

Standard Intent:

Fall and injury prevention continues to be a considerable challenge across the care continuum. Therefore, patient bathrooms and showers need to comply with the standard requirements (substandard FMS.8.1.1 through FMS.8.1.4). The kitchen should have the safety features as in substandard FMS.8.2.1 through FMS.8.2.6. The laundry should have the features mentioned in substandard FMS.8.3.1 through FMS.8.3.5 and the laboratory should have the safety features as mentioned in substandard FMS.8.4.1 through FMS.8.4.6.

FMS.9 The hospital ensures that all its occupants are safe from radiation hazards.

- FMS.9.1 The hospital has a radiation safety policy and procedure and it is implemented.
 - FMS.9.2 All radio-active materials are clearly labeled and safely and securely stored.
 - FMS.9.3 The hospital has the relevant valid license(s) from King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology.
 - FMS.9.4 Staff handling nuclear materials are qualified and certified by King Abdul-Aziz City for Science and Technology.
 - FMS.9.5 There is a valid shielding certificate of the x-ray room(s) including regular test to ensure permissible radiation levels.
 - FMS.9.6 Lead aprons and gonad/thyroid shields are available to cover patients and staff needs and are annually tested according to a hospital-wide inventory.
 - FMS.9.7 Personal radiation dosimeters (TLD cards) are available, tested every 3 months, and actions taken when test results exceed permissible levels.
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Standard Intent:

To ensure that hospital staff, patients and visitors are safe from unnecessary radiation hazards (ionizing/non-ionizing), the hospital should implement a radiation safety program, complying with national regulations and provide the necessary radiation protection equipment (substandard FMS.9.2 through FMS.9.7.)

FMS.10 Patients and staff are protected from unnecessary exposure to laser beams in areas where it is used.

- FMS.10.1 There are laser warning signs at all areas where the laser is used.
- FMS.10.2 Laser is performed in rooms that do not have refractive surfaces such as glass and mirrors.
- FMS.10.3 Staff working or assisting in laser procedures are provided with protective eye goggles appropriate to the wavelength used.

FMS.10.4 Laser safety manuals are available for the concerned staff.

Standard Intent:

Patients and staff should be protected from injury by laser in areas where it is used. This is accomplished by having posted laser warning signs, avoiding refractive surfaces in laser rooms, having the appropriate protective staff equipment and the availability of laser safety manuals.

FMS.11 The hospital environment is secure for patients, visitors, and staff.

FMS.11.1 There are identification badges for the following staff categories:

- FMS.11.1.1 Hospital staff.
- FMS.11.1.2 Temporary employees.
- FMS.11.1.3 Contractor staff.

FMS.11.2 Security personnel or alternative security systems are utilized to restrict access to sensitive areas that include, but are not limited to, the following:

- FMS.11.2.1 Delivery room.
- FMS.11.2.2 Neonatal intensive care unit.
- FMS.11.2.3 Nursery.
- FMS.11.2.4 Female wards.
- FMS.11.2.5 Operating room.
- FMS.11.2.6 Central sterilization service department.
- FMS.11.2.7 Morgue.
- FMS.11.2.8 Medical records.
- FMS.11.2.9 Hospital roof.
- FMS.11.2.10 Medical equipment and goods stores including pharmacy narcotic vault.

FMS.11.3 There are policies and procedures for the following:

- FMS.11.3.1 Preventing children and neonates abduction.
- FMS.11.3.2 Lost and found items.
- FMS.11.3.3 Safe keeping of patient belongings.
- FMS.11.3.4 Involvement of police in cases of trauma, motor vehicle accidents, and medico-legal incidents.
- FMS.11.3.5 Incidents of violence (violence code).
- FMS.11.3.6 Women and child abuse.

FMS.11.4 Staff are trained on response to all security alerts.