Considerations when building a New Haematology Unit

30 years of hanging around in haematology wards

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Aims of the presentation

- Discuss physical needs of Haematology/BMT patients
- Discuss the Nursing needs on a Haematology /BMT ward
- Discuss Management issues
Why have we changed the way we look at wards?

- Privacy issues
- Increase in infective agents
- People are living longer
- More treatment options
- More immunosuppression
Physical

- ROOMS +/- ensuites
- Entry rooms
- Hepa filtration
- Air flow +/-
- Space to put things
- Sinks
- Communication
- Bedpan washers
- Room equipment
- Call systems
- Access to service equipment - water
- Clinical Information Service - computers
Positive pressure isolation rooms:
- Severely immuno-compromised patients

Negative pressure isolation rooms:
- Infectious patients

General patient beds relative pressure isolation rooms:
- Moderately immuno-compromised patients

Staff areas inside unit

Staff areas outside unit
Interlocking doors to disposal room reduces disposal collection traffic in unit

Handwashing at entry

Individual bedpan sanitizers minimise infection to isolation rooms

Ante rooms control the spread or airborne infections to isolation rooms

Interview room assist in controlling entry of groups of visitors

Handwash bays at entry to all bedrooms

Handwashing at entry

Controlled entry

infection control
Engineering Services Guidelines

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Functional Sub group  Corporate Administration - Asset Management
                      Corporate Administration - Finance
                      Personnel/Workforce - Occupational Health & Safety

Summary  These Guidelines are a performance based guide for the development of design and specification documentation for health care facilities.
**Lesson learnt**

- **Understand the jarjon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolation Room Type</th>
<th>Isolation Room Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class S - Standard</td>
<td>Standard isolation used for isolating patients capable of transmitting infection by droplet or contact routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class P – Positive Pressure</td>
<td>Protective isolation used to isolate immunocompromised patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class N – Negative Pressure</td>
<td>Respiratory isolation used to isolate patients capable of transmitting infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Q – Quarantine</td>
<td>Quarantine Isolation – a Class N room including an anteroom and fumigation facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pressure Gradients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class S (Standard)</th>
<th>Class N (Negative)</th>
<th>Class P (Positive)</th>
<th>Class Q (Quarantine)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient Room</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-20 to -30 Pa</td>
<td>+20 to +30 Pa</td>
<td>-20 to -30 Pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuite</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-20 to -30 Pa</td>
<td>+20 to +30 Pa</td>
<td>-20 to -30 Pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anteroom</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-10 to -15 Pa</td>
<td>+10 to +15 Pa</td>
<td>-10 to -15 Pa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nursing

- Model of Nursing
- Observation of patients
- Handover
- Patient acuity
- Management of sick patients
Management

- Cleaning
- Hepa filtration
- Air sampling
- Patient flow
- Education of all staff
Questions and Comments