| INDICATOR | Met | Not Met | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT** | | | |
| Class A (multi-occupancy) chambers and ancillary service equipment are protected by 2-hour fire resistance–rated construction. This is not applicable to free-standing facilities. | | | |
| Rooms used for hyperbaric oxygen are not used for any other purpose. | | | |
| Signs are posted in proximity to every hyperbaric oxygen chamber that warn not to bring any flammable liquids, gases, or prohibited articles into the chamber. | | | |
| Fire alarm signaling devices are located in the hyperbaric chamber room (phone or fire alarm pull). | | | |
| The room housing the hyperbaric oxygen chambers is sprinklered with sprinkler heads of an approved type. | | | |
| Class A (multi-occupant) chambers have a 1½-hour fire protection–rated door that is self-closing and self-latching. | | | |
| A source of breathable gas allowing unrestricted mobility available outside each chamber is available in the event that air is fouled by smoke or other combustion products during a fire. This would include Self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA] or fire and smoke escape hoods. | | | |
| In case the hyperbaric chambers and the rooms housing them require rapid evacuation during a fire, the chambers are compliant with NFPA 99-2012 standards for depressurization:<br>• Class A chambers are capable of depressurizing from 3 atmosphere absolute (ATA) to ambient pressure in 6 minutes or less.<br>• Class B chambers are capable of depressurizing from 3 ATA to ambient pressure in 2 minutes or less. | | | |
| Class A hyperbaric chambers have a fire suppression system consisting of independently supplied and operating handline- and deluge-type water spray systems. | | | |
| Flammable hair sprays, hair oils, and skin oils are prohibited for both hyperbaric patients and staff. | | | |
| Paper brought into a Class A hyperbaric chamber stored in a closed metal container. Paper brought into a Class B chamber is kept to a minimum. | | | |
| All valves, regulators, meters, and similar equipment used in the hyperbaric chamber(s) are tested as part of the facility's routine maintenance program. Testing is documented. | | | |

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| Pressure relief valves are tested and calibrated as part of the routine maintenance program. Testing and calibration is documented. | | | |
| All gas outlets in the chambers are labeled or stenciled in accordance with the Compressed Gas Association (CGA) document CGA C-4 (Standard Method of Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained). | | | |
| Hyperbaric chamber rooms are not used to store hazardous materials. | | | |
| Any installations, repairs, and modifications of equipment related to hyperbaric chambers are:<br>• Evaluated by biomedical engineering staff<br>• Pressure tested<br>• Approved by the Safety Director | | | |
| Maintenance and repair logs are maintained and current. | | | |
| Emergency electrical power can be restored within 10 seconds during power failures. | | | |
| For Class A chambers, the following devices are connected to the critical and the life safety electrical branches:<br>• Any electrical power outlets located within the chamber<br>• Chamber emergency lighting<br>• Chamber intercommunications<br>• Alarm systems, including fire detectors<br>• Chamber fire suppression system equipment and controls<br>• Other electrical controls for chamber pressurization and ventilation control<br>• Chamber room lights sufficient to ensure continued safe operation during a normal power outage | | | |
| Class A and Class B chambers are certified and stamped by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) in ANSI/ASME PVHO-1 Safety Standard for Pressure Vessels for Human Occupancy. | | | |
| Class A chambers have antistatic floors. | | | |
| **PATIENT CARE** | | | |
| Patients are informed of their rights and responsibilities. | | | |
| Orders for dives are verified by nursing staff. | | | |

| INDICATOR | Met | Not Met | Comments |
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| Patient are assessed per organizational policy prior to treatment to include potential contraindications:<br>• Uncontrolled hypertension<br>• Diabetes mellitus with glucose levels greater than 300 or less than 100<br>• Congestive heart failure with ejection fraction less than 35%<br>• Claustrophobia/confinement anxiety<br>• Congenital spherocytosis<br>• Current upper respiratory infection<br>• Fever<br>• Chronic sinus condition<br>• Pacemaker/implantable device<br>• Recent eye/retinal/cataract surgery or optic neuritis<br>• Recent thoracic surgery<br>• Obstructive lung disease/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD)/asthma<br>• History of seizures | | | |
| Pre-treatment blood glucose level is obtained with excursions addressed as ordered or per policy. | | | |
| Patient takes all medications with the exception of medication patches (unless directed by a Provider). | | | |
| Patient is made safe for the dive session (removal of unauthorized dressings, unauthorized clothing and jewelry, checking for contraband and sources of ignition). | | | |
| Patient is educated on dive session procedures including emergency procedures. | | | |
| Patient valuables are secured during the dive session. | | | |
| Patient is provided nutrition as ordered using proper storage and sanitation procedures. | | | |
| As applicable, patient's wound is assessed and documented per policy. | | | |
| Patient is monitored per policy during the dive session. | | | |
| After the dive session, patient is reassessed for evidence of barotrauma. | | | |
| **POLICIES AND PROTOCOLS** | | | |
| All policies are up to date and periodically reviewed according to the organization's timeframes. | | | |

| INDICATOR | Met | Not Met | Comments |
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| There is a designated hyperbaric safety director in charge of all hyperbaric equipment and safety procedures. | | | |
| There are policies and procedures in place that address:<br>• Qualifications and training of hyperbaric personnel<br>• Regulations and requirements for inspection, testing, and maintenance of hyperbaric equipment<br>• Conduct of personnel in and around hyperbaric chambers<br>• A description of patient apparel and footwear allowed in the chambers<br>• The periodic inspection of static-dissipating materials<br>• Safe use of gases | | | |
| Emergency procedures specific to the hyperbaric chambers are in place. | | | |
| The fire response plan includes a process for shutting off oxygen. | | | |
| The following ignition sources/activities are prohibited in the immediate vicinity of the hyperbaric oxygen chamber area:<br>• Smoking and vaping<br>• Cigarette lighters, matches, and vaping devices<br>• Open flames<br>• Hot objects | | | |
| The following potential ignition sources are prohibited inside the hyperbaric oxygen chamber(s):<br>• Smoking and vaping<br>• Cigarette lighters, matches, and vaping devices<br>• Open flames<br>• Hot objects<br>• Personal warming devices<br>• Cell phones and pagers<br>• Personal entertainment devices<br>• Toys that emit sparks | | | |
| With any class of hyperbaric chamber that contains more than 23.5% oxygen, the organization ensures that the patient is electrically grounded. | | | |

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| Hyperbaric patients are prevented from wearing silk, wool, and synthetic textiles or any combination of these in the chamber. (Garments that are 100% cotton or a blend of cotton and polyester are allowed in Class A chambers equipped with fire protection and in all Class B chambers.) | | | |
| A risk assessment and/or review between medical providers and the hyperbaric safety officer is conducted to determine which of the following items may be safely used during chamber dives:<br>• Suture material<br>• Alloplastic devices<br>• Bacterial barriers<br>• Surgical dressings<br>• Biological interfaces<br>• Synthetic textiles | | | |
| **STAFF COMPETENCIES AND QUALIFICATIONS** | | | |
| Staff qualifications are established based on the following:<br>• Number and type of hyperbaric chambers<br>• Maximum treatment capacity<br>• Type of hyperbaric therapy provided | | | |
| Hyperbaric staff are trained/competent to control the chamber operation according to the Instructions for Use. This would include emergency procedures, decompression and contingency operations in the event of malfunction and power outages. | | | |
| Hyperbaric staff are trained in screening and assessing patients for therapy including recognizing contraindications, effects of barotrauma, and fire prevention. | | | |
| Hyperbaric staff have maintained training/competence on all emergency procedures and emergency equipment use. | | | |
| Emergency Drills are performed and documented at least annually for hyperbaric staff focusing on chamber safety with full occupancy. This would include:<br>• A medical emergency in a chamber<br>• Contaminated breathing gas | | | |
| Fire Drills are performed and documented at least annually for hyperbaric staff focusing on chamber safety with full occupancy. This would include a fire within and outside of the chamber. | | | |

| INDICATOR | Met | Not Met | Comments |
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| Drills include recording the time to evacuate all persons from the area, involves applicable staff, and focuses on prevention as well as simulated extinguishment and evacuation. | | | |
| Staff are trained and know where the medical gas alarms are located. | | | |
| Staff maintain any certifications and licenses as required by the organization. | | | |