InPro Corporation

AIA CES Provider #H291
Program #IPC550
1.0 AIA/CES Learning Unit HSW

IDCEC Provider Program CEU-101109
0.1 CEU Credit

Title: Design Considerations for the Bariatric Patient

Course Description

Obesity has become an alarming epidemic with enormous implications for our health care system. Obese people require more health care than average people, and there are increased physical problems for staff and attendants in administering that care. Respecting patient dignity and delivering optimum clinical care are primary issues, as are establishing procedures for safeguarding the health and well-being of these patients and their caregivers. Design is a critical tool in the care of and the improved long-term clinical outcomes for bariatric patients. Design concerns: appropriate facilities and space, proper equipment and furnishings.

Learning Objectives

1. Identify the obesity trends affecting the U.S. population, and their impacts on care providers
2. Master the key terms, definition and standards used in bariatric design
3. Analyze building product and material attributes for placement in bariatric facilities
4. Execute better designs to protect both bariatric patients and care providers

Outline

1) Obesity in the United States
   a) Body Mass Index
   b) Children and obesity
   c) Related, chronic conditions
   d) Medical costs

2) Bariatric Design
   a) Loading terms
      i) Safe working load or Working load limit
      ii) Static load
      iii) Dynamic load
      iv) Functional load
   b) Guidelines
      i) Design with Dignity
      ii) Emergency Care Research Institute
      iii) Planning and Design Guidelines for Bariatric Healthcare Spaces (AIA)
      iv) Evidence Based Design (EBD)
c) Essential Factors
   i) Entrances and routes
   ii) Patient room and bathroom
   iii) Diagnostic and treatment spaces
   iv) Lobbies and waiting areas

3) Design Considerations
   a) Ingress and egress
      i) Entering and leaving the facility
      ii) Hallways
      iii) Exam, diagnostic and treatment rooms, surgical suites
      iv) Patient rooms and bathrooms
      v) Consider widths and capacities
         (1) Doors
         (2) Corridors
         (3) Handrails
         (4) Elevators
   b) Patient rooms
      i) Clear floor area
      ii) Clearance around bed
      iii) Bed width and capacity
      iv) Configuring privacy curtain track for bariatric lift track
      v) EBD – reduce distance and mount handrail from bed to bathroom
   c) Patient bathroom
      i) Door opening and turning radius
      ii) Toilet and sink weight ratings
      iii) Clearance around commode
      iv) Flush mounted dispensers
      v) Showers
         (1) Eliminate shower enclosures
         (2) Large floor area
         (3) Receptor should be rated for greater load
         (4) Multiple grab bars rated for patient load
         (5) Handheld spray nozzles
   d) Diagnostic and treatment areas
      i) Overall, should be an easily accessible, private and comfortable area.
      ii) Surgical and exam tables
         (1) Rated for patient load
         (2) Powered (up/down) for patient transfers
      iii) Scales rated for patient load
      iv) Clear floor area
      v) Wide treatment table clearance
      vi) Portable or built-in lift rated for patient load
      vii) Furniture, plumbing fixtures, casework
         (1) Floor mounted and rated for patient load
e) Lobby and waiting area
   i) Larger sq. feet per person
   ii) Seating to accommodate obese individuals
       (1) Percent of overall seating recommended
       (2) Rated for patient or visitor load
       (3) Steel reinforced or constructed
       (4) Taller seat height to facilitate standing
       (5) Recommended furniture dimensions and design features
f) Overall Interior Protection
   i) Wall cladding
   ii) Handrails
   iii) Wall guards
   iv) Strapping (Blocking)
   v) Corner protection
   vi) Door and frame protection
g) Physical activity considerations
   i) LEED® Physical Activity Innovation (ID) Credit
       (1) Drawn from New York City *Active Design Guidelines*
           (a) Stair use
           (b) Encourage walking
           (c) Support exercise
           (d) Create pedestrian friendly buildings
       (2) Design ideas to increase stair use