

Alert workplace from Healthcare workers’ Perspective: Behavioral and Environmental Strategies to Improve Vigilance and Alertness in Healthcare Settings.

Authors: Sagah Zadel, R., Shepley, M., Sadatsafavi, H., Owara, AH., Krieger, AC

Course ID # HERD62

Full Name	AIA # / EDAC #	Email	Phone #

Learning Objective 1: The top 10 functional locations serving nursing practice and direct patient care are (1) patient corridor (2) nurses’ stations (administrative and documentation) (3) medication area (4) clean room (5) soiled room (6) physicians’ area (7) report (communication) room (8) restricted nourishment area (9) equipment storage and (10) unrestricted nourishment area. Ensuring the presence of designated area for the above functions and attention to the proximity to other critical functions is important for safety and efficiency. For example a report room (conference room) not serve effectively for this unit. Staff could more conversations to hallways or other work spaces cursing interruptions. A storage room that is far will be underutilized.

Learning Objective 2: Building professionals must identify and study current care workflows and match the floor plan and amenities and spatial flow with the workflow. The most desirable spatial linkages among typical inpatient care units are share din this study.

Learning Objectives 3: Interruptions can be in form of movement, noise, and visuals. How spaces are arranged will affect the probability of these factors some of which need to be controlled. If designers are informed about the high frequency of movement and the chance of encounters in certain area, they can apply innovative design solutions to protect focus-demanding tasks in such area.

Learning Objective 4: The strategic placement of support functions on nursing unit floor plans affects caregivers’ movement, as reflected in walking distances, timeliness, fatigue, and exposure to interruptions. Designing for optimal efficiency and checking designs again possible waste before occupation could significantly improve business outcomes.

Question 1: Which one of the following based on this study **MUST** be incorporated in the design of inpatient nursing units?

- a. Report room and physicians’ dictation area
- b. Equipment storage and nourishment room
- c. Clean room, soiled room, and nourishment room
- d. All of the above

Question 2: The **MOST** critical linkages among clinical support spaces are between which of the following areas?

- a. Medication room, nurse station and patient areas
- b. Storage room, nurse station and report room
- c. Physician area, family areas and report room
- d. Patient care areas, report room and family area

To earn AIA continuing education units please complete form, and email Catherine Ancheta at cancheta@healthdesign.org and your credits will be uploaded to your AIA account. To earn EDAC continuing education units please complete the form, retain the form for your records and self-submit the credits at the time of your EDAC renewal. The form is your “proof of attendance.”

Question 3: What are the consequences of having a floor layout that does not fit the workflow of the caregivers who work in that unit?
