

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.

Also, areas where pediatric populations are expected to be served (waiting rooms, hospital lounge, playground and kindergartens) need to be assessed for any risks and these risks need to be eliminated.

FMS.8 Safety measures and equipment are applied where needed in the hospital to ensure safety of patients and staff.

FMS.8.1 The patients' bathrooms and showers are provided with the following safety measures:

- FMS.8.1.1 Non-slipping floors' surfaces.
- FMS.8.1.2 Bars to support patients.
- FMS.8.1.3 Bell or a system to call for help.
- FMS.8.1.4 Lock system that allows opening from outside.

FMS.8.2 The kitchen has safety equipment that include:

- FMS.8.2.1 Eye wash stations.
- FMS.8.2.2 Fire blankets.
- FMS.8.2.3 First aid kit.
- FMS.8.2.4 Fire Extinguishers.
- FMS.8.2.5 Emergency shut off valve for liquid propane gas.
- FMS.8.2.6 Emergency shower.

FMS.8.3 The laundry has safety equipment that include:

- FMS.8.3.1 Eye wash stations.
- FMS.8.3.2 Fire blankets.
- FMS.8.3.3 First aid kit.
- FMS.8.3.4 Fire Extinguishers.
- FMS.8.3.5 Emergency shower.

FMS.8.4 The Laboratory has safety equipment that include:

- FMS.8.4.1 Eye wash stations.
 - FMS.8.4.2 Fire blankets.
 - FMS.8.4.3 First aid kit.
 - FMS.8.4.4 Fire extinguishers.
 - FMS.8.4.5 Emergency shower.
 - FMS.8.4.6 Fire resistant safety cabinets for laboratory chemicals.
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