

DOH Health Facility Guidelines 2019

Part B – Health Facility Briefing & Design
150 Health Centres



Executive Summary

This Functional Planning Unit (FPU) covers the requirements of a Health Centre which may also be referred to as a Polyclinic or Family Medical Centre, each providing multi-disciplinary care through various components of specialist health services. The Health Centre provides a range of services and health promotion activities to local population and visitors, which aims to improve the health and wellbeing of local residents while simultaneously reducing the demand on acute care services.

The services provided depend on the community's needs and health care demands which may vary from facility to facility due to size, healthcare demands and availability of healthcare professionals. This means that the Health Centres service plan and design needs to support flexibility in the delivery of services and models of care utilised. The Health Centre shall be comprised of a series of facilities or 'modules' which cater to the composition of Specialists providing services in the Health Centre.

The Health Centre is arranged in Functional zones that include Entry/ Reception and Waiting, Client Areas consisting of Consult and Meeting rooms, Support and Staff Areas. A number of Specialist Areas may be included depending on the Service Plan such as Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Allied Health areas, Dental Surgery or Medical Imaging.

FPU describes the minimum requirements for support spaces of a typical Health Centre at RDL's 1 and 2 only. The typical Schedule of Accommodation is provided using Standard Components (typical room templates) and quantities for these numbers.

Further reading material is suggested at the end of this FPU but none are mandatory.

Users who wish to propose minor deviations from these guidelines should use the Non-Compliance Report (Appendix 4 in Part A) to briefly describe and record their reasoning based on models of care and unique circumstances.

The details of this FPU follow overleaf.

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1. Health Centres

1.1 Introduction

The prime function of the Health Centre is to provide a variety of services including physical assessment, therapy, health education and promotion, community support and group programmes for non-admitted patients. This multidisciplinary Centre may be made up of a series of smaller facilities or 'modules'.

Service provision in the Health Centre may not be restricted to solely health services, other modules within the Centre may include administration and logistics services which may serve the entire Centre or the modules individually. Another common component of Health Centres is the provision of Visa (Medical Fitness) services.

The Centre must also provide facilities and conditions to meet the needs of patients and visitors as well as the workplace requirements of staff.

1.1.1 Description

The Health Centre seeks to meet the basic healthcare needs of the community in which it is located. Health Centre facilities can range from single room to multi-functional clinics and can either be integrated within a larger health facility or located in a stand-alone building.

Health Centre services are typically delivered in a community based rather than hospital-based setting. While service delivery most commonly occurs directly in Health Centres, Home Healthcare is to be undertaken by licensed physicians. Some Health Centre services could also be provided in an Outpatient Unit or facility. This is dictated by the Services Plan for the facility. For further information on Outpatient Unit refer to the Outpatients Unit- Functional Planning Unit in these Guidelines.

Specific design requirements for the facility are determined by the range of services to be provided and should incorporate features which allow for changes in service provision and possible facility expansion.

1.1.2 Services Provided

Services within a Health Centre are aimed at providing, but not limited to, minimally or non-Invasive treatments as well as therapy services and health education resources. Services that may be included in the Health Centre may include a combination of the following:

- Aged Care Services
- Antenatal / Postnatal Services
- Carer Support Services
- Child, Youth and Family Health Services
- Chronic Disease Management Services
- A wide range of Outpatient Specialties
- Counselling Services
- Dietetics & Nutrition Services
- Early Childhood Services
- Family and Wellbeing Services

- Men & Women's Health Services
- Multicultural Health Services
- Outpatients Care and Post-Acute Care Services (refer also to Outpatients Unit)
- Outreach Medical Clinics
- Primary Medical Services (Family Clinic)
- Rehabilitation and Allied Health Services Including Physiotherapy; Occupational Therapy; Podiatry; Social Work; Speech Pathology; Psychology; Audiology (refer also to Rehabilitation/ Allied Health Unit)

The Health Centre may contain facilities that are addressed by other specific Functional Planning Units. For details and further information on specialists' units refer to the relevant Functional Planning Units identified above in these Guidelines.

1.1.3 Operational Models

Hours of Operation

The Health Centre typically operates on a long day basis, Sunday to Thursday however, extended hours of service may be provided including weekends and public holidays.

Flexibility

The Health Centre may experience fluctuations in service provision, therefore a flexible service model is recommended to provide for the possibility of expansion and change in specialties offered.

Opportunities for sharing resources and facilities within the Centre should also be examined e.g. Reception and Waiting Areas, Interview Rooms and Treatment Rooms. Use of shared spaces and multi-purpose rooms reduce the need for potentially under-utilised special purpose rooms and may avoid duplication of equipment requirements.

Operational Policies

Because the services that can be delivered by a Health Centre are so diverse, operational policies vary greatly. Operational policies have a major impact on facility design, management, capital cost and recurrent costs of health facilities. It is recommended that users of the Centre develop Operational Policies to suit the individual facility based on the services to be provided and the clientele to be served.

1.2 Functional & Planning Considerations

1.2.1 Operational Models

Hours of Operation

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1.3 Unit Planning Models

The configuration of the Health Centre depends on:

- Population profile
- Service mix
- Staff profile providing the services
- The location of the Unit – within a larger commercial building, attached to another healthcare facility or stand-alone which determines the ability to share support services

The Health Centre should be located with easy access to and from the Entry Areas for patients, visitors, staff and supplies; a ground floor location is desirable. The location of the Health Centre options includes:

- Free standing in a community location
- Attached or included in the development of commercial facilities
- On the grounds of a hospital facility

1.3.1 Functional Zones

The Health Centre consists of individual spaces, areas or zones which serve various service modules that combine to form a larger facility with a similar purpose. The relationship between Areas/ Zones is considered important to ensure that the Health Centre operates efficiently and effectively.

A Health Centre consists of the following Functional Areas/ Zones:

- Entry / Reception including:
 - Covered canopy in stand-alone facilities for patient and ambulance transport
 - Waiting, with provision for gender segregated family waiting, play area for children
 - Storage for wheelchairs
 - Amenities including toilets and parenting room for baby changing and feeding
- Client Areas comprising:
 - Consult Rooms
 - Meeting and interview rooms of varying sizes to accommodate families or larger groups; a beverage bay may be located in close proximity to meeting rooms
 - Treatment Room/s
- Support Areas including:
 - Handwashing bays
 - Storage for linen, resuscitation trolley, consumables, equipment, medical records, stationery and gas bottles if medical gases are required
 - Clean and Dirty Utility rooms
 - Disposal and Waste Holding rooms
 - Loading dock for delivery of supplies in stand-alone facilities
- Office/ Administration areas with offices and workstations for the management, administration and clinical staff
- Staff Areas including:

- Change rooms with toilets, showers and lockers
 - Staff room, that may be shared
- Specialist Areas which depend on the Service Plan of the facility and may include:
 - Physiotherapy with Consult rooms, Gymnasiums, Treatment Bays and support rooms
 - Laboratory, Medical Imaging, Pharmacy units
 - Occupational Therapy with ADL facilities, Gymnasiums, and support rooms
 - Speech Pathology including office/consult rooms, observation rooms and storage
 - Audiology with office/ consult and audiology testing rooms
 - Podiatry including podiatry treatment rooms with office/ consult facilities
 - Maternal and Child Health including pediatric treatment and group areas
 - Medical Imaging including ultrasound and x-ray equipment
 - Visa Medical with Consult, Examination, Pathology Collection and Medical Imaging
 - A wide range of specialty services

Entry/ Reception

The Entry to the facility should be clearly identified through appropriate signage informing visitors where to proceed. The Entry may incorporate an airlock space and should have suitable weather protection. Entry doors should cater for disabled access and may require automatic doors. The Entry should be located adjacent to a vehicle drop off point and readily accessible from the street and parking areas. Reception and Waiting Areas should be adjacent. If the Reception is also used for electronic payment purposes, then security measures should be taken accordingly.

Patients generally register on arrival at the reception desk and facilities may be included for patient self-registration. Health Centres may incorporate new electronic systems for appointment bookings through mobile phone applications which are integrated into facilities Reception Areas to aid in efficient operation and patient management.

Waiting Areas must cater for disabled access, and make allowances for family groups, prams and play areas for children. Waiting Areas, where appropriate, shall be designed to accommodate gender segregated, cultural requirements.

Clinical Areas

The Health Centre may include a number of Consultation Rooms, Interview Rooms, Meeting Rooms and Treatment Rooms for use by the various health care professionals who provide services at the facility. If multiple services are provided from the one centre, then these rooms may be shared between services.

The quantity of rooms required are dependent on the Service Plan for the combinations of services provided in the Centre as well as operational policies regarding space sharing. For example, a Health Centre may contain a Chronic Disease Management Service that employs a variety of professionals including Occupational Therapists, Physiotherapists, Dietitians and Radiologists.

The Centre may simultaneously house a Family and Child Health program that offers consultations with General Practitioners and Nurses, as well as holding educational and group classes. Both services require office space for staff, meeting rooms, consult rooms and treatment facilities, these too may be shared, with one service using certain rooms at certain times.

Specialist Clinical Areas

Services and specialties such as Audiology Clinics, Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy, require Specialist Clinical Areas. The Health Centre provides a base for therapists to work from, store equipment and complete documentation. This area may be a hub for Home Healthcare or Home Rehabilitation.

Allied Health services are generally accommodated in specialised treatment and diagnostic spaces. General consultation and interviews may occur in multipurpose interview and consult rooms that are shared with other disciplines in the Centre. Additional Allied Health Specialties which are common in Health Centres, but not limited to, that have speciality space requirements are detailed below.

Refer to Standard Components Room Data Sheets and Room Layout Sheets for specific room sizes and details.

Physiotherapy

Physiotherapy, if being offered as a service provision, requires an open treatment area with a number of bays to assist with evaluation, therapeutic exercise and ambulation training. The Treatment Area needs to accommodate equipment such as plinths, gym equipment, mats, treatment tables, parallel bars and steps.

Treatment Areas may include curtained bays or enclosed rooms if additional privacy is required. Treatment bays and rooms should be located with close access to Waiting Areas for patient access and plaster rooms and other treatment spaces for staff access. Plinths should be adjustable height, some may be double size. Treatment bays may include mesh and pulleys for exercises to sides and ceiling space over the plinth.

Physiotherapists may also provide care through home visits, particularly if part of a service for a specific population such as those for chronic disease management, and neuromuscular disorders.

Occupational Therapy

Occupational Therapy, if being offered as a service provision, may require an open Treatment / Activity Area for individual or group activities or evaluation of patient equipment needs. Specialist rooms or areas may be required for activities of daily living (ADL) training and may include an ADL Kitchen, Laundry, Bathroom and Bedroom. Refer to Standard Components for specific ADL room requirements.

Another common model of care for Occupational Therapy services, including aged care, chronic illness and paediatric services is the provision of care in the home. For this model of service delivery, the Health Centre would provide a base for care co-ordination as part of the larger multi-disciplinary team and undertaking documentation.

Family Health and Early Childhood

Family and Early Childhood health programs are commonly run by Nurses and Midwives who are able to offer health, development and wellbeing checks for newborns and children as well as providing support, education and information for mothers.

Family Health is not exclusively for the care of newborns and children but also the health and wellbeing of patients across the age spectrum from teens to the elderly. General and Internal Medical Professionals (GP) treat patients with acute and chronic illnesses, provide preventative care, health education, case co-ordination and healthcare demand over the space of the lifespan.

Service areas may include a mix of closed assessment rooms to ensure privacy for consultation and assessment as well as larger communal areas which may be used for purposes such as mothercraft or birthing education classes. Assessment and communal rooms should be situated in close proximity to female/ family waiting areas and allow sufficient space for the temporary storage of prams and equipment.

Medical Imaging

Another speciality module of the Health Centre which may be incorporated into the service plan is Medical Imaging. Basic Medical Imaging in the form of x-ray and/ or ultrasound may assist physicians

in patient diagnosis and treatment across many specialties. All modalities are welcome and can be accommodated subject to the appropriate permissions.

Day Surgery/ Procedure Unit

Refer to separate FPU found in these Guidelines.

Staff and Support Areas

Staff and Support areas for the Health Centre depend on the services provided and may include:

- Bays for Linen, Resuscitation Trolley, Mobile Equipment
- Cleaners Room
- Store Rooms for general stock and equipment; storage for sterile stock may be required for Treatment Areas, if Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy areas are included storage may be required for bulky equipment such as crutches, walking frames and other mobility equipment
- Offices for centre management and clinical staff
- Offices for administrative staff
- Staff amenities including Staff Room, Toilets, Shower and Lockers

1.4 Functional Relationships

A Functional Relationship can be defined as the correlation between various areas of activity whose services work together closely to promote the delivery of services that are efficient in terms of management, cost and human resources. Health Centres, due to its makeup of several components and the need for patients to utilise more than one service per visit efficient functional relationships in the Centre is imperative.

1.4.1 External Relationships

Principal relationships with other modules of the Centre include:

- Easily accessible to the community with private and public transport connections in close proximity
- Close to other local resources such as a shopping centre if a standalone Centre or other public amenities such as local Hospitals

The Health Centre requires convenient access to:

- Car parking areas
- Ambulance entry with ambulance trolley access; a discreet entry for ambulance entry is recommended
- If the Unit incorporates a Day Surgery facility, it will require a stretcher sized lift. Though regardless, it is recommended to provided stretcher sized lifts.
- Service entry for deliveries and removal of waste
- Other health care modules on the site such as Medical Imaging, Laboratories and Pharmacy if collocated within the facility

1.4.2 Internal Relationships

The internal plan of the Health Centre must allow clients to easily move to and from Treatment and Activity Areas, and enable efficient staffing. Optimum Internal Relationships include:

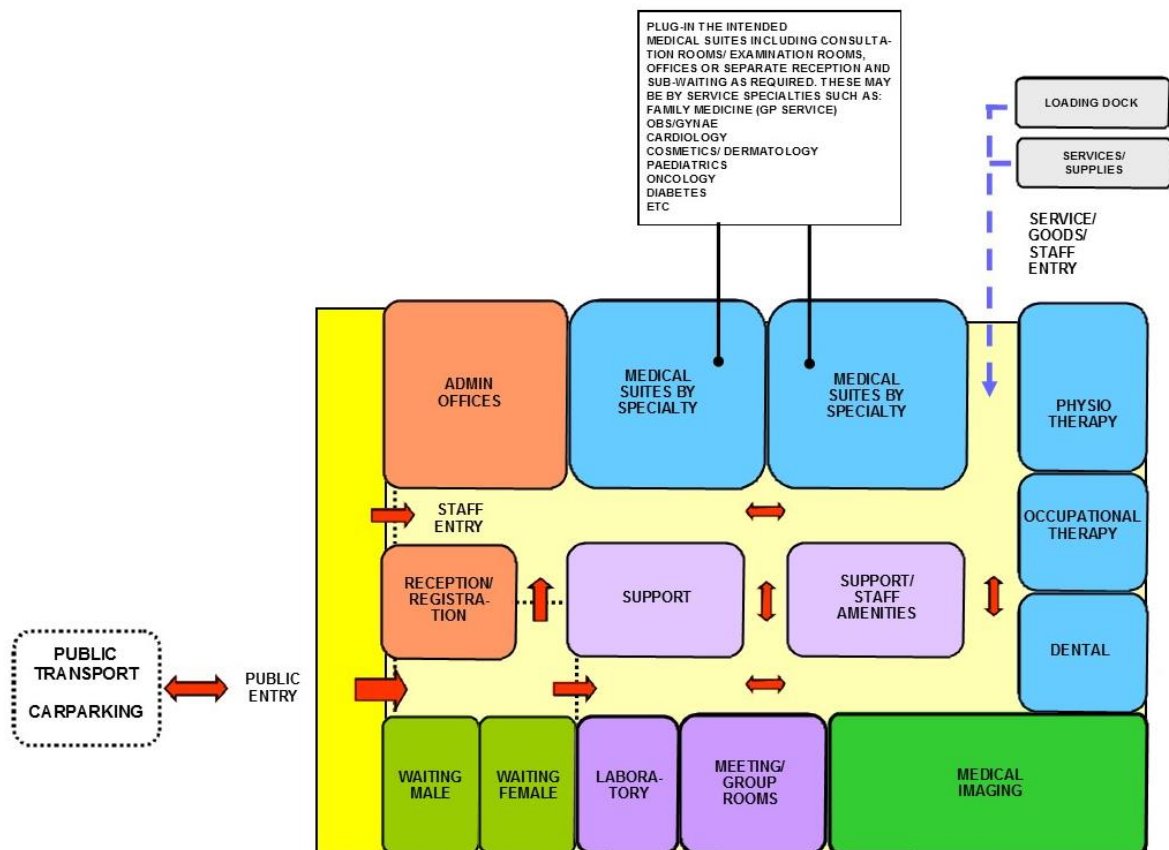
- Reception/ Clerical Areas should have a direct view of the entry and waiting areas and be visible from adjacent Staff Areas for optimal security

- Medical records should be conveniently located for staff access or available as digital files. Access to Consultation and Treatment Areas by clients should be controlled by the Reception Area
- Consultation, Interview, and Treatment Rooms should be easily accessible from the Entry and Waiting Areas for patients
- Meeting/ Activity Rooms should be adjacent to the Entry/ Waiting Area so they can be accessed after hours and security maintained to the remainder of the Centre
- Staff Areas should be located with ready access Entry, Reception and Client Areas
- Staff Offices and Amenities should be separate from Client and Public Areas to provide privacy and security

1.4.3 Functional Relationship Diagram

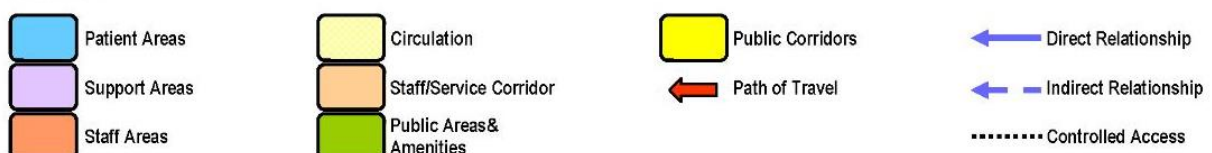
The Functional Relationships of a typical Health Centre either as a stand-alone unit or as part of a larger facility are demonstrated in the diagram below.

The ideal External Relationships are demonstrated in the diagram above including:



- A distinct relationship between public transport, car parking and the public Entry
- Entrance for services, supplies and staff via a service entry

LEGEND



- Alternative entry for staff via a public corridor
- Sub-waiting is not encouraged or required. However, if sub-waiting is used, it should not be in overly secluded or hidden areas. Locations with frequent staff flow and occasional observations are best suited to sub-waiting
- Correct Internal Relationships creating efficient design include the following:
- Reception, Administration and Waiting areas at the entry to the Centre, where Reception may act as a control point
- Ready access to Consult and Meeting/ Group Rooms from Waiting Areas
- Interview, Meeting/ Group Rooms located at the front of the Centre to permit after-hours access
- Centrally located Support Rooms with ready access to patient Consult and Therapy Areas

1.5 Design Considerations

1.5.1 Parking

Car parking is required for clients, patient transport vehicles, hire/ taxi cab vehicles, staff and health service vehicles that may be stationed at the Unit. Car parking areas should have good access to the Centre Entrance and amenities.

1.5.2 Patient Treatment Areas

The Health Centre should be designed to accommodate all types of patients and people within the community as determined by the endorsed clinical service plan. Provision should be made for the management of disabled patients, bariatric patients and paediatric patients.

An adequate number of treatment rooms should be provided. A minimum of one is highly recommended.

1.5.3 Environmental Considerations

Acoustics

The Health Centre should be designed to minimise the ambient noise level within the unit and transmission of sound between patient areas, staff areas and public areas. Consideration should be given to the location of noisy areas or activity, preferably placing them away from quiet areas including consult rooms.

Acoustic treatment is required to the following:

- Waiting and play areas should be located further away from the Consult Rooms, Treatment spaces and Staff Areas
- Interview areas with clients require acoustic treatment in order to maintain the confidentiality of conversations between clients and clinicians
- Meeting Rooms and discussion areas for staff where confidential patient information is shared require acoustic treatment
- Consultation/ Treatment Areas where loud equipment may be used or noise producing treatments are likely to take place should be treated to minimise the transmission of noise

Refer to **Part G – Acoustics** of these Guidelines for more information.

Natural Light/ Lighting

The use of natural light should be maximised throughout the Centre. Windows are an important aspect of sensory orientation and psychological well-being of patients and staff. Windows should be provided to all patient and staff spaces wherever possible.

External light to the majority of consultation rooms is recommended. However, this is not mandatory for all consultation rooms.

External lighting must be addressed for stand-alone units, including car parking areas, particularly if the Unit is accessed after-hours, according to Local Authority requirements.

Privacy

Staff observation of patients and patient privacy must be well-balanced within the Centre. Areas should be designed to avoid direct views into patient Consult and Treatment spaces from the outside, through windows and through doors. Privacy curtains should be provided where necessary. Decentralised Waiting Areas may be included for segregation of patients into smaller gender specific areas.

1.5.4 Accessibility

Design should provide disabled access to all Patient Areas including Consult, Interview, Treatment and Specialist Clinical Areas. Charging points for mobility equipment is useful and seating must accommodate a wide range of occupants including patients with mobility aids, children and bariatric patients.

For further details refer to **Part C - Access, Mobility, OH&S** in these Guidelines.

1.5.5 Ergonomics/ OH&S

Design of clinical spaces including Consult Rooms, Therapy Rooms, Treatment/ Therapy Rooms and Activity Rooms and Waiting areas must consider Ergonomics and OH&S issues for patient, visitor and staff welfare. Additionally, all Units should comply with the Abu DOHbi People of Determination Code. Refer to **Part C - Access, Mobility and OH&S** of these Guidelines for more information.

1.5.6 Size of the Unit

The size of the Centre is influenced by:

- The size of the population served by the Centre and the expected numbers of patients
- The clinical service plan that determines the range of specialty services and programs to be included
- Other health services available in the local district
- Referrals and transfers from other local districts

A generic Schedule of Accommodation (SOA) has been provided for a typical stand-alone Health Centre.

1.5.7 Safety and Security

The Health Centre shall provide a safe and secure environment for patients, staff and visitors, while remaining a non-threatening and supportive atmosphere conducive to optimal healthcare outcomes. Patients and family members attending the Health Centre may require access to lockable storage for personal items.

The facility, furniture, fittings and equipment must be designed and constructed in such a way that all users of the facility are not exposed to avoidable risks of injury.

The Health Centre, either stand-alone or located within a hospital precinct requires sufficient external security which may include CCTV surveillance. The perimeter of the Centre must be lockable.

Internal Areas should be planned with a high level of security including:

- Zoning areas and grouping similar functions together with electronic access to areas

- Provide access and egress control which may use the Reception as the control point
- Provide good visibility to waiting and patient areas for staff
- Use of shutters and screens to provide additional security to public access points
- Fire safety signage requirements should be implemented and comply with Part E – Engineering in these Guidelines as well as UAE Fire & Life Safety Code of Practice

1.5.8 Finishes

Internal finishes including floor, walls, joinery, and ceilings should be suitable for the multipurpose function of the unit while promoting a pleasant environment for patients, visitors and staff.

The following factors shall be considered:

- Aesthetic appearance
- Acoustic properties
- Durability
- Fire safety
- Ease of cleaning and compliant with infection control standards
- Suitable floor finishes with respect to slip resistance, movement of equipment and impermeable to fluids in treatment areas

For further details refer to **Part C – Access, Mobility and OH&S** and **Part D - Infection Prevention and Control** in these Guidelines.

1.5.9 Curtains / Blinds

Window treatments should be durable and easy to clean. Consideration may be given to use of blinds, shutters, tinted glass, reflective glass, exterior overhangs or louvers to control the level of lighting.

If blinds are to be used instead of curtains, the following is highly recommended:

- Vertical blinds and Holland blinds are preferred over horizontal blinds as they do not provide numerous surfaces for collecting dust.
- Horizontal blinds may be used within a double-glazed window assembly with a knob control outside

Privacy bed screens must be washable, fireproof and cleanly maintained at all times. Disposable bed screens may also be considered.

1.5.10 Building Services Requirements

This section identifies unit specific services briefing requirements only and must be read in conjunction with **Part E - Engineering Services** for the detailed parameters and standards applicable.

Information and Communication Technology

Unit design should address the following Information Technology/ Communications issues for optimal operation of the Unit:

- Electronic health records, prescriptions and investigation requests
- Patient Administration Systems (PAS), including patient booking systems
- Computers including mobile and handheld units, email and paging systems
- Data and communication outlets, servers and communication room requirements
- Picture Archiving Communication System (PACS)
- Electronic supplies management systems

- Optional availability of Wi-Fi for staff, patients and waiting visitors
- Video-conferencing teleconferencing and telemedicine requirements

Staff Call/ Duress Alarm

Health Centres should consider providing an electronic call system next to each treatment space including Consultation, Examination, Procedure, Treatment Rooms and Patient Areas (including toilets) to allow for patients to alert staff in a discreet manner at all times.

All calls are to be registered at the Staff Station and must be audible within the service areas of the Unit including Clean Utilities and Dirty Utilities. If calls are not answered the call system should escalate the alert accordingly. The Staff Call system may also use mobile paging systems or SMS to notify staff of a call.

Provision of a Duress Alarm System is required for the safety of staff members who may occasionally face threats imposed by clients/ visitors. Duress call buttons may be considered for Reception/ Staff Stations, Consult Rooms and Treatment Rooms where staff may spend time with a client in isolation or alone. The combination of fixed and personal duress units should be considered as part of the safety review during planning for the unit.

Heating, Ventilation and Air-conditioning (HVAC)

The air conditioning system in the unit should be designed to maintain a comfortable temperature range in Patient Areas including Waiting Areas, Meeting Rooms, Therapy Areas and Consult Rooms.

All HVAC requirements are to comply with services identified in Standard Components and Part E – Engineering Services in these Guidelines.

Radiation Shielding

If Medical Imaging is included in the service plan, the imaging rooms and areas where mobile imaging is used require radiation shielding. A certified physicist or qualified expert is to assess the plans and specifications for radiation protection as required by the relevant local radiation/nuclear safety authorities. A radiation protection assessment specifies the type, location and amount of radiation protection required for an area according to the final equipment selections, the layout of the space and the relationship between the space and other occupied areas.

Radiation protection requirements must be incorporated into the final specifications and building plans. Consideration should be given to the provision of floor and ceiling shielding when rooms immediately above and below are occupied. These specifications must comply with FANR (Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulations) requirements.

Hydraulics/ Plumbing (Public Health)

Warm water shall be supplied to all areas accessed by patients within the Centre. This requirement includes all staff handbasins and sinks located within patient accessible areas. Sinks in Staff Areas shall be provided with hot and cold-water services.

For further information and details refer to **Part E – Engineering Services** in these Guidelines.

1.5.11 Infection Control

Hand Basins

Handwashing facilities are required in Corridors, Patient and Treatment areas and the other areas specified in the Standard Components.

Handwashing facilities shall not impact on minimum clear corridor widths. At least one Handwashing Bay is to be conveniently accessible to Staff and Treatment Areas. Handbasins are to comply with **Standard Components – “Bay - Handwashing”** and **Part D - Infection Prevention and Control**.

Hand Basins in Patient Areas should be used solely for infection control purposes.

Antiseptic Hand Rubs

Antiseptic hand rubs should be located so they are readily available for use at points of care and in high traffic areas.

The placement of alcohol-based hand rubs should be consistent and reliable throughout facilities. Antiseptic hand rubs are to comply with **Part D - Infection Prevention and Control**, in these guidelines.

Antiseptic Hand Rubs, although very useful and welcome, cannot fully replace Handwashing Bays. Both are required.

1.6 Standard Components of the Unit

Standard Components are typical rooms within a health facility, each represented by a Room Data Sheet (RDS) and a Room Layout Sheet (RLS).

The Room Data Sheets are written descriptions representing the minimum briefing requirements of each room type, described under various categories:

- Room Primary Information; includes Briefed Area, Occupancy, Room Description and relationships, and special room requirements)
- Building Fabric and Finishes; identifies the fabric and finish required for the room ceiling, floor, walls, doors, and glazing requirements
- Furniture and Fittings; lists all the fittings and furniture typically located in the room; Furniture and Fittings are identified with a group number indicating who is responsible for providing the item according to a widely accepted description as follows:

Group	Description
1	Provided and installed by the builder
2	Provided by the Client and installed by the builder
3	Provided and installed by the Client

- Fixtures and Equipment; includes all the serviced equipment typically located in the room along with the services required such as power, data and hydraulics; Fixtures and Equipment are also identified with a group number as above indicating who is responsible for provision
- Building Services; indicates the requirement for communications, power, Heating, Ventilation and Air conditioning (HVAC), medical gases, nurse/ emergency call and lighting along with quantities and types where appropriate. Provision of all services items listed is mandatory

The Room Layout Sheets (RLS's) are indicative plan layouts and elevations illustrating an example of good design. The RLS indicated are deemed to satisfy these Guidelines. Alternative layouts and innovative planning shall be deemed to comply with these Guidelines provided that the following criteria are met:

- Compliance with the text of these Guidelines
- Minimum floor areas as shown in the schedule of accommodation
- Clearances and accessibility around various objects shown or implied
- Inclusion of all mandatory items identified in the RDS

The Health Centre consists of Standard Components to comply with details described in these Guidelines. Refer to Standard Components Room Data Sheets (RDS) and Room Layout Sheets (RLS) separately provided.

1.6.1 Non-Standard Rooms

Non-standard rooms are rooms are those which have not yet been standardised within these guidelines. As such there are very few Non-standard rooms. These are identified in the Schedules of Accommodation as NS and are separately covered below.

Entry Canopy

A stand-alone facility requires a canopy at the Entry to provide undercover access to the building for vehicles. The Canopy should be sized to accommodate the type of vehicles expected at the facility including ambulances, taxi cabs, patient transport vehicles and private vehicles.

Gas Bottle Store

The Gas Bottle Store is a secure room for the storage of full and empty gas bottles following delivery by an external supplier. Gas bottles may be attached to a manifold and a reticulated supply; Empty gas bottle alarms may be required. The Gas Bottle Store should be located with ready access to the Loading Dock area. Full and empty bottles to be stored separately. May be located externally at a secure location.

1.7 Schedule of Accommodation

The Schedule of Accommodation (SOA) provided below represents generic requirements for this Unit. It identifies the rooms required along with the room quantities and the recommended room areas. The sum of the room areas is shown as the Sub Total as the Net Area. The Total area is the Sub Total plus the circulation percentage. The circulation percentage represents the minimum recommended target area for corridors within the Unit in an efficient and appropriate design.

Within the SOA, room sizes are indicated for typical units and are organised into the functional zones. Not all rooms identified are mandatory therefore, optional rooms are indicated in the Remarks. These guidelines do not dictate the size of the facilities, therefore, the SOA provided represents a limited sample based on assumed unit sizes. The actual size of the facilities is determined by Service Planning or Feasibility Studies. Quantities of rooms need to be proportionally adjusted to suit the desired unit size and service needs.

The Schedule of Accommodation are developed for particular levels of services known as Role Delineation Level (RDL) and numbered from 1 to 6. Refer to the full **Role Delineation Framework (Part A - Appendix 6)** in these guidelines for a full description of RDL's.

The table below shows the SOA for a typical Health Centre at RDL 1 and 2. At RDL 3 and above, where facilities are hospital-based, Health Centre FPU is no longer applicable.

Any proposed deviations from the mandatory requirements, justified by innovative and alternative operational models may be proposed and record in the **Non-Compliance Report** (refer to **Part A - Appendix 4**) with any departure from the Guidelines for consideration by the DOH for approval.

1.7.1 Health Centre

ROOM/ SPACE	Standard Component Room Codes	RDL 1/2 Qty x m ²			Remarks
Entry / Reception					All room areas depend on size of service
Entry Canopy	NS	1	x	*	*External area; allow for patient transport and ambulances
Airlock - Entry	airle-10-d	1	x	10	Main Entry. Directly adjacent to reception and waiting areas.
Bay - Wheelchair Park	bwc-d	1	x	4	May also be used for prams.
Parenting Room	par-d	1	x	6	Baby change/feed
Play Area	plap-10-d	1	x	10	Optional. Provide if paediatric / family services are provided.
Reception/ Clerical	recl-15-d	1	x	20	Up to 4 staff.
Toilet - Accessible	wcac-d	2	x	6	Divided into gender segregated areas. Adjacent to waiting
Toilet- Public	wcpu-3-d	2	x	3	Divided into gender segregated areas. Adjacent to waiting

ROOM/ SPACE	Standard Component Room Codes	RDL 1/2 Qty x m ²			Remarks
Waiting (Female)	wait-30-d similar	1	x	50	May be divided into gender segregated areas. Size for client numbers and service mix.
Waiting - Family	wait-30-d similar	1	x	50	Optional. Provide if paediatric/ family services are provided. Adjacent to play area. Include space for prams.
Client Areas					May be shared between services
Bay - Beverage, Enclosed	bbev-enc-d	1	x	5	For large meeting rooms.
Consult/ Exam Room	cons-d	2	x	13	Multifunctional, programmed use.
Meeting Room - Small	meet-9-d similar	4	x	12	Interview/assessment use
Meeting Room - Medium / Large	meet-l-30-d	2	x	30	Group therapy/ education function.
Meeting Room - Large	meet-l-55-d	1	x	55	Multifunctional purpose. External access for after-hours use.
Treatment Room	trmt-14-d	2	x	13	Multi-functional, quantity as per service demand
Support Areas					Inclusions depend on Service Plan
Bay - Handwashing, Type B	bhws-b-d	4	x	1	Distributed as required. Refer to Part D - Infection Prevention and Control.
Bay - Linen	blin-d	1	x	2	Need depends on operational policies.
Bay - Resuscitation Trolley	bres-d	1	x	1.5	
Cleaner's Room	clrm-6-d	1	x	6	1 per 1000m ²
Clean Utility/ Medication	clum-14-d	1	x	14	Includes medication storage
Dirty Utility	dtur-12-d	1	x	12	
Disposal Room	disp-8-d	1	x	8	
Store - Equipment	steq-20-d	2	x	20	Size and quantity depends on equipment to be stored.
Store - Files	stfs-10-d	1	x	10	Optional, Medical Records, may be electronic records
Store - Gas Bottle, Full	NS	1	x	10	Optional, if medical gases required; Near service areas
Store - General	stgn-8-d	2	x	8	
Store - Photocopy / Stationery	stps-8-d	1	x	8	Adjacent to Reception/ Administration areas.
Office/ Administration Areas					
Office - 4 Person Shared	off-4p-d	1	x	20	Administration. Adjacent to reception

ROOM/ SPACE	Standard Component Room Codes	RDL 1/2 Qty x m ²			Remarks
Office - Single Person	off-s12-d	1	x	12	Facility Manager. Adjacent to Reception/ Administration
Office - Single Person	off-s9-d	2	x	9	Depends on staffing and operational policies
Office - Workstation	off-ws-d	4	x	5.5	For clinical staff. Quantity depends on staffing profile
Staff Areas					
Change - Staff (Male/ Female)	chst-20-d	2	x	20	Toilets, Shower and Lockers; Size depends on staff numbers.
Staff Room	srm-25-d	1	x	25	Size depends on staff numbers.
Toilet – Staff (Male/Female)	wcst-d	2	x	3	As required; in addition to change room facilities
Sub Total		662.5			
Circulation %				32	
Area Total		874.5			

1.7.2 Specialist Areas – Optional; Subject to service provision

ROOM/ SPACE	Standard Component Room Codes	RDL 1/2 Qty x m²			Remarks
Physiotherapy Area					Optional
Bay - Resuscitation Trolley	bres-d	1	x	1.5	
Consult/ Exam Room	cons-d	1	x	13	For assessment and treatment. May share
Change Cubicle - Patient	chpt-2-d	1	x	2	Mix of large and small change cubicles depending on anticipated clientele.
Change Cubicle - Accessible	chpt-d-d	1	x	4	
Gymnasium	gyah-45-d similar	1	x	60	For up to 6 patients per hour. Includes write-up. May be split into 2 x 30m2 spaces to allow gender separated areas. Time is separated for Male/ Female
Office - Write-Up	off-wi-1-d similar	2	x	3	Adjacent to treatment cubicles.
Plaster Room	plst-14-d	1	x	14	Optional
Shower - Patient	shpt-d	2	x	4	Gender separated areas
Store - Equipment	steq-10-d	1	x	10	May be a cupboard
Toilet - Accessible	wcac-d	2	x	6	Gender separated areas

ROOM/ SPACE	Standard Component Room Codes	RDL 1/2 Qty x m ²			Remarks
Treatment Bay	pbtr-h-10-d	4	x	10	Divide into gender segregated areas. Open bays with privacy screen.
Treatment Bay (Enclosed)	pbhe-12-d	2	x	12	May be divided into gender segregated areas.
Bay - Handwashing, Type B	bhws-b-d	1	x	1	
Occupational Therapy Area					Optional
ADL Bathroom	adlb-d	1	x	12	Optional; assessment may be conducted in patient's home
ADL Kitchen	adlk-enc-d	1	x	12	Optional; assessment may be conducted in patient's home
ADL Laundry	adll-8-d	1	x	8	Optional; assessment may be conducted in patient's home
Consult/ Exam Room	cons-d	1	x	13	For assessment and treatment. May share consult rooms in general client area.
Equipment Clean-Up	ecl-10-d	1	x	10	
Gymnasium - Paediatric	gyah-45-d	1	x	45	Size depends on service demand.
Observation Room	obs-d	1	x	9	Optional. To consult room and / or play gymnasium.
Office - Write-Up	off-wi-1-d similar	1	x	3	Adjacent to ADL training areas.
Plaster Room	plst-d	1	x	14	Optional. For hand splinting and lymphedema services. May be shared with Physiotherapy.
Store - Equipment	steq-14-d	1	x	14	
Speech Pathology Area					Optional
Consult/ Exam Room	cons-d	1	x	13	Combined office and consultation room depends on unit policies. May share consult rooms in general client area.
Observation Room	obs-d	1	x	9	Optional.
Office - Write-Up	off-wi-1-d similar	1	x	3	Optional. Provide if consult room and office not combined.
Store - General	stgn-8-d	1	x	8	Includes resource storage.
Audiology Area					Optional
Audiology Testing Room	audio-d	1	x	14	May include audiology booth within this area
Office/ Consult Room	cons-d	1	x	13	Combined office and consultation room depends on unit policies. May share consult rooms in general client area.
Podiatry Area					Optional

ROOM/ SPACE	Standard Component Room Codes	RDL 1/2 Qty x m ²			Remarks
Consult/ Exam Room	cons-d	1	x	13	Combined office and consultation room depends on unit policies. May share consult rooms in general client area.
Podiatry Treatment	podtr-14-d similar	2	x	13	
Equipment Clean-Up	ecl-10-d	1	x	10	
Dental Area					Optional
Dental Clean-Up/ Sterilising	dencu-8-d	1	x	8	
Dental Surgery	densr-14-d	2	x	14	
Dental Workroom	denw-12-d	1	x	12	
Dental Imaging	deni-d	1	x	8	Storage and developing.
Office - Write-Up (Shared)	off-wis-d similar	1	x	6	
Medical Imaging Area					Optional
Consult/ Exam Room	cons-d	1	x	13	Combined office and consultation room depends on unit policies. May share consult rooms in general client area.
General X-Ray	genxr-d	1	x	30	
Ultrasound	ultr-d	1	x	14	
Toilet - Accessible	wcac-d	1	x	6	For Ultrasound Room
Change Cubicle - Accessible	chpt-d-d	1	x	4	For X-Ray Room
Preparation/ Set up Room	prep-s-d	1	x	9	
Office – Write Up (Shared)	off-wis-d similar	1	x	6	
PACS Storage and Viewing	pacs-d	1	x	16	
Visa Medical					Optional
Consult/ Exam Room	cons-d	2	x	13	Combined office and consultation room depends on unit policies. May share consult rooms in general client area
Waiting	wait-10-d	1	x	10	Used as sub waiting area
Blood Collection Bay	blde-5-d	1	x	5	Bay may be within a room
General X-Ray	genxr-d	1	x	30	If larger Medical Imaging Area not provided otherwise can be shared

ROOM/ SPACE	Standard Component Room Codes	RDL 1/2 Qty x m ²			Remarks
Bay - Handwashing, Type B	bhws-b-d	1	x	1	
Sub Total		676.5			
Circulation %				32	
Total Areas		893			

Please note the following:

- Areas noted in Schedules of Accommodation take precedence over all other areas noted in the Standard Components
- Rooms indicated in the schedule reflect the typical arrangement according to t
- All the areas shown in the SOA follow the No-Gap system described elsewhere in these Guidelines
- Exact requirements for room quantities and sizes shall reflect Key Planning Units (KPU) identified in the Clinical Service Plan and the Operational Policies of the Unit
- Room sizes indicated should be viewed as a minimum requirement; variations are acceptable to reflect the needs of individual Unit
- Offices are to be provided according to the number of approved full-time positions within the Unit

1.8 Further Reading

In addition to Sections referenced in this FPU, i.e. **Part C- Access, Mobility, OH&S, Part D - Infection Prevention and Control, and Part E - Engineering Services, Part G-Acoustics** readers may find the following helpful:

- Australasian Health Facility Guidelines (AusHFG), Part B 'Health Facility Briefing and Planning-Community Health, 2016, refer to website: https://aushfg-prod-com-au.s3.amazonaws.com/HPU_B.0255_6_0.pdf
- Abu Dhabi Civil Defence, UAE Fire & Life Safety Code of Practice, refer to website: https://www.dcd.gov.ae/portal/eng/UAEFIRECODE_ENG.pdf
- Gov.UK DH Health Building Notes (HBN 00-01) 'Designing Health and Community Care Buildings' (2014) <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/health-building-notes-core-elements>
- International Health Facility Guideline (iHFG) www.healthdesign.com.au/iHFG
- The Facilities Guidelines Institute (US), Guidelines for Design and Construction of Outpatient Facilities, 2018; refer to website www.fgiguideelines.org
- Ministry of Health – UAE, Unified Healthcare Professional Qualification Requirements, 2017, refer to website: <https://www.haad.ae/haad/tabid/927/Default.aspx>