Clinical Establishment Act Standard for

Mobile Dental Van

Standard No.CEA / Dental Mobile Van

DEFINITION	
Mobile dental van	
SCOPE SERVICES PROVIDED	Units may be towed or self-propelled, ranging from smaller, one-chair to two-chair units that can be used for examination, preventive and treatment services.
	MOBILE UNITS: Mobile units with more than one chair would generally be recommended for full treatment services
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE LOCATION	It is important to consider the size and practicality of the unit needed in relation to the locations it will be required to service. Appropriate access to a suitable site and services (concrete pad, electricity, clean and waste water, data and phone) must be available at each location.
SPACE REQUIREMENT	1. In a self-propelled vehicle, a two-chair program requires a treatment area of a minimum of 18 square feet, plus a cab area of at least 7 square feetgenerally a total of around 30 square feet.
	2. There must be a specific space for cleaning and sterilisation of dental instruments designated as STERILIZATION AREA to accommodate front loading autoclave and lab area to carry out minor prosthetic adjustment with washbasin and running tap water
	3. Dedicated area for storing patient's records or electronic health record (EHR)maintenance
OUTSIDE SIGNAGES	1. name of the dental/medical college/hospital/charitable institute/NGO(to which the van belongs)
INSIDE SIGNAGES	 Name of dentist in charge Name of stationed doctors OPD hours Services provided Charges of the services offered Emergency contact number

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR MOBILE DENTAL VAN

	 Safety signages: to make the patient aware so as to inform treating doctor of any pre existing medical conditions
INFRASTRUCTURE	CONSIDERATIONS
	 medical gases –oxygen(cylinder)-in case treatment services are being provided floors and walls – these must be non- porous, without carpets, smooth and easily cleaned lighting – natural/ high-intensity colour- corrected artificial lighting
	 FIXTURES dental chair minimum 2 dental chairs. specialist fittings (eg, overhead light, x-ray unit, dental unit) hand-washing facilities (elbow-touch taps or infra-red) dental cabinetry and overhead cabinets bins for general waste, clinical waste and sharps
	PERSONAL HYGIENE AND PROTECTION
	Hand-washing facilities in every dental surgery are essential, and must not be combined with sinks used for other purposes, such as decontamination and instrument cleaning. Emphasis should be given to the use of hands- free facilities, where possible (eg, elbow or knee operated taps or infra-red-activated operating lights and hand-basin taps).
	Procedures must be implemented for the safe handling and appropriate disposal of contaminated materials and waste. Hands-free access to bins for paper and clinical waste is recommended
	ACOUSTICS Compressor should preferably not be kept in the working area
	LIGHTING colour-corrected light/natural
	SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS OF MOBILE DENTAL VAN

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	•Chassis: a durable, watertight, reinforced floor is recommended. Insulation should provide the best
	 possible protection from outside temperatures. Levelling jacks: there should be one on
	each corner to provide stability when the unit is stationary.
	 Access: there should be at least one door for one –two dental chairs
	• Steps: these should be fold-away,
	lockable when in position, and incorporate a handrail.
	• Windows: tinted security windows are
	 best, with insect screens and blinds. Services: these will include a
	compressor, evacuator motor, water inlet, and
	pump for the base of the dental chair(s).
	 Mounting brackets: these are required for
	lights, the x-ray unit and dental unit.
	• Water supply: use a dual system so that
	town water can be used when available, plus
	storage tanks top/ beneath the vehicle floor (but
	protected from road damage).
	• Water filter: use a filter suitable for use
	in dental units, and locate this with the water
	waste disposal: there should be an inbuilt
	waste disposal there should be an inount waste water collection unit beneath the floor for
	collection of the generated waste water. If
	disposed outside, solid and water waste must
	comply with territorial local authority and
	regional council requirements where the unit will
	be operated.
	• Internal finishes: cabinetry and bench
	tops must be easily cleaned.
	• Sinks/basins: there should be a minimum of one clean and one dirty.
	• Equipment: must be properly secured to be protected from road shock and vibration, and
	wall-mounted x-rays and lights must be secure in-transit. Water and air lines must
	not leak, on-board power generators cannot make too much noise and/or vibration, and
	equipment must be properly placed to ensure
	there is adequate space for dentists and
	technicians to operate.
HUMAN RESOURCES	
DOCTORS	
	1. Dental surgeons(BDS/MDS) on full time
	basis- 1-2 in number
TECHNICAL STAFF	1. Dental operating room assistant

NON TECHNICAL STAFF Duty roster Periodic health check up, vaccination of staff	 one for a every 2 dental chairs installed qualification: tenth pass having 5 years working experience under a registered dental surgeon GRADE IV staff employed full time. Hospital/concerned authority for technical / non- technical staff Once in a year health check up of all the staff.
	• Mandatory hepatitis B vaccination of the staff.
EQUIPMENT (FUNCTIONAL) Stethoscope Thermometer- non mercury based BP apparatus- non mercury based Glucometer Weigh machine Emergency kit and medicine Oxygen cylinder Adrenaline Diphenhydramine Hydrocortisone Nitroglycerine Salbutamol Morphine Diazepam/ midazolam Asprin tablets Ambulatory bag DEFIFIBRILLATOR- EITHER MECHANICAL OR AUTOMATIC Consumables- should be available in adequate number. Facemask Gloves: both sterile and nonsterile Cotton rolls Gauze 2cc and 5cc syringes with needles Sutures- vicryl Silk Lignocaine 2 percent with 1:200000 Adr and without adrenaline Zinc oxide powder and eugenol liquid 	QUANTITY 1 1 1 1 1 2 ampules 2 ampules 2 ampules 2 ampules 2 ampules 2 ampules 1 1 1

 Glass ionomer (powder and liquid) Silver based GIC(powder and liquid) Gum paint 	
9. DENTAL EQUIPMENT Dental operating unit Dental chair	Either hydraulic/electric; with a back rest in movable trendelberg/reverse trendelberg position
SUCTION UNIT	Either attached to dental chair/ separate; Should have a separate amalgam separation filter
AUTOCLAVE	office-based front loading autoclave;
IOPA MACHINE	 Processing system and design – automation or manual; daylight loader/ RVG IOPA machine should be approved by AERB. 1 Lead apron and thyroid collar/ lead shield

	Maintenance of logbook mandatory which mentions the identity of the person radiographed, part exposed, date along with operator/ doctor's name and signatures
SUPPORT SERVICES	
ETHICS	To do no harm to do good(beneficience) veracity(truthfulness) confidentiality
BMW MANAGEMENT	
	Segregation of waste should be done in black, yellow and blue bags . It is mandatory to segregate the waste at the site of waste generation.
	BLACK BAGS:
	Kitchen waste
	Carry bags
	Paper and packaging
	Disposable glasses/plates
	Leftover foods
	Bouquets

	Thormocol
	Thermocol
	YELLOW BAGS
	Human tissues Histopathology specimens Body parts and organs Soiled waste swabs, dressing, mops, bandages or items contaminated with blood Microbiology/ bio-technology waste
	BLUE BAGS
	Disinfected catheters Any other tubings I/V bottles I/V tubes Disinfected plastic drains Rubber/ latex gloves(mutilated and disinfected) Other plastic material
	Every dental chair installed will have its separate yellow bag. For 2 chairs there will be one black and one blue bag.
	There will be one needle destroyer in the mobile van.
	Contract for disposal of BMW should be given to a company approved by government of India/ ministry of environment/CPC.
	There should be a written contract for BMW management along with the economy involved.
	Logbook should be maintained mentioning weight of the waste(infected) and date on which waste (new/old) was lifted.
RECORD MAINTENANCE AND REPORTING	Daily record keeping for incoming patients mentioning patient name, age, sex, date, services rendered along with treatment charges.
MLC	NA
CONFIDENTIALITY	"All that may come to my knowledge in the exercise of my profession or in daily commerce with men, which ought not be spread, I will keep secret and will never reveal"-Hippocratic oath

STANDARDS ON BASIC PROCESSESES	
INFECTION CONTROL	1.Instruments sterilization and cleaning must not be executed inside the surgery room.
	2. There must be good supply of clean water through a quality piping that support good water hygiene.
	3.All general purpose cleaning equipment and agents should be stored in a separate part of the premises
	4. There must be a specific space for cleaning and sterilisation of dental instruments and should not be used other than above.
	5.Use trash bin lined with commercial colo coded plastic bag for the medical waste inside the surgery room.
	6.Needle destroyer must be used for disposable needles
	7.Keep cleaning equipment always in a very clean condition before use; type of floo sanitizing and cleaning agents must be approved for clinical use.
	8.Hands-free access to bins for paper and clinica waste is recommended
	9.Emphasis should be given to the use of hands free facilities, where possible (eg, elbow o knee operated taps or infra-red-activated operating lights and hand-basin taps).
	10.Use of liquid soap (no soap bar)is mandatory
	11. There should be no cotton or wool fabric curtains in dental clinics.
	12.In door pets and natural plant inside the surgery room should be not permitted
	13.Non-wooden storage cabinet shall be used for storing cleaning equipment and agents
	14.An infection control protocol should be established to include an exposure control plat based on OSHA'S BLOOD BORNI PATHOGEN STANDARD. This is a written plan to minimize or eliminate occupationa

	exposure.
	15.PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT(PPE)such as labcoats, gowns ,facemask, gloves etc should be utilized.
FACILITIES FOR HAND WASHING	Hand-washing facilities in every dental surgery are essential, and must not be combined with sinks used for other purposes, such as decontamination and instrument cleaning. Emphasis should be given to the use of hands-free facilities, where possible (eg, elbow or knee operated taps or infra- red-activated operating lights and hand-basin taps). Use of liquid soap (no soap bar)is mandatory.
FACILITIES FOR STERILIZATION	Disinfectants- 2 percent glutaraldehyde, sodium hypochlorite, chlorhexidine etc
	Autoclave office-based; maintenance (self- contained with drier); availability of parts; door design; loading system; cylinder size; cycle- reporting system; validation and calibration system
POLICY ON OUTSOURCED SERVICES	Lab work can be outsourced
	BMW management, cleaning staff and pest control are some of the other services which can be outsourced