

Pearls of Wisdom In Healthcare Facility Design

Author:

Carthey, Jane; Berenger, Sandy

Event details:

Pearls of Wisdom Conference: 30th Annual Conference Infection Control

Association of NSW Inc.

Sydney, Australia

Publication Date:

2007

DOI:

https://doi.org/10.26190/unsworks/1157

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Centre for Health Assets Australasia

PEARLS OF WISDOM – IN HEATHCARE FACILITY DESIGN NSW INFECTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE - 20 SEPT 2007

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SANDY BERENGER

Infection Control Consultant
Hunter New England Area Health Service, NSW

JANE CARTHEY

Director, Centre for Health Assets Australasia (CHAA)
Faculty of the Built Environment, UNSW Web: www.chaa.net.au



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PEARLS OF WISDOM: IN HEALTHCARE FACILITY DESIGN

How facility design can make a difference to planning and commissioning for Infection Prevention and Control

Sandy Berenger

How construction detail can make a difference in commissioning and refurbishing

Jane Carthey

Development and use of Health Facility Guidelines Overcoming design shortcomings and improving infection prevention and control on future projects



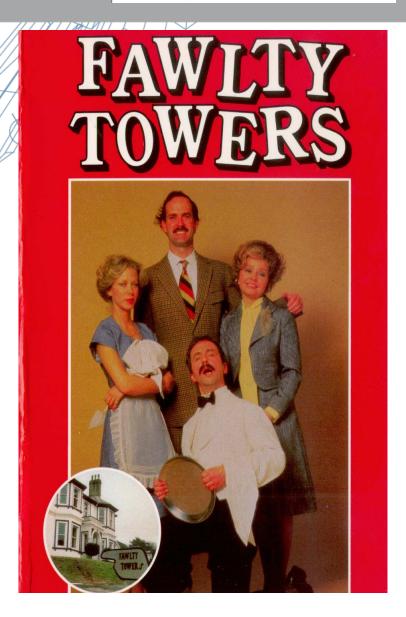
PEARLS OF WISDOM: IN HEALTHCARE FACILITY DESIGN

How facility design can make a difference to planning and commissioning for Infection Prevention and Control

Sandy Berenger, Hunter New England Health

How construction detail can make a difference in commissioning and refurbishing





Is your facility a "Faulty Towers" Hospital?!!

What is the impact on the patient and health care system?



Background

HNE through the Newcastle Strategy has been involved in major capital works programs across the Area



Planning

Planning for new construction or renovation requires early and ongoing consultation:

- This includes the review of ventilation systems required
- Architects and Designers
- Capital Works Staff including Project Officers
- Engineering
- Staff who will be working in the new facility



Problems identified

The design and renovation projects undertaken have identified areas that need to be considered to overcome the repetitive design faults.

These faults may and frequently <u>do</u> occur when inappropriate standardisation of design models in hospitals are undertaken across the Area or State.



Planning and Commissioning

Areas e.g.:

- Operating Theatre
- Intensive Care Units
- Emergency Departments
- Wards/Clinics

- Haematology
- Oncology
- Transplant
- Negative Pressure Rooms

These areas are very resource intensive components of the planning process especially for the Infection Prevention and Control Units.



Facility/Unit Commissioning

Often "gaps" and/or design faults are identified pre, during and post the commissioning process.

The resources required to correct such oversights create many issues relating to ownership and ongoing funding requirements in an already overburdened Health System.



Some design flaws that have occurred

- Air-conditioning including Negative Pressure Rooms
- Intensive Care Unit
- Operating Theatre Design
- Ward Design
 - Hand sink placement
 - Cleaners rooms
 - Storage including linen cupboards
 - Toilet and bathroom facilities





Design Flaws continued

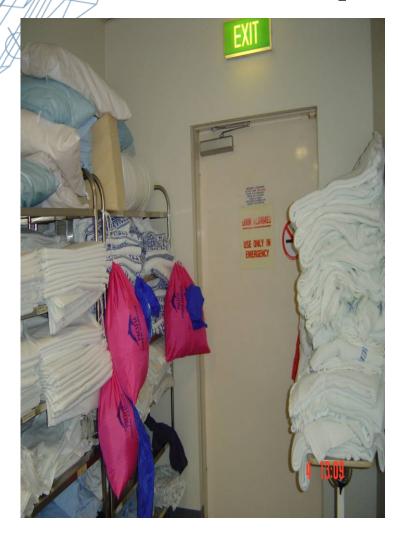
The use of inappropriate materials within the facilities such as

Timber Tiles and Carpet!!!

Are impossible to maintain due to the breeching of their impervious surfaces



Photo Examples of "Faults"

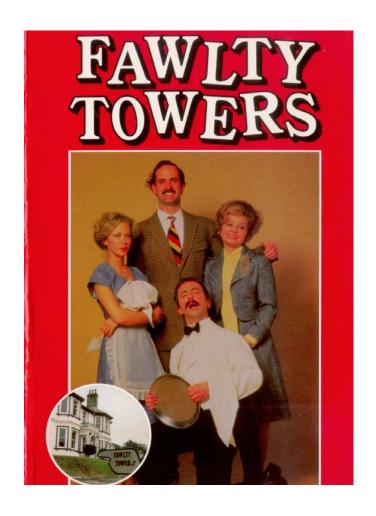






What to do?

To prevent the "Fawlty Towers" situation, NSW Health has assisted with the funding to CHAA at the University of NSW to facilitate research which has lead to innovative approaches to health care facility design





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Jane Carthey, Centre for Health Assets Australasia

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CHAA RESEARCH PROGRAMS

- 1. Health facility standards and guidelines
- 2. Benchmarking and post occupancy evaluation
- 3. Capacity building/knowledge management

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CHAA AND ITS RESEARCH

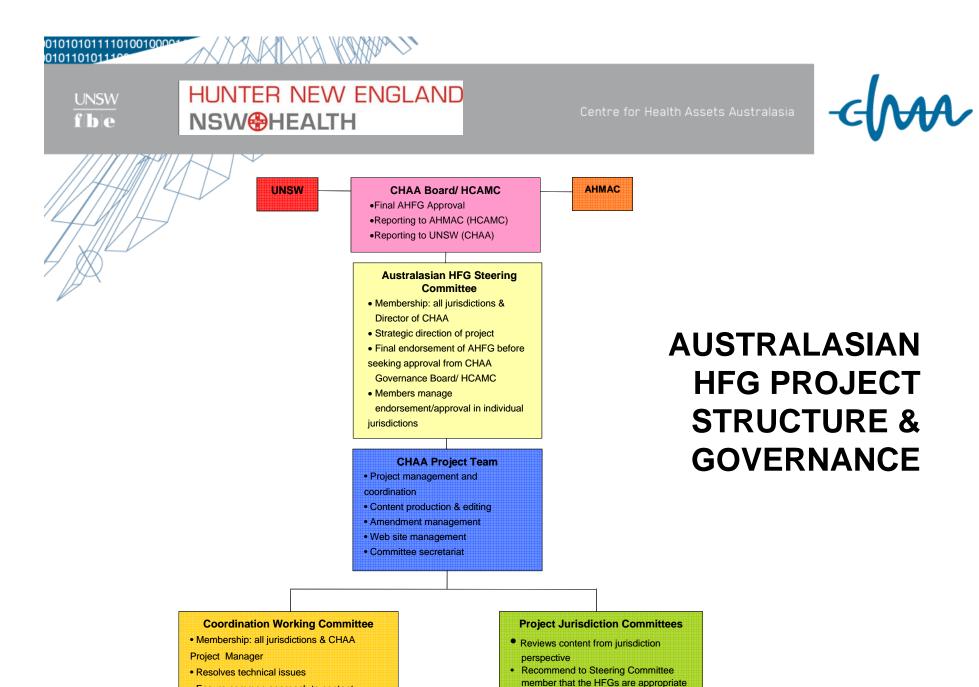
1.0 STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

1.1 NSW Health Facility Guidelines

- continues development of various NSW guidelines that continue to be translated into the Australasian project.
- develops HFG content for use by NSW Health Facility Briefing system

1.2 Australasian Health Facility Guidelines

- Governance all States of Australia and NZ MOH
- Issued November 2006 for 12 month period of review and commentary
- Status depends on jurisdictional requirements

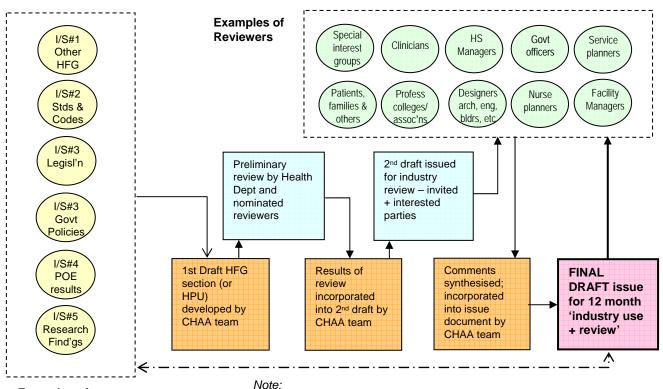


for use in the particular jurisdiction

Ensure common approach to content



AUSTRALASIAN HFG – DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



Examples of the 'evidence': Information Sources (IS) All processes managed and developed by the CHAA

team which includes architects, health planners, clinicians, managers, service planners, FM, etc

Australasian HFG Development Process



Australasian HFG

Development Parameters include:

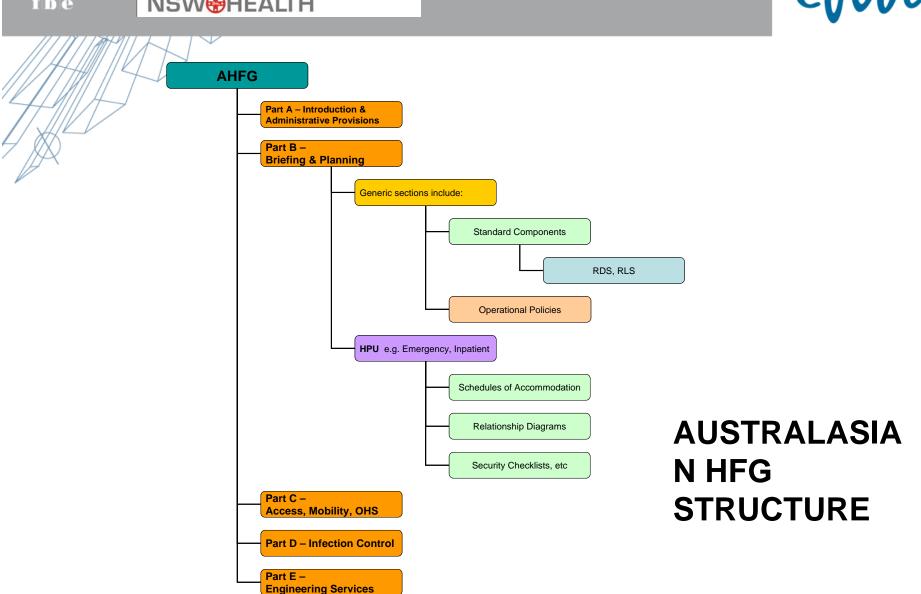
- Regulatory environment mandated or advisory only
- Public and private funder requirements
- Quality/experience/availability of design consultants
- Feedback loops
- Political climate



AUSTRALASIAN HFG FEATURES

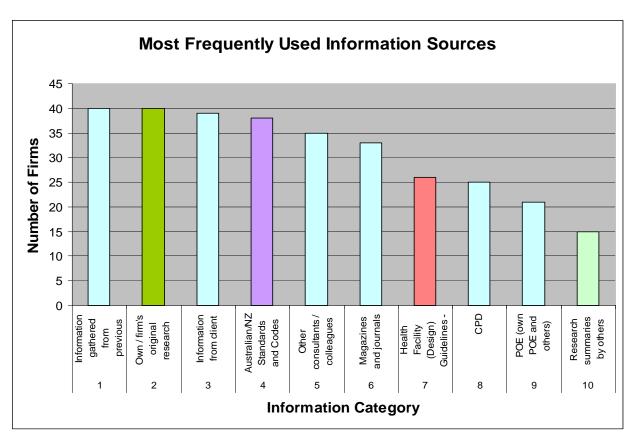
- Web access
- Minimal costs to use
- Links to NSW Health Facility Briefing System
- Generic parts that cover all health facilities std comps, RDS, RLS (PDF format)
- Specific parts for specific hospital units
 HPU (health planning units) or departments







HEALTHCARE DESIGNERS SURVEY RESULTS INFORMATION SOURCES USED



RAIA-UNSW Healthcare Designers Survey, 2006



A STANDARDISED APPROACH TO HEALTH FACILITY DESIGN

Why do it?

- Body of knowledge can be used on more than one project, available to every project team
- Communicate acceptable/recommended standards to support healthcare delivery
- Purpose of HFG is briefing not prescriptive design
- Some evidence that standard layouts reduce clinical errors in practice



STANDARDISED APPROACH TO HEALTH FACILITY DESIGN

Key Benefits include

- Reduced debate over repeatable elements
- Design process focuses on project specific elements
- Reduced number of design variations
- Consistent quality between projects
- Consultation/user groups more effective
- Assist in meeting minimum legal obligations standards, codes, etc

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AUSTRALASIAN HFG REVIEW

Review Process:

- Regular review of all sections 'sunset dates'
- Standardised commentary form track comments received/processing/audit trail
- Input from Variation process Aust/State
- Input from Benchmarking & POE projects
- Input from all CHAA research ie the 'evidence base' – healthcare designers' survey, HAI project, culture and health, etc
- Process of continuous improvement





Review Process: Coming up in 2007/8

- Review and update of Part D Infection Prevention and Control
- HPU including Emergency, Operating, Inpatient
- Room data and Room Layouts associated

You can be involved as a reviewer - how?

- Register interest with CHAA via website/email
- Register for CHAA.net email updates and newsletter for information regarding other reviews, seminars, and events of interest
- www.chaa.net.au





Review Process for Part D Infection Prevention and Control

To be reviewed at Australasian level through HFG Governance Structure – plus reference group in each jurisdiction/ nationally to be determined.





Review Process for Part D Infection Prevention and Control

Current Table of Contents (developed for NSW):

- General Requirements Intro, Handwashing, Handwash basins, Isolation rooms
- Physical Environment HVAC, ESD, Patient accommodation/need for adequate no. of single rooms
- Surfaces & Finishes Physical planning: floors, walls, doors, skirtings, ceilings, etc
- Construction & Renovation Risk Management, Construction, Verification, Risk Assessment & Action Plan
- References and Further Reading

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Variations to Guidelines:

- HFG content handled at Aus/NZ level (CHAA)
- Particular project/State/jurisdiction based variations – handled at State/jurisdiction level
- Suggested criteria for variations (NSW trialling)
 - Safety of patients, staff, community
 - Quality of service delivery
 - Quality of facility design (eg may improve flexibility of use/'future proof'/streamline construction of this facility)
 - Direct financial benefit (must be quantifiable)
 - Capital cost
 - Operational cost



STANDARDISED APPROACH TO HEALTH FACILITY DESIGN

Lessons Learnt

- 'Evidence base' required & continuously developed & improved
- Briefing 'starting point' not a design substitute
 let designers do their jobs!
- Must be translatable to 'real' space
- Must allow/support > one operational model
- Anticipate the future
- Never finished!



Things to avoid!

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CHAA contact details:

Website address: www.chaa.net.au

AUST HFG: www.healthfacilityguidelines.com.au

Telephone: +61 2 9385 5619

Email: chaa.admin@unsw.edu.au