

## Health Care Facility Design and Construction

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### Background

All health care facilities must promote and support an environment that is safe for patients/residents, visitors and health care workers. Planning for any renovation, demolition, or construction of healthcare facilities, room designs, surfaces and processes must take into account the Chain of Transmission to avoid spreading potentially harmful microorganisms. Infection prevention and control concepts must be incorporated into the planning, and design to ensure safety for the patient/resident/client and staff.

### Position Statement

#### The Role of Infection Prevention and Control Professionals

- Infection Prevention and Control Professionals (ICPs) must be involved in all phases of healthcare facility design, construction and renovation. In addition to performing an Infection Control Risk Assessment<sup>1,2</sup> the ICP's involvement includes but is not limited to:
  - participation in proposal for funding
  - participation in design planning
  - participation and review of tender documents and mockups
  - participation and inclusion in product/décor selection
  - participation and ongoing auditing during the construction phase
  - participation in multidisciplinary team meeting (MDT) throughout the project
  - participation during the commissioning phase
- 1. ICPs must be involved to ensure that all phases of a project facilitate the desired Infection Prevention and Control practices, and meets or exceeds current guidelines and best practices. This includes the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), The Facility Guidelines Institute (FGI), Public Health Agency of Canada, and ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers).
- 2. ICPs must review preventive measures and construction specifications to ensure adequate language and requirements are included in the tender documents prior to document issuance. The ICP must communicate to the MDT, and advises on the proper preventative measures<sup>1</sup> to be adhered to throughout the construction phase to decrease the risk of construction-related infections.

## Infection Prevention and Control Design Details

Infection Prevention and Control Professional (ICP) is an integral member of the MDT and project design team for all projects, and collaborates with the multidisciplinary team to assess risks associated with construction activities. In addition, the ICP approves the design phase of each project as it relates to infection prevention and control requirements and activities, such as class of project, traffic patterns (people/supplies), HVAC /ventilation; hand hygiene facilities, patient care, composition of vertical/horizontal surfaces and finishes, water supply/plumbing, storage of equipment/ including PPE and the storage/disposal of infectious waste.

### 3. In-Patient Bedrooms

Single patient rooms have been shown to help decrease the risk of infection by reducing cross contamination. *(The IPAC Canada Healthcare Facility Design and Construction Interest Group is in the process of developing practice recommendations on single in-patient bedrooms.)*

### 4. Hand Hygiene Sinks

Before installing hand hygiene sinks and hand hygiene product dispensers, a workflow pattern and risk assessment must be prepared to facilitate the decision on sink placement.<sup>6</sup> Hand hygiene sinks must be accessible, convenient, and of appropriate design to encourage proper hand hygiene, and to decrease the potential of acting as an environmental reservoir for contaminants.<sup>7</sup> *(IPAC Canada Healthcare Facility Design and Construction Interest Group is in the process of developing practice recommendations for hand hygiene sinks.)*

### 5. Paper Towel Dispensers

Towel dispenser design should be such that only the towel is touched during removal of towel for use.<sup>7</sup>

### 6. Automatic Hand Dryers

Hand dryers with forced air are not recommended in clinical areas, as these dryers allow aerosolization of pathogens.<sup>10</sup>

Automatic air hand dryers are acceptable in public bathrooms, non-clinical areas/offices, and assisted living facilities. If automatic air dryers are installed and no paper towels are available, hands-free faucets should also be installed to avoid re-contaminating clean hands when turning facets off.<sup>10</sup>

### 7. Human Waste Management

Management of human waste and bodily fluids should be incorporated into the planning and design phase to ensure they are utilized at, or close to, the point of care. There should be no manual cleaning or disinfection of reusable bedpans, urinals, and commodes between patients.

The use of spray wands should be eliminated. The number, location, and type of these systems shall be determined based on the risk assessment and should be a decision made by the MDT.

#### 8. Equipment, Furniture and Finishing's

Selection and planning of equipment, furniture and finishing's should be reviewed prior to procurement to ensure all materials are easily maintained, cleaned and disinfected, seamless, and non-porous. Selected materials must be compatible with hospital-grade disinfectants, and able to be maintained with the health care facility's relevant cleaning/disinfection/sterilization processes. All products and materials must have manufacturer instructions detailing the specific cleaning and disinfection process compatible with health care standards.

## Stakeholders

IPAC professionals, engineering, maintenance, senior administration, provincial and federal stakeholders, policy makers, and others in health care organizations.

## Participants in Development of Position Statement

This position statement was developed by Healthcare Facility Design and Construction Interest Group.

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