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| **Read theoretical information on the topic!****Lesson №4****Topic: Hygienic peculiarities of specialized departments of the hospital** Actuality of the topic: the formation of theoretical knowledge about the hygienic requirements for the specialized departments of hospitals.The main questions of the study: 1. Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning and regime of hospital emergency rooms. 2. Planning of ward department (section). Set of rooms in the ward section. Types of ward section.3. Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning of operation block. Types of operation block. Accommodation plan in the operation block. Arrangement of sanitary inspection room.4. Code of good practice of the medical personnel with surgical patients who have infection (contagion), caused by resistant staphylococcus aureus5. Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning of infectious hospital. Layout of Isolation ward .6. Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning and regime of wards for the patients with depressed immunity7. Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning of maternity hospitals (obstetric). Stucture of obstetrical department. Types of obstetrical department8. Requirements for the hospital interior. 9. Requirements for the air in the rooms of hospitals.**Question 1****Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning and regime of hospital emergency rooms**. Epidemiological task of the hospital emergency room: Not to admit the patient who has the signs of the infectious disease (contagion features) Functions of hospital emergency room include: Examination (inspection) of the skin, pharynx (throat), temperature examination for pediculosis, collection of epidemiological history, sanitation of urgent patients Equipment: Thermometers and spatulas **Question 2****The planning of the ward department (section). Set of rooms in the ward section. Types ward section**Ward department (section) is the isolated complex of beds and extra spaces for the patients with the same diseasesWard section should not be with through-passage Entering the ward section, there should be gate (gateway) The number of beds in the ward section is no more than 30 beds Capacity of the ward is no more than 4 beds Set of rooms in the ward section:- Rooms for patients’ staying are the wards, day-stay rooms, game rooms in children’s somatic sections - Therapeutic utility rooms are the doctor’s office, medical treatment room, nurse’s station, dressing room in surgical wards;   - General service departments are snack bar, canteen, linen locker room, clinical nurse manager room, head nurse’s room; utility room - Sanitary rooms are bathroom, washrooms, restrooms for patients and for medical personnel, sanitary room, rooms for cleaning,- Ward corridor **Types ward section**Standard one-corridor ward sectionTwo-corridor ward section.There are two corridors which are parallel to each other but there is a room without any windows in the middleWard section with individual (separate, isolated) compartment for medical personnel:**Question 3****Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning of operation block. Types of operation blocks**. **Operation block zoning in the operation block. Arrangement of sanitary inspection room**Operation blocks are situated in the separate or isolated compartments, connected to stationary corridorIt is possible not to divide operation blocks into septic and anti-septic compartments (purulent and non-purulent) upon condition that:If to perform the operation on a septic (purulent) patient after anti-septic (non-purulent) patientsOperation block zoning in the operation block:• Sterile zone includes operation rooms• Strict control area includes pre-operation rooms, anesthetic room, sterile storage (stitch/sutural material, bandages)• Hospital treatment area includes gate (gateway) where medical personnel displace patients from the department transport cart to the transport cart of the operation block. Then the medical personnel of the operation block move the patient to the operation roomArrangement of sanitary inspection room (room of the medical personnel preparation): the first room here the medical personnel take off and put on uniform, have a shower and sanitary handwash  the second room here the medical personnel put sterile clothes on the third room here the medical personnel take off the used clothes and get back to the first room**Question 4****Medical personal code when working with surgical patients who have infection (contagion), caused by resistant staphylococcus aureus**When entering the ward, the medical personnel put on medical face mask, uniform, medical gloves and take them off leaving; care items as well as the stethoscope, the thermometer and others are used only for the given patient; bandaging the patient takes place in the ward; when entering and leaving the ward, the medical personnel treat hands with alcohol-containing skin antiseptics; after patient’s discharge from the hospital, the final disinfection takes place as well as bedding disinfection and air disinfection; after disinfection, the microbiological study of the air and items takes place**Question 5****Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning of infectious hospital. Layout of Isolation ward.**Contagious isolation ward should be placed in the separate building.Isolation wards dominate in the structure of the infectious disease hospitals.The structure of the isolation ward: Patient ward, exit to street, hospital hall entrance, toilet room, bathroom Patient is not allowed to leave the ward; he or she eats and drinks in the ward. After the recovery, patient leaves the hospital through the street exit 1 patient’s outside entrance 2 gate/gateway 3 ward 4 toilet room with a bath 5 medical personnel gate/gateway 6 doctor’s entrance from the hall 7 window for food passing**Question 6****Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning and regime of wards for the patients with depressed immunity** Ward capacity is no more than two beds Patients are not allowed to leave the wards and all the actions are held in the wards Air ventilation must be held ten times an hour If there is no air ventilation, air disinfection devices should be used• **Question 7****Sanitary and hygienical requirements which are necessary for the planning of maternity hospitals (obstetric). Parts of obstetric hospitals. Types of obstetric department**It is necessary to have physiological department for easy delivery and probationary ward for infected pregnant women• All pregnant women (infected and non-infected) are allowed to stay in the same ward or compartment but infected pregnant women must stay in separate wards or compartmentsObstetric department consists of: Admitted pregnant women (here it is necessary to divide all pregnant women into infected pregnant women and non-infected pregnant women) Maternity unit is used for easy delivery and operative delivery Postnatal unit (Maternal and Child Health Department) where mother and baby stay together but no more than four beds Postnatal unit (Maternal and Child Health Department) where mother and baby stay separately but no more than four beds Neonatal intensive care unit with no more than forty beds**Question 8****Requirements for the hospital interior.**Walls, ceiling must be smooth and water resistant to disinfection liquids in the wards Water proof materials should be used in the interior of shower rooms and restrooms There should be washbasins which are turn off with elbow (non-contact, non with hand) in the sterile rooms There should be washbasins with running hot and cold water in the doctor offices and in the wards**Question 8** There must be air ventilation in all hospital buildings and this mechanism provides air changing in all the rooms All the rooms, except operation rooms, must have windows for room ventilationAir is supplied to the upper area of the roomThe air is also removed from the upper area, except operation rooms where the air is removed in this way: 40 % (forty percent) from the upper area and 60% (sixty percent) from the lower area.In the infection disease compartments the removed air is purified in the filters or air disinfection devices are used to kill 95 % (ninety-five percent) of microorganisms The air, which is supplied to the rooms, must be purified in the filters The air, which is supplied to the operation rooms, must be disinfected or asepticized. |  |

Each student writes a conclusion for each of the 6 tasks in his notebook takes a photo and sends it for check!

**Situational problems**

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| **Situational problem №1**Obstetric hospital is located in a two-story building. On the first floor of the hospital there is an admission room for pregnant infectious and not infectious women, there is no observational department. In the middle of the corridor there is isolation Ward (boxing) for infectious pregnant women. At the end of the corridor there is a maternity unit for normal and operative delivery. Infectious and non-infectious pregnant women give birth in the same room in different beds simultaneously. On the second floor there is a postnatal unit where mother and baby stay together. In the ward there are 6 beds for 3 mothers and 3 for babies. At the beginning of the ward corridor there is an isolation Ward for maternal and neonatal infections. The walls of the wards and the delivery unit are painted. In all rooms are washing facilities, which are turned on by hands. All the rooms of obstetric hospital have windows and the premises are ventilated. Daily after operative delivery operating room aired for one hour. The air in the room is supplied purifying in filters to the upper zone and is also after remove from the upper zone.1. Write out the sentences from the text of the problem, where there are violations of sanitary and hygiene2. Write your recommendations.**Situational problem №2**The surgical center is located in a six-story building. On the first floor is the emergency room. At a reception function includes: inspection of the skin, throat, temperature measurement, inspection for lice, the collection of epidemiological history, sanitary treatment of emergency patients. After the admissions ward patient enters the section. Ward section one-corridor standard. The patient enters the ward section of the corridor admissions. Gateway is not available. A set of premises ward sections: premises for stay of patients - the Chamber, medical support facilities - the doctor's office, procedural (handling), post nurse, dressing, household - pantry, dining room, laundry room, matrons and senior nurses. Sanitary room available. Objects stored in a toilet cleaning. WC common for medical staff and patients. They feed patients in the dining room. Next to the canteen there is a buffet where the food laid out on portions. The pantry wash the dirty dishes. The food goes to the buffet at the elevator, on the same lift move patients and medical personnel . Elevator in the hospital alone. Not far from the main cardiology center has an operating unit which is connected to the transition to the building of Cardiology Center. The operating unit enters the patient on the wheelbarrow . Next, the patient arrives in the sanitary inspection and operating room. The also medical personnel goes into the operating room through sanitary inspection, where he takes a shower and puts on sterile clothes. Sanitary inspection consists of two rooms. In the first room the medical personnel takes a shower, and the second indoor clothes sterile clothes, returned to the operating personnel and the staff room. Operblok consists of two zones: a sterile zone and a zone of a hospital treatment area includes . In one operating operate and purulent and septic patients. Initially operate septic patients, then no septic patients.1. Write sentences from the text of the problem, where there are violations of sanitary and hygienic2. Write your recommendations to remedy the violations. |