



# Contractor Staff Facility Specific Training

# Welcome to BSA



Ardent<sup>SM</sup>  
HEALTH SERVICES

**The purpose of this training is for patients, staff,  
and visitors to remain safe while at BSA.**

# BSA HOSPITAL

## About BSA

BSA Health System is an extensive hospital system providing clinical excellence to the Texas Panhandle and the tri-state area. BSA is acclaimed for its superior quality and customer service.

BSA is the fourth largest employer in Amarillo with a medical staff of more than 450 physicians and about 3,400 employees. BSA fosters an environment that allows employees to provide superior patient care in alignment with our mission.

### BSA Mission

Provide quality healthcare in Christian love, service and dignity.

### BSA Vision

- A Great Place for Patients/Customers
- A Great Place to Work
- The financial strength to accomplish #1 and #2

# **Training will include:**

- **Emergency Preparedness**
- **Emergency Codes**
- **Infection Control**
- **Fire Prevention**
- **Safety Precautions**
- **Code of Conduct/HIPAA**



# Welcome from the BSA Executive Team



**Michael Cruz**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Dr. Michael Lamanteer**  
Senior Vice President  
Medical Affairs, CMO



**Katrina Tokar**  
Senior Vice President  
Patient Services, CNO



**Lorenzo Olivarez**  
Senior Vice President  
Finance, CFO



**Lance Gatlin**  
Senior Vice President  
Physician Services



**Mona Tucker**  
Vice President  
Human Resources



**Matt Parker**  
Vice President  
Cardiovascular Services



**Glenda Harris**  
Vice President  
Assistant Chief Nursing Officer

# Emergency Preparedness & Codes

## BSA CODES TO KNOW

All codes will be announced overhead by our BSA operators. Please review the guidelines below to ensure you know what each code means. For more information about your department's procedures during codes, please contact your department leader.

### CODE BLACK - Disaster

Code Black will be announced when any major event or accident, both internal and external, cause an influx of casualties beyond the normal capabilities of BSA. If a Code Black is called, report to your department leader for instructions.

### CODE 99 - Cardiac Arrest/ Health Emergency

Dial 911 from a hospital phone if you see someone having a medical emergency. A code team will be dispatched to the location and take any action needed.

### CODE 99 YELLOW - Pediatric Cardiac Arrest/ Health Emergency

Dial 911 from a hospital phone if you see a child having a medical emergency. A code team will be dispatched to the location and take any action needed.

### CODE GRAY - Computer System Down

A Code Gray occurs when a computer system is down. If you are in the affected area, log off of your system until the issue is fixed.

### CODE STRONG - Combative Patient, Visitor or Staff Member

Code Strong should only be called when you have a combative patient, visitor or other staff member and immediate assistance is required. Once a Code Strong is announced overhead, the BSA Security team will come assist.

### CODE SILVER - Weapon or Hostage Situation

Code Silver is called when an incident involving a person with a weapon and/or hostage situation is occurring in the facility. When a Code Silver is called, remain in your area until the situation is handled.

### CODE GREEN - Suspected or Confirmed Infectious Disease Patient

Code Green alerts staff of any suspected or confirmed patients with infectious diseases. To report a Code Green, dial 911 from a BSA phone and report the incident to PBX. All non-essential staff will be asked to evacuate the area.

### CODE RED - Fire

Code Red will be announced when a suspected fire has been detected.

During a fire:

- Direct ambulatory patients and visitors to evacuation routes.
- Help move the helpless and people near fires to safe locations.
- If possible, move horizontally to another wing on the same floor behind the smoke door or in another smoke compartment. If this isn't possible, evacuate vertically, downward using the stairs.
- Move patients and visitors horizontally to a safe, smokeless area. Order evacuation to another floor only as a last resort.

### CODE PINK - Infant/Child Abduction

Code Pink is called when an infant or child (up to 18 years old) has been taken. All BSA staff members are responsible for covering exits and stairwells to ensure no one exits the facility without being questioned.

During a Code Pink:

- Ask any children what their name is and who the adult with them is.
- Ask anyone with a child if it is theirs and check all hospital identification bands.
- If the missing child is an infant, ask anyone with a large purse or bag to open the bag. Inform guests trying to leave that we have a missing child.
- Look for any suspicious or strange behavior.

If you identify the missing child and abductor, notify security immediately.

### CODE PURPLE - Adult Missing Patient

Code Purple is called when a patient over the age of 18 is missing. All BSA staff members are responsible for covering exits and stairwells to ensure no one exits the facility without being questioned.

During a Code Purple, staff should check all hospital identification bands. If you identify the missing patient, notify security immediately.



# Emergency Preparedness & Codes

Knowing safety precautions for all areas in the workplace can help you prevent injuries from occurring. Follow the tips below to help you stay safe.

## Safety Tips

- Be aware of your surroundings and report any suspicious activity to security.
- Know what PASS and RACE stand for during a fire.
- Keep your back safe by practicing good posture, engage in regular exercise activities and push objects rather than pulling them.
- Sit up straight and stretch often to reduce fatigue and discomfort.
- Wash your hands, use hand sanitizer and wear personal protective equipment for infection control.
- When handling a chemical, check the MSDSonline as a reference for proper handling techniques.

## WEATHER ALERTS

### **WEATHER ALERT 1 – A tornado or severe thunderstorm watch has been issued.**

Display the yellow weather alert card in a prominent location in your department and review departmental procedures in the event the situation progresses to a higher alert level.

### **WEATHER ALERT 2 – A tornado, flash flood or severe thunderstorm warning has been issued.**

Help ensure patients and visitors are in safe locations and then move yourself to a safe location in your department and stay away from windows or areas that flying debris may be possible. Be sure to close drapes and doors and unplug or protect any equipment that could be damaged. Remain in your area until the alert is over and review your department procedures in the event the situation progresses to a higher alert level.

### **WEATHER ALERT 3 – A tornado is in the immediate area.**

Ensure all patients and visitors are accounted for and in safe areas. Seek cover for yourself and remain in the area until the alert is over.

## In case of a fire, remember "RACE" and "PASS"

**R**ESCUE

**A**LARM

**C**ONFINE

**E**XTINGUISH

**P**ULL

**A**IM

**S**QUEEZE

**S**WEEP

# Emergency Preparedness & Codes

## Security – When do you call?

### Code Strong

"Code Strong" should be called when you have a combative patient, visitor or other staff member, and immediate assistance is required.

### Escorts

At anytime you may call Security at 212-2000 if you would like an escort to or from the building.

If you are concerned about your safety or personal property while at work, contact Security. Special arrangements can be made to protect you and your property.

### Prisoners

When prisoners are brought to the hospital for treatment, BSA Security, along with an Officer from the respective agency, will escort the prisoner at all times to the proper treatment area.

### Other Services Provided by Security:

- Security will pick up patient's small valuables to secure in a safe but no medications.
- Security can assist with jump starting a car or inflating a tire.

### Immediately Report the Following to Security

- Theft
- Suspicious person/activity
- Illegal activity
- Threat or mention of weapon

### When is Security available?

- Security is on duty twenty four hours a day, seven days a week.
- Armed security guards are on duty at the hospital campus.
- In an emergency, you may reach Security by dialing "911" from any BSA phone.



# Infection Control

## Be 100% Safe

### WASH YOUR HANDS!

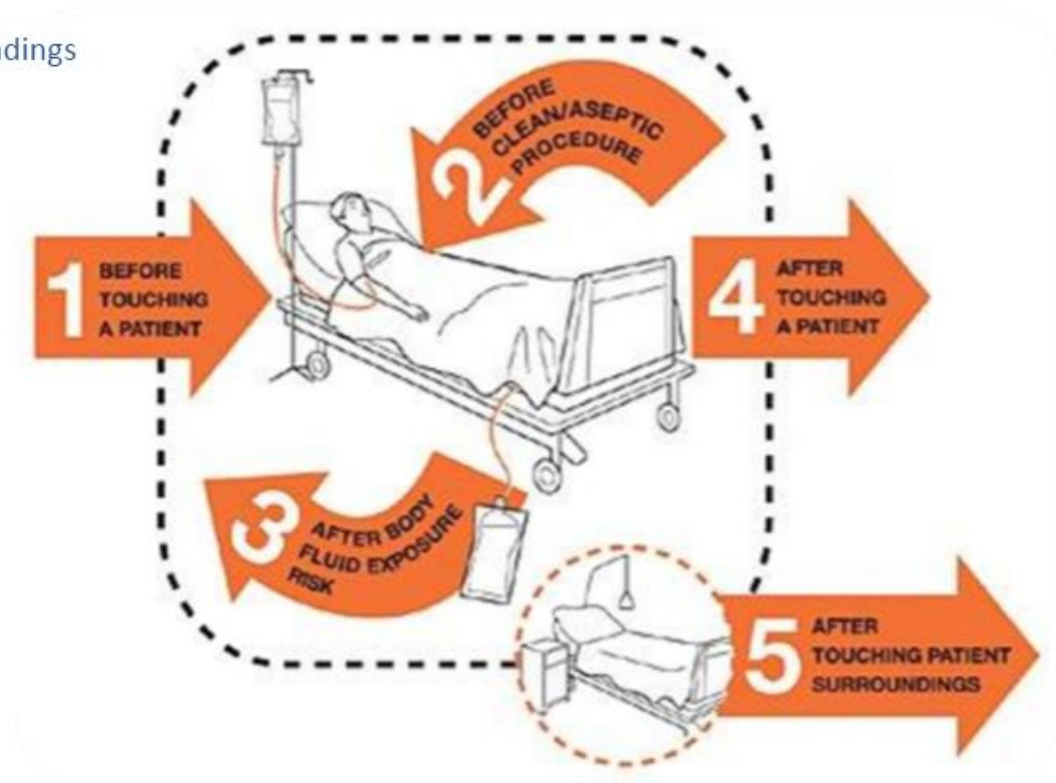
- At BSA IT IS THE LAW!
- It's also the right thing to do to protect our patients and ourselves



# Infection Control

## Five Moments for Hand Hygiene

1. Before touching the patient
2. Immediately before performing a clean/aseptic procedure
3. Immediately after exposure to body fluids
4. After any patient contact
5. After contact with patient surroundings



# Infection Control

## Use Soap and Water

- When hands are visibly soiled
- When hands are contaminated with blood or body fluids
- Before eating
- After using the restroom
- After caring for patients with C diff
- After contact with wounds or broken skin



1. Wet your hands with water and apply soap.
2. Rub hands together to make a lather.
3. Rub palms, fingers, and the back of your hands.
4. Rub your hands together for at least 20 seconds.
5. Rinse hands with water.
6. Dry hands with a paper towel, then use paper towel to turn off faucet.

# Infection Control

## Alcohol Gel

- Use alcohol gel when hands are NOT soiled with blood or body fluids
- Each time you enter a patient room
- Before and after patient contact
- After touching equipment, furniture, or supplies near the patient
- After removing gloves



## Tips for Using Alcohol Gel

- Apply a dime sized amount (one press of alcohol gel dispenser) to the palm of one hand, then rub hands together until the alcohol dries. Cover all surfaces of your hands, including areas around/under nails. Make sure gel has dried completely before donning gloves.
- After cleaning your hands FIVE times with alcohol gel, you should wash your hands with soap and water. This will prevent a build-up of emollients on your hands.

# Infection Control

## Fingernails and Healthcare

- No artificial nails, dips, shellac or gel polish are allowed for any patient care providers.
- Nails should be kept clean, healthy, and short (no longer than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in length).
- If nail polish is worn, it must not be chipped. Chipped polish may support the growth of organisms on the fingernails.
- Polish should be removed and freshly reapplied every 4 days.
- Numerous studies have shown that artificial nails have been linked to infections in patients. Increased numbers of bacteria are present on the fingertips of persons wearing artificial nails, both before and after hand washing.





# Infection Control

## What is TB?

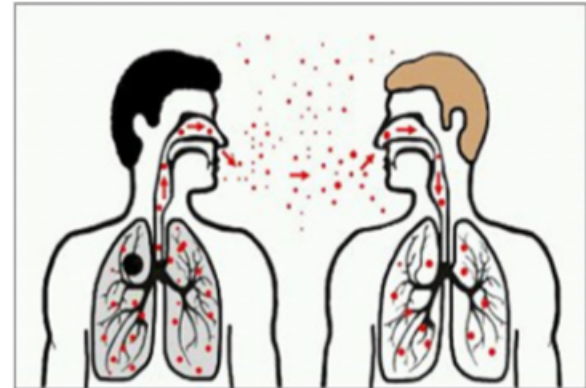
TB is a disease caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but can attack any part of the body, such as: lymph nodes, bones, joints, and other organs.

## TB Transmission

TB is spread through the air from person to person. Tiny water particles, called droplet nuclei, containing the tuberculosis bacteria may be expelled into the air when a person with infectious TB of the lungs or airway:

- Coughs
- Sneezes
- Speaks/Yells
- Sings



- Droplet nuclei can remain in the air for several hours, and float long distances, depending on the environment.
- TB spreads most easily in confined or closed places.
- A person can contract TB by inhaling the droplets into their lungs. However, not every person that is exposed to TB becomes infected. And not everyone infected with TB becomes ill.

# Infection Control

## Infection Control Measures

Since TB is an airborne disease, it's important to practice appropriate procedures to protect other patients and healthcare workers.

This is accomplished by:

- Prompt detection of TB (MTB PCR Test)
- Airborne precautions to prevent the spread of TB
  - HEPA filters or use of a negative-pressure room
  - Personal Respiratory Protection
    - N-95 masks for Employees
    - Standard surgical masks for patients and family members to prevent the spread of droplet nuclei
- Treatment of persons with suspected or confirmed TB disease

Patients with clinical symptoms or a suspicion of TB should be placed in airborne precautions **IMMEDIATELY**. A definitive diagnosis is not required for isolation.

Place Standard mask (not N-95) on patient any time the patient leaves their room for a procedure.

**Contact Infection Control if you have a possible TB patient:  
212-2171, 212-2015, 212-5964.**

# Infection Control – Isolation Precautions

## Contact Isolation

- Used for organisms spread by direct or indirect contact
- Multi drug-resistant organisms i.e. MRSA, VRE
- Enteroviral infections in infants and young children
- Clostridium difficile (must use soap and water only to wash hands. Alcohol gel does not kill C. diff). Use bleach wipes only. Reminder tag on alcohol dispenser to discourage use.
- Lice and Scabies
- Wear gown and gloves each time upon entrance to patients room
- Use individual disposable equipment. Clean re-used equipment with bleach wipes.
- Cover patient with clean gown and linens when transferring or ambulating
- Door may stay open

# Infection Control – Isolation Precautions

## Droplet Isolation

- Used for organisms spread by large droplets
- Flu/Pertussis/Meningitis/RSV
- Used for disease spread by contact of conjunctivae, mucous membranes of nose or mouth
- Wear mask with eye shield when entering patient room
- Use a gown to protect clothing from exposure when in contact with patient's environment.
- No special ventilation requirements

# **Infection Control – Isolation Precautions**

## **Airborne Isolation**

- **Used for organisms spread in small airborne particles**
- **Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB) /Chickenpox-Shingles (Varicella) /Measles**
- **Bacteria are very small and ride on air currents**
- **Exposure occurs when a patient sneezes, coughs, talks, etc. Bacteria enter into the air space and others breathe bacteria into their lungs.**
- **All airborne patients need to be in a negative pressure room (Notify Facility Services when a patient is placed in airborne isolation. If a negative pressure room is not available, a HEPA filter is to be used. Do not use a HEPA filter inside a negative pressure room.**
- **Order a high efficiency particulate air filter (HEPA) from Materials Management.**
- **Keep door closed at all times.**
- **Wear N95 mask when entering room.**
- **Annual fit test for N95 mask is required of employees.**
- **Patients are to wear regular masks when outside of their room.**
- **Family and visitors are to wear regular surgical masks when entering room.**










# Infection Control

## Personal Respiratory Protection

- When entering the room of a patient in airborne precautions, a personal respirator (N-95) must be worn to protect you from droplet nuclei.
- Employees at high risk for exposure MUST be fit tested for the N-95 mask by Employee Health.
- The N-95 mask must be fit checked each time before entering the patient room.
  - To fit check, form the nosepiece tightly across the bridge of the nose and face
  - Deeply inhale, if the mask collapses slightly, it fits properly
  - If needed, adjust mask to achieve facial seal
  - The seal must be tight to keep contaminated air from leaking in around the edge of the mask



# Hospital Waste

		Labeled / Identified Hazardous by Pharmacy			NOT Labeled / Identified			
Sort Code	No Code	BKC	SP+P	SP, SPO, SPC	No Code	No Code	No Code	
Waste Class	Non-Hazardous Rx Waste	Hazardous Rx Waste		Incompatible Hazardous waste	Chemotherapy Rx Waste	Maintenance IV Solutions (No Medications)	Sharps / Infectious Waste	
Description of Wastes	<p>All Rx wastes without a code default to the blue container. Any waste with the potential to leak must be placed in a Ziploc bag. It is not permitted by the DOT to transport free fluids.</p> <p><b>Examples of Non-RCRA Waste:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Antibiotics</li><li>Tylenol</li><li>Aspirin</li><li>IV's with medication left. Keep tubing attached and place in Ziploc bag.</li><li>Creams Ointments capped or in Ziploc bag</li><li>Meds soaked in Sponges or paper towels place in Ziploc Bag</li><li>Pills &amp; Tablets</li><li>Vials with Medication</li></ul>	<p><b>BKC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Allergenic</li><li>Antiseptics</li><li>Gums &amp; Lozenges</li><li>IV &amp; Other Compounded Solutions</li><li>Lotions, Creams, Ointments &amp; Pastes</li><li>Medicinal Liquids</li><li>Pills &amp; Tablets</li><li>Rx Delivery Devices / Tubing</li><li>Transdermal Patches</li><li>Unidentified Medications</li><li>Vaccines Vials &amp; Ampoules</li></ul> <p><b>2 Gallon Hazardous Sharps Container</b></p> <p>Syringe, ampoule or sharp with medication left (bulk), with or without a needle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>has not</i> come into direct patient contact</li><li>- <i>is not</i> a controlled substance</li></ul>	<p><b>SP+P</b></p> <p>Your healthcare facility is capturing P listed waste to determine generator status please send container with or without waste to pharmacy for disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Nicotine / Nicotrol</li><li>Coumadin / Warfarin</li></ul>	<p><u>These wastes are sent to pharmacy in Ziploc bags for proper disposal.</u></p> <p>Incompatible Rx wastes require segregation to satisfy DOT, safety &amp; disposal facility requirements.</p> <p><b>Aerosols</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Inhalers</li></ul> <p><b>Corrosives</b> (Examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Glacial Acetic Acid</li><li>Glycopyrrolate</li><li>Sodium Hydroxide</li></ul> <p><b>Oxidizers</b> (Examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Potassium Permanganate</li><li>Unused Silver Nitrate</li></ul>	<p><b>BULK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Chemo Agents</li><li>IVs with Residual Chemo Agents</li><li>Chemo Spill Cleanup Debris</li><li>Containers with Residual Chemo Agents</li><li>Tablets</li></ul>	<p><b>TRACE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Empty Vials</li><li>Empty Syringes</li><li>Gowns</li><li>Gloves</li><li>Goggles</li><li>Wipes</li><li>Empty IVs / Tubing</li></ul>	<p>Items that can be cut and poured down the drain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintenance IV Solutions Containing:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Potassium Chloride</li><li>Potassium Phosphate</li><li>Sodium Phosphate</li><li>Calcium</li><li>Sodium Bicarbonate</li><li>Dextrose</li><li>Saline</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Needles</li><li>Empty Syringes</li><li>Ampoules</li><li>Other infectious wastes that are not hazardous</li></ul>
	Container					 		

NO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES -- in any of the above containers.

NO SHARPS -- except 2 Gallon Hazardous Sharps or Red Containers.

# Hazard Communication

## Hazard Communication Standard for BSA Employees & Contractors and Hazardous Spills

The Hazard Communication Standard is also known as the "Employee Right-to-Know Law" or simply, "HazCom." OSHA requires that employees and contractors have the right to know about any chemical hazards in their work environment.

The HazCom Standard, enforced by OSHA, was passed into law to give employees access to health hazard information about chemicals used in the workplace. Employees have the right to know any potential effects from exposures of chemicals they are using or are exposed to... even in an emergency.

### Employees may be informed about the possible chemical hazards by:

- Attending an in-service of new chemicals introduced.
- Reading Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- Reading the hazard information on the original labels of chemicals.
- Reading product specification literature.
- Using "MSDSOnline" (found on BSANet).
- Asking questions that supervisors or safety personnel can answer.



Hazard communication applies **ONLY** to "hazardous" chemicals known to be present in the workplace.

It does not apply to hazardous waste, tobacco products, articles, food, drugs, cosmetics or alcoholic beverages.

It does not apply to consumer products used in the workplace for the purpose intended by the manufacturer where the use does not result in exposures greater than those anticipated for consumers.

# Hazard Communication

## BE SAFE...work within the spirit of the law...employee SAFETY!

Hazard Communication is part of our culture. Employees are the most valuable asset to BSA.

- Know about the chemicals you use.
- Read the SDS sections before using a new chemical.
- Learn to use your PPE properly.
- Label secondary containers.
- Use chemicals only as they are intended to be used.
- You have the Right-to-Know!

## Hazardous Spills

Hazardous spills are accidents where a hazardous material has been released uncontrolled into the environment. Because of this concern, BSA has established a "Spill Team".

BSA's approach to spill response is a 3-step system:

- Prevention
- Action
- Remediation

Just remember **PAR!**



BSA has created a trained spill team to respond to a spill incident by utilizing:

- Personnel Safety
- Spill Control
- Neutralization & Containment
- Treatment & Disposal
- Documentation

# Hazard Communication

## A good way to remember how to report a SPILL:

**S**eparate persons from the area

**P**hone 911

**I**nform BSA Spill Team

**L**ocate SDS

**L**isten for instructions

**Thorough documentation of any hazardous spill will be prepared by:**

- Employees responding to and/or cleaning up the spill.
- Department Director of area involved in the spill.
- Safety Officer

All reports must be forwarded to and reviewed by the BSA Safety Officer.





# Fire Safety

Fire is the third leading cause of accidental deaths in the United States, yet most people ignore it. Across the nation, more than 150 workplace fires occur every day.

## How Fires Start

Fire is a chemical reaction involving rapid oxidation or burning of a fuel. Fire needs three elements to occur:

1. **Fuel:** Any combustible material-solid, liquid or gas.
2. **Heat:** Heat is the energy necessary to increase the temperature of the fuel to the point where sufficient vapors are given off for ignition to occur.
3. **Oxygen:** The air we breathe is about 21% oxygen. Fire only needs air with at least 16% oxygen.

## What To Do In Case of a Fire

- Follow the RACE procedure.
- Use the correct fire extinguisher, and use the PASS method.
- Evacuate if needed and know your department response duties.



# Fire Safety

## RACE

### R - Rescue

- Remove only those patients in the area of immediate danger.
- Do not begin mass evacuation until authorized personnel (director, designee or administrator on call) gives the order to do so.

### A - Alarm

- Pull the closest fire alarm.
- Report the "code red" to the hospital operator.
- Give your name.
- Give exact location.
- State what is burning.

### C - Confine

- Proceed to confine only after the alarm has been sounded.
- Confine the fire to stop it from spreading.
- Seal cracks under doors with wet blankets or towels.
- Turn off all equipment.
- If authorized to do so, turn off oxygen shut off valves.

### E - Extinguish

- If it is safe, use the fire extinguisher to bring the fire under control.
- Select the extinguisher that is appropriate for the type of fire you have.
- Extinguish the fire by using the PASS method.
- If fire is not extinguished after two extinguishers have been dispensed, confine the fire by shutting all doors and windows.



# Fire Safety

## PASS

**P** – Pull the pin

**A** – Aim at the base of the fire

**S** – Squeeze the handle

**S** – Sweep from side to side

### Who do you call?

#### Select the number for your location:

BSA Campus: 911 on any house phone

Urgent Care: 9-911

Family Medical Services: 9-911

Danvers Office Building: 9-911

Print Shop/Records Storage: 9-911

Outpatient Therapy Services: 9-911

Outpatient Therapy Services POOL: 911 direct line

Amarillo Surgical Group: 9-911



All outside locations should call "9-911" if there is a fire

- then notify the main campus at 212-2000.

# Electrical Safety

- It is important to understand the hazards of electricity and follow the appropriate safety precautions.
- Most electrical accidents occur because people are unsure what they are doing, misuse equipment, or do not practice safety habits.
- BSA has created safety guidelines to protect patients, visitors and employees.
- Non-medical electrical devices (ex: radios, coffee pots, microwaves) brought from home or from other non-approved vendors must be approved by the respective department director.  
Contact Clinical Engineering with questions or concerns regarding electrical safety or electromagnetic interference.
- Medical electrical devices brought from home or from other non-approved vendors must be approved by the respective department director.
- Never use 3-prong to 2-prong adapters or extension cords with broken plugs.
- Do not use broken or damaged equipment. Before use, check equipment for broken wires.  
Also check for loose, cracked, bent or broken parts. Notify Dispatch 2-5000 immediately for repair.

**(Don't forget to red tag the equipment: explain the problem, contact number, date, and sign the tag.)**

# Electrical Safety (continued)

- Keep fluids, chemicals, and heat away from all electrical equipment.
- Visually inspect the plug and cord before plugging in the device.
- Always grasp the plug itself, not the cord, when plugging and unplugging equipment.
- Refer to the users manual, or ask for help, if you do not know how to use electrical equipment or have problems.
- Do not bring portable heaters from home.
- Do not use extension cords.
- Ensure that all electrical outlets, that are hospital grade, are identified with a green dot.
- Use red outlets to supply power in emergencies.
- Do not use power strips in any patient care areas.
- Get approval by the BSA Facility Services Department for use of power strips in non-patient care areas.





# Evacuation

Evacuation describes the safe and immediate removal of patients and personnel from an area or from a building. When possible, move horizontally to another wing on the same floor behind the smoke door or in another smoke compartment, as opposed to a different floor. If you are not sure where the different smoke compartments are, ask your supervisor.

## Evacuation Procedure

If horizontal movement is not possible, evacuate vertically toward ground floor by using the stairs. Elevators may be used for evacuation purposes, unless otherwise noted by fire personnel.

1. Move persons nearest the fire.
2. Move the helpless.
3. Direct ambulatory patients and visitors to evacuation routes.
4. Move patients and visitors horizontally to a safe smokeless area on the same floor.
5. Order evacuation to another floor, only as the last resort.
6. Ensure the following if you are a charge nurse or department manager:
  - Make sure someone is taking care of all patients and visitors.
  - Account for patients after evacuation.
  - Instruct others to keep track of visitor/patient movement.
  - Make sure the patient's medical chart is with them whenever possible.
  - Keep a copy of census reports. This is the charge nurse's responsibility.
  - Reassure patients and visitors that their safety is important, and that everything is functioning smoothly.
7. Ask the family to remain with the patient, and render help as needed.
8. Determine a pre-arranged meeting place for each department.

# MRI Safety

## Electromagnetic Interference(EMI)

Electromagnetic (radio) fields coming from one device can affect the operation of another device.

Questions or concerns should be addressed to Clinical Engineering.

High levels of electromagnetic (EM) fields are present in some areas of the hospital. EM fields will affect medical devices like pacemakers, implanted defibrillators, and pumps. Affected areas are posted with the appropriate warning signs.

For example, the MRI has areas of very high magnetic fields, and HVAC equipment rooms may have high EM fields.

Observe the specific area precautions when entering an area.

New technology allows cell phones to be used by patients and family members.



**The MRI magnets are always on!**

For questions please contact:

Safety Manager @ 212-7233

or

Clinical Engineering Manager @ 212-7233

or

MRI Safety Officer @ 212-3004.



**If you would like more information regarding safety related information. There are detailed plans in the BSA safety manual in each department.**

**Contact BSA safety manager if you have concerns or questions. 212-7233**

**BSA is a tobacco free campus and it is important for the health of our patients, visitors, and staff that you DO NOT use tobacco products on BSA property.  
Thank you!**



**Please remember to complete this training.**

# Ardent Health Services

## Compliance Code of Conduct Education

One Person. One Moment. One Decision:  
Ardent Health Services Code of Conduct



Ardent<sup>SM</sup>

**Thank you for following BSA policies & procedures and keeping all patients, visitors, & staff safe.**

**Welcome to BSA!**

**Please print and mail/fax the completed tests to:**

Human Resources

BSA Health System

1600 Wallace Blvd.

Amarillo, TX 79106

(806) 212-2853 (FAX)

For assistance, please call (806) 212-5699.