FMS.30 The hospital ensures electrical safety.

FMS.30.1 The electrical outlets are identified for:

FMS.30.1.1 Voltage (110/220).

FMS.30.1.2 Source (essential/prime).

FMS.30.2 Thermal inspection of circuit breakers is annually conducted for:

FMS.30.2.1 Operating Room.

FMS.30.2.2 Laboratory.

FMS.30.2.3 Critical care units.

FMS.30.2.4 Alarm system.

FMS.30.2.5 Blood storage.

FMS.30.2.6 Medical gas system.

FMS.30.3 There is an earthing system in the roof top and sockets used for medical equipment.

Standard Intent:

To ensure electrical safety:

1- hospital electrical receptacles should have clear labeling of voltage rating (110/220) and power source to differentiate between normal and emergency electrical supplies. Such information is crucial for clinical staff, for example, to ensure that the function of life-support medical equipment's will not be affected during power interruptions.

2-Annual thermal imaging a (technology that utilizes detection of heat signatures to pinpoint critical areas where the circuitry might be damaged) needs to be conducted showing heat signatures and levels.

3-Earthing system in the roof top and sockets used for medical equipment needs to be available to protect handlers of such equipment from leakage electrical currents.