

Patient and hospital risk factors in the design of door locksets for patient-use bathrooms and toilets

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Study Objectives

- elop an easy method to evaluate the patient bathroom / toilet door lockset design against design criteria of patient and

Methodology

From Sept - Nov 2014, 130 numbers of in-patient bathroom / toilet doors were surveyed in 27 wards in SGH.

1. Each door lockset was evaluated for the following features:

a) Handle type (handhold, lever or knob)

b) Door latch (with door latch or without)

c) Lock latch (with lock latch or without)

d) Action required to activate lock latch (lock by turning or lock by pressing)

e) Tool required to open locked door from the outside (coin, screwdriver or key)

f) Occupancy indicator (with indicator or without)

- 4 design criteria were identified
- Universal design
 Patient risk factors (psychosocial and physiological)
 Hospital risk factors patient care SOP
 Hospital risk factors emergency rescue
- 4. Each door lockset design code was matched against the design criteria using a matrix

Background

Incident
In July 2014, a patient fell in the bathroom when he leaned forward to reach out for his pyjama pants, which was hanging on the hook at the back of the shower room door.

He missed and pushed against the unlatched and unlocked door and fell through the doorway, landing on his front and sustaining left frontal hematoma to the face.

SN had advised patient that the door should be left unlocked at all times so that the nurses could easily assist him if needed.



Results

	Door Lockset Code Description						Design Criteria			
	Handle Type	Door Latch	Lock Latch	Action to Lock	Tool to Open from Outside	Occupancy Indicator	Universal Design	Patient Risk Factors	Hospital Risk Factors (Patient care SOP)	Hospital Risk Factors (Emergency Rescue)
Door Lockset Design Code (in alphabetical order)	Lever Knob	With Door Latch	With Lock Latch	Lock Turn Lock Press	Screwdriver Key	With Indicator Without Indicator	Lever handles on latched doors. Color of handle to contrast against door.	Psychosocial factors Wish to demonstrate independence for private needs Desire privacy for embarrassing body function. Disinclined to call for assistance or 'trouble' nurses Physiological factors Physiological factors Unstable movement after getting up from lying down Urgent need for toilet	Initial and Full assessment & care planning is done. Pattents are assessed with regard to the level of assistance required for use of bathroom / toilet. If required, patients are always assisted to bathroom / toilet. If patients express strong preference for independent bathroom / toilet use, the attending nurse would: Advise patient not to lock the door Be ready outside the door or within the room to give assistance	External door release mechanism to have the following features: Low effort required to open Consistent design Easily understood to operate Tool not required or tool easily available to all staff Door must open outwards.
1. H-Lo-LKT-C/WI	Н	-	Lo	LKT	С	WI	✓		√	✓
2. K-LaLo-LKP-C/WOI	K	La	Lo	LKP	С	WOI		✓		✓
3. K-LaLo-LKP-K/WOI	K	La	Lo	LKP	(K)	WOI		✓		
4. L-LaLo-LKT-C/WI	L	La	Lo	LKT		WI	✓	✓	✓	$\overline{}$
5. L-LaLo-LKT-C/WOI	L	La	Lo	LKT	С	WOI	✓	✓		✓
6. L-LaLo-LKT-K/WOI	L	La	Lo	LKT	(K)	WOI	✓	✓		
7. L-Lo-LKT-C/WI	L	-	Lo	LKT		WI	✓		√	✓
8. L-Lo-LKT-N/WI	L	-	Lo	LKT	N	WI	✓			
9. L-Lo-LKT-S/WI	L	-	Lo	LKT	3	WI	✓			/

Cannot be opened by coin. Prioritise for rectification

Satisfies all 4

Conclusion & Recommendation

The study had achieved its stated objectives of identifying a suitable patient bathroom / toilet door lockset design by using a simple matrix of door lockset design data against criteria of patient and hospital risk factors. That lockset design that fulfilled all 4 criteria of Universal design, Patient human factor, Healthcare worker requirement and Emergency Rescue was recommended for all future patient bathroom / toilet door projects.



A. Lever handle

- catching on clothing Contrasting color to the door
- Meet measurements recommended by Code on Accessibility

B. Separately activated door and lock latches



- When unlocked
- Patient can have the privacy of a latched door
- Staff can easily access to render assistance





Staff has quick indication on the need to 'unlock' the door to assist patient

D. Open by coin from outside when locked



- Can be opened from the outside with a 'local currency' coin of any denomination
- Coin is readily available on nearly every staff or visitor