

SHFN 30: HAI-SCRIBE

Questionsets and checklists







Introduction

Scottish Health Facilities Note (SHFN) 30 in its 2014 published form comprises two parts:

- Part A: Manual: Information for Design Teams, Construction Teams, Estates & Facilities and Infection Prevention & Control Teams.
- Part B: HAI-SCRIBE Implementation Strategy and Assessment Process.

Both have been published in book form.

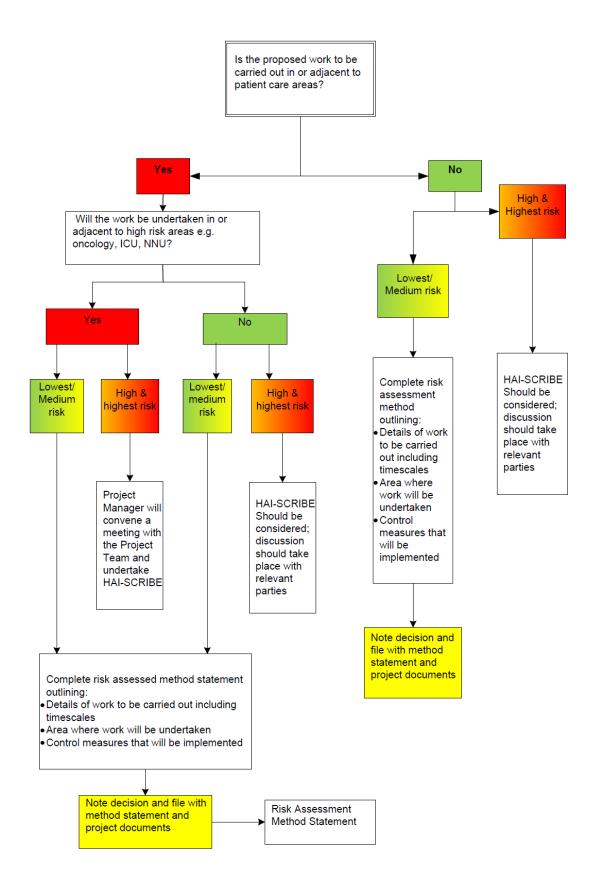
It is appreciated that, as familiarity with the use of the procedures grows there will be progressively less need to rely on printed text, eventually leading to situations where questionsets and checklists will themselves be sufficient. Photocopying from published books is a ponderous and time-consuming process with a tendency to produce distorted images and/or damage binding. To facilitate the process, therefore, questionsets and checklists for each of the four project development stages have been produced in the form of an information pack ready for photocopying and distributing to project teams to assist in the HAI-SCRIBE review procedures as each new Project requires assessment. This pack is only available electronically.

The various proformas, comprising questionsets, checklists and certifications, are provided for the following:

- **Development Stage 1:** Initial briefing and proposed site for development:
- Development Stage 2: Design and planning:
- Development Stage 3: Construction and refurbishment work:
- Development Stage 4: Pre-handover check, ongoing maintenance and feed-back.









Type	Construction/Refurbishment Activity	
Type 1	Inspection and non-invasive activities.	
	Includes, but is not limited to, removal of ceiling tiles or access hatches for visual inspection, painting which does not include sanding, wall covering, electrical trim work, minor plumbing and activities which do not generate dust or require cutting of walls or access to ceilings other than for visual inspection.	
Type 2	Small scale, short duration activities which create minimal dust.	
	Includes, but is not limited to, installation of telephone and computer cabling, access to chase spaces, cutting of walls or ceiling where dust migration can be controlled.	
Type 3	Any work which generates a moderate to high level of dust, aerosols and other contaminants or requires demolition or removal of any fixed building components or assemblies.	
	Includes, but is not limited to, sanding of walls for painting or wall covering, removal of floor coverings, ceiling tiles and casework, new wall construction, minor duct work or electrical work above ceilings, major cabling activities, and any activity which cannot be completed within a single work shift.	
Type 4	Major demolition and construction projects.	
	Includes, but it not limited to, activities which require consecutive work shifts, requires heavy demolition or removal of a complete cabling system, and new construction.	

Table 1: Redevelopment and construction activity





Risk rating	Area
Group 1 Lowest risk	 Office areas; Unoccupied wards; Public areas/Reception; Custodial facilities; Mental Health facilities.
Group 2 Medium risk	 All other patient care areas (unless included in Group 3 or Group 4); Outpatient clinics (unless in Group 3 or Group 4); Admission or discharge units; Community/GP facilities; Social Care or Elderly facilities.
Group 3 High risk	 A & E (Accident and Emergency); Medical wards; Surgical wards (including Day Surgery) and Surgical outpatients; Obstetric wards and neonatal nurseries; Paediatrics; Acute and long-stay care of the elderly; Patient investigation areas, including; Cardiac catheterisation; Invasive radiology; Nuclear medicine; Endoscopy. Also (indirect risk) Pharmacy preparation areas;
	9. Ultra clean room standard laboratories (risk of pseudo-outbreaks and unnecessary treatment);10. Pharmacy Aseptic suites.
Group 4 Highest Risk	 Any area caring for immuno-compromised patients*, including: Transplant units and outpatient clinics for patients who have received bone marrow or solid organ transplants; Oncology Units and outpatient clinics for patients with cancer; Haematology units Burns Units.
	2. All Intensive Care Units;3. All operating theatres;Also (indirect risk)

Table 2: Different areas of health care facility and the risk associated with each area.



	Construction Project Type			
Patient Risk Group	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
Lowest Risk	Class I	Class II	Class II	Class III/IV
Medium Risk	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
High Risk	Class I	Class II	Class III/IV	Class IV
Highest Risk	Class II	Class III/IV	Class III/IV	Class IV

Table 3: Estimates the overall risk of infection arising and will indicate the class of precaution that should be implemented





	Control measures				
	During Construction Work	After Construction Work	Ву		
Class I	 Execute work by methods to minimise raising dust from construction operations;. Immediately replace any ceiling tiles displaced during inspection. 	 Clean areas by damp dusting with neutral detergent in warm water; Vacuum floor and damp mop. 	Request via domestic supervisor. Request via domestic supervisor.		
Class	 Provide active means to prevent airborne dust from dispersing into atmosphere; Water mist work surfaces to control dust while cutting; Seal unused doors with duct tape; Block off and seal air vents; Place dust mat at entrance and exit of work area; Remove or isolate HVAC system in areas where work is being performed. 	 Dampwork surfaces and ledges with neutral detergent solution; Contain construction waste before transport in tightly covered containers; Damp mop and/or vacuum with HEPA filtered vacuum before leaving work area; Remove isolation of HVAC system in areas where work is being performed. 	Request via domestic supervisor. Estates staff. Request via domestic supervisor. Estates staff.		
Class	 Remove or Isolate HVAC system in area where work is being done to prevent contamination of duct system; Complete all critical barriers eg plasterboard, plywood, plastic, to seal area from non work area or implement control cube method (cart with plastic covering and sealed connection to work site with HEPA vacuum for vacuuming prior to exit) before construction begins; Maintain negative air pressure within work site utilizing HEPA equipped air filtration units; Contain construction waste before transport in tightly covered containers; Cover transport receptacles or carts. Tape 	 Do not remove barriers from work area until completed project is inspected by the Board's Health & Safety representative and Infection Control Department and thoroughly cleaned by the Board's domestic services staff;. Remove barrier materials carefully to minimise spreading of dirt and debris associated with construction; Vacuum work area with HEPA filtered vacuums; Damp mop area with neutral detergent and warm water; Remove isolation of HVAC system in areas where work is being performed. 	Request by Estates Dept. Contractor/Estates Staff. Request via domestic supervisor. Request via domestic supervisor. Contractor/Estates Staff.		

Table 4: Describes the required infection control precautions depending on class of risk





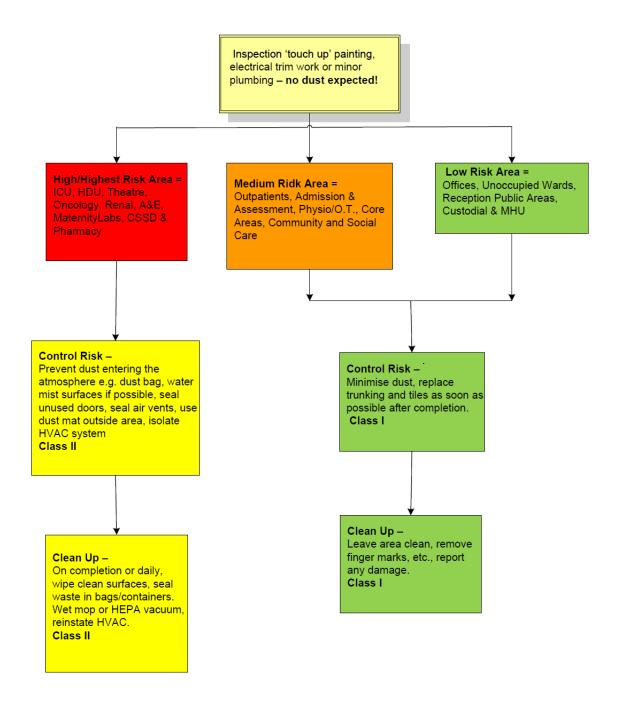
	During Construction Work	After Construction Work	Ву
Class IV	 Isolate HVAC system in area where work is being done to prevent contamination of duct system; Complete all critical barriers an plasterboard 	 Remove barrier material carefully to minimise spreading of dirt and debris associated with construction; Contain construction 	Contractor. Contractor.
	barriers eg plasterboard, plywood, plastic to seal area from non work area or implement control cube method (cart with plastic covering and sealed	waste before transport in tightly covered containers;. Cover transport receptacles or carts. Tape covering unless	Contractor.
		•	Request via domestic supervisor. Request via domestic supervisor. Contractor/Estates Staff.
	from work area until completed project is inspected.		

Table 4 continued: Describes the required infection control precautions depending on class of risk





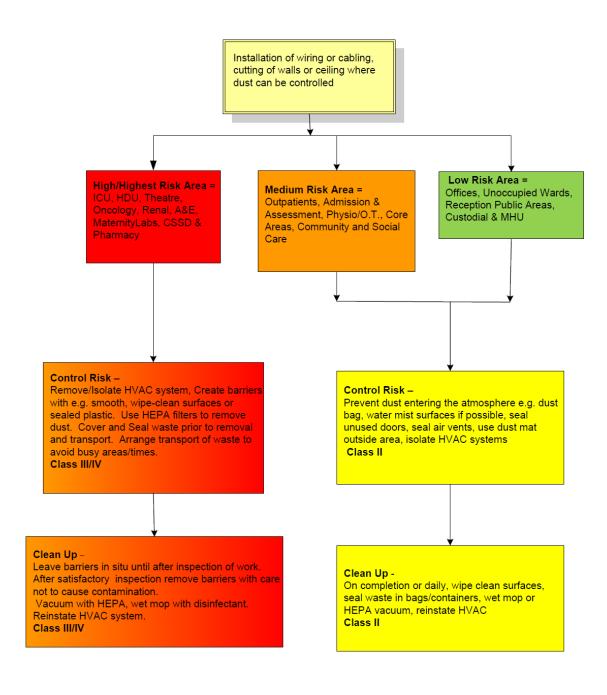
Minor Works and Small Repairs







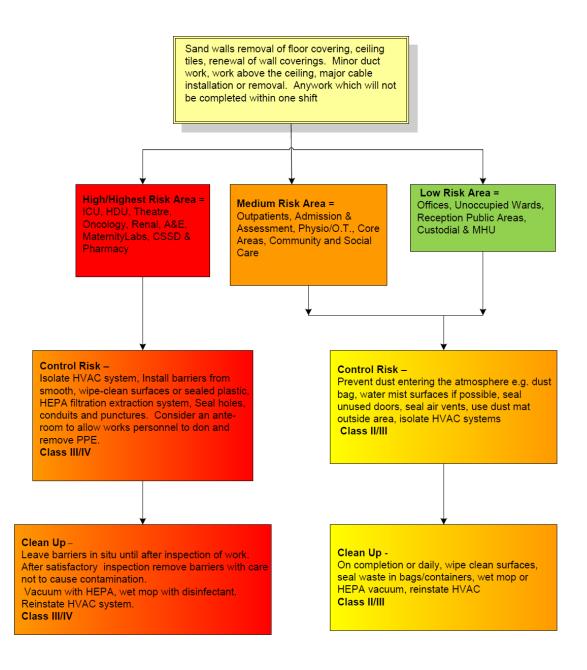
Small Scale Work







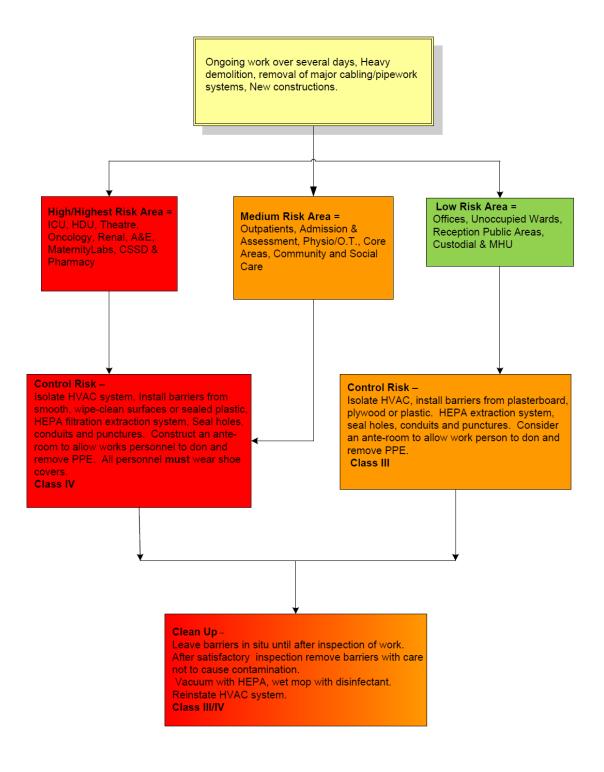
Demolition work or removal of fixed structures or work where moderate-high level dust expected







Major demolition work and construction







Initial Briefing Stage

Project particulars and checklists for Development Stage 1

Initial brief and proposed site for development HAI–SCRIBE Sign off				
HAI-SCRIBE Name of Project				
Name of Establishment	National al	located number		
HAI-SCRIBE Review Team				
Completed By (Print Name)		Date		
Signature(s)		Date		
Stage 1:				
Additional Notes:				





Development Stage 1:					
Initial Brief and proposed Site for development:					
	Identification of hazards, associated risks and control measures				
1.a	Brief description of the proposed development project and the planned development site				
1.b	Identify any potential hazards associated with the design and/or proposed site.				
1.c	Identify any risk associated with the hazards above				
1.d	Outline the control measures that require to be implemented to eliminate or mitigate the identified risks. Ensure these are entered on the project risk register.				
	Control Measures				
1.e	may have unintended consequences	easures identified to address the project risk e.g. closure of windows can lead to increased sues should be considered at this point, they is these taken			
	Potential Problems				
	Control Measures				
1.f	Actions to be addressed				
Ву		Deadline			





	Development Stage 1			
Initial Brief and proposed site for development:				
	Checklist to ensure all aspects have been	addressed		
1.1	Is contaminated land an issue? e.g. asbestos, oils and heavy metals. (Refer to the Contaminated Land Register)	Yes No N/A		
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A		
Comi	ments			
1.2	Is there a locally recognised increased risk of contamination or infection e.g. cryptosporidium? If yes give details.	Yes No N/A		
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A		
Comi	ments			
1.3	Are there industries or other sources in the neighbourhood which may present a risk of infection or pollution e.g. animal by-products processing plant? If			
	yes give details	Yes No N/A		
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A		
Comments				
1.4	If there are any industries or other sources identified in question 1.3 above, will they affect the designed operation of the healthcare system? Consider the planned function of the design as well as issues such as:	Yes No N/A		
	Ventilation Opening of doors and windows Water systems etc.			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A		
Comments				





Development Stage 1:					
Initial Brief and proposed site for development:					
	Checklist to ensure all aspects have been addressed (continued)				
1.5	Are there construction/demolition works programmed in the neighbourhood which may present a risk of pollution or infection (including fungal infection)?	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
1.6	Are there cooling towers in the neighbourhood which may present a risk of <i>Legionella</i> infection? Consider also air handling units, water pipes etc.	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
1.7	Does the topography of the site in relation to the surrounding area and the prevailing wind direction present any HAI risk e.g. from entrainment of plumes containing <i>Legionella</i> ?	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
1.9	Will the proposed development impact on the surrounding area in any way which may present potential for infection risk? Consider possible restrictions being applied to the operation of the proposed facility e.g. Facilities Management routes	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				





Development Stage 1					
	Initial Brief and proposed site for development:				
	Checklist to ensure all aspects have been address	essed (continued)			
1.10	Will lack of space limit the proposed development and any future expansion or change of use of the facility?	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
1.11	Has a demolition/refurbishment asbestos survey been carried out?	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
1.12	Has consideration been given to the projected lifespan of the facility and its impact on planning and development?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
Additio	nal notes - Stage 1				
	Ç				





Development Stage 1: HAI-SCRIBE applied to the initial brief and proposed site for development					
Certification that the following documents have been accessed and the contents discussed and addressed at the Infection Control and Patient Protection Meeting held on					
Venue				Date	
		em for Controlling R i Scottish Health Faciliti			
	hereby certify that we foresaid documentatio	have co-operated in thn.	ne application of	and wher	e
Present					
Print name	Signature	Company	Telephone Numbers	Email ad	ddress





Design and Planning Stage

Project particulars and checklists for Development Stage 2

Development stage 2 : Design and planning HAI-SCRIBE Sign-off			
HAI-SCRIBE Name of Project			
Name of Establishment	1	lational allocated number	
HAI-SCRIBE Review Team			
HAI – SCRIBE Sign Off			
Completed by (Print name)		Date	
Signature(s)		Date	
Stage 2			
Additional notes			





		ent Stage 2:	
	Checklist to ensure all as	nd Planning pects have been a	ddressed
2.a	Brief description of the work being undertaken.		
2.b	Identify any potential hazards associated with this work.		
2.c	Identify any risk associated with the hazards identified above		
2.d	Outline the control measures that require to be implemented to eliminate or mitigate the identified risks. Ensure these are entered on the project risk register.		
	Control Measures		
2.e	It has been recognised that control measures identified to address the project risk may have unintended consequences e.g. closure of windows can lead to increased temperatures in some areas. Such issues should be considered at this point, they should be noted and action to address these taken		
	Potential Problems		
	Control Measures		
2.f	Actions to be addressed		
Ву			Deadline





	Development Stage 2: Design and Planning General overview				
2.1	In order to minimise the risk of HAI contamination is there separation of dirty areas from clean areas?	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	nts				
2.2	Are the food preparation areas (including ward kitchens) and distribution systems fit for purpose and complying with current food safety and hygiene standards?	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
2.3	Are waste management facilities and systems robust and fit for purpose and in compliance with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations?	Yes No N/A			
	Consider: Local and central storage Systems for handling and compaction of waste Systems for segregation and security of waste	Yes No N/A Yes No N/A			
	(especially waste generated from healthcare requiring specialist treatment / disposal) to avoid mixing with other waste and recyclates.	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	nts				





	Development Stage 2: Design and General overview (continu	_
2.4	Are there satisfactory arrangements for effective management of laundry facilities? Consider:	Yes No N/A
	Local and central storage	Yes No N/A
	Systems for movement of laundry to central storage	Yes No N/A
	Systems for handling laundry	Yes No N/A
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A
Comme	nts	
2.5	Are there sufficient facilities and space for the cleaning and storage of equipment used by hotel services staff?	Yes No N/A
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A
Comme	nts	
2.6	Are staff changing and showering facilities suitably sited and readily accessible for use, particularly in the event of contamination incidents?	Yes No N/A
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A
Comme	nts	
2.7	Is the space around beds for inpatients, day case and recovery spaces in accordance with current relevant NHSScotland guidance?	Yes No N/A
Comme	nts	





Development Stage 2: Design and Planning			
	General overview (continu	ıed)	
2.8	Are there sufficient single rooms to accommodate patients known to be an infection or potential infection risk?	Yes No N/A	
Comme	nts		
2.9	Are all surfaces, fittings, fixtures and furnishings designed for easy cleaning?	Yes No N/A	
Comme	nts		
2.10	Are soft furnishings covered in an impervious material in all clinical and associated areas, and are curtains able to withstand washing at disinfection temperatures?	Yes No N/A	
Comme	nts		
2.11 P	Is the bathroom / shower / toilet accommodation sufficient and conveniently accessible, with toilet facilities no more than 12m from the bed area?	Yes No N/A	
Comme	nts		
2.12 D	Are the bathroom/shower/toilet facilities easy to clean?	Yes No N/A	
Comme	nts		
2.13	Where required are there sufficient en-suite single rooms with negative/positive pressure ventilation to minimise risk of infection spread from patients who are a known or potential infection risk?	Yes No N/A	
Comme	nts		

NB: In the above and following Table "D" refers to "Design" and "P" refers to "Planning"





	Development Stage 2:				
	Design and Planning:				
Provision of hand-wash basins, liquid soap dispensers,					
2.14	paper towels and alcohol rub dis Does each single room have clinical hand-wash basin, liquid soap dispenser, paper towels, and alcohol rub dispenser in addition to the hand- wash basin in the en-suite facility?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	nts				
2.15	Do intensive care and high dependency units have sufficient clinical hand-wash basins, liquid soap dispensers, paper towels, and alcohol rub dispensers conveniently accessible to ensure the practice of good hand hygiene?	Yes No N/A			
	An assessment should be made, however, to ensure that there is not an over-provision of handwash basins resulting in under-use.				
Comme	nts				
2.16	Is there provision of clinical hand-wash basins, liquid soap dispensers, paper towels, and alcohol rub dispensers in lower dependency settings like mental health units, acute, elderly and long term care settings appropriate to the situation with a ratio of 1 basin/dispenser to 4–6 beds?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	nts				
2.17	Do out-patient areas and primary care settings have a clinical hand-wash basin close to where clinical procedures are carried out?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	nts				
2.18	Do all toilets have a hand-wash basin, liquid soap dispenser and paper towels?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	nts				
2.19	Are all clinical hand-wash basins exclusively for hand hygiene purposes?	Yes No N/A			
Comm	ents				





	Development Stage 2:					
	Design and Planning:					
	Provision of hand-wash basins, liquid so					
	paper towels and alcohol rub dispense	rs (continued)				
2.20	2.20 Does each clinical hand-wash basin have wall mounted liquid soap dispenser, paper towel dispenser? Yes No N/A					
Commer	nts					
2.21	Does each clinical hand-wash basin satisfy the					
D	requirement not to be fitted with a plug?	Yes No N/A				
Comme	nts					
2.22 D	Are elbow-operated or other non-touch mixer taps provided in clinical areas?	Yes No N/A				
Commer	nts					
2.23 D						
Commer						
2.24 D	Is each hand-wash basin provided with an appropriate waste bin for used hand towels?	Yes No N/A				
Commer	nts					
	Provision of facilities for Decontamin	nation LDU				
2.25 D	Are separate, appropriately sized sinks provided locally, where required, for decontamination?	Yes No N/A				
(The sinks should be large enough to immerse the largest piece of equipment and there should be twin sinks, one for washing and one for rinsing. A clinical hand-wash basin should be provided close to the twin sinks). Yes No N/A						
Commer	nts					





Development Stage 2:						
Design and Planning:						
	Provision of facilities for Decontamination	LDU (continued)				
2.26 P						
Comm	ents					
2.27 P	Is there adequate provision in terms of transport, storage, etc. to ensure separation of clean and used equipment and to prevent any risk of contamination of cleaned equipment?	Yes No N/A				
Comm	ents					
2.28 P	Does the system in operation comply with the current guidance on decontamination facilities and procedures?	Yes No N/A				
Comm	ents					
	Storage					
2.29 P	Is there suitable and sufficient storage provided in each area of the healthcare facility for the following if required patients' clothes and possessions, domestic cleaning equipment and laundry, large pieces of equipment e.g. beds, mattresses, hoists, wheelchairs, trolleys, and other equipment including medical devices, wound care, and intravenous infusion equipment, consumables etc?	Yes No N/A				
Comm	ents					
2.30 P	Is there separate, suitable storage for contaminated material and clean material to prevent risk of contamination?	Yes No N/A				
Comm	ents					





Development Stage 2: Design and Planning:			
	Engineering services (Ventilation	tion)	
2.31 P	Are heat emitters, including low surface temperature radiators, designed, installed and maintained in a manner that prevents build up of dust and contaminants and are they easy to clean?	Yes No N/A	
Comm	ents		
2.32 D	Is the ventilation system designed in accordance with the requirements of SHTM 03-01 'Ventilation in Healthcare Premises'?	Yes No N/A	
Comm	ents		
2.33 D	Is the ventilation system designed so that it does not contribute to the spread of infection within the healthcare facility? (Ventilation should dilute airborne contamination by removing contaminated air from the room or immediate patient vicinity and replacing it with clean air from the outside or from low-risk areas within the healthcare facility.)	Yes No N/A	
Comm	ents		
2.34 D	Are ventilation system components e.g. air handling, ventilation ductwork, grilles and diffusers designed to allow them to be easily cleaned?	Yes No No N/A	
Comm	ents		
2.35 P & D	Are ventilation discharges located a suitable distance from intakes to prevent risk of contamination?	Yes No N/A	
Comm	ents		
2.36 P	Does the design and operation of re-circulation of air systems take account of dilution of contaminates and the space to be served? (NB: Recirculation would only arise in UCV theatres)	Yes No N/A	
Comm	ents		





Development Stage 2:							
Design and Planning:							
	Engineering services (Ventilation) (continued)					
2.37	Is the ventilation of theatres and isolation rooms in accordance with current guidance? Yes No N/A						
Comm	ents						
2.38	Do means of control of pathogens consider whether dilution or entrainment is the more appropriate for particular situations?	Yes No N/A					
Comm	ents						
2.39	Where ventilation systems are used for removal of pathogens, does their design and operation take account of infection risk associated with maintenance of the system?	Yes No N/A					
Comm	ents	,					
2.40	Are specialised ventilation systems such as fume cupboards installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' instructions?	Yes No N/A					
Comm	ents						
	Engineering services (Lighti	ng)					
2.41 D	Is the lighting designed so that lamps can be easily cleaned with minimal opportunity for dust to collect?	Yes No N/A					
Comm	ents						
Engineering services (Water services)							
2.42 D	Are water systems designed, installed and maintained in accordance with current guidance?	Yes No N/A					
Comm	ents						





Development Stage 2:					
Design and Planning:					
Engineering services (Water Services) (continued)					
2.43 Are facilities available to enable special interventions for <i>Legionella</i> ? Yes No N/A					
Comm	nents				
2.44	Is the drainage system design, especially within the healthcare facility building, fit for purpose with access points for maintenance carefully sited to minimise HAI risk?	Yes No N/A			
Comm	nents				
2.45	Are surface mounted services avoided and services concealed with sufficient access points appropriately sited to ease maintenance and cleaning? (These services would include water, drainage, heating, medical gas, wiring, alarm system, telecoms, equipment such as light fittings, bedhead services, heat emitters.)	Yes No N/A			
Comm	nents				
	Estates services (Pest contr	rol)			
2.46	Is the concealed service ducting designed, installed and maintained to minimise risk of pest infestation?	Yes No N/A			
Comm	nents				
	Estates services (Maintenance a	access)			
2.47	Does the design and build of the facility allow programmed maintenance of the fabric to ensure the integrity of the structure and particularly the prevention of water ingress and leaks and prevention of pigeon and other bird access?	Yes No N/A			
Comm	nents				





Development Stage 2: Design and Planning			
ndditional notes – Stage 2			





HAI	-SCRIE		evelopment stage 2		velopment.	
Certification	that t	he following docume		ssed and the con	tents discussed and	
Venue						
			stem for Controllin y Scottish Health Fa			
		nereby certify that wo	e have co-operated ion.	in the application	of and where	
Present						
Print name		Signature	Company	Telephone Numbers	Email address	





Construction and refurbishment Stage

Project particulars and checklists for Development Stage 3

Development stage 3:				
Construction and refurbishment work:				
Checklist to ensure all aspects have been addressed				
HAI-SCRIBE Name of Project				
Name of Establishment				
National allocated number				
HAI-SCRIBE Review Team				
HAI-SCRIBE Sign Off				
Completed By (Project Manager (Print Name)	·)			Date
Signature				Date
Stage 3				
Additional Notes				

*Immuno-compromised patients who are identified as high-risk patients have the greatest risk of infection caused by airborne or waterborne micro-organisms. Patients in this subset include persons who are severely neutropenic for prolonged periods of time (ie an absolute neutrophil count [ANC] of \leq 500 cells/mL), allogeneic HSCT patients, and those who have received the most intensive chemotherapy (e.g. childhood acute myelogneous leukaemia patients).

Immuno-suppresive conditions identified as risk factors for construction-related nosocomial fungal infections include graft-versus-host disease requiring treatment; prolonged neutropenia or granulocytopenia because of cytoxic chemotherapy; prolonged use of antibiotics; and steroid therapy. Other risk factors for the development of aspergillosis include dialysis and mechanical ventilation, smoking and patient age, the very young and very old being at greater risk Grauhan and colleagues reported that the risk of a fungal infection increases in patients who exhibit three or more risk factors (p<0.001). **CCDR (2001)**





Development stage 3:				
HAI-SCRIBE applied to Construction and refurbishment work				
0.4.4	Prior to the commencement of work			
3.1.1	Brief description of the work being carried out.			
3.1.2	Using the matrix above establish the type and extent of construction and refurbishment /repair work, patients at risk and level of control measures.			
	Type of work			
	Patient risk group			
	Risk class			
3.1.3	Identify any potential hazards associated with this work.			
3.1.4	Identify any risk associated with the hazards identified above.			
3.1.5	Outline the control measures that require to be implemented to eliminate or mitigate the identified risks. Ensure these are entered on the project risk register.			
	Control measures			
3.1.6	It has been recognised that control measures identified to address the project risk may have unintended consequences e.g. closure of windows can lead to increased temperatures in some areas. Such issues should be considered at this point, they should be noted and action to address these taken.			
	Potential problems			
	Control measures			
3.1.7	Actions to be addressed			
Ву		Deadline		





	Development stage 3:				
	In terms of infection risk confirmation that the following been addressed				
3.2.1	The population groups most susceptible to infection. Items to be considered:	Yes No N/A			
	Adjacent rooms, wards and departments				
	Relocation of susceptible patients				
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
3.2.2	The hours of energtion of the construction work and				
3.2.2	The hours of operation of the construction work and the impact of this on the clinical area.	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
3.2.3	Separation of construction and healthcare activities				
3.2.3	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers.	Yes No N/A			
3.2.3	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste	Yes No N/A Yes No N/A			
Comme	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?				
	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?				
	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing				
Comme	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing of doors and windows to minimise contamination of				
Comme	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing				
Comme	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing of doors and windows to minimise contamination of the environment by dust and potentially infectious particles created during the construction works.	Yes No N/A			
Comme	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing of doors and windows to minimise contamination of the environment by dust and potentially infectious	Yes No N/A			
Comme	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing of doors and windows to minimise contamination of the environment by dust and potentially infectious particles created during the construction works. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A Yes No N/A			
3.2.4	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing of doors and windows to minimise contamination of the environment by dust and potentially infectious particles created during the construction works. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A Yes No N/A			
3.2.4	including delivery and supply routes, removal of waste and patient transfers. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section? ents The construction of temporary barriers and/or sealing of doors and windows to minimise contamination of the environment by dust and potentially infectious particles created during the construction works. Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A Yes No N/A			





	Development stage 3:				
	In terms of infection risk confirmation that the following been addressed (continued)				
3.2.5	Airflow patterns including:				
	Internal and external ventilation systems	Yes No N/A			
	Exhaust ventilation	Yes No N/A			
	Sealing of doors and windows	Yes No N/A			
	Oxygen and Suction points	Yes No N/A			
	Air handlers, coils, fans and grilles	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
3.2.6	Work with sinks or plumbing which could give rise to aerosol water droplets in high risk areas.	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
3.2.7	Impact on stock storage areas including:				
	Out the section of the first	N. C. N. C. N/A			
	Sterile and non-sterile items	Yes No N/A			
	Patient care equipment	Yes No N/A			
	Medications	Yes No N/A			
	Medical records and documentation	Yes No N/A			
	Linen and waste facilities including sharps	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				





	Development stage 3:				
	During the construction phase have the following been addressed?				
3.3.1	Where external work is being carried out:				
	Prevention of insect and rodent entry and prevention of weather/water entry to internal areas during the construction phase.	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
3.3.2	Cleaning of site and adjacent areas both during the construction phase and prior to handover.	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
3.3.3	Enforcement of control and reporting system to ensure compliance with above issues.	Yes No N/A			
	Have these issues and actions to be taken been noted in actions to be addressed section?	Yes No N/A			
Comme	ents				
Additio	nal notes - Stage 3				





Development stage 3: HAI-SCRIBE applied to the construction / redevelopment phase						
Certification that the following documents have been accessed and the contents discussed and addressed at the Infection Control and Patient Protection Meeting held on						
Venue				Date		
'Healthcare Associated Infection System for Controlling Risk in the Built Environment' ('HAI-SCRIBE) Implementation Strategy Scottish Health Facilities Note (SHFN) 30: Part B).						
	e hereby certify that w aforesaid documenta		n the application	of and where		
Present						
Print name	Signature	Company	Telephone Numbers	Email address		





Pre-handover check, ongoing maintenance & feedback Stage:

Development	stage 4 – Review of completed project
HAI-SCRIBE Name of Project	
Name of Establishment	National allocated number
HAI-SCRIBE Review Team	
HAI – SCRIBE Sign Off	1
Completed by (Print name)	Date
Signature(s)	Date
Stage 4	
Additional notes	





Development Stage 4

Development Stage 4:				
	Pre-handover check, ongoing maintenance and feed-back: General overview			
4.1	Is the space around beds in accordance with current NHSScotland guidance?	Yes No N/A		
4.2	Are there sufficient single rooms to accommodate patients known to be an infection of potential infection risk?	Yes No N/A		
4.3	Are all surfaces, fittings, fixtures and furnishings designed for easy cleaning?	Yes No N/A		
4.4	Are soft furnishings covered in an impervious material in all clinical and associated areas, and are curtains able to withstand washing at disinfection temperatures?	Yes No N/A		
4.5	Is the bathroom / shower / toilet accommodation sufficient and conveniently accessible, with toilet facilities no more than 12m from the bed area?	Yes No N/A		
4.6	Are the bathroom/shower/toilet facilities easy to clean?	Yes No N/A		
4.7	Where required are there sufficient en-suite single rooms with negative/positive pressure ventilation to minimise risk of infection spread from patients who are a known or potential infection risk?	Yes No N/A		
	Provision of hand-wash basins, liquid paper towels and alcohol rub of			
4.8	taran da antara da a			
4.8	Does each single room have a clinical handwash basin, liquid soap dispenser, paper towels, and alcohol rub dispenser over and above the hand-wash basin in the en-suite facility? Do intensive care and high dependency units have sufficient clinical hand wash basins, liquid soap dispensers, paper towels, and alcohol rub dispensers conveniently accessible to ensure the practice of good hand hygiene? An assessment should be made, however, to ensure that there is not an over-provision of	lispensers		
	Does each single room have a clinical handwash basin, liquid soap dispenser, paper towels, and alcohol rub dispenser over and above the hand-wash basin in the en-suite facility? Do intensive care and high dependency units have sufficient clinical hand wash basins, liquid soap dispensers, paper towels, and alcohol rub dispensers conveniently accessible to ensure the practice of good hand hygiene? An assessment should be made, however, to	Yes No N/A		





	Development Stage 4				
Pre-handover check, ongoing maintenance and feed-back:					
Provision of hand-wash basins, liquid soap dispensers,					
	paper towels and alcohol rub dispen	sers (contir	nued)		
4.12	Do all toilets have a hand-wash basin, liquid soap dispenser and paper towels?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.13	Are all clinical hand-wash basins exclusively for hand hygiene purposes?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.14	Does each clinical hand-wash basin have wall mounted liquid soap dispenser, paper towel dispenser?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.15	Does each clinical hand-wash basin satisfy the requirement not to be fitted with a plug?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.16	Are elbow-operated or other non-touch mixer taps provided in clinical areas?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.17	Does each hand-wash basin have a waterproof splash back surface?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.18	Is each hand-wash basin provided with an appropriate waste bin for used hand towels?	Yes	No .	N/A	
	Provision of facilities for Decon	tamination			
4.19	Are separate, appropriately sized sinks provided locally, where required, for decontamination? (The sinks should be large enough to immerse the largest piece of equipment and there should be twin sinks, one for washing and one for rinsing. A clinical hand-wash basin should be provided close to the twin sinks).	Yes	No	N/A	
4.20	Are appropriate decontamination facilities provided centrally for sterilisation of specialist equipment?	Yes	No 🗌	N/A	
4.21	Is there adequate provision in terms of transport, storage, etc. to ensure separation of clean and used equipment and to prevent any risk of contamination of cleaned equipment?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.22	Does the system in operation comply with the current guidance on decontamination facilities and procedures?	Yes	No	N/A	
	Storage				
4.23	Is there suitable and sufficient storage provided in each area of the healthcare facility for the following if required patients' clothes and possessions, domestic cleaning equipment and laundry, large pieces of equipment e.g. beds, mattresses, hoists, wheelchairs, trolleys, and other equipment including medical devices, wound care, and intravenous infusion equipment, consumables etc?	Yes	No	N/A	





Development Stage 4:				
Pre-handover check, ongoing maintenance and feed-back:				
	Storage (continued)	T		
4.24	Is there separate, suitable storage for contaminated material and clean material to prevent risk of contamination?	Yes No N/A		
	Engineering services (Vent	ilation)		
4.25	Are heat emitters, including low surface temperature radiators, designed, installed and maintained in a manner that prevents build up of dust and contaminants and are they easy to clean?	Yes No N/A		
4.26	Is the ventilation system designed in accordance with the requirements of SHTM 03-01 'Ventilation in Healthcare Premises'?	Yes No N/A		
4.27	Is the ventilation system designed so that it does not contribute to the spread of infection within the healthcare facility? (Ventilation should dilute airborne	Yes No N/A		
	contamination by removing contaminated air from the room or immediate patient vicinity and replacing it with clean air from the outside or from low-risk areas within the healthcare facility.)			
4.28	Are the ventilation system components e.g. air handling, ventilation ductwork, grilles and diffusers designed to allow them to be easily cleaned?	Yes No N/A		
4.29	Are ventilation discharges located a suitable distance from intakes to prevent risk of contamination?	Yes No N/A		
4.30	Does the design and operation of recirculation of air systems take account of dilution of contaminates and the space to be served? (NB: Recirculation would only arise in UCV theatres)	Yes No N/A		
4.31	Is the ventilation of theatres and isolation rooms in accordance with current guidance SHTM 03-01, SHPN 04-01 Supplement 1 and the Scottish Hospital Infection Manual)?	Yes No No N/A		
4.32	Do means of control of pathogens consider whether dilution or entrainment is the more appropriate for particular situations?	Yes No N/A		
4.33	Where ventilation systems are used for removal of pathogens, does their design and operation take account of infection risk associated with maintenance of the system?	Yes No N/A		
4.34	Are specialised ventilation systems such as fume cupboards installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' instructions?	Yes No N/A		





Development Stage 4:					
Pre-handover check, ongoing maintenance and feed-back:					
Engineering services (Lighting)					
4.35	Is the lighting designed so that lamps can be easily cleaned with minimal opportunity for dust to collect?	Yes	No	N/A	
	Engineering services (Vacuu	m Units)			
4.36	Are vacuum-controlled units with overflow				
	protection devices for mechanical suction used to avoid contaminating the system with aspirated body fluid?	Yes	No	N/A	
	Engineering services (Water	services)			
4.37	Are water systems designed, installed and maintained in accordance with current guidance? (SHTM 04-01 series – Water safety)	Yes	No	N/A	
4.38	Are facilities available to enable special interventions for <i>Legionella</i> such as chlorination/chlorine dioxide, copper/silver ionisation treatment of water?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.39	Is the drainage system design, especially within the healthcare facility building, fit for purpose with access points for maintenance carefully sited to minimise HAI risk?	Yes	No	N/A	
4.40	Are surface mounted services avoided and services concealed with sufficient access points appropriately sited to ease maintenance and cleaning? (These services would include water, drainage, heating, medical gas, wiring, alarm system, telecoms, equipment such as light fittings, bedhead services, heat emitters.)	Yes	No 🗌	N/A	
	Estates services (Pest co	ntrol)			
4.41	Is the concealed service ducting designed,				
	installed and maintained to minimise risk of pest infestation?	Yes	No	N/A	
	Estates services (Maintenanc	e access)			
4.42	Does the design and build of the facility allow				
	programmed maintenance of the fabric to ensure the integrity of the structure and particularly the prevention of water ingress and leaks and prevention of pigeon and other bird access?	Yes	No	N/A	
Additiona	l notes - Stage 4				
İ					