

Title	Building planning and infection control: hand hygiene dispensers and individual bathrooms in residential and long- term care centres
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Aim

The ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS) asked the Institut national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux (INESSS) to prepare a summary of the literature concerning the inclusion of individual bathrooms in residents' rooms as well as the installation of hydroalcoholic solution dispensers in the halls and other rooms in residential and long-term care centres.

Methods

The following databases were consulted using various keywords: MEDLINE (PubMed), Embase and Evidence-Based Medicine Reviews (including The Cochrane Library). Searches were conducted in the grey literature with the Google search engine using these same keywords, and by consulting certain websites of government bodies and other organizations charged with creating building planning and nosocomial infection prevention and control guidelines.

Conclusions and Results

Upon completion of this literature review, INESSS found that there are no scientific publications on this topic. The only relevant information is from standards, guidelines and position papers developed in five Canadian provinces, the United States and three European countries.

From these documents, it learned that:

- Installing a bathroom adjoining a single room and equipped, at a minimum, with a toilet and a sink is, as a general rule, recommended or required in all new construction or expansion. The bathroom should be accessible directly from the room. Usually, bathroom sharing is expressly advised against.
- In general, there are no special justifications for installing staff-only handwashing stations (HWSs) in residential and long-term care facilities, since their installation is governed by the established standards applicable to all health-care facilities. Usually, the installation of an HWS at the entrance to the room is required.
- As for hydroalcoholic hand hygiene dispensers, the recommendations are very general. They should be

installed as close as possible to the points of intervention.

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