ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-29 (ESTABLISHMENT SECTION (DO)

No.F.20-6/2020(COVID-19)-Estt. I

Dated the: 08.04.2020

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Supply of Oxygen to Hospitals and Individual Patients in a CORONA Infested Environment

A copy of D.O.No.Z-33014/45/2020-RCH dated 4th April, 2020 received from Ms. Vandana Gurnani, Additional Secretary & Mission Director (NHM), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare regarding the brief/relevant guideline and control room emergency contact number of All India Industrial Gases Manufacturers' on the above subject for information and further necessary action.

> (DEO NATH SAH) CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER Tele: No. 26594802

Encl. As above.

DISTRIBUTION:-

- All Chief of Centres/Head of Departments
- The Medical Superintendent / Addl. Medical Superintendent
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वन्दना गुरनानी, भा.प्र.से. Vandana Gurnani, I.A.S. अपर सचिव एवं मिशन निदेशक (रा.स्वा.मि.) Additional Secretary & Mission Director (NHM)

भारत सरकार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली - 110011 Government of India Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110011

D.O. No. Z-33014/45/2020 –RCH Dated 4th April 2020

Dear All,

As you all are aware that the COVID-19 pandemic is throwing up unique challenges for our health systems. It is also leading to particular challenges of not only ensuring the adequate supply of oxygen but also protocols related with handling the major sources of supplies.

Keeping above facts in mind, guidelines have been prepared by incorporating the smajor sources for supply of oxygen, oxygen system component, normative requirement of quantity of oxygen and precautions required for handling the oxygen cylinder including disinfecting cylinders right from filling point to transportation, loading, unloading, use, exchange, carriage in the hospitals and in critical care facilities. All concerned hospitals and staff must be informed to ensure timely requisitions and payments so that there is no disruption in oxygen supplies.

I am enclosing the control room emergency contact numbers of All India Industrial Gases Manufacturers' Association and States / UTs can contact this control room directly in case of any difficulty or clarification.

I am sure that State/UT Government will find this brief and relevant guideline useful and disseminate this to all the health facilities handling COVID-19 patients.

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Enclosure: as above

Yours_sincerely,

(Vandana Gurnani)

Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary / Secretary - Health, All States /UTs

2. Mission Directors, National Health Mission, All States / UTs

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All India Industrial Gases Manufacturers' Association 215, Square One, C-2 District Centre, Saket, New Delhi – 110 017 Phone: +91-11-41076159, +91-11-41076160 secretary@aligma.org; aligma@airtelmall.in www.aligma.org

Regd. No. S/7716 of 1975

1st April 2020

CONTROL ROOM - EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

HELPLINE NUMBERS: 9354899158/9899136618 (MRS VEENA PETER, SECRETARY - AIIGMA)

MEDICAL OXYGEN GAS MANUFACTURERS/REFILLERS/SUPPLIERS

<u>SI.</u> No.	Name of Person	Company Name		
1.	Surender Singh	Linde India Ltd	Contact Number	<u>Remarks</u>
3	Dheeresh Manrral Anirban Sen	Linde India Limited	8279626987	Northern Region
	R C Kaushik	Linde India Limited Praxair	8291004431 9831798987	All over India
	Vinod Singh Rajeev Gupta	Inox Air Products Put Ltd	9324548432	All over India. All over India
	Mukesh Gunta	Vinayak Air Products But I V	9999162672	North India Only
	Salim Rakhangi	Goyal MG Gases Pvt Ltd Phoenix Gases Pvt Ltd	9350109650 9643311915	Ji North India Only
5	Sunil Gupta Sanjay Agrawal	I Naigad Carbides	9930403747	North India Only Western Region
	Subasish Guha Roy	Essem Gases Put I to	9325025132 9823088573	Western Region
	Sadanand Pai	Universal Air Products Southern Gases	9845063119	Western Region
	R Sriikrishnan Anthony Joseph	Ropular Carbonic	9845543677	Southern Region - Kärhataka Southern Region - Kärhataka
	L Manohar Rao	Manorama Gases Siddhivinayak	9387201533 9895030269	SOUNDIN KANION VOLLIN
F	RS Sachdeva	Lasty (9849021331	Southern Region - Kerala Southern Region - Andhra
F	R Kannan	Hitech Industries	9815022200	1 duesii
	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Tamilnadu Air Products Pvt Ltd		Northern Region - Punjab Southern Region – Tamil Nadi

CYLINDERS MANUFACTURERS (MEDICAL OXYGEN)

No. Name of Person Puneet Khurana Sarang Gandhe Pravin Nandu Vijay Parikh Ravt Kaul	Company Name Everest Kanto Cylinders Ltd Everest Kanto Cylinders Ltd Euro India Pvt Ltd Al Can Exports	9167200361 9821042582	Steel Cylinder Steel Cylinder Steel Cylinder
Sandeep Bhasin Amit Ramsinghani	Luxfer Uttam India Luxfer Uttam India Rama Cylinders Pvt Ltd	8860917244 9971344511	Aluminum Cylind Aluminum Cylinde Aluminum Cylinde Steel Cylinder

CRYOGENIC VESSELS MANUFACTURERS (LIQUID OXYGEN)

<u>SI. No.</u> 1.	Name of Person Saylr Julka	Company Name		0.00
₹	Santhosh Radhakrishnan	Inox India Limited	Contact Number Rema	ırks.
3	Munjal Mehta Babii	Chart VRV Shell-n-Tube Pvt Ltd	9824063920 9160710000	
		Cryolor Asia Pacific	9822033325	
VOITE:	In case the end user has	any disc:	8220053223	

NOITE: In case the end user has any difficulty in contacting any of the above person, they may kindly

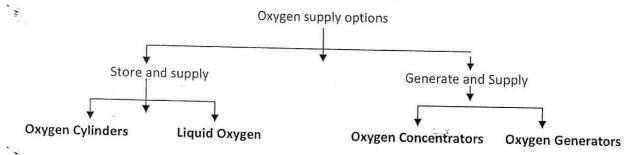
Saket Tiku, President - AlIGMA at 9322668367

NOTE ON SUPPLY OF OXYGEN TO HOSPITALS AND INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS IN A CORONA INFESTED ENVIRONMENT

Corona virus pandemic has presented such challenges to the norms of medical care in the world that responding and countering this challenge will demand a major functional and behavioral change to our working environment. This note intends to present a method of supplying oxygen to medical facilities and individual patients in the current environment.

I. Major Source for Supply of Oxygen

Oxygen to medical facilities is supplied and fed through four primary methods:



- 1. Oxygen Cylinders These are primarily used in hospitals where Medical Gas Pipeline (MGPS) has not been laid, however many hospitals use cylinders connected in series to supply oxygen to the wards through a manifold. The Jumbo cylinders are used in critical areas like Operation Theatres, ICUs, HDUs, etc. Smaller cylinders (B Type) are used for stretchers, ambulances, general wards, etc. The use of oxygen cylindersrequires three times the inventory of cylindersconsumed in a hospital in a day (one set of cylinders in use, one set as backup and one set in refilling station). It is labour intensive, fogisticallychallenging, unsafe, unhygienic (chances of carrying infection from hospital) and expensive method. However this is the most easily adaptable method in short term and emergency situations.
- 2. Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) This demands a MGPS, a safe, open, unhindered space upto 9M x15M in a hospital premise. It also demands installation of a storage tank which needs a PESO license and a third party supply dependence. It also demands one day of oxygen supply through cylinders as a backup. But this is a far better, cheaper, safer method than supply through cylinders, however this is again a supplier dependent method.
- 3. Oxygen Concentrators An oxygen concentrator is a self-contained, electrically powered medical device designed to concentrate oxygen from ambient air. This is used on the bedside without MGPS and caters to 1-2 patients at a time. This oxygen cannot be used with ventilator, because the pressure generated is very low.
- 4. Oxygen Generators (Plant)—This demands a MGPS and an assured cylinder backup. It allows awnership of oxygen with the user with no third party dependence. It is safe, efficient, cheapest, least polluting, non human dependent for operations and most contemporary form of oxygen supply.

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II. Oxygen System components

Oxygen distribution, conditioning, delivery, patient monitoring, power supply and maintenance support are some of the critical components of oxygen systems. Consumables and ancillary devices such as regulators, breathing circuit, mask, nasal prongs, cannula, filters, flowmeter, air oxygen blender, , etc. are crucial for operational use of oxygen therapy equipment. Please refer the below figure for details of the same.

The accessories that are downstream of the oxygen source should be single use/disposable. These include the tubing and facemask/nasal cannula/nasal prongs. They should be changed for every patient and should be disposed of as per Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India guidelines.

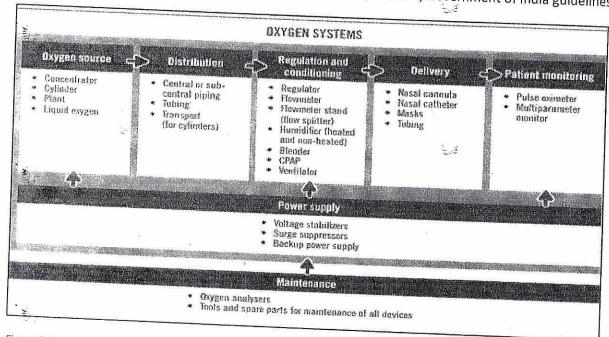


Figure 1- Oxygen System components (Source WHO)

III. Normative requirement of quantity of oxygen for a 200 bedded(with oxygen) hospital is as below:

Source of Oxygen	SCHEIGIED/FOGUIYAA	Back up
Oxygen Generated in House using PSA Generator	475 Litre per minute – with required Power load (40 KW) and space of 4 x 5 m	90 'D type Jumbo cylinders'
adblici	20.400 cubic mat. /	90 'D type Jumbo cylinders'
	7.25 cubic meter per cylinder (D type) * 90 cylinders per day eaning/disinfection of oxygen cylinders	90 'D type Jumbo cylinders'

It is pertinent to note that cleaning/disinfection of oxygen cylinders is crucial and if not done by the hospital, before sending back to the oxygen supplier for refilling, could become a major source of infection.

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IV. Precautions needed in using any of the methods of oxygen supply in corona virus infested

Liquid Medical Oxygen, Oxygen generators and in some cases cylinders are methods which use a MGPS to supply oxygen to a hospital facility. These equipment will need exactly the same disinfection as is Been given to any other machinery and surfaces in the hospital. All parts which are regularly and frequently touched or operated should be sanitized before and after use. Only relevant operators should handle the equipment.

Use of cylinders brings a need for a major change in procedure of handling them. Right from filling point to transportation, loading, unloading, use, exchange, carriage in the hospitals and in critical care facilities, cylinders see handling by various people, usage by patients and being very close to actual infected patients. The safe handling of cylinders is a major challenge which needs a very focused and concentrated effort by all involved.

The following guidelines should be adopted for handling Oxygen cylinders (and related accessories):

- The cleaning & disinfection procedure should be performed at the hospital in a designated area.
- For initial cleaning, hot potable water with detergents, not exceeding 50 degrees Celsius (50 °C) should be used for cleaning cylinders, wheeled cylinder trolley, spanner, keys, regulators and wrench. Valves & inlets should be closed & covered so that the water doesn't get inside the cylinders/containers. Under no circumstances medical gas cylinder/container should be
- After cleaning the cylinder/accessories with water and soap, the cylinder/container should be cleaned with 1% sodium hypochlorite solution. Fogging is a suitable alternative.
- While cleaning the cylinder/container, avoid cleaning agents that contain ammonia, amine based compounds or chlorine based compounds as they can cause corrosion of steel or aluminium alloy components or stress cracking of brass, including copper alloy components.
- In case the used cylinders have not been disinfected , then the cylinders should be kept in an isolated area, with a tag clearly mentioning that the cylinder is infected. The cylinders should be sent to the supplier only after these steps are followed.
- It is important to note that even hospitals having central supply systems/MGPS may need to rotate cylinders in new areas created for patient care. Therefore special precautions mentioned as above to be observed when exchanging the cylinders.
- Personnel involved in filling, storing, handling & transporting of Medical Gas Cylinder/container should be trained in this procedure and should be wearing protective gear at all times as per

These steps and methods highlighted above is not the last word on precautions which can be taken while handling oxygen supply related equipment during the outbreak of COVID – 19. These guidelines

Mohald For 3/4/2020 Do. Mohandeep Kane HAD Dr. RML Hoopstal

DR.G.USHA-O HOD Dept. y Anacethein Le Inténeine Care