

# LAGOS STATE HEALTH FACILITY MONITORING AND ACCREDITATION AGENCY

# FACILITY INSPECTION TOOL FOR PHCS

These standards and tools were developed in partnership with PharmAccess and are based on SafeCare principles.

# HEALTH FACILITY MONITORING AND ACCREDITATION AGENCY (HEFAMAA) ASSESSMENT TOOL

Name of			The Facility name as it appears in Legal		
Establishment			documents, for example HEFAMAA License, CAC		
Full Address			Address stating house number/s, street, city and state.		
Ward			Ward wit	thin the LGA	
Local Government					
Area					
Status of	New [	Existing		facility ever been registered	
Establishment			with HEF	AMAA	
HEFAMAA Reg. Number					
Contact details of			Name, e-	-mail and phone number of the	
Establishment				person for the facility	
(Name, email,					
phone)			144		
Days and hours of operation			facility	e the opening hours/days of this	
Name and				f persons that have been	
designation of			interviewed		
person(s)					
interviewed					
Name of HEFAMAA					
Officer(s) Include					
designation					
Date of Assessment:	Arrival	time for Assessment			
		l:ll			
Day/Month/Year	н н	M M			
	Departi	ure time after			
	Assessr	nent			
		:			
	н н	M M			
Type of Health Establish	ment				
Public Comprehensive HC		Public PHC		Private Clinic/HC	
Convalescent/Nursing Home		Maternity Home		Private Hospital	
Others, please specify _					

**Other Branches:** 

Any bra	nch(es):	Yes		No	
If Yes, sp	If Yes, specify Number and location(s):				
i.					
ii.					
iii.					
iv.					
٧.					

# A. Services Provided

Primary Healthcare Services Tick the box and use this tool if the	facility provides primary hea	lth care services only	/
Child Welfare & Immunization General Medical Practice HIV prevention (HCT & PMTCT)  Skilled birth delivery Family planning TB/DOTS			
Specify Services provided:			
Clinical Support services: Laboratory	Ultrasound 🔲	Pharmace	eutical $\square$
Others specify			
3. Ownership, Governance and  1. Type of Ownership	Registration Status		
Public Partnership	Private	Public Private	
Others Specify			
Sole proprietorship Liability company	Group practice	Limited	
3. Governance Structure  Is there an organogram?	Yes No No		Presences of an organogram and staff can describe the lines of authority.
4. CAC Registration Status  Registered Not registered	Registration in progr	ess 🗆	Registered with certificate of incorporation, form C07 and a TIN certificate
5. HEFAMAA Registration Sta  Ever Registered  Not registered	tus Registration in progr	ess 🗆	Presence of previous HEFAMAA license/certificate
Up to date  Last year of renewal	Not up to date		Up to date with documented evidence.
Comment:			
C. Building and Designated Area 7. Type of Building	<u>as</u>		
0			

Purpose built		Stand alone	Shared accommodation
Specify type of Building			
Other, please spec	ify		 

# Please note that the surface area of these rooms must not be less than 4 by 3 square meters

Ro	om	Adequate in	Well-	
		size	equipped	
8.	Waiting/Reception Area	Yes No	Yes No	Adequate space for outpatients (not less than 4 by 4 m²) and their relatives to seat, ensure free flow, with proper cross ventilation.  Equipped with adequate chairs, television for informative films, weighing scale, stadiometer, adequate light, ceiling fans/air conditioner
9.	Consulting Room Area Specify number of consulting rooms	Yes No No	Yes No	Adequate space for outpatients (not less than 4 by 4 m²) and their relatives to seat, ensure free flow, with proper cross ventilation. There must be access to clean toilet facilities.  • Diagnostic Set/tool • Hand washing facilities with dust bin, • Ward screen, • Patient couch, Intercom or nurse call system
10.	Treatment Room Area	Yes No	Yes D No D	Minimum of 4 by 4 m <sup>2</sup> space.  Medications trays Resuscitation tray Sterile packs Lab bottles Ward screens Sharps container
11.	Wards	Yes No No	Yes No C	Minimum of 1m space between beds in a general ward and maximum of 2 beds in a 16m <sup>2</sup> space for a private ward.  • Patients bed

			<ul> <li>Diagnostic/assessment set</li> <li>Bed pans</li> <li>Ward screens</li> <li>Fluid stand</li> <li>Medications tray</li> <li>Resuscitation tray</li> <li>Nurse call system</li> </ul>
12. Labour Room	Yes No D	Yes D No D	Minimum of 4 by 4 m² space for a single delivery bed and resuscitaire.  • Delivery couch • Resuscitaire • Sterile delivery packs • Medications and iv fluids • Angle poise lamp
13. Ventilation	Adequate		<ul> <li>Paediatric Ambu bag</li> <li>Oxygen supply</li> </ul> Central Air conditioner with
23. Ventuation	Inadequate		ducts for extraction
14. Lighting	Adequate Inadequate		White low voltage bulb, one for every two meters or minimum of 4 bulbs for a room of 4m by 4m area. Adequate power back up. No dark area must be noted within the facilities.
15. Painting	Adequate Inadequate		Full wall paintings, devoid of stains
Comment:			
Observation/Inpatient	<u>Care</u>		
16. Does this facility provide inpatient care Yes No  17. If yes, please specify the number of beds ————————————————————————————————————		number of b level of care Where inpat number of b	ient care is provided, the eds should be adequate for provided. ient care is provided, the eds should be adequate and or the level of care provided.
<b>19.</b> No. of Beds (indicate n	umber) Functional		

20. One metre space between beds Yes No  21. Mattresses and Pillows	To reduce spread of nosocomial infections, beds should be spaced one metre apart as a minimum. This space is also needed for ease of movement of staff and equipment (trolleys etc.)  It is important that bed and beddings be
Functional	covered with mackintosh for ease of daily cleaning and carbolization between admissions.
Comment:	
E. <u>Maternity Unit</u>	
Punctional Non-functional Non-functional	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure adequate number of delivery beds (clean) are provided for its size. A standard delivery bed should include functional stirrups to place patient in lithotomy position for safe and easy delivery. The bed should be well positioned; not shaky/tacky.
23. Angle Poise Lamp (Specify number): Functional Non-functional	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure adequate number of functional angle poise lamps with the appropriate bulbs are provided. The lamps should be placed safely, such that the electric cord does not interfere with other activities on going during any procedure. This will serve as a better light source during delivery and episioraphy procedure.
<b>24.</b> Resuscitaire (Specify number): Functional Non-functional (Includes: Mucus extractor, Ambu Bag, Flat Table, Lamp)	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure adequate complete (clean) set of resuscitaire is provided for its size. Components should include at least the following: mucus extractor, ambu bag, flat table, lamp).
25. Suction machine  Manual (Specify number):  Functional Non-functional Automatic (Specify Number):  Functional Non-functional	
<b>26.</b> Suturing materials  Available Not Available	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure adequate number of manual and automatic suction machines are provided for its size. This assist in reducing neonatal morbidity and mortality. Each one should be used according to manufacturer's guidelines and guiding protocols. Evidence of regular maintenance is very important.

		in order to ensure effective use of the machines.
27.	Oxygen (tick the applicable - sighted)  Available Not Available  a. Cylinder with all accessories  (Gauge, Flow Meter, Masks, tubes)  b. Oxygen concentrator	A functional Secondary care facility provides all materials needed for suturing at the maternity unit. Suturing materials assist in securing bleeding especially during episioraphy procedure. These materials include different sizes of sutures that are sterile (safely packed) and are kept in a specific location for easy retrieval.
28.	Pinard Fetoscope Yes No Sonicaid Yes No No	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure there is provision for sufficient oxygen supply in case an emergency resuscitation is needed. An oxygen cylinder with all accessories (gauge, flow meter, masks, tubes) and an oxygen concentrator should be provided. The use of oxygen at the facility should be guided by developed protocol/guideline and documented evidence of servicing and regular maintenance should be provided.
29.	Does the facility possess the following maternal life-saving drugs and commodities?  Magnesium sulphate Yes No Misoprostol Yes No	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure provision of adequate number of functional Pinard Fetoscopes at the maternity unit. The fetoscope is used to listen to fetal heart sound during labour and assist in detecting danger signs inutero. The Pinard Fetoscope should be in good condition (functional and clean) and safely kept for easy retrieval.
30.	Delivery packs are available <i>(minimum of 3)</i> $see Annex 2$ Yes $\square$ No $\square$	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure provision of life-saving commodities, in adequate supplies for its maternity unit. These commodities are needed in emergency situations to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. They should be kept according to manufacturers' guidelines and use must be guided by acceptable protocols/guidelines. There should also be mechanism in place to ensure regular supply.
31.	Baby cots <i>Specify number functional</i> :Functional  Non-functional	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure availability of delivery packs (minimum of 3) that contains basic commodities needed during delivery, which are not expired and are kept according to the manufacturer's guideline and there is a mechanism in place for regular supply.

32. Infant ID bracelets are available Yes No Comment	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure each bed at the maternity unit has a baby cot attached to it for the safety of the baby. The baby cots should be clean and functional, with appropriate sized mosquito nets attached and appropriate sized mattresses for each bed.  A functional Secondary care facility should ensure provision of adequate number of infant ID bracelets to safeguard the safety of babies born to their mothers and for easy identification. They should be safely kept for easy retrieval. The use of these bracelets should be guided by use of developed guideline.
Emergency and Referral Services	
33. Clinical and nursing personnel are trained on BLS Yes No	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure relevant qualified staff are periodically trained and re-trained on Basic Life Support to ensure emergency services that are up-to-date are rendered. It is important for the facility to have required number of qualified staff that is sufficient for its size and patient load, to be able to handle emergency cases.
35. Emergency equipment are available and functional Yes No Oxygen cylinder /concentrator Ambubag Paediatric Ambubag Adult Suction machine Nebulizer Defibrillator	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure availability of emergency equipment to save lives. This will ensure reduction in morbidity and mortality rates.
36. Contents of Emergency Tray Adequate Inadequate (check functionality (Good or Bad) and expiry) — see Annex 1 for List  List of emergency equipment and commodities sighted and functionality (Good or Bad) and expired i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi. vii. viii. viii. ix. X.	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure the provision of appropriate number of emergency trays with the relevant commodities in order to reduce complications and morbidity and mortality. There is need to ensure regular supply of all commodities.
<b>37.</b> Is there an established referral system in place? Yes No	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure a robust referral system, such that there is appropriate communication between the referring center and the

	tertiary institution. This will enable a
	holistic patient management.
<b>38.</b> Are ambulance services readily accessible? No No	A functional Secondary care facility will ensure the provision of ambulance services. This will aid transportation of patients in cases of emergencies and first aid can easily be rendered for emergency cases before referral.
Comment	

# G. Sterilization / Infection Control

		<del>_</del>
39. Designated sterilization are Not Available    A0. Functional Autoclave		A separate well-equipped room or unit for the sole purpose of sterilizing surgical tools, packs, drapes and gowns should be available. A roaster showing staff responsible for sterilization be developed. Guidelines on sterilization need to be in place. Detailed records of cleaning, disinfection and sterilization should be kept.  An autoclave large enough to
<b>40.</b> Functional Autoclave	Yes L	cater to sterilization needs should be available with an operation manual. It should be included in a preventive maintenance plan.
<b>41.</b> Sterilization Drum	Yes L	Adequate number of sterilization drums, well aerated and not touching each other in a secure storage.
<b>42.</b> Use of indicator tape No	Yes L	Lead based indicator tapes change colour when autoclave steam hit 121°C for at least 15 minutes. Each pack must have a sterility tape on the exterior before autoclaving.
43. Other methods (please describ	e):	_
44. Personal protective device Inadequate (Head Cap, Eye Goggles, Face Mask, Length Gloves, Industrial Gloves, Kne Others (Specify):	Apron, Surgical Gloves, Latex Gloves, Elbow	Adequate number of PPEs as listed in the criteria should be provided to protect staff and patients.
Comment		

# H. Hand Washing Facilities

Check adequacy of handwashing facilities:  Water supply, liquid soap (with manual applicator), drying technique (single-use hand towels)  45. Treatment Room Adequate Inadequate Inadequate Inadequate 47. Wards Adequate Inadequate Inadequate 48. Health Records Adequate Inadequate Inadequate 50. Laboratory Adequate Inadequate Inade		Hand hygiene is the cornerstone of infection control. It is important that one handwashing unit be available per department and where not possible, sanitizers can be used when the hands are not obviously dirty (fluid, tissue etc). Each handwashing unit should have the full complement: <ul> <li>A wash hand basin</li> <li>Clean running water</li> <li>Liquid soap</li> <li>Means for drying hand, e.g. single use paper towels</li> <li>Handwashing posters</li> </ul> <li>Waste bin</li>	
I.	Health Records		
51.	Indicate if records are Paper-based Describe if it is both	Digital —	Proper record keeping is vital for ensuring confidentiality. Records can either be paper-based, digital (electronic) or even both.
52.	Are records facilities adequate:  Secure Location  No   Shelving  No   Filing  No   The records facilities adequate:  Secure Location  She provided the records facilities adequate:  Secure Location  She provided the records facilities adequate:  Secure Location  No   The records facilities adequate:  Secure Location  No   The records facilities adequate:	Yes	A cabinet with shelves will make records keeping easier. It is important that these shelves are lockable and accessed only be designated staffs.
53.	Are NHMIS registers available No	Yes	NHMIS registers are important in that they contribute to the planning and budgeting for health of the country, contribute to the health indices of the state and country at large.

54. Is HMIS data submitted	monthly	Yes 🗔	All required information should be filled, aggregated and submitted to the appropriate authority monthly. All monthly data should be verified and signed off by the most senior staff in concerned department or any other delegated staff.
Comment:			
I Diagnostic Comicos			
J. <u>Diagnostic Services</u> <u>Laboratory</u>			
<b>55.</b> Type of Laboratory:	.,		
	l (standalone)	spital Lab	
Side Lab			
<b>56.</b> Laboratory investigatio	ns (Specify tests)		
i.	ii.		
iii.	iv.		
V.	vi.		
vii. ix.	viii. x.		
<b>57.</b> Personnel in Charge:	Α.		Personnel in Charge has
	d Lab Scientist		a current certificate and
			license to practice
Others-please s	pecity:		
58. Lab Equipment (adequac	y based on scope of services) A	acquate —	Laboratory equipment
Inadequate 🔲			are sufficient for the scope of services
	d and functionality (Good or a	Baai I	provided. Equipment
i. iii.	ii. iv		are functional and well
III. V.	iv. vi.		maintained. SOP on
v. vii.	vii. viii.		maintenance is present.
ix.	х.		
<b>59.</b> Power Supply	Adequate		Power supply is
Inadequate Inadequate	/lacquate		guaranteed by an
maucquate —			alternate source of
			power. (Generating set/

		source is sufficient for the size of the facility.		
60. Waste Management Inadequate	Adequate	Waste management is properly done. From collection to final disposal. An SOP guiding the process is available. No breech of the process is noticed. This includes  • Use of appropriate colour coded bins or bags at generation point  • Appropriate collection techniques  Appropriate and timely disposal.		
<b>61.</b> Illumination Inadequate	Adequate	Facility is well illuminated. No dark areas observed.		
62. Water Supply Inadequate	Adequate	Water supply is adequate. Water runs through every tap in the laboratory/ or is available at every point of need. Alternate source of water supply is available in the advent of emergencies or water pollution. This is clearly spelled out in a document.		
63. PPE Inadequate	Adequate	PPE's are available and properly used. SOP on proper use exists. Staff are aware of proper use.		
Comment:				
<u>Ultrasound Services</u>				
<b>64.</b> Does the facility provide ultras	sound services Yes			

CE Who provides ultressued services.	Davisanial in Charge has a
<b>65.</b> Who provides ultrasound services:  Radiologist Sonograph	Personnel in Charge has a current certificate and license to practice.
3011010g/3t —	
Others, please specify	
Comment	
	,
K. Medication Management	
<b>66.</b> Is there a functional pharmacy or dispensary	
Yes No No	
<b>67.</b> Specify if it is a pharmacy or dispensary	
<b>68.</b> Indicate Personnel in Charge:	Personnel in charge is qualified.
Pharmacist Pharm. Technician	Qualification and current practicing
1 101111 1 25111101011	license sighted.
<b>69.</b> Is there a Counselling Area	Counselling area is present, and is close
Yes L No L	by the pharmacy. Privacy and comfort of the patient are guaranteed.
	and passent and guaranteesa.
<b>70.</b> Is there a Compounding Area	A compounding area exists. Area is clean
Yes No	and tidy.
<b>71.</b> Is the size of the dispensing room adequate	The size of the dispensing room is
Yes No No	adequate. i.e. ≥ 30m²
(Minimum of 30m <sup>2</sup> )	
<b>72.</b> Well arranged with adequate ventilation	Pharmacy is well arranged. Windows are
Yes  No  (Adequate shelves and pallets)	sufficient for the size of the pharmacy. Shelves and Pallets are sufficient for
(Adequate sileives and pallets)	pharmacy size.
73. Illumination	The pharmacy is well lit with adequate
Adequate Inadequate I	functional bulbs and/or natural lighting.
<b>74.</b> Is there a Drug Formulary (EMDEX, BNF etc)	A drug formulary was sighted. Complete,
Yes No No	and not outdated.
<b>75.</b> Room temperature charts are available	Room temperature charts are recorded
Yes L No L	and up to date. Includes remedial actions taken.
<b>76.</b> Is there a functional fridge	Functional fridge is present. Well
Yes No	arranged, not overloaded, and not used
	for personal consumables.
<b>77.</b> Are Fridge temperature charts available	Temperature charts are available for the
Yes L No L	fridge. Charted regularly.

(Including for Vaccines)		
<b>78.</b> Is there a lockable DDA cupboard and register Yes No	There is a lockable DDA cupboard and a register. Access to the keys are restricted.	
79. Disposal of expired drugs and consumables Adequate Inadequate	There is a guideline on the proper disposal of expired drugs and consumables. Evidence of implementation is seen.	
<b>80.</b> Appropriate use of PPEs Yes No	PPE's are available and are appropriately used. Guidelines guiding the use are available.	
81. Availability of Fire Fighting equipment  Yes No	Firefighting equipment are available, sufficient, serviced, and staff are trained in appropriate use.	
Comment:		
L. <u>Catering Services</u>		
82. Are catering services provided  Yes No  If yes,  In-house Outsourced	Diet plays a vital role in the wellbeing of patients, food service provision is not compulsory but where it is provided, it can either be in-house or outsourced, whatever the case it should meet basic food service	
83. Is the kitchen clean  Yes No  (Walls, floor, utensils, extractor, door with net, pest control)	hygiene measures are in place.  Walls and floors should be made of materials that can easily be cleaned, smooth and non-slip.	
84. Is the kitchen well-ventilated  Yes No	A minimum of one window and door is needed for cross ventilation, where this is not possible an extractor can be used to take out the heat. All windows and doors should have fly and other pest screens.	
85. Is the kitchen well equipped  Yes No  (check cooking equipment, utensils, storage of perishable and non-perishable food, refrigeration)	Kitchen should have adequate supply of:  1) Utensils (spoons, pots, plates, pans etc.)  2) Storage drums/shelves for the different classes of food  3) Separate cutting boards for different items (meat, vegetables, other raw food items and cooked food)  4) Refrigerator/freezer.  PPES (Aprons, boots, hair cover etc.)	
<ul> <li>86. Fire blanket and fire extinguisher sighted Yes No</li> <li>87. Fire Alarm is available and functional Yes No</li> </ul>	A fire can occur at any time and kitchen staff should be ready at all times to combat a fire. Safety features like presence of fire blankets and extinguishers and fire alarms should be put in place. All kitchen staff	

	should be knowledgeable about what can cause a fire and how to use extinguisher.
88. Evidence of food handlers test Yes No (Salmonella, Staph Aureus, TB, HBsAg, Stool Test)	Spread of infection can easily happen through food, especially foods that do not require cooking for this reason, food handlers must be tested periodically for Salmonella, Staph Aureus, TB, HepA etc., results of which should be kept onsite.
Comment:	

# M. Environment and Amenities

89.	General Ventilation Inadequate	Adequate		Ventilation is important for the prevention and control of infection. Building clusters around the facility as well as high walls that prevent circulation of air need to be considered when assessing for adequacy of ventilation. Doors and windows should be available for ventilation.
90.	Illumination Inadequate	Adequate		Good lighting is required within the facility for staff to perform their daily functions Good lighting is also required outside of the facility for security purposes All light bulbs should be functional.
91.	Main source of electricity Others Other, please specify	PHCN		A power source is essential for running a facility especially with regard to certain processes and procedures. In cases where power supply from the national
92.	Is there alternate power supply	Yes		grid is not constant, an alternative source of power should be made available.
93.	If yes, tick applicable option(s) Inverter Solar Others sources, please specify	Generator		
	Is there potable water supply	Yes		A power source is essential for running a facility especially with regard to certain processes and
95.	Source(s) of water  Pipe borne Borehole Vendor Others	□ Wel		procedures. In cases where power supply from the national grid is not constant, an alternative source of power should be made available.
96.	No of Toilets Available: Function Cistern that flushes	onal:	]	Adequate numbers of toilets should be available for the level of service provision. All toilets
97. 98.	Number of toilets available for sta Inadequate  Number of toilets for OPD	iff Adeq Adeq		must be clean, functional and equipped with necessary materials. All Toilets need wash hand basins with running
99.	Inadequate U Number of toilets for Inpatients Inadequate I	Adeq	uate 🗆	water.

100.	Wash hand basin with running water No	Yes		
101.	Cleaning agents and disinfectant sighted No	Yes		
102.	Anti-bacterial hand wash	Yes		
103.	Toilet roll	Yes		
104.	Pedal bin lined with nylon	Yes		
105.	Serviette/Single-use hand towel	Yes		
106.	Shower with running water No	Yes		Showers should be functional and ready for use whenever the need arises.
107.	Is there external drainage (gutter)	Yes		A gutter helps to collect and channel surface water away
108.	Is the drainage covered No	Yes		from the structure into a drain. This reduces damage that may occur to the building or its
				grounds and also prevents falls due to slippery surfaces.
Com	ments:			
Wasto	e Management			
Regis	stered with:	ΙαΑ	oropria	ate waste management practices
_	LAWMA PSP		-	sential for infection control
	Yes No		within	and outside the facility. In Lagos
110.	LAWMA Medical			registration with LAWMA PSP
	Yes No No			AWMA Medical is compulsory.
	10 <u> </u>			for registration documents and
444				ent receipts.
111.	Correct bin and sharps container used			generated at the facility all the waste generated at the facility
	Yes U No U			properly segregated and collected
112.	Proper waste segregation observed		•	opriate containers. Covered
	Yes U No U			tbins should be used for waste
113.	Use of appropriate coloured bags Yes No	col	lection	within and outside the facility.
(Tick	those available)			tice colour segregation is as
В	Slack UYellow URed U		OWS:	
	Brown Safety sharp box		_	hly infectious waste e.g. tissue
114.	Final collection point	— par	rs, hig	centa, e.g.
	Adequate Inadequate			

115. Domestic Waste management  Adequate Inadequate	Yellow – infectious / hazardous waste e.g. loose tooth, used gloves, used cotton	
116. Medical Waste management Adequate Inadequate	wool, e.t.c. Brown – chemical/pharmaceutical waste e.g. expired drugs, e.t.c. Black – domestic waste e.g. paper, biscuit wraps, e.t.c. Silver – radioactive waste Yellow box – sharps e.g. needles, broken vials, etc.	
	Also waste segregation at the final collection point is vital and should be done using appropriately coloured large covered dustbins. This point needs to be kept clean at all times.	
Comment:		
N. Fire Safety  117. Fire Service Certification    Available	A fire can occur at any time and facilities must be prepared to combat a fire whenever the need arises. Facility inspections are conducted by the fire safety agency of the state after which suggestions are made a certificate issued. Training on fire prevention, use of extinguishers and fire drills are conducted.  All fire-fighting equipment need to be regularly serviced with servicing history label for each extinguisher stuck on it.	
Yes No		
	Multiple exit points (at least 2) should be available and appropriately labelled in case of evacuation during a fire as well as a muster point.	
Comment:		
Staffing		
122. Facility has a Quality Improvement Program Yes No  123. Regular update training for health personnel	At the very minimum, align the staffing of the facility with that recommended by	
Yes No	LSMoH/HEFAMAA. For	

	Duty Roster for health Yes No Adequate number of Yes No If No, state the person	investments and capacit important. staff should	improved service delivery, investments in the knowledge and capacity of personnel is important. A duty roster for staff should be available as well as a Quality Improvement Program.			
Health	Centre (Indicate numbe	er of personnel)				
Staff						
Full T			Part Time:			
Doct			Doctors			
Nurse			Nurses			
Othe			Others			
1. N 2. N 3. N 4. N Jursing/ 5. N 6. H	1. No. of visits by the Doctors per week					
S/N	Name	MDCN Reg. N	_	Specialty		
N. 4 -	dical Doctor	Date	(Consultant, Mo	O (If any)		
ivied	dical Doctor					
Nurse						
S/N	Name	NMCN Reg. N	No & Staff Nurse/Midwife	Specialty (If any)		
				, ,,		

Pharmacist						
S/N	Name	Reg. No. & Date				
Laboratory persor	nnel					
Others	Others					
				_		

#### **Annex 1: Standard Emergency Tray List**

#### **Resuscitation Equipment**

- 1. Pocket mask with 1-way valve (1)
- 2. Disposable airways
  - Adult Size (2)
  - Child Size (2)
  - Infant Size (2)
- 3. Adult and Paediatric Ambu bag

#### **Evaluation Equipment**

- 1. Blood pressure cuff Adult (1)
- 2. Blood pressure cuff Paediatric (1)
- 3. Manometer appropriate for both cuffs (1)
- 4. Stethoscope (1)

#### **Treatment Equipment**

- 1. Tourniquet (2)
- 2. Alcohol wipes (15)
- 3. Syringes disposable
- 4. 3 cc with 20 g 1 ½ inch needle (5)
- 5. 1 cc TB with 25 g 5/8 inch needle (5)
- 6. 4x4s (one box)
- 7. Band-Aids (one box)
- 8. Adhesive tape (one roll)
- 9. IV solutions (LR, NS)
- 10. IV tubing (2)
- 11. Angiocaths (assorted)

#### **Drugs**

- 1. Epinephrine 1:1000 1cc ampoule (5)
- 2. Benadryl 50 mg/cc 10 ml multi-dose vial (1)
- 3. Atropine 1 mg ampoule (1)
- 4. Oxygen tank, wrench and tubing (1)
- 5. Hydrocortisone 100mg ampoule (2)

#### **Annex 2: Sterile Delivery Pack**

- 1. Mayo scissors
- 2. 1L & 700ml Kidney dish
- 3. Spencer Wells forceps x2
- 4. Sterile Syringe 25ml
- 5. Cord clamp
- 6. Combines 10x20cm x2
- 7. Baby Wrap
- 8. Baby name tag
- 9. Needle 18g x2, Needle 23g x2
- 10. Gauze swabs x2
- 11. Abdominal sponges x5
- 12. Galley pot graduated 10-150ml x 2
- 13. Trolley cover/outer wrap x 1
- 14. Catheter pack: Foley's 12FG catheter, 20ml syringe, urine bag, water for injection, tape
- 15. Protective glasses
- 16. Gloves Sterile (size: 6, 7, 8) x2
- 17. Gown/Apron disposable, non-sterile