

# LIFE SAFETY – TIP #1

## AUBMC RACE & PASS PROCEDURES

### RACE

*(What to do in case of Fire?)*

#### Rescue

Persons in immediate danger

#### Alarm

Call "5555" & pull alarm

#### Contain

Close all doors

#### Extinguish

Fire in place /

#### /Evacuate

Only if told to do so – Horizontally then vertically.

Dale Home Parking lot is the pre-designated assembly area in case of total evacuation

### PASS

*(How to use an Extinguisher?)*

#### Pull

Safety pin

#### Aim

Nozzle at base of fire

#### Squeeze

Handle

#### Sweep

Side to side front to back

# LIFE SAFETY – TIP #2

<b>VITAL CODES &amp; EXTENSIONS</b>		
<b>FIRE</b>	(Dr. Rose)	5555
<b>CODE TEAM</b>	- Adult	6666
<b>CODE TEAM</b>	- Pediatric	3333
<b>Difficult Airway</b>		Pager 1630
<b>NICU TEAM</b>		7770
<b>CODE PINK</b>	(Infant/Child Abduction)	9911
<b>SECURITY</b>	(Threats/ Bombs)	2400
<b>SAFETY</b>	(Chemical/Biohazardous/Radioactive Spills)	2360
<b>CODE "D"</b>	(Level I or level II Disasters)	
<b>INFECTION CONTROL</b>	(Needle Pricks, Biologic Exposures)	2222
<b>Transplant and Procurement Manager</b>		Pager 1632

*Courtesy of EHS&RM – Ext. 2360*

# LIFE SAFETY – TIP #3



# SANITATION – TIP #1



# SANITATION – TIP #2

Consider Food Safety & Cook it well or.....  
Time will tell.



# RISK MANAGEMENT – TIP #1



## JCI Survey Countdown



### *How do you report incidents / accidents?*

Incidents are reported by completing the incident report form. The supervisor should investigate the incident and sign the incident report form. The patient-related incidents should be reported to the AUBMC Risk Manager and all other incidents are reported to the AUB Risk Manager.



# RISK MANAGEMENT – TIP #2



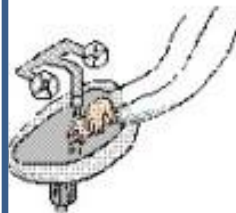
# LAB SAFETY – TIP #1

## Laboratory Safety



**When entering a lab area it is important to adhere to the following:**

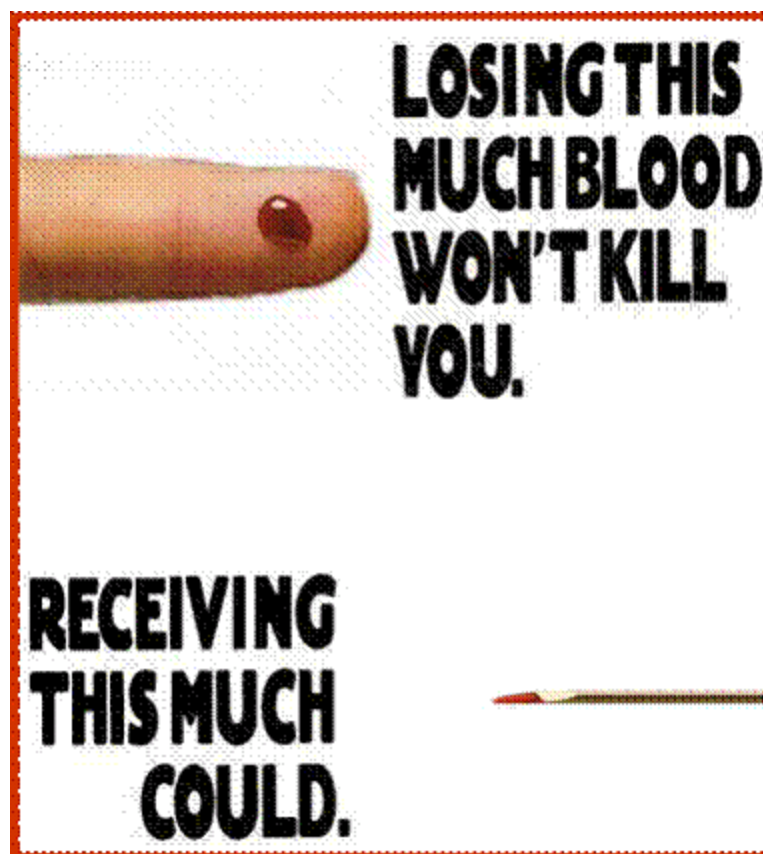
- Wear appropriate footwear (closed toe, closed heel, non-slip soles and made of non-absorbent material)
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (examples include: gloves, lab coat and protective eyewear)
- Wash your hands thoroughly, use the following as a guideline:



- Rinse hands with warm water
- Apply enough soap to thoroughly wash hands
- Wash hands between fingers and under fingernails for a minimum of 20 seconds
- Rinse soap off thoroughly and dry hands completely



# LAB SAFETY – TIP #2



*Courtesy of Owen Mumford, Inc.*

# RADIATION SAFETY – TIP #1

When working with Radioactive Materials, the dose must be maintained As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) by:

- 1- Minimizing Exposure Time.
- 2- Maximizing Distance from Source.
- 3- Using the Appropriate Shield when Applicable.

The diagram illustrates the penetration of three types of radiation through different shielding materials. On the left, three radiation types are shown: Alpha Particles (represented by a blue nucleus with two protons and two neutrons), Beta Particles (represented by a red sphere), and Gamma or X Rays (represented by a black wavy line). Three vertical bars represent shielding materials: a thin black line for 'Sheet of Paper', a light blue bar for 'Plastic or Plexiglass', and a thick red bar for 'Lead, Concrete, or Steel'. Arrows indicate the path of each radiation type: Alpha particles are stopped by the sheet of paper; Beta particles pass through the paper but are stopped by the plastic; Gamma or X-rays pass through both the paper and the plastic, being stopped by the lead.

Alpha Particles

Beta Particles

Gamma or X Rays

Sheet of Paper

Plastic or Plexiglass

Lead, Concrete, or Steel