



FMS.5 The hospital ensures safety and security of staff and patients during construction, renovation, or demolition projects.

FMS.5.1 The hospital implements a policy for safety and security of patients, staff and visitors during construction, renovation, or demolition that includes:

FMS.5.1.1 Safety and security instructions.

FMS.5.1.2 Education of contractors.

FMS.5.1.3 Proper isolation of construction and renovation sites.

FMS.5.1.4 How to eliminate the risks of fire and spread of dust.

FMS.5.1.5 Penalties incurred on contractors for violating the policy.

FMS.5.1.6 Safety rounds on construction/renovation sites by facility management and safety and infection control staff.

FMS.5.2 A work permit is signed by the construction team and posted in the construction, renovation, or demolition sites.

Standard Intent:

Construction, renovation and demolition pose additional risks to the safety of patients, families, visitors, and staff, and include risk related to infection control, ventilation, traffic flow, garbage/refuse, and other risks.

This standard intends to minimize construction, renovation and demolition risks by establishing and implementing safety policy that covers all standard's elements.

A preconstruction work permit is required in identifying potential risks, as well as the impact of the construction project on services provided. The work permit cover areas of safety, security, infection control and maintenance at least.

Safety inspections should be performed during all phases of construction.

FMS.6 Warning and directive signs are posted inside the hospital as appropriate.

FMS.6.1 There are warning signs posted as appropriate in the hospital and include:

FMS.6.1.1 Signs for the radioactive materials including warning signs for pregnant women.

FMS.6.1.2 Signs for wet floors during cleaning.

FMS.6.1.3 No smoking signs.

FMS.6.1.4 Signs and warning lights for x-ray room(s).

FMS.6.1.5 Signs to restrict cellular phones in sensitive areas as appropriate, e.g. MRI or critical care units.

FMS.6.2 There are directive signs posted as appropriate in the hospital and include:



-
- FMS.6.2.1 Signs indicating the hospital name and main entrances/exits.
 - FMS.6.2.2 Directional signs.
 - FMS.6.2.3 Signs to direct staff and patients to the different services in the hospital.
 - FMS.6.2.4 Fire exit signs.
 - FMS.6.2.5 Signs to identify floor level at staircases and in front of elevators.
 - FMS.6.2.6 Signs to instruct staff, patients, and visitors in restricted areas.
 - FMS.6.2.7 MRI patient safety measures and steel restriction signs.
 - FMS.6.2.8 Signs for populations with special needs.
-

Standard Intent:

The hospital should post warning signs (relevant to substandard FMS.6.1.1 through FMS.6.1.6.) this enables the identification of hazards and restriction around the hospital facility. The hospital should also have clear direction signs posted in the appropriate areas in order to ease evacuation during emergencies, assist patients, visitors and staff and reduce unnecessary movement around the facility during normal hospital operation (substandard FMS.6.2.1 through FMS.6.2.8)

FMS.7 The hospital is equipped for vulnerable individuals and others with special needs.

- FMS.7.1 The hospital is equipped with special parking spots.
 - FMS.7.2 The hospital is equipped with wheel chairs and relevant ramps are in all elevated areas.
 - FMS.7.3 The hospital is equipped with handrails in the corridors and stairs.
 - FMS.7.4 The hospital is child safe in the public areas (tamper free outlets, no sharp ends).
-

Standard Intent:

Hospital facilities need to be designed in a way that ensures that it suits the needs of the wide spectra of patients anticipated to benefit from the healthcare services; this includes vulnerable patients and patients with special needs (disabled and children).

Accessibility of doctors' offices, clinics, and other health care providers is essential in providing medical care to people with disabilities. Due to barriers, individuals with disabilities are less likely to get routine preventative medical care than people without disabilities. Accessibility is important medically so that minor problems can be detected and treated before turning into major and possibly life-threatening problems.