

When to use this checklist:	Planning phase
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This checklist identifies core infection prevention and control (IPAC) elements to consider when you perform the infection control risk assessment (ICRA) and when you provide input into the facility's functional programs.

\*The ICRA considers the facility's patient/client/resident population served when determining the type and number of elements in the design. Use this checklist to identify critical planning and design features and to document the level of preventive measures required to prevent the spread of microorganisms.

\* Functional programs are the planning documents that provide the required specifications within the allotted space. They are based on its intended use and the population it serves.

DATE:	
AREA/UNIT:	
COMPLETED BY:	

ICRA Elements	Required	Areas Required Comments
Building Design		
Numbers, location, and types of airborne isolation (AIR) and protective environment (PE) rooms		
Location of special ventilation and filtration by HVAC systems (e.g., in operating rooms, and emergency department triage, waiting, and intake areas)		
Air handling and ventilation needs in surgical services, AIR and PE rooms, laboratories, etc.		
Water systems to limit Legionella spp. and other waterborne opportunistic pathogens		
Appropriate finishes, furnishings and surfaces (i.e., do not encourage growth of microorganisms and are capable of withstanding repeated exposure to a healthcare-grade cleaner/disinfectant)		
Placement of personal protective equipment for use in delivery of care		
Sufficient space, number and types of rooms to allow for the appropriate placement of patients		

Required	Areas Required Comments
	Required

ICRA Elements	Required	Areas Required Comments
Identification of specific hazards and additional protective measures that may be required		
Could include asbestos removal during renovation projects which requires a higher level of preventive measures		
Identification and location of known hazards		
Location or relocation of patients/clients/residents based on susceptibility to infection and definition of risks to each.  Determined by using the risk assessment matrix to identify type of work being done and location within facility (See CSA Z317.13)		
Preventive Measure Analysis		
Identification of the required preventive measures to protect adjacent areas and susceptible patients/clients/residents from airborne and waterborne contaminants		
Patient/client/resident placement and relocation		
Interim provisions identified for heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and water supply systems		

#### References

- 1. Canadian Standards Association, Z8000-11 Canadian Health Care Facilities, No. 1, September 2011.
- 2. Canadian Standards Association Z317-13.12, Infection Control during Construction, Renovation and Maintenance of Health Care Facilities, 2012.
- 3. Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology; APIC State-of-the-Art Report: The role of infection control during construction in health care facilities. Judene Mueller Bartley, MS, MPH, CIC; The 1997, 1998, and 1999 APIC Guidelines Committees.
- 4. Judene B, editor. Infection control toolkit series. Construction and renovation. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Washington, DC: Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology;2002.
- Ontario. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Space planning guide for community health care facilities.
   Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2015. Available upon request from:
   HealthCapitalInvestmentBranch@ontario.ca