

GROUP-1

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SIGNAGE AND ITS PURPOSE

• What is signage?

Signage is generally defined as any kind of graphic display intended to convey information to an audience.

Purpose ?

- 1. Advertising & Marketing
- 2. Entice customer
- 3. Recognition
- 4. Way navigation system
- 5. Health and safety information
- 6. Appearance

Why signage is important for Hospital?

- Patients orientation
- Patients and their relatives awareness
- Create positive experience for patients and families through emotional memories that generates positive emotions
- Convey an impression of high quality care

NABH STANDARDS FOR SIGNAGE AND DISPLAYS

STANDARD	OBJECTIVE ELEMENT			
AAC.1c	The defined healthcare services are prominently displayed.			
AAC- 9a	Imaging services comply with legal and other requirements			
AAC-11h	Imaging signage are prominently displayed in all appropriate locations			
COP-11b	The organisation defines and displays whether high-risk obstetric cases can be cared for or not.			
HIC-5c	Isolation/barrier nursing facilities are available			
FMS- 2C	There is internal and external sign postings in the organisation in a language understood by the patient , families and community(fire safety signage)			
FMS – 5a	Documented procedures govern procurement, handling, storage, distribution, usage and replenishment of medical gases. (Proper signage is kept for used, full, empty cylinders)			
FMS-6b	The organisation has a documented safe-exit plan in case of fire and non-fire emergencies.(The signage of fire exists shall be as per the NBC)			

NABH STANDARDS FOR SIGNAGE AND DISPLAYS

STANDARD	OBJECTIVE ELEMENT
COP.12b	The organisation defines and displays the scope of its paediatric services.
PRE.1a	Patient and family rights and responsibilities are documented and displayed
HIC.2C	The organisation adheres to hand-hygiene guidelines (The organisation could display the necessary instructions near every handwashing Area)
ROM.4a	The leaders make public the vision, mission and values of the organisation.
FMS.6 a	The organisation has plans and provisions for early detection, abatement and containment of fire, and non-fire emergencies.

ZONING OF HOSPITAL

Public

- Entrance
- Lobbies
- Adjacent circulation
- Vertical lobbies
- Pharmacy
- Spiritual space
- Conference
- areas
- Florists and

room

room

- Procedure Room
- ICU's
- HDU's
- IP wards
- OPD
- Blood Bank

Medical record Department

- Administrativ e offices
 - Work Rooms
- Nurse stations
- Physician spaces
- Locker rooms
- Dressing room
- Lounges
- Conference
- Research areas
- Insurance section
- Various Counters

- Utility spaces
- ervice. Housekeeping aide spaces
- CSSD
- **Electrical** spaces
- All Auxiliary services









TYPES OF SIGNAGE

1.INFORMATION SIGNAGE

- Scope of services
- Visiting Hours
- List of Doctors
- Do not use Lift during Fire
- Patient Rights and education
- Lists of Empaneled Government and Private Insurance lists
- Hand wash technique

2.DIRECTION SIGNAGE

- Navigation Line
- Way to departments boards
- Floor layout
- Fire exit
- Way in
- Way out
- Way to Emergency services

3.STATUTORY SIGNAGE

- Fire Signage as per NBC(Part four)
- Radiation Safety
 Signage as per
 AERB norms
- Displaying License
- PC-PNDT signage
- Danger signage as per Electricity Act

4.IDENTIFICATION SIGNAGE

- Various Desks
- Toilets
- Room numbers
- Floor designations
- VariousDepartments
- Drinking water
- Canteen/Café
- Equipment and drugs

Public Zone

- Hospital Name board
- Scope of services
- Visiting Hours
- Emergency Services Board
- Services Provided
- List of Doctors
- Do not use Lift during Fire
- Patient Rights and education
- Lists of Empaneled Government and Private Insurance lists
- Vision, Mission and Values
- Patient Feedback and complaint details
- Hospital Head Name
- Navigation Line
- Way to departments boards
- Floor layout
- Fire exit
- Way in
- Way out
- Way to Emergency services (Fire safety)

- Various Desks
- Toilets
- Room numbers
- Floor designations
- Various Departments
- Drinking water
- Canteen/Café
- Danger Electrical area
- Caution Spillage
- Caution Wet floor
- Display of Licenses



















Ground Flo	Second Floor		
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Regulation	002	Orthonics Dept.	202
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objects firsts Ordenics Dept.	005	Orthotics Dept.	205
Defaults Dept.	006	rispaint filters Ordentes Stept	206
First Floor		ThirdFloor	
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Ortholics Dept.	102	Orthodics Dept.	302
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overfire fires. Operation livestere	402	overage firese. Operation Theatese	402







Patient Zone

- BMW Colours
- Radiation Alert
- Hand wash technique
- Medical Gas cylinder Signs
- Drugs and equipment's signage
- Visitors policy
- Fire safety signage
- Bed numbers
- Department name boards
- Drinking water
- Toilet
- High voltage alert
- Janitor room
- Statistics board
- Needle stick Injuries
- Customer complaint in Wards
- Storage Area sign board

- Various Rooms Sign board
- Child abduction emergency numbers
- Emergency Contact numbers
- Nurse station Sign board
- Layout













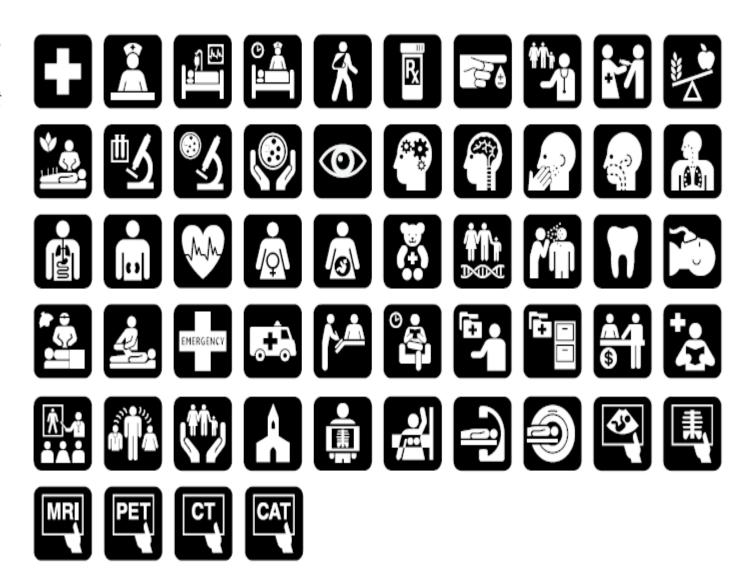








Universal Symbols in Health Care, expanded symbol set



Universally accepted signs

Characteristics and Requirements

1.National Building Code

- Exit Signs shall be illuminated
- Wired to an independent electrical circuit on an alternative source of supply.
- The exit signs shall be green.
- All exit way marking signs should be flush with the wall and so designed that no mechanical damage shall occur to them due to moving of furniture or other heavy equipment's
- The floor number to be displayed



2.AERB

Type of equipment: Model Name: Licence No.



PLEASE WAIT FOR YOUR TURN

X-RAY EXAMINATION IS GOING ON INSIDE, DO NOT ENTER



Similar display shall be prepared in local/regional language

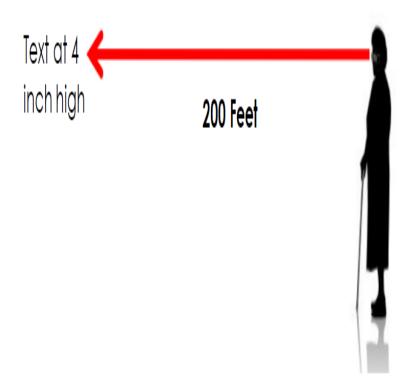
Format of warning sign to be pated outside medical diagnostic x-ray installation

DO NOT STAY INSIDE X-RAY ROOM, IF REQUIRED TO ASSIST THE PATIENT, INSIST FOR PROTECTIVE APRON!

To be printed in appropriate size

Characteristics

- BILINGUAL
- PERMANENT
- LEGIBLE
- TEXT : UPPER CASE / CLEARLY VISIBLE
- PROPER COLOUR CONTRAST



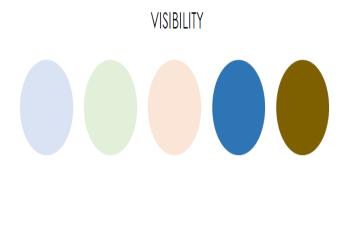


The Signage shall be placed perpendicular to the wall for instant recognition.









Alignment of Text

Colour selection

A Few good & important Practices to follow

- Visibility –Signs should be both clear of physical obstructions and designed to be readable (i.e. good contrast, large font size, etc.)
- Flexibility –Signs should be able to accommodate changes to the hospital layout throughout the hospital expansion.
- **Regular Audits** Can add signage and display in Maintenance and Facility audits
- Ease of Use —Signage should be easy to use and accessible to all patients and visitors, regardless of language ability and technical experience.
- **Proper Amount of Information** –Information provided should ease the flow of traffic while getting people to their destinations quickly and easily.
- Appropriateness to Location –Signs should serve the needs of a user in a specific location, with regards to traffic, and fit in with the surroundings, etc.

