

FIRE SAFETY ORIENTATION



Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (SVIMS)



Fire Classes



A Trash Wood Paper

A



- wood
- paper
- cloth
- etc.

B Liquids Grease

B



- Gasoline, **Petrol**, **thinner**,
- oil
- grease
- other solvents

C Electrical Equipment

C



- computers
- fax machine
- other energized electrical equip.

D COMBUSTIBLE



METALS

- magnesium
- sodium
- potassium
- titanium
- other flammable metals

Fire Plan at SVIMS

- Purpose:
 1. To provide essential information to all staff relative to fire safety and fire protection for the benefit and well being of all patients / residents / students / visitors / staff.
 2. To augment an uniform Fire Response Evacuation Plan for SVIMS Hospital which must be learned and regularly practised by all staff.

- Fire safety / preparedness committee
- Inspection of all hospital areas
- Two meetings of Fire Safety Committee for assessment and action
- Hospital wide Fire Safety Committee education of staff in small groups regarding RACE / PASS
- Several parallel actions for infrastructure and processes towards fire prevention and preparedness

Fire Safety at SVIMS

1. Fire Plan: Scope, policy, hospital wide response procedures, fire drill, unit specific plans.
2. Fire Code: for flammable objects / liquids.
3. Fire alarm directory.
4. Evaluation and SOP.
5. Fire drills and Code Red incidents.

Fire Plan at SVIMS

- All SVIMS personnel:
 - Annual in-service following initial orientation
 - Departmental supervisors to orient new employees
 - Use orientation manual / video
 - Fire detection, extinguishing systems in department
 - Fire drills conducted at regular intervals
 - Deficiencies noted in fire drills discussed immediately, reported to Fire Safety Committee, used to refine in-services

Instant Fire Response

R

E

S

C

U

E

Assist those in
need from fire
to safe area

A

L

A

R

M

Or

Shout Code
Red and Call
Operator

C

O

N

F

I

N

E

Close Fire Door,
every door on
the way out

E

X

T

I

N

G

U

I

S

H

Evacuate as
necessary

EXTINGUISH OR EVACUATE

- Extinguish the fire, if possible; if not able to extinguish then evacuate the area.
- Use the **PASS** method to extinguish the fire.
 - **P**ull the pin on the extinguisher.
 - **A**im the nozzle at the base of the fire.
 - **S**queeze the handles together.
 - **S**weep from side to side.
- Be sure to rip off the plastic tag on the extinguisher before you start.



Evacuation Tips

- Evacuate ambulatory patients, visitors, and customers first.
- Stay calm and give directions clearly to those you are evacuating.
- If you have fire doors, move evacuees through the next set of fire doors or work them down to a lower floor if necessary.
- Never use elevators!!!!
- Learn techniques to evacuate persons who can't walk.

Fire Extinguishers

- Fires have 3 common elements: heat, fuel, oxygen.
- Extinguishers remove one or more elements.
- Fire classified by its type of fuel:
 - Class A – Combustible solids
 - Class B – Combustible or flammable liquids
 - Class C – Live electrical
- 2 types of extinguishers:
 - CO₂ extinguisher – for Class B, C fires
 - Dry chemical – for Class A, B, C.

Using Fire Extinguisher

P
U
L
L



A
I
M



S
Q
E
E
Z
E



S
W
E
E
P



What about a clothing fire?

- Follow “Stop, Drop, and Roll”.
- Wrap the person in a blanket before rolling.

Evacuation

- Complete hospital evacuation – Last resort, different from other building evacuations due to vulnerable occupants.
- Must proceed in a planned and orderly manner.
- Four actions to choose:
 1. Defend in place – preferred.
 2. Horizontal evacuation – routes, prioritization, steps
 3. Vertical evacuation
 4. Total evacuation

Evacuation Steps

- Check adjoining area for safe movement
- Evaluate condition of each patient and identify, procure needed equipment for move
- Transport each patient with records, medication, clothing, valuables in a bag
- Notification for emergency contact and receiving area.

Evacuation plans to be included in drill, including above and unit specific routes and tactics.

Evacuation Prioritization

- Patients
 - Patients in immediate danger
 - Ambulatory patients
 - Wheel chairs, incubators, cribs
 - Bed bound patients
- Emergency shut off valves, utilities

When do I evacuate?

- **Orders for a horizontal evacuation will be given by either the Nurse in charge, Operations Coordinator, or emergency personnel.**
- **Orders for a vertical evacuation will be given by either Fire Safety Director on scene or Fire Department.**

What else do I do?

- **At all times, you must know where your subjects are, their condition and their mobility level.**
- **If you have any medical records at the time of the fire, secure them in the nearest file cabinet.**
- **Clear the corridors by moving non-essential equipment into patient and exam rooms.**

Fire prevention is everybody's job.

*'Blame-free' culture and collaboration
enhances fire prevention / saves lives.*