

LAGOS STATE HEALTH FACILITY MONITORING AND ACCREDITATION AGENCY

FACILITY INSPECTION TOOL GUIDELINE FOR SECONDARY LEVEL

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

		Guideline		
Name of Establishment		The Facility name as it appears in Legal documents, for example HEFAMAA License, CAC		
Full Address		Address stating house number/s, street, city and state.		
Ward		Ward within the LGA		
Local Government Area				
Status of Establishment	New Existing	Has this facility ever been registered with HEFAMAA		
HEFAMAA Reg. Number				
Contact details of Establishment (Name, email, phone)		Name, e-mail and phone number of the contact person for the facility		
Days and hours of operation		What are the opening hours/days of this facility		
Name and designation of person(s) interviewed		Names of persons that have been interviewed		
Name of HEFAMAA Officer(s) Include designation				
Date of Assessment:	Arrival time for Assessment : H H M M			
Day/Month/Year	Departure time after Assessment			
н н м м ype of Health Establishment				
General Hospital (Public) Private Hospital P		rivate Clinic State the type of health		
Mono-specialist Hospital Mono-Specialist Clinic Di (e.g. Dialysis, Cardiac Centres) (e.g. Dental, Optical Clinic)		iagnostic Centre establishement.		

Any other branch (es): Yes If Yes, specify Number and location(s): i iii iii iii iii iii iii iii iii iv V	
i	
i. ii. iii. iv. v. A. Services Provided Tick appropriate box(es). Use this tool if the facility provides primary Primary Healthcare Services Child welfare & Immunization General Medical Practice HIV prevention (HCT & PMTCT) Specify Services provided: Secondary/Specialist Care Services (e.g. Internal Medicine, Paediatrics, Obstetrics & gynaecology, Surgery etc) Specify specialist care services provided: Surgeries (tick applicable, multiple options allowed and specify for in Minor Intermediate Major	No 🗆
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Minor Intermediate Intermediate Major	
Minor Intermediate Intermediate Major	
Minor Intermediate Intermediate Major	ntormodiato and mainal
Intermediate	
Major	Major 🗀
Clinical Support services:	
Laboratory Ultrasound	X-ray \square
CT scan MRI	,
Others specify	

B. Ownership, Governance and Registration Status

Public-Private Partr	ership P	rivate 🔲				
Other Specify	·					
2. If private, what is t	he ownership arrangem					
Sole proprietorship			Limited			
3. Governance State Is there an organog		No 🗌		Presences of an organogram and staff can describe the lines of authority.		
4. CAC Registration St Registered Not registered	1	on in progress		Registered with certificate of incorporation, form C07 and a TIN certificate		
Ever Registered Not registered	Figure 1. Status Ever Registered Registration in progress Presence of previous HEFAMAA					
Up to date of renewal	6. HEFAMAA Renewal Status Up to date Up to date Last year Last year evidence.					
Building and DesignaType of Building	ted Areas					
Purpose built	Stand alone	\neg	Shared acco	ommodation		
Specify type of Building						
Other, please specify						
Please note that the surf	ace area of these rooms	s must not be le	ess than 4 by	3 square meters		
Room	Adequate in size	Well-equi	pped			
8. Waiting/Reception Area	Yes No	Yes No	ou by to w ve	dequate space for utpatients (not less than 4 m²) and their relatives seat, ensure free flow, ith proper cross entilation.		
			ch	nairs, television for formative films, weighin		

1. Type of Ownership

scale, stadiometer, adequate light, ceiling fans/air conditioner

9. Consulting Room Area Specify number of consulting rooms	Yes No	Yes No 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 No	Yes No No	Minimum of 4 by 4 m ² space. Medications trays Resuscitation tray Sterile packs Lab bottles Ward screens Sharps container
11. Wards	Yes No	Yes No No	Minimum of 1m space between beds in a general ward and maximum of 2 beds in a 16m² space for a private ward. Patients bed Diagnostic/assessment set Bed pans Ward screens Fluid stand Medications tray Resuscitation tray Nurse call system
12. Labour Room	Yes No C	Yes No	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 • Paediatric Ambu bag • Oxygen supply

13. Ventilation	Adequate Inadequate	Central Air conditioner with 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:			
D. Observation/Inpat	tient Care		
Yes	provide inpatient care No — ecify the number of beds	Where inpatient care is provided, the number of beds should be adequate for level of care provided. Where inpatient care is provided, the	
18. No of Beds (indicational functional	·	number of beds should be adequate and functional for the level of care provided.	
19. One metre space Yes	e between beds No 🗆	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.)	
20. Mattresses and F Functional Covered with ma	Not functional	It is important that bed and beddings be covered with mackintosh for ease of daily cleaning and carbolization between admissions.	
Comment:			
E. <u>Maternity Unit</u>			
21. Delivery bed with 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.
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.
23. 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).
24. Incubator (Specify number): Functional Non-functional	
25. Suction machine Manual (Specify number): Functional Non-functional 26. Automatic (Specify Number): Functional Non-functional	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.
Available Not Available	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. 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 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. Pinard Fetoscope Yes No Sonicaid Yes No 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. 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 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.
32. Delivery packs are available Yes No (see Annex 2 and is number adequate for deliveries?)	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. A functional Secondary care facility should
33. Baby cots <i>Specify number functional</i> : Functional Non-functional	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.
34. Infant ID bracelets are available Yes No Comment	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.

F. Operating Theatre

25	C: - (D)		The state of the s
35.	Size (Please Specify) _	sq.m	The size of the operating theatre must meet the minimum requirements of the
	Adequate \square	Inadequate 🗀	Lagos State Ministry of Health. It must be
			large enough to house the operating table,
			operating equipment, anaesthesia and
			emergency equipment. It must also allow
			free movement of all equipment and
			authorized staff for surgery.
36.	Temperature/ Humid	lity Control	Ideal temperature range for an operating
	Appropriate	Inappropriate —	room should be between 20 and 23 degree
	, ippropriate	парргорпасс	Celsius. Relative humidity should be
			between 20 and 60 percent and ventilation
			should be at least 20 cycles per hour. Daily
			temperature checks should be monitored
			and logged.
37.	Scrub Facilities		There should be a separate scrub area with
	Adequate \square	Inadequate 🔲	a connection to the operating theatre. It
			should have functional sinks with elbow
			taps, liquid soap dispensers, bins, trollies
			and storage for brushes, gloves, gowns,
20	Changing Area		and masks and floors with good grip. Changing area should be separate with
30.	· · · · ·	🗆	secure entrances, secure lockers, benches,
	Adequate \square	Inadequate 🗀	linen shelves, bins and adequate lighting.
39.	Red Line area		The red line should be placed in strategic
	Yes	No \square	areas to prevent unauthorized persons
	ies —	110 -	from accessing the sterile areas of the
			operating theatre complex. It should be
			bold, visible and should have a width of at
			least 20cm.
40.	Anaesthetic machine		Anaesthetic machine must be functional
	Functional 🔲	Non-functional 🔲	with all safety and accessory features
			intact and operational. It should be
			regularly cleaned, calibrated and must be
			included in a preventive maintenance plan. Evidence of regular services be
			documented.
41.	Anaesthetic Gas		All required gases for anaesthesia must be
	Functional	Non-functional	available in good quantity. Safety features
	runctional —	Non-functional —	should be intact and storage must be
			adequate and well secured. Gas cylinders
			and delivery gauges should be regularly
			serviced and documented.
42.	Suction machine		Functional suction machines must be
	Functional \square	Non-functional \square	available for the level of services rendered.
			They should be regularly cleaned and
			evidence of servicing be documented.
43.	Theatre Bed	. —	Table must be functional enough to adjust
	Functional 🔲	Non-functional 🔲	the height and to assume various positions
			needed for surgery. It must have all
l			required accessories such stirrups, drip

	stands etc. and must have evidence of regular servicing be documented.
44. Adjustable theatre Light Functional Non-functional	Theatre lights must be adjustable, adequately illuminating in depth and field diameter. It must have a backup battery source in case of power failure. Regular maintenance checks must be carried out and documented.
45. Oxygen (tick the applicable - sighted) Functional Non-functional Cylinder with all accessories (Gauge, Flow Meter, Masks, tubes) Oxygen concentrator 46. Defibrillator Functional Non-functional	Oxygen cylinders and/or concentrators must be available for the level of service rendered. Pressure gauges and flow meters should be checked to ensure adequate amount of gas is being delivered. Regular maintenance checks must be carried out and documented. A functional defibrillator with all required accessories and operating guidelines must be within 1 minute reach in case of cardiac emergencies.
Adequate Inadequate (check ambubag, airway, drugs and consumables)	Resuscitation tray must have minimum required drugs and equipment. Drugs include • Injections such as Adrenaline, Atroprine, Antihistamine, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone, Diazepam, Frusemide, Vit K, Aminophyline, Potassium chloride, Asprin Tabs etc. • Equipment such as ambu bag, airway and mask in adult and paediatric sizes, NGTubes, cannulas, syringes & needles, IV lines, swabs, cottons, adhesive tapes, forceps and sutures, gloves, chest tubes, glucometer, catheters, stethoscope etc. Adequate daily stock management practices must be employed to prevent stockouts.
48. Resuscitaire (Specify number): Functional Non-functional (Includes: Mucus extractor, Ambu Bag, Flat Table, Lamp)	Must be available for deliveries to provide heat control to new-borns requiring care. Evidence of regularly checks, maintenance and calibrations should be documented. Additional accessories such as ambu bag, mucus extractor etc. must be available.
49. Lighting Adequate Inadequate	Colour corrected lights good enough to illuminate the operating theatre and connected to a UPS must be available.

	Bulbs and light switches must be regularly tested.
50. Flooring Adequate Inadequate	Floors should be non-slippery, easy to clean and made of light colours.
51. Walls Adequate Inadequate	Walls painted or tiled in light colours must be smooth from the ceiling to the floors with no cracks or collusion corners.
52. Recovery Room <i>(see annex 2)</i> Adequate Inadequate Inadequate	Recovery room should a minimum of one functional bed, monitors, handwashing stations, resuscitation equipment, drugs and oxygen.
Comment	
G. Emergency and Referral Services	
53. Clinical and nursing personnel are trained on BLS Yes No State of Partograph, anti-shock garment, misoprostol and Mag. Sulphate)	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.
55. Emergency equipment are available and functional Yes No No Oxygen cylinder/concentrator Ambubag Paediatric Ambubag Adult Suction machine Nebulizer	A functional Secondary care facility should ensure availability of emergency equipment to save lives. This will ensure reduction in morbidity and mortality rates.
56. Contents of Emergency Tray Adequate Inadequate (check functionality (Good or Bad) and expiry) — see Annex 3 for List List of emergency equipment and commodities sighted and functionality (Good or Bad) and expired i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi. vii. 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.
vii. viii.	

57. Is there an estab	olished referral system in place?	A functional Secondary care facility
Yes 🗌	No \square	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.
58. Are ambulance	services readily <u>acc</u> essible?	A functional Secondary care facility will
Yes 🔲	No L	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		

H. Sterilization / Infection Control

59.	CSSD	Available	A separate well-equipped room or unit for the sole purpose of
	Not Available		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.
60.	Scrub Room	Available 🗌	A section of the CSSD must have
	Not Available		an area where instruments are
			washed, prepared and dried.
			Provide adequate storage for
		[]	scrubbing materials.
61.	Functional Autoclave	Yes 🗀	An autoclave large enough to
	No L		cater to sterilization needs
			should be available with an
			operation manual. It should be
			included in a preventive
			maintenance plan. Adequate number of
62.	Sterilization Drum	Yes 🗀	sterilization drums, well aerated
	No L		and not touching each other in a
			secure storage.
-	Har of indicator to a	V	Lead based indicator tapes
03.	Use of indicator tape	Yes 🗀	change colour when autoclave
	No 🗀		steam hit 121°C for at least 15
			minutes. Each pack must have a
			sterility tape on the exterior
			before autoclaving.
64.	Other methods (please describe):		
65.	Personal protective devices	Adequate 🔲	Adequate number of PPEs as listed in the criteria should be
	Inadequate 🔲		provided to protect staff and
	(Head Cap, Eye Goggles, Face Mask, Apron, Surgio Gloves, Industrial Gloves, Knee Length Boots, Ank	, ,	patients.
	Others	5 ,	•
	(Specify):		
			
Coi	mment		

I. Hand Washing Facilities

Wa app tow66.67.68.69.70.	eck adequacy of handwast ater supply, liquid socializator), drying technique vels) Treatment Adequate Consulting Room(s) Adequate Wards Adequate Health Records Adequate Labour room Adequate Laboratory Adequate	ap(with manual	Hand hygiene is the cocontrol. It is important unit be available per denot possible, sanitizers hands are not obviousletc). Each handwashing unit complement: A wash hand be Clean running be Liquid soap Means for drying paper towels Handwashing per towels Waste bin	that one handwashing epartment and where can be used when the y dirty (fluid, tissue should have the full asin water
Cor	nment:			
J.	Health Records			
72.	Indicate if records are Both Describe if it is both	Paper-based	Digital	Proper record keeping is vital for ensuring confidentiality. Records can either be paper-based, digital (electronic) or even both.
73. 74.	records facilities adequat Shelving Secure Location Filing	e: Yes Yes Yes	No O	A cabinet with shelves will make records keeping easier. It is important that these shelves are lockable and accessed only be designated staffs.
76.	Are NHMIS registers avail.	able	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.
77.	Is HMIS data submitted m	onthly	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:	

K. <u>Diagnostic Services</u>

Laboratory

78. Type of Laboratory:		
Commercia	l (standalone) 🔲 🔠 Hospital Lab	
Side Lab		
79. Laboratory investigation	ns (Specify tests)	
i.	ii.	
iii.	iv.	
v.	vi.	
vii.	viii.	
ix.	х.	
80. Personnel in Charge: P	athologist	Personnel in Charge has a
Med Lab Tech		current certificate and
		license to practice
Others-please spec	ity:	
		Laborator de Constitution
81. Lab Equipment (adequae	y based on scope of services) Adequate	Laboratory equipment are
Inadequate [sufficient for the scope of services provided.
List lab equipment sigh	ted and functionality (Good or Bad)	Equipment are functional
xi.	xii.	and well maintained. SOP
xiii.	xiv.	on maintenance is
xv.	xvi.	present.
xvii.	xviii.	process.
xix.	XX.	
82. Power Supply	Adequate \square	Power supply is
Inadequate		guaranteed by an
maucquate —		alternate source of power.
		(Generating set/ inverter
		etc.) Alternate source is
		sufficient for the size of
		the facility.

83. 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.
84. Illumination Inadequate	Adequate		Facility is well illuminated. No dark areas observed.
85. 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.
86. 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>			
87. Does the facility provide ul	trasound service	s Yes	
88. Who provides ultrasound s Radio Sonographer Others, please specify	ervices: logist	Sonologist 🗌	Personnel in Charge has a current certificate and license to practice.

Comment	

X-Ray

89.	Scope of Services: X-ray only Contrast studies	
90.	X Ray machine Digital D	
91.	Evidence of radiation safety inspection report No By Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Agency (NNRA)	Evidence of radiation safety inspection report sighted, duly signed. Lead lined walls for the
92.	Lead lined walls No	radiation room(s) X-ray proof doors for
93.	X-ray proof doors Yes U	the radiation rooms X-ray machine is well calibrated. SOP guiding
	Well calibrated X-ray machine No No No No No No No No	frequency of calibration is available. Evidence of registration
	Registration with radioactive waste disposal entity No Warning Indicator Light Yes	seen. Warning indicator light present and functional
<i></i>	No Personal Protective devices available:	Lead jacket or apron
97.	Lead jacket or apron Yes	present. Functional. PPE- Thyroid shield, Gonads shield, optical
	Others: Thyroid shield Gonads shield Optical shield Thermolumiscent Dosimeter (TLD) Badge Ves No	shield al available and in good condition. Every required staff has
98.	If available, is the TLD badge Functional Non-functional	a TLD badge. Badges are worn properly and regularly.
	Specify date of last reading of TLD badge] and expiry date	Badge is functional. Last reading shows evidence.
99.	Personnel in Charge: Radiologist Radiographer X-ray technician Others-please specify:	Appropriate personnel in charge of the unit. Evidence of qualification and practicing license seen.

Comment:	
L. Medication Management	
100. Is there a functional pharmacy or dispensary	
Yes No No	
101. Specify if it is a pharmacy or dispensary	
	2 11 1 1 116
102. Indicate Personnel in Charge:	Personnel in charge is qualified.
Pharmacist L Pharm. Technician L	Qualification and current practicing license sighted.
102 Is there a Councelling Area	Counselling area is present, and is
103. Is there a Counselling Area	close by the pharmacy. Privacy and
Yes LL No LL	comfort of the patient are
	guaranteed.
104. Is there a Compounding Area	A compounding area exists. Area is
Yes No No	clean and tidy.
	The street like divine the control
105. Is the size of the dispensing room adequate	The size of the dispensing room is
Yes U No U	adequate. i.e. ≥ 30m²
(Minimum of 30m ²)	
106. Well arranged with adequate ventilation	Pharmacy is well arranged.
Yes U No U	Windows are sufficient for the size
(Adequate shelves and pallets)	of the pharmacy. Shelves and Pallets are sufficient for pharmacy
	size.
107. Illumination	The pharmacy is well lit with
Adequate Inadequate	adequate functional bulbs and/or
Aucquate — Illaucquate —	natural lighting.
108. Is there a Drug Formulary (EMDEX, BNF etc)	A drug formulary was sighted.
Yes U No U	Complete, and not outdated.
109. Room temperature charts are available	Room temperature charts are
Yes No No	recorded and up to date. Includes
	remedial actions taken.
110. Is there a functional fridge	Functional fridge is present. Well
Yes U No U	arranged, not overloaded, and not
444 And Fuided to secure at the above at the secure at the	used for personal consumables. Temperature charts are available
111. Are Fridge temperature charts available	for the fridge. Charted regularly.
Yes ☐ No ☐	ioi the mage. Charted regularly.
(Including for Vaccines)	There is a lockable DDA cupboard
112. Is there a lockable DDA cupboard and register	and a register. Access to the keys
Yes L No L	are restricted.
HFFΔMΔΔ Health Facility I	nspection Tool (Secondary) Page 17 of 27
TEL AMAA TEGILITI aciilty I	inspection roof (Secondary) rage 17 or 27

113. 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.
114. Appropriate use of PPEs Yes No	PPE's are available and are appropriately used. Guidelines guiding the use are available.
115. Availability of Fire Fighting equipment Yes No	Firefighting equipment are available, sufficient, serviced, and staff are trained in appropriate use.
Comment:	
M. <u>Catering Services</u>	
116. 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 hygiene measures are in place.
117. Is the kitchen clean Yes No (Walls, floor, utensils, extractor, door with net, pest control)	Walls and floors should be made of materials that can easily be cleaned, smooth and non-slip.
118. 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.
119. 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.

120. Fire blanket and fire extinguisher sighted

No \square

121. Fire Alarm is available and functional

Yes□

Yes

etc.)

5) PPEs (Aprons, boots, hair cover

A fire can occur at any time and kitchen

extinguishers and fire alarms should be

staff should be ready at all times to combat a fire. Safety features like

presence of fire blankets and

	put in place. All kitchen staff should be knowledgeable about what can cause a fire and how to use extinguisher.
122. 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:	

N. Environment and Amenities

123.	General Ventilation Adequate Inadequate	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.
124.	Illumination Adequate Inadequate Inadequate	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.
125.	Power Source National Grid Others	A power source is essential for running a facility especially with regard to certain
126.	Is there alternate power supply No No Yes No No No No No No No N	processes and procedures. In cases where power supply from the national grid is not constant, an alternative source of power should be made available.
127.	Is there potable water supply No Yes	A power source is essential for running a facility especially with regard to certain
Pipe b	Source of water porne Borehole Well Vendor Others	processes and procedures. In cases where power supply from the national grid is not constant, an alternative source of power should be made available.
129.	No of Toilets Available:	Adequate numbers of toilets
	Functional: Cistern that flushes	should be available for the level of service provision. All
130.	Wash hand basin with running water Yes	toilets must be clean, functional and equipped with
131.	Cleaning agents and disinfectant sighted Yes No	necessary materials. All Toilets need wash hand basins with running water.
132.	Anti-bacterial hand wash Yes	
133.	Toilet roll Yes	

134.	Pedal bin lined with nylon No	Yes 🗀	
135.	Serviette/Single-use hand towel	Yes	
136.	Shower with running water No	Yes	Showers should be functional and ready for use whenever the need arises.
137. 138.	Is there external drainage (gutter) No Is the drainage covered No	Yes	A gutter helps to collect and channel surface water away 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.
Comr	nents:		

O. Waste Management

Adequate Inadequate Brown – chemical/pharmaceutical waste e.g. expired drugs, e.t.c. Adequate Inadequate Black – domestic waste e.g. paper, biscuit		
time. All waste generated at the facility must be properly segregated and collected with appropriate containers. Covered pedal dustbins should be used for waste collection within and outside the facility. 143. Use of appropriate coloured bags Yes	139. LAWMA PSP Yes No No 140. LAWMA Medical	are essential for infection control within and outside the facility. In Lagos state, registration with LAWMA PSP and LAWMA Medical is compulsory. Check for registration documents and payment
Silver – radioactive waste	Yes No 142. Proper waste segregation observed Yes No 143. Use of appropriate coloured bags Yes No (Tick those available) Black Yellow Red Brown Safety sharp box 144. Final collection point Adequate Inadequate 145. Domestic Waste management Adequate Inadequate 146. Medical Waste management	Waste is generated at the facility all the time. All waste generated at the facility must be properly segregated and collected with appropriate containers. Covered pedal dustbins should be used for waste collection within and outside the facility. Best practice colour segregation is as follows: Red – Highly infectious waste e.g. tissue parts, placenta, e.g. Yellow – infectious / hazardous waste e.g. loose tooth, used gloves, used cotton 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.

	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:			
P. Fire Safety			
147. Fire Registration Status	A fire can occur at any time and facilities must be prepared to combat a fire		
Registered Not Registered 148. Fire-fighting equipment	whenever the need arises. Facility		
Yes No No	inspections are conducted by the fire		
149. Service History	safety agency of the state after which suggestions are made a certificate issued.		
Yes No	Training on fire prevention, use of		
150. Two readily accessible and labelled exits seen Yes No	extinguishers and fire drills are conducted.		
151. Muster/Assembly Point	All fire-fighting equipment need to be		
Available Not Available	regularly serviced with servicing history		
	label for each extinguisher stuck on it.		
	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.		
Q. Staffing			
152. Facility has a Quality Improvement Program	At the very minimum, align the		
Yes No No	staffing of the facility with that		
153. Regular update training for health personnel	recommended by LSMoH/HEFAMAA. For improved		
Yes No No Later 154. Duty Roster for health personnel available	service delivery, investments in the		
Yes No	knowledge and capacity of personnel is important. A duty		
155. Adequate number of qualified health personn	roster for staff should be available as		
Yes L No L	well as a Quality Improvement		
If No, state the personnel type	Program.		

Number of Staff

Obtain staffing list – Full-time and Part-time

Cadre	Full-time	Part-time
Doctors		
Nurses		
Pharmacists		
Pharm. Technicians		
Lab scientists		
Lab technicians		
Lab assistants		
Others		

STAFF COMPLEMENT FORM

S/N	Name	MDCN Reg. No &	Designation	Specialty			
		Date	(Consultant, MO	(If any)			
Medical Doctor	T						
Nurse							
S/N	Name	NMCN Reg. No &	Staff	Specialty			
		date	Nurse/Midwife	(If any)			
Pharmacist							
S/N	Name	Reg. No. & Date					
Laboratory persor	Laboratory personnel						
Others							
			l	L			

Annex 1: 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

Annex 2: Recovery Room

- 1. Hospital Bed adjustable for positioning of recovery patients
- 2. Defibrillator
- 3. Pulse Oximeter
- 4. Emergency tray (see list in Annex 3)
- 5. Oxygen concentrator or cylinder with accessories
- 6. BP meter
- 7. Thermometer

Annex 3: 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

- 18. Mayo scissors
- 19. 1L & 700ml Kidney dish
- 20. Spencer Wells forceps x2
- 21. Sterile Syringe 25ml
- 22. Cord clamp
- 23. Combines 10x20cm x2
- 24. Baby Wrap
- 25. Baby name tag
- 26. Needle 18g x2, Needle 23g x2
- 27. Gauze swabs x2
- 28. Abdominal sponges x5
- 29. Galley pot graduated 10-150ml x 2
- 30. Trolley cover/outer wrap x 1
- 31. Catheter pack: Foley's 12FG catheter, 20ml syringe, urine bag, water for injection, tape
- 32. Protective glasses
- 33. Gloves Sterile (size: 6, 7, 8) x2
- 34. Gown/Apron disposable, non-sterile