Department: HSE Document Identifier: GL/HSE/003/01



#### INTRODUCTION

Dubai Healthcare City Authority- Regulatory Division requires that every employer must ensure the protection of

health and safety of employees engaged in their workplace.

This document has been prepared by DHCR HSE, and provides a clear guideline on Manual Handling.

#### 1- Purpose:

1.1 DHCC endeavours to support and encourage a safe handling culture within DHCC that encompasses best practice. This guideline endeavours to provide guidance to all working in DHCC to reduce the occupational health & safety risk (to workers) where possible, during manual handling activity.

### 2- Purpose:

2.1	This guideline specifies the requirements for safe lifting techniques and should be followed by all
	workers, during all lifting activities, to eliminate the risk of harm.

#### 3- Applicable To:

3.1	This guideline applies to all working in DHCC.	
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#### 4- Policy:

### 4.1 **Policy Statement**

- 4.1.1 Every Business Partner and their staff should follow, as reasonable practicable the DHCR HSE Manual Handling Guidelines.
- 4.1.2 Every Business Partner and their staff are required to report all incidents, using the DHCC Regulation On-Line Incident Reporting System, see DHCC – Regulation Incident Reporting Policy, regarding Ergonomics / Manual Handling 'Incidents of Harm' to DHCR HSE Department.
- 4.1.3 Each Business Partner will determine jointly within their own organization the appropriate safety provisions for a manual handling in the area, by carrying out a work place risk assessment of the task and activity.
- 4.1.4 DHCC supports a minimal lifting based activity and acknowledges that although, hazardous manual handling cannot always be avoided Business Partners shall reduce the risk by thorough risk assessments, training, good planning, systems of work and the use of suitable equipment.





4.2	Why Report an Event to DHCR HSE	
	4.2.1	It is a DHCC wide quality requirement
	4.2.2	Manual Handling incidents resulting in harm should be investigated
	4.2.3	Reporting can help identify trends and patterns of unsafe practices
	4.2.4	Guidance and support provided regarding engineering controls and / or corrective actions

5- Proce	5- Procedure Sequence:			
5.1	Principles of Safer Manual Handling:			
	5.1.1	Assess the Task		
		Using T.I.L.E. Is it too heavy? If unsure move the load forwards and side wards.		
		Get help, use a mechanical aid.		
	5.1.2	Broad Stable Base		
		Take a comfortable stance with feet hip wide apart, facing in the direction		
		Of travel with load close as possible.		
	5.1.3	Bend the Knees		
		Bend the knees to keep the centre of gravity within the base.		
		Use thigh muscles for lifting not back muscles.		
	5.1.4	Back in Neutral		
		The back should not be bent. Keep nose over toes.		
		Bent knees and straight back means the central point of gravity		
		remains over the weight, reducing strain.		
		DO NOT TWIST, use feet to change direction		
	5.1.5	Good Hold, Elbows Tucked In		
		Use the palm of the hand and the roots of the fingers, rather than finger		
		tips. Place one hand under object and the other at the top of the opposite side		
	5.1.6	Arms in Line with Trunk		
		Keep arms close to the side of the body reducing tension in the arms		
		and shoulders.		
	5.1.7	Weight Closer to the Centre of Gravity		
		Keep the load as close to the trunk as possible.		
		Maintaining balance and stability. Use body weight to get the load		
		moving easily.		
	5.1.8	Turn Feet in Direction of Movement		





	When ready to lift, use legs for the lift. Avoid unsteady movement.			
5.2	The Guideline Weights:			
	Weights are reduced if handling is done with the arms extended, or at higher or lower levels, as this is			
	where injuries are most likely to occur. If one's hands enter more than one of the boxes during the			
	task, then the smallest weight measure applies.			
	The guideline weights assume that:			
	5.2.1 The load is easily grasped.			
	5.2.2 One is in a stable position.			
	5.2.3 The weights are for infrequent operations up to 30 per hour.			
	5.2.4 If any dimension of the loads exceed 75cm, its handling is likely to create an increased risk of			
	injury and is too large for one person to carry.			
5.3				
	10kg 5kg			
	3kg 7kg 7kg Shoulder height			
	Shoulder height			
	7kg 13kg Elbow height			
	Elbow height			
	10kg 16kg 25kg 15kg			
	Knuckle height			
	20kg 10kg			
	7kg 13kg 💆 🎽 Tong rung			
	Mid Jaway Jaw Isa hainht			
	Mid lower leg height 3kg 7kg 10kg 5kg Mid lower leg height			
	Sing The second second			
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	Homen			
	Above diagram, lifting weight capacity.			
5.4	Manual handling risk assessments are conducted using the following process:			
	5.4.1 Identification of the hazard			
	5.4.2 Assess the Risk/Job using T.I.L.E			
	T = Task- Review the activity			
	I = Individual- Review the person			
	L = Load- Review the Load			



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## **DHCR HSE Manual Handling Guideline**

	E = Environment- Review the Environment
	5.4.3 Implement Control Measures to eliminate potential risk of harm
	5.4.4 Record Findings
	5.4.5 Review and update
5.5	How to do a T.I.L.E Risk Assessment:
	5.5.1 When a manual handling task is required the following assessment must be undertaken,
	see tool below, which are grouped under the 4 x Criteria T.I.L.E: Task, Individual, Load
	& Environment. See Appendix 1 for T.I.L.E Risk Assessment Form.
	5.5.2 The greater the Yes answer the higher the risk. The greater the No answers the lower
	the risk.
5.6	Use of equipment to eliminate or minimize lifting tasks:
	5.6.1 Where organisational measures alone cannot eliminate manual handling, the use of
	mechanical handling equipment must be considered. Where the weight of a load to be
	moved is too great or too awkward for the individual, and organisational measures are
	unsuitable, mechanical equipment must be used.
	5.6.2 The distance which a load needs to be carried and the frequency of lifting must also be
	considered. While the weight to be lifted may be well within the lifting capacity of the
	individual, the frequency of lifting or the distance involved may cause excessive strain
	on the body.
	5.6.3 In order to reduce the risk of a manual handling injury to staff mechanical aids, when
	provided, must be used once deemed safe from a patient's perspective.
5.7	Type of Equipment, as an example:
	5.7.1 Electric beds
	5.7.2 Patient Hoists and other lifting devices
	5.7.3 Sliding sheets, bed blocks, transfer boards
	5.7.4 Electric tugs and trolleys, tractor and trailer





.8	Clothing:
	5.8.1 It is recommended that all employees involved in manual handling activities wear comfortable clothing and suitable footwear.
	5.8.2 Correct clothing will facilitate good working postures and assist in minimizing the risk
	of back injury.

6- Communication (Check all that apply)		
	Announcement	
	Awareness	
	Training	

### 7- Definitions:

Accident:	An accident is an unplanned event resulting in death, or resulting in an injury such as a severe sprain or strain (for example, manual handling
	injuries), a laceration, a broken bone, concussion or unconsciousness.
Adverse Event:	An adverse event is defined as an unexpected, undesirable, or
	potentially dangerous occurrence.
Bariatric, Plus size:	The World Health Organization (2000) classifies a person as bariatric
	if weighs >160Kg and has a body mass index (BMI) >40. The HSE
	defines a bariatric patient as one with a BMI of > 35, 159Kg or 25
	stone.
Bariatric	
Equipment:	Equipment that is designed to carry weight with a body mass
	Index >35 (weight exceeds 159Kg or 25 stone).
DHCA:	The Dubai Healthcare City Authority established under Article (4) of
	the Law, and comprises the Chairperson, the DHCC Board of
	Directors and the Executive Body.
DHCC:	Dubai Healthcare City.



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DHCR:	Is the regulatory arm of Dubai Healthcare City Authority. An independent licensing and regulatory authority for all healthcare providers, medical, educational and other business operating within DHCC.
Environment:	Refers to the place where the activity occurs and relates to space, lighting levels, floor levels and ceiling height etc.
Ergonomics:	The International Ergonomics Association (2000) stated that ergonomics optimise human wellbeing and overall systems performance by applying theoretical principles to design.
Event:	Anything that constitutes an Incident, Unsafe Act, Near Miss and Dangerous Occurrences.
Inanimate Objects:	Is any object of a moveable nature and includes boxes, bags, equipment, trolleys, furniture etc.
Incident:	Any event that could have or did lead to unexpected or unintended harm, loss or damage to staff, visitor, contractors, third party, hospital property, premises and the environment.
Load:	For the purpose of this document, a load is defined as an inanimate object or a person that requires lifting/moving.
Manual Handling:	Transporting or supporting of a load by one or more staff and includes lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving a load which, by reason, of its characteristics or unfavourable ergonomic conditions, involves risk, particularly of back injury to staff.
Moving and Handling: Near Miss:	Manual handling and manual handling operations as above. An incident, which could have but did not result in harm, loss or damage to a patient, staff, visitor, third party, hospital property or premises.





Reasonably	
Practicable:	The risk level is balanced against any potential resource input that
	is required to reduce risk.
Suitable Footwear:	Suitable footwear means shoes with non-slip soles, low flat heels and
	totally enclosed uppers. Steel/composite cap toes must be worn in
	areas where indicated.
Task:	Refers to the activity within which the manual handling operation
	is carried out.
T.I.L.E:	Task, Individual, Load and Environment. (and the interaction between
	these components).

8- App	8- Appendix:		
8.1	Appendix 1- T.I.L.E Assessment Form		

9- References :				
9.1	UAE Labor Law 8.			
9.2	DHA Health Care Standards- April 2012.			
9.3	Local Order 11 of 2013 Concerning Public Health & Community Safety in the Emirate of Dubai.			
9.4	DHCA Governing Regulation No. 1 of 2013.			



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## DHCR HSE Manual Handling Guideline

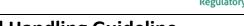
### Appendix 1

### **T.I.L.E Risk Assessment Form**

Category	Task	Yes	No
		High Risk	Low Risk
Task	Is the Object held at a distance from the trunk?		
	During the activity is there any twisting of the spine in the		
	movement?		
	During the activity is there any bending of the posture?		
	Is there any risk of sudden movement of the load?		
	During the activity is there frequent or prolonged physical effort?		
	Does the physical effort occur frequently causing a strain?		
	Does the physical effort occur repetitively causing a strain?		
Individual	Does the task require unusual height?		
	Does the task put pregnant or with any health issues at risk?		
	Does the individual require special training or knowledge to do		
	the task safely?		
Load	Is the load too heavy?		
	Is the load too bulky?		
	Is the load too difficult to grasp?		
	Is the load unstable?		
	Is the load sharp?		
	Is the load hot?		
Environment	Does the task not have sufficient space?		
	Is the area uneven, slippery or unstable?		
	Is the area different height variations or different work areas?		
	Is the environment too hot or any extreme temperature?		
	Is the area poorly illuminated?		







### **Revision History**

S No:	Summary	Amend Type*	Page	Issue No.	Issue Date
1.	Technical Review Completed	Modify	All	1	18/9/2018
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

\* Amend Type: New- Add – Modify – Cancel