Non-Hospital Medical and Surgical Facilities Accreditation Program

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Equipment Management

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All new, used and refurbished surgical, anesthesia, patient care and medical device reprocessing equipment and accessories must conform to the requirements of Health Canada and the Canadian Standards Association and it is the responsibility of the medical director to ensure that all equipment in the non-hospital facility meets these requirements.

G Laser and X-ray equipment requirements are addressed in their respective accreditation standards.

G F MF G F G F G G F NHEQM1.1.1 F There is a current inventory list of all medical and patient care equipment. Guidance: The non-hospital facility maintains a current list of all medical equipment. This includes equipment owned but the facility as well as leaver downing and aburging a guidance.

by the facility as well as leased equipment, loaner, demo and physician-owned equipment. Equipment means instruments/devices/tools with mechanical and/or electrical components used in the diagnosis, monitoring or treatment of patients. The equipment inventory list includes the name of the item, manufacturer, serial number or other identifier, date of installation (date put into active service

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NHEQM1.1.9	F	Biomedical inspection of anesthetic monitors is performed annually or more frequently as required by the manufacturer. Guidance: Safety, operational and functional checks are performed in accordance with the o Rp, $dR[f_r] = f_r g_r$, $f_r[f_r] = f_r g_r$, $f_r[f_r] = g_r$, $f_r[f$
NHEQM1.1.10	F	Biomedical inspection of the defibrillator/automated external defibrillator is performed annually. Guidance: A safety, operational and functional check is performed annually, at a minimum, by the manufacturer or a qualified biomedical technician and documentation is on file.
NHEQM1.1.11	F	Biomedical inspection of patient monitoring equipment is performed annually. Guidance: A safety, operational and functional check is performed annually, at a minimum, by the manufacturer or a qualified biomedical technician and documentation is on file. Examples of patient monitoring equipment include cardiac monitors, non-invasive blood pressure monitors, pulse oximetry monitors, nerve stimulators.
NHEQM1.1.12	F	Biomedical inspection of medical equipment is performed annually. Guidance: Preventative maintenance is performed annually, at a minimum, by the manufacturer or a qualified biomedical technician and documentation is on file. Examples of medical equipment include electro-cautery units, laparoscopic light sources, insufflators, phacoemulsification machines, microscopes, tourniquets, suction equipment, laser equipment, infusion pumps, diagnostic imaging equipment (ultrasound, X-ray), operating room/procedure room tables, electrically operated beds/chairs.
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NHEQM1.2.1	F	Equipment that is not functioning properly or poses a safety risk is clearly labeled and removed from service. Guidance: There is a process for managing equipment that is not functioning properly or poses a safety risk. This process includes reporting the equipment problem to the facility leadership as well as clearly labeling and removing the equipment from service while awaiting repair or disposal. Equipment awaiting repair or disposal is stored in a separate area away from equipment that is good- working order. Equipment problems/incidents that reach the patient, both no harm and harm events, are reported to the College in accordance with the bylaws for patient safety incidents.

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