

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.