sharps including Syringes (NEEDLES), Slides & Cover slides, Blades, Knives, Glass tubes and Glass fragments

7- Hazardous gases and vapors including biological safety cabinets and scavenging systems waste.

8- Radioactive waste

National rules and regulations must be complied with when management healthcare wastes as applicable.

FMS.16 The hospital ensures preparedness for external disasters.

FMS.16.1 The hospital has a plan to deal with potential external disasters. The plan includes:

FMS.16.1.1 Identification of all potential external emergencies and disasters.

FMS.16.1.2 Names and titles of all staff to be called including their contact numbers and action cards.

FMS.16.1.3 Duties and responsibilities of hospital leaders.

FMS.16.1.4 The triage areas, their locations, and triage action cards.

FMS.16.1.5 The individual responsible for announcing the emergency state and contacting the local authority.

FMS.16.1.6 The control room location and the person in charge.

FMS.16.1.7 The total number of beds that can be evacuated.

FMS.16.1.8 The role of the security personnel.

FMS.16.1.9 The role of each department in the hospital.

FMS.16.2 The hospital conducts an external disaster drill at least annually.

FMS.16.3 The hospital ensures the availability of ambulances and medical supplies and equipment required in case of external disasters (e.g., medical bags, drugs and mobile monitors).

FMS.16.4 There is an orientation on the external disaster plan for new hires with an annual update for all staff.

Standard Intent:

External disasters may directly involve the hospital, such as a major chemical spill incident that cause a flux of casualties to rush to the hospital's emergency department seeking for necessary medical treatment.

It is important to identify the effects of a disaster as well as the types of external disasters that are more likely to occur. This helps in planning the strategies that are needed in the event that a disaster occurs. For example, what is the likelihood that a natural disaster, such as rain floods, will affect water and power.

To respond effectively, the hospital developed a program to manage such emergencies. The program provides processes for:

- a) determining the type, likelihood, and consequences of hazards, threats, and events;
- b) determining the hospital's role in such events;
- c) communication strategies for events;
- d) the managing of resources during events, including alternative sources;
- f) the identification and assignment of staff roles and responsibilities during an event.

FMS.17 The hospital ensures preparedness for internal disasters.

FMS.17.1 The hospital has a plan to deal with potential internal disasters. The plan includes:

FMS.17.1.1 Names and titles of all staff to be called in case of internal disaster, their contact numbers, and action cards.

FMS.17.1.2 The control room location and the position of the individual in charge.

FMS.17.1.3 The duties and responsibilities of hospital leaders.

FMS.17.1.4 The procedure for relocation of patients.

FMS.17.1.5 The individual responsible for announcing the emergency state and contacting local authority.

FMS.17.1.6 Individual(s) authorized to deal with the electricity supply and medical gas system and to shut them off as needed in case of fire or explosions in the hospital.

FMS.17.1.7 The meeting point for the staff in case of horizontal evacuations (assembly points) inside the building.

FMS.17.1.8 The meeting point for the full evacuation (holding area) outside the building.

FMS.17.1.9 The evacuation procedure for patients, visitors, and employees.

FMS.17.2 Every department has a specific internal disaster plan that addresses departmental actions in case internal disasters.