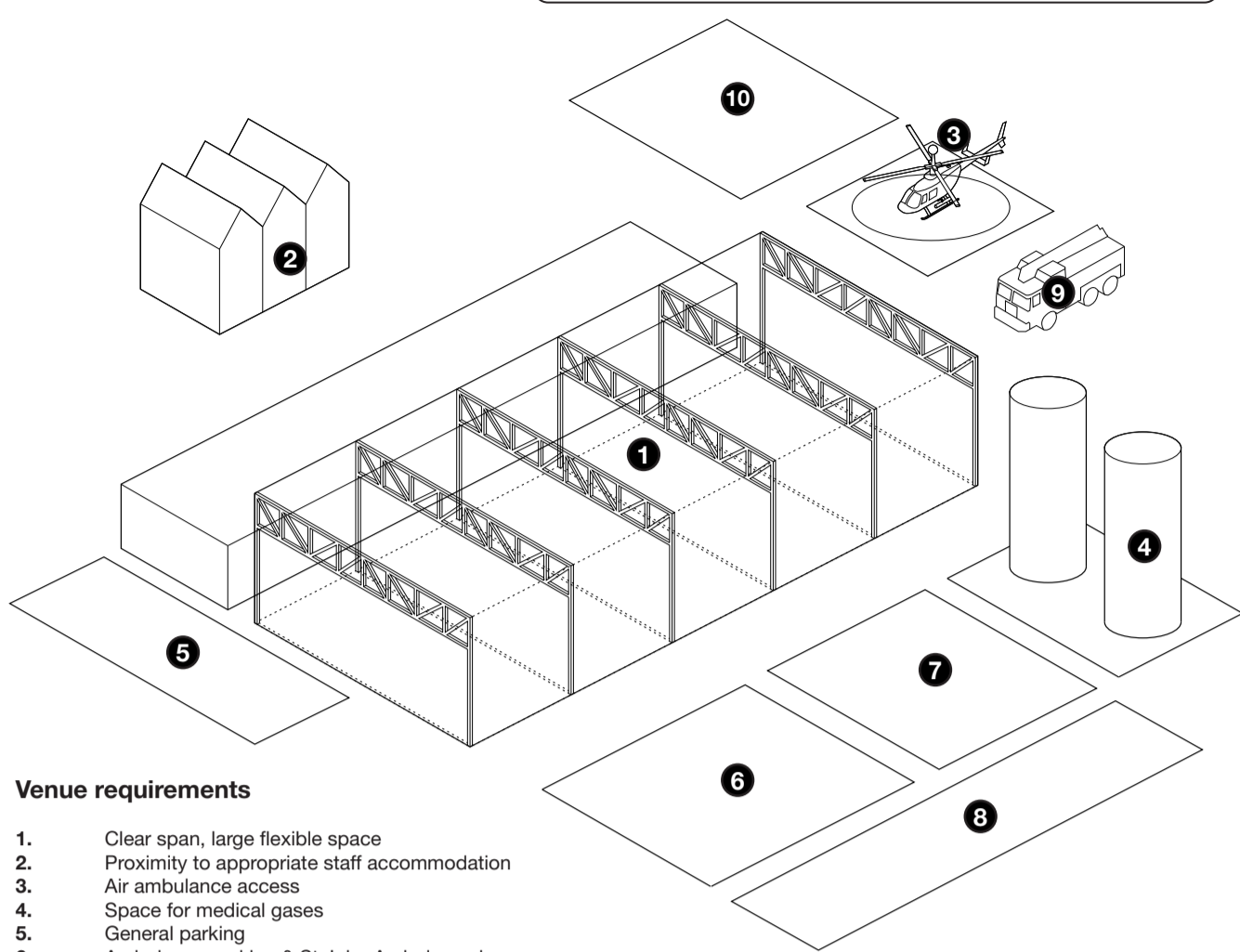


# 1. SCOPE OUT

Large barn type spaces with flat floor areas for the ICU wards and triage(dirty), adjacent space for storage, pharmacy, staff break out and WCs (clean) and don/doff areas in between(clean/dirty)

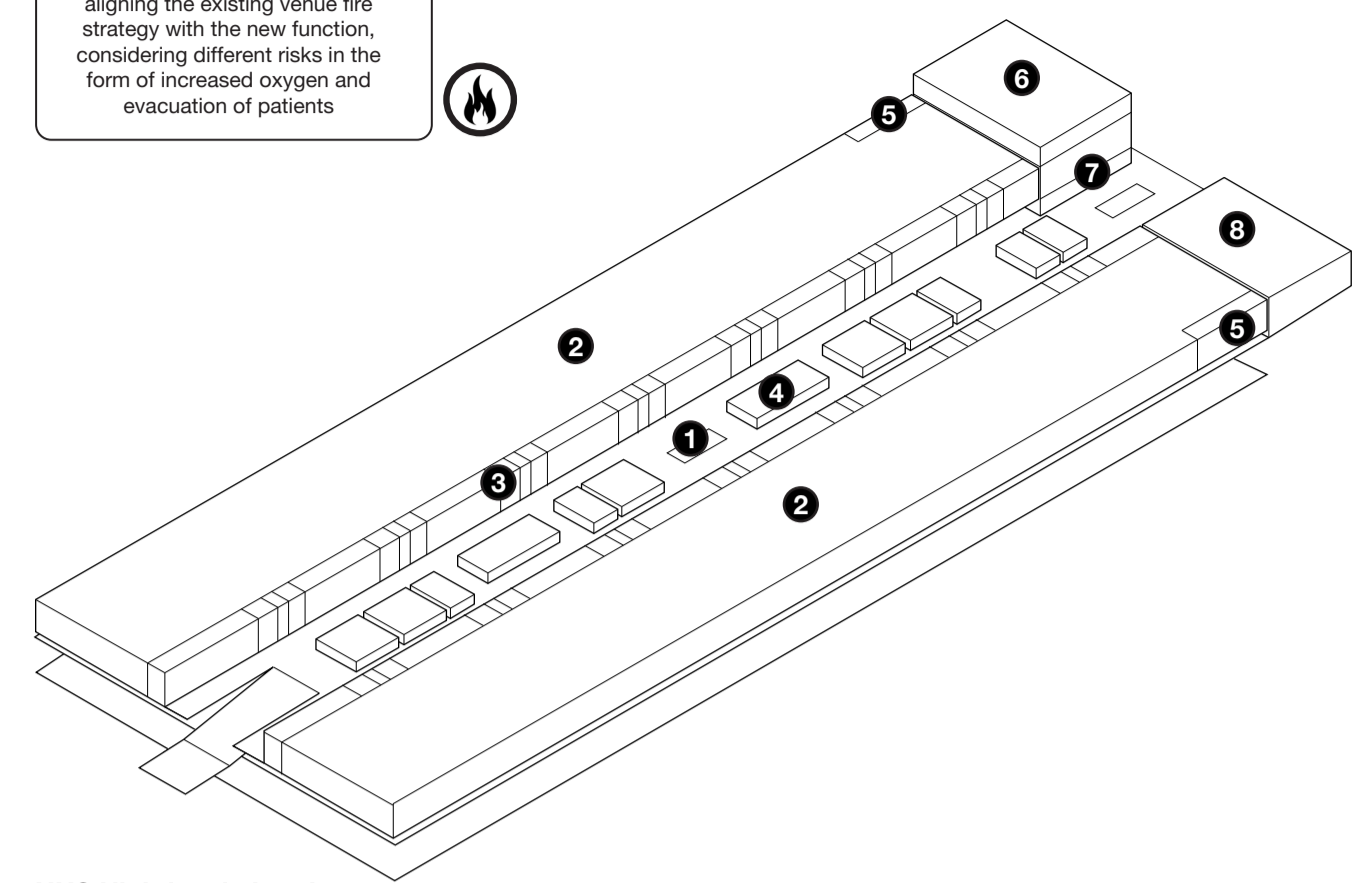


### Venue requirements

1. Clear span, large flexible space
2. Proximity to appropriate staff accommodation
3. Air ambulance access
4. Space for medical gases
5. General parking
6. Ambulance parking & St John Ambulance base
7. Temporary generators
8. Space for staff changing and showers
9. Fire strategy consideration is key from the early stages
10. Additional space to accommodate CTs (at least two for resilience) and temporary mortuaries

# 2. LAY OUT

It is essential that an NHS fire officer is involved from early stage, aligning the existing venue fire strategy with the new function, considering different risks in the form of increased oxygen and evacuation of patients

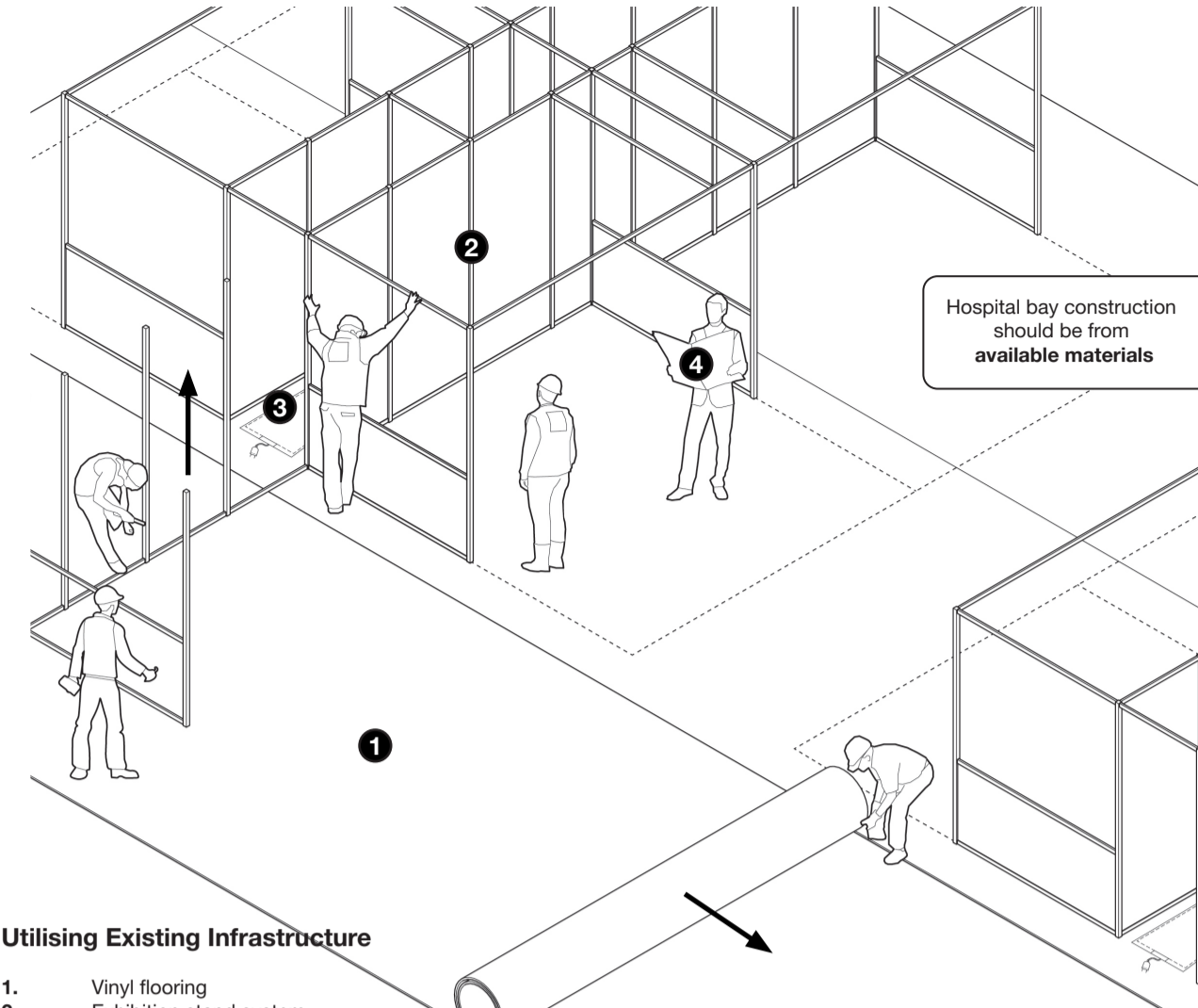


### NHS Nightingale London

1. Central boulevard
2. Ward
3. DON/DOFF areas
4. Pharmacy (extends to top floor)
5. Triage
6. CT / Diagnostics
7. Mortuary
8. Staff canteen

Wayfinding and signage is key to assist staff in operation and make sure people stay in the allocated flow channel to avoid accidentally entering a dirty area

# 3. FIT OUT

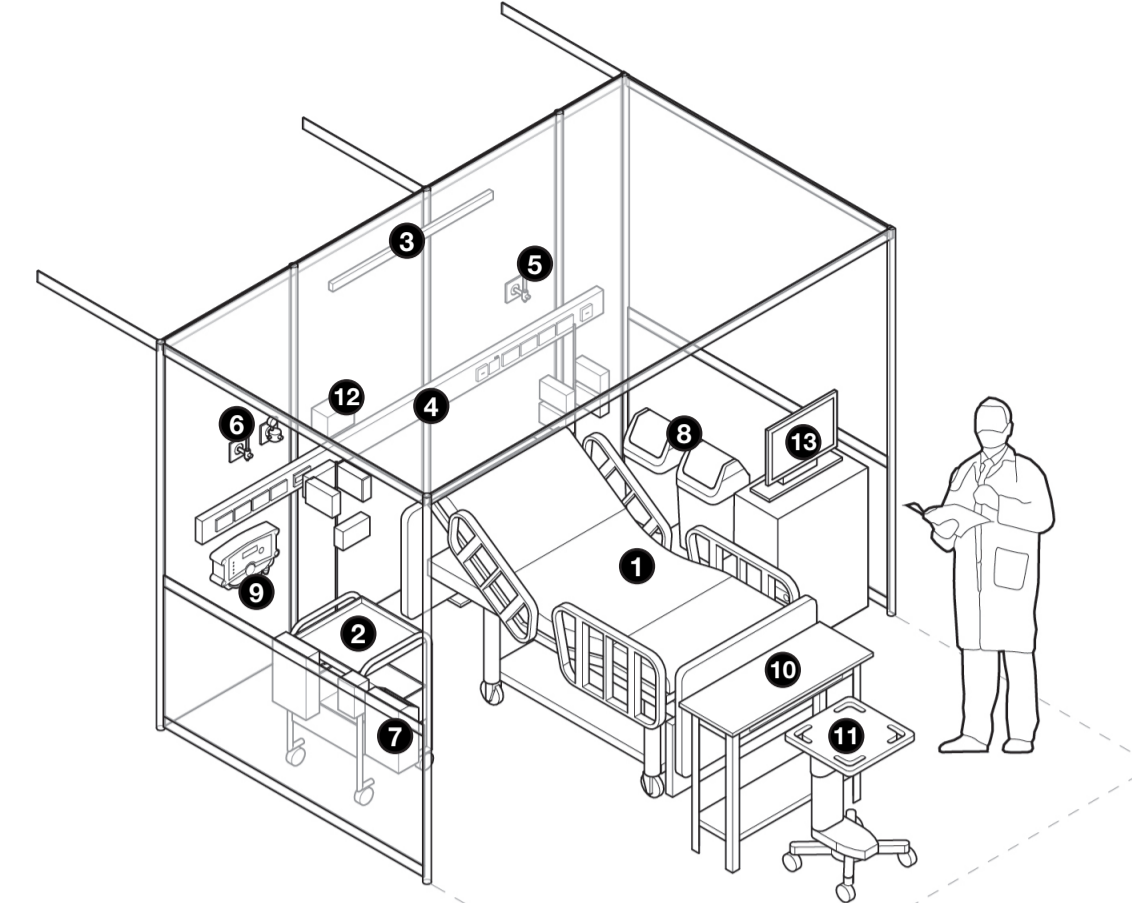


### Utilising Existing Infrastructure

1. Vinyl flooring
2. Exhibition stand system
3. Floor boxes in service zone
4. Utilise available workforce from events sector

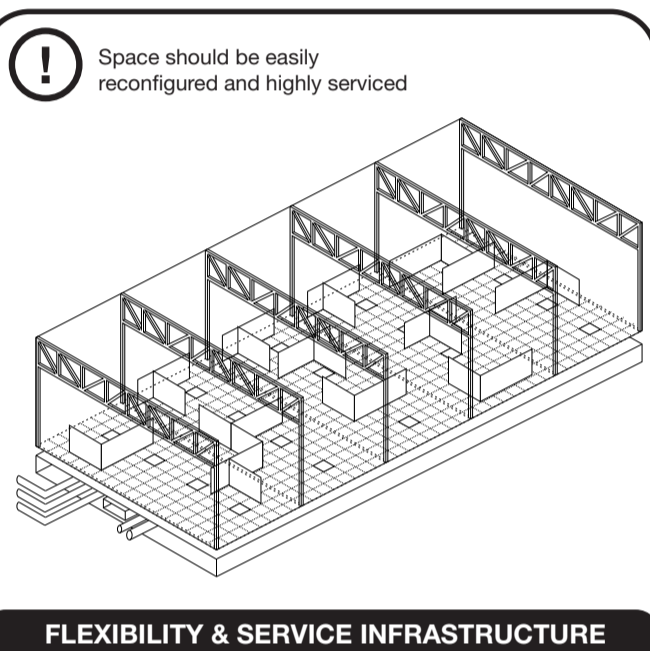
Note Use what you have rather than trying to procure new and utilise large groups of available labour

# 4. KIT OUT

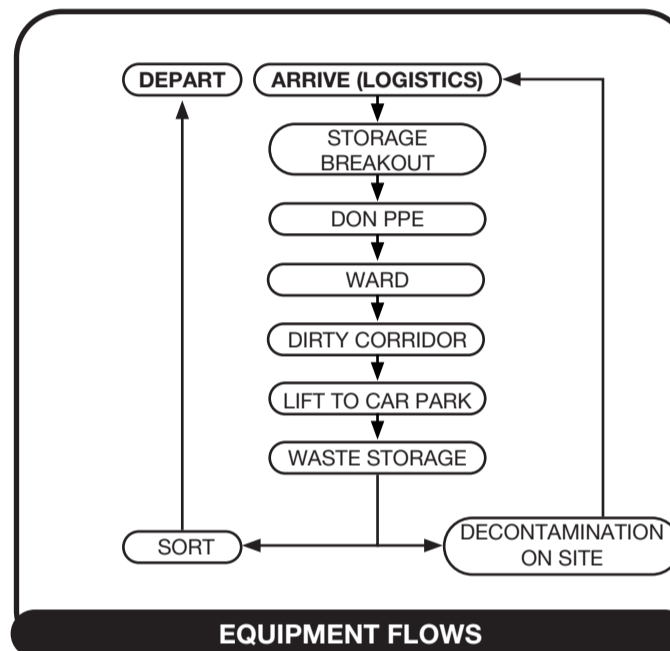


### Typical Bed Bay Clinical Equipment

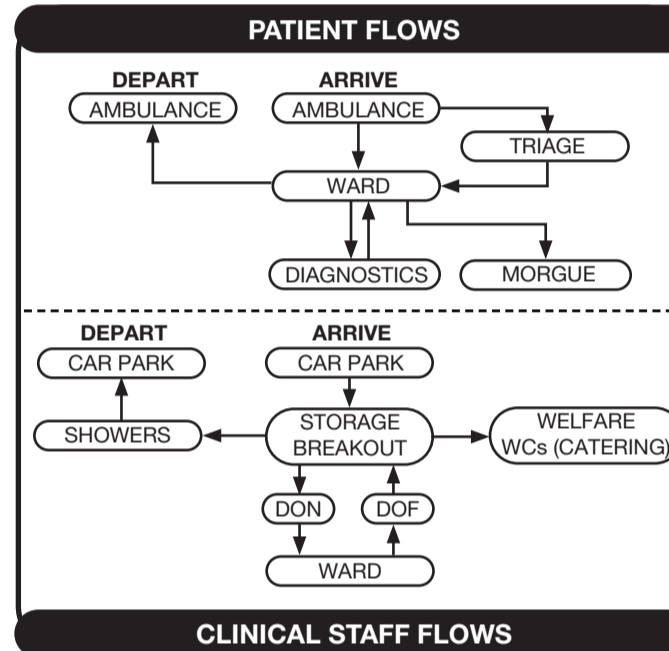
1. Bed bay [3500W x 4300L]
2. Consumables trolley
3. LED overhead light [1200mm]
4. Bed trucking [3000W x 150H]
5. 1x Oxygen
6. 1x Oxygen & 1x Medical Gas
7. Dispensers and sharps bin
8. Clinical waste bins
9. Oxygen monitor
10. Chart table
11. Stool
12. Ventilator
13. Electronic patient records



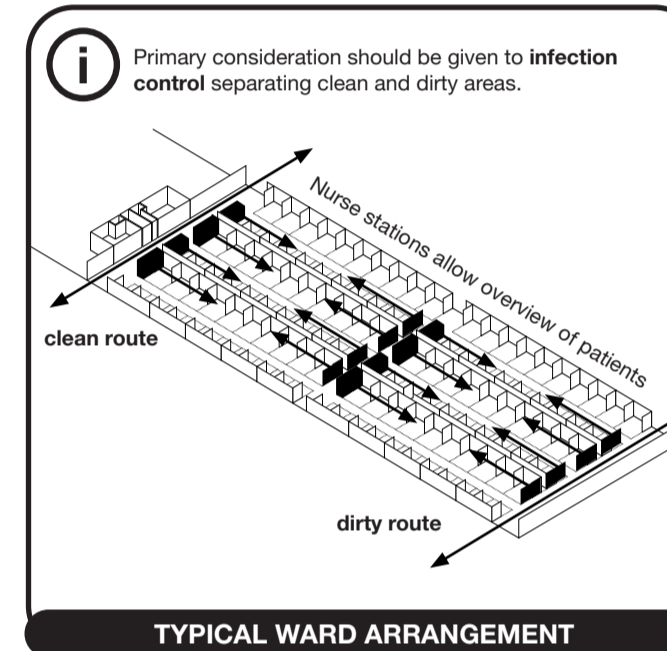
### FLEXIBILITY & SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE



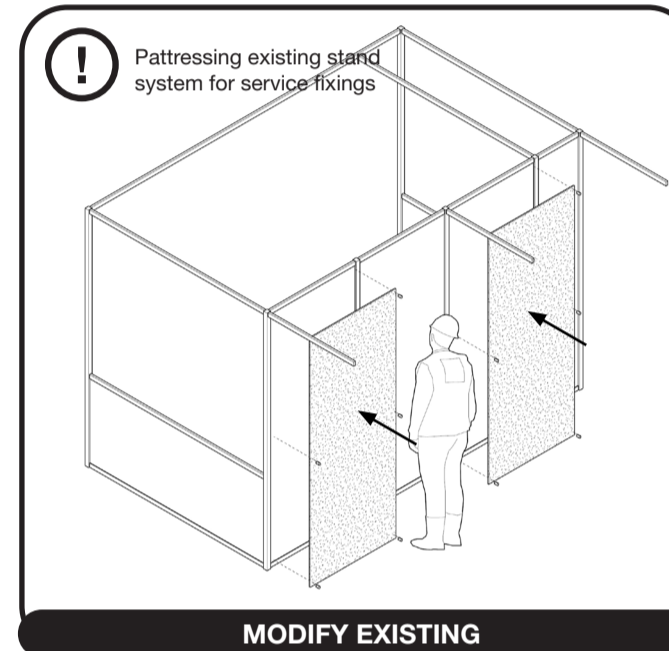
### EQUIPMENT FLOWS



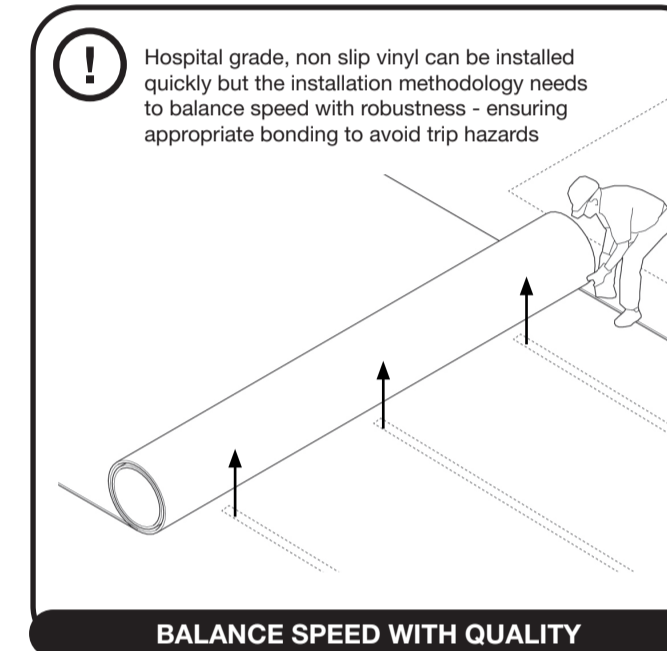
### CLINICAL STAFF FLOWS



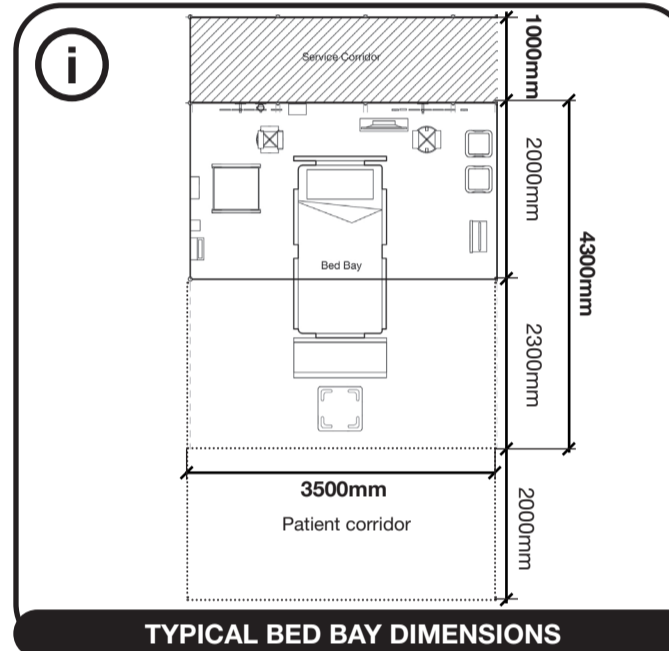
### TYPICAL WARD ARRANGEMENT



### MODIFY EXISTING



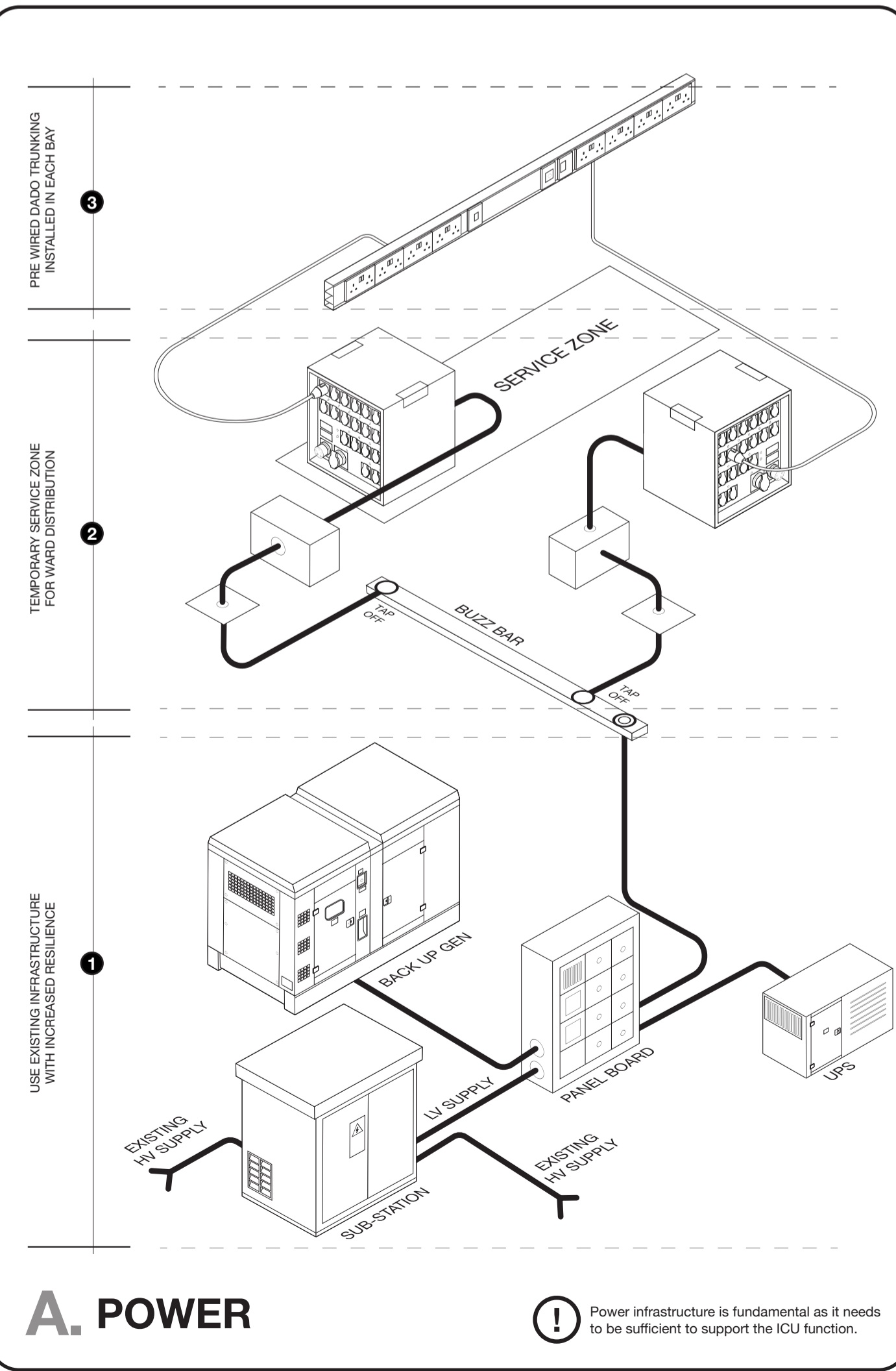
### BALANCE SPEED WITH QUALITY



### TYPICAL BED BAY DIMENSIONS

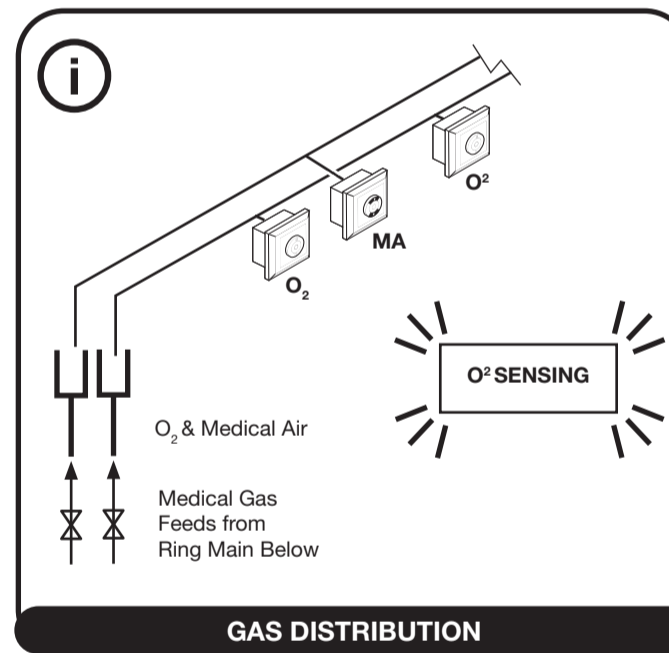
- Bed bay row number
- Check for loose flooring around bed space and walkway
- Align the walls within the bay row
- Check for backing wall restraints
- Check for loose wall panels
- Check for wall pattressing are behind the medical gas
- Check for medical gas stability
- Check for electrical sign off certificate
- Check for nurse call sign off certificate
- Check for bed numbering signage

### TYPICAL BED BAY QA CHECKLIST

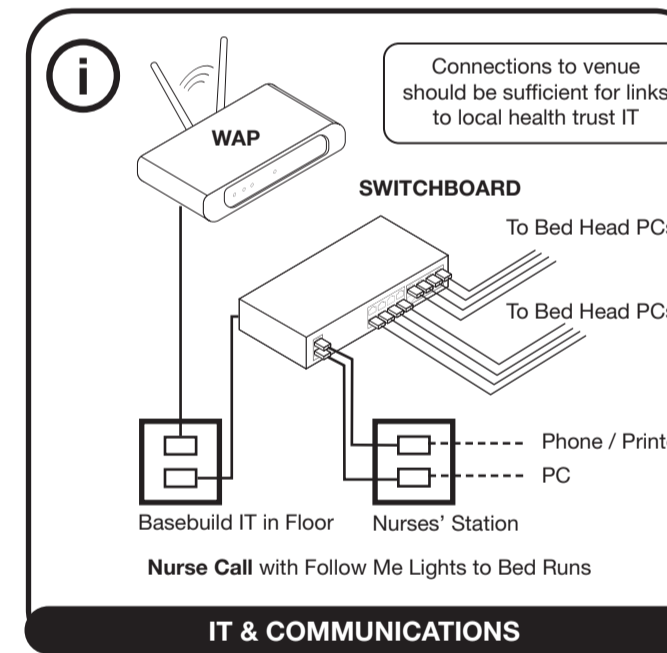


## A. POWER

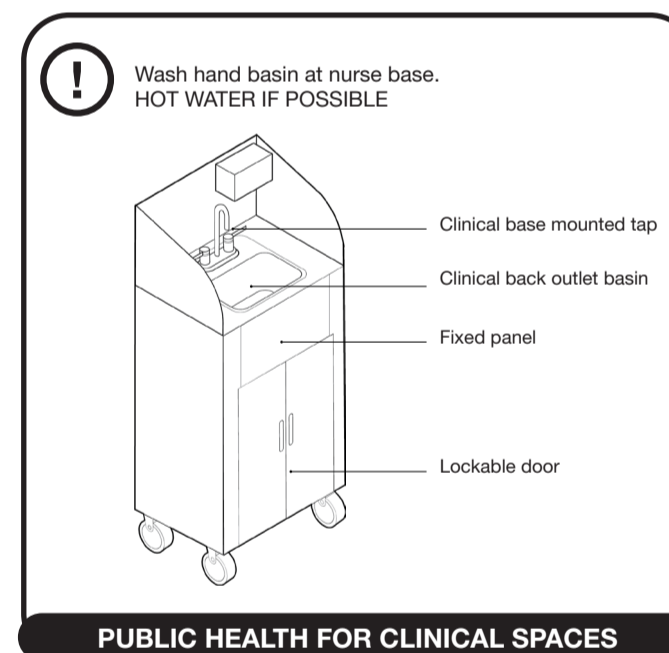
Power infrastructure is fundamental as it needs to be sufficient to support the ICU function.



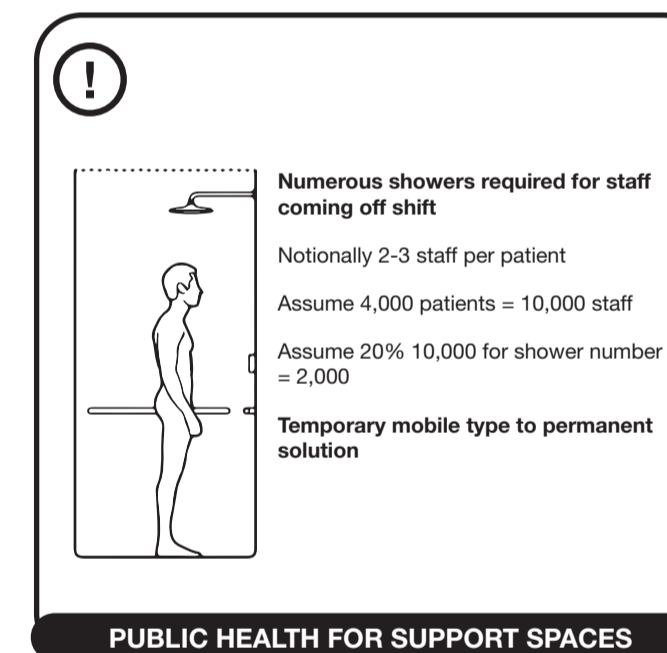
### GAS DISTRIBUTION



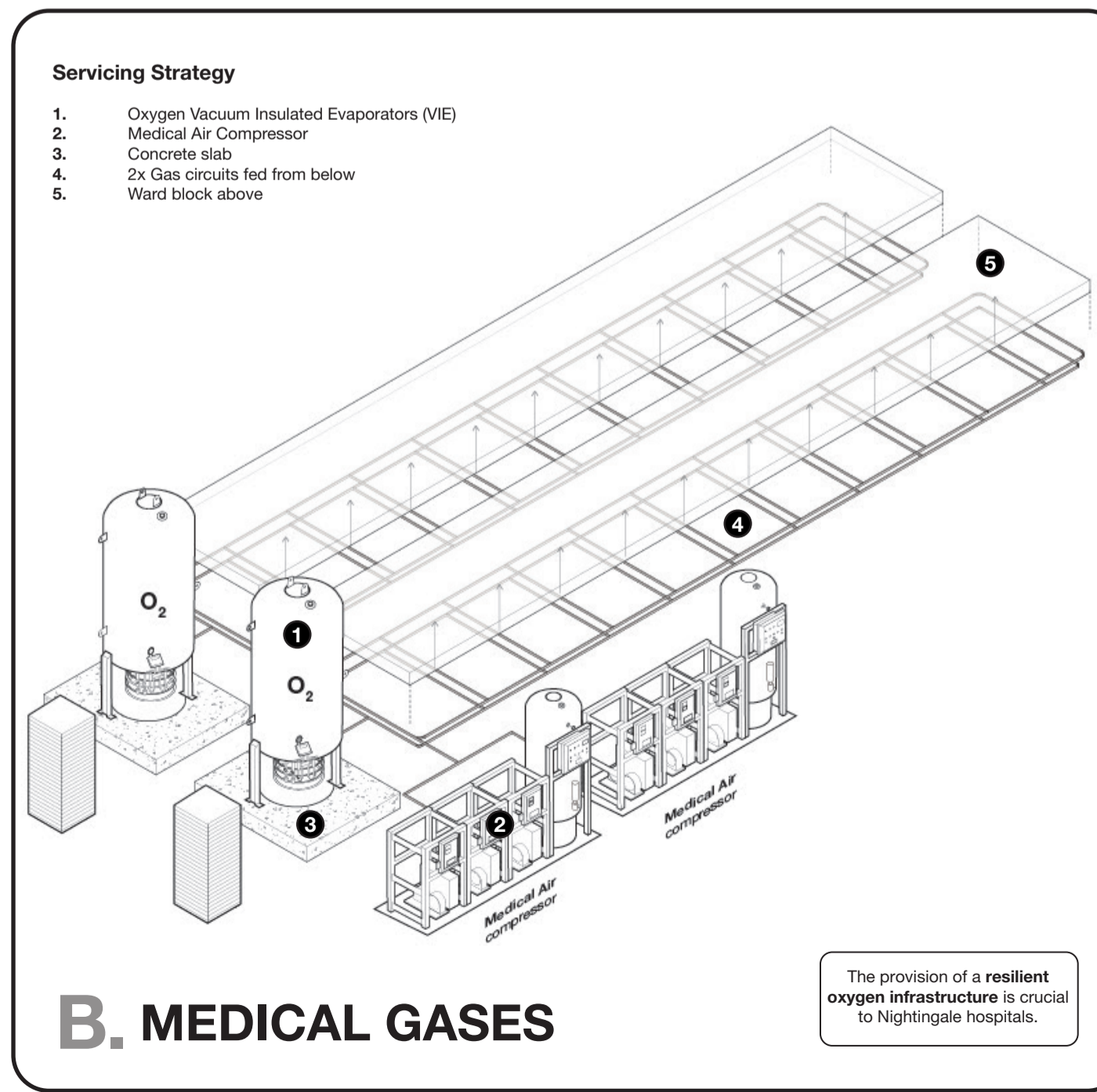
### IT & COMMUNICATIONS



### PUBLIC HEALTH FOR CLINICAL SPACES



### PUBLIC HEALTH FOR SUPPORT SPACES

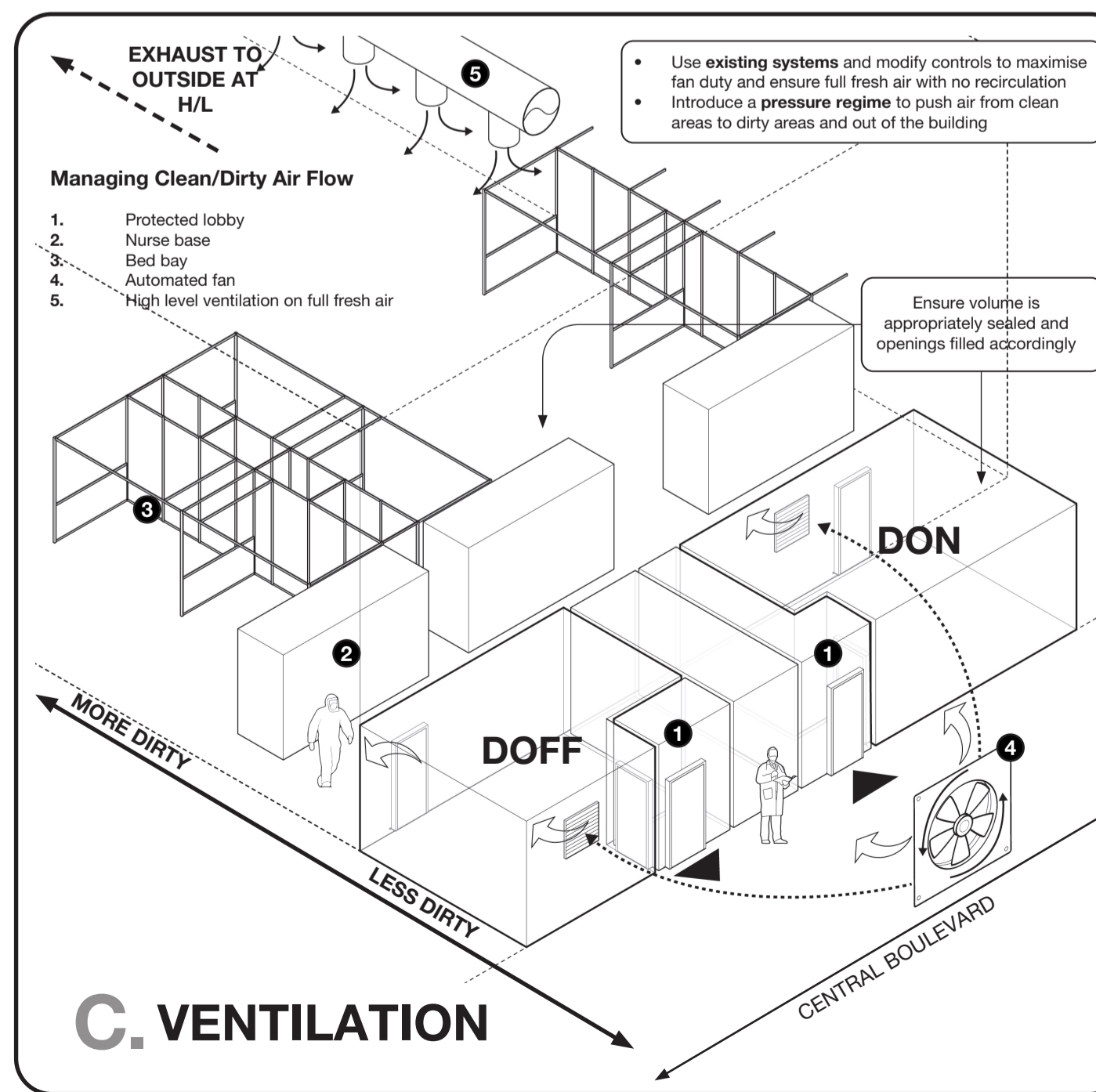


### Servicing Strategy

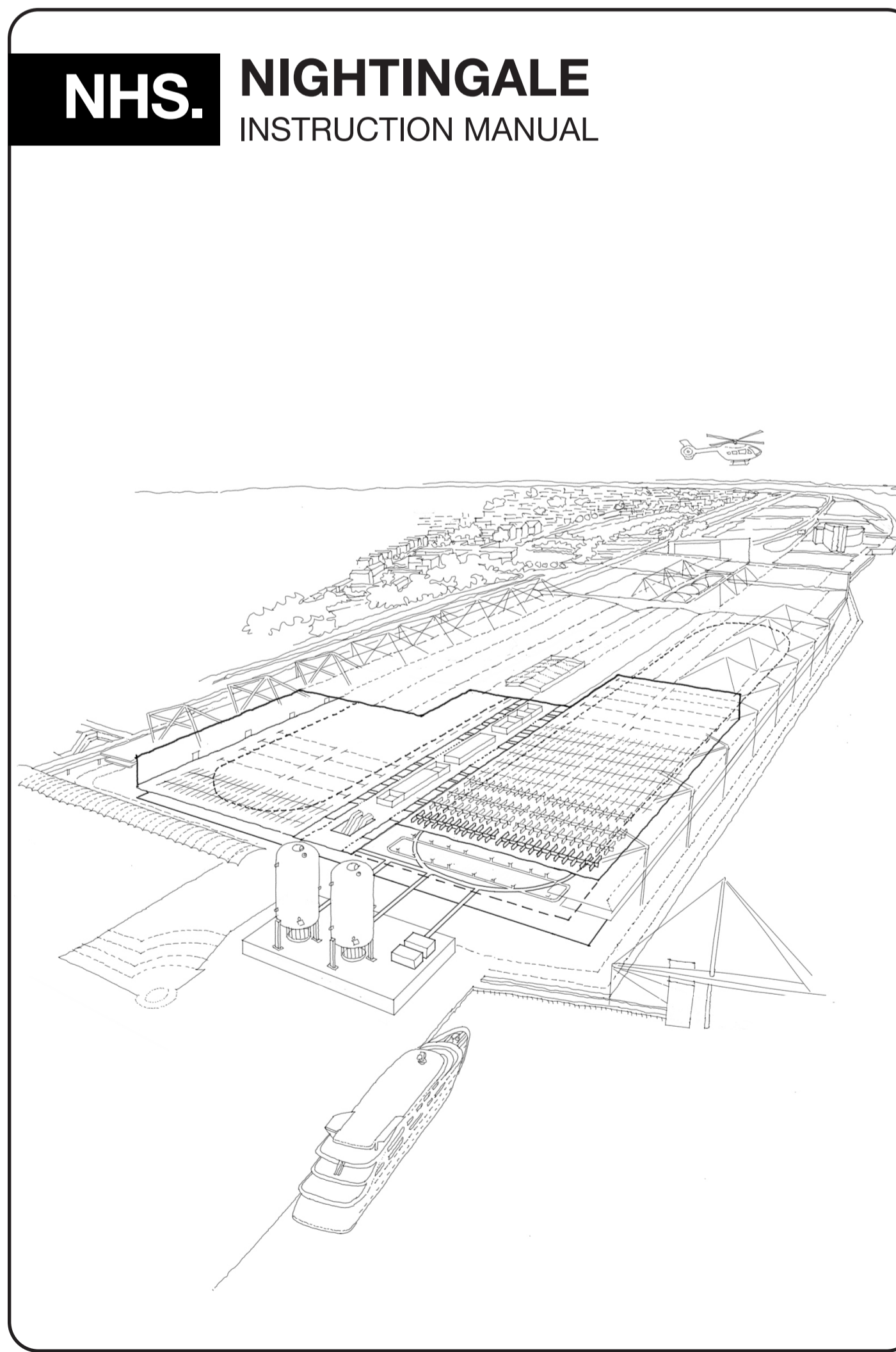
1. Oxygen Vacuum Insulated Evaporators (VIE)
2. Medical Air Compressor
3. Concrete slab
4. 2x Gas circuits fed from below
5. Ward block above

## B. MEDICAL GASES

The provision of a resilient oxygen infrastructure is crucial to Nightingale hospitals.



## C. VENTILATION



# NHS. NIGHTINGALE INSTRUCTION MANUAL