



Mounting Solutions for Wi-Fi Access Points

# Deploying Wi-Fi Infrastructure in Healthcare Environments

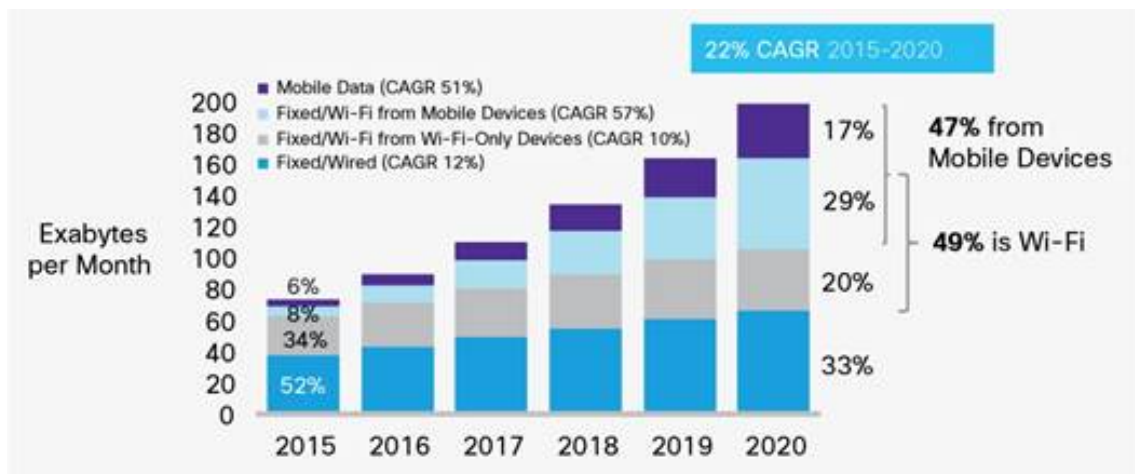
## Wi-Fi Trends

Hospitals and Healthcare environments serve an enormous percentage of the population, and as such, are subject to the trends and challenges of supporting a population which demands mobility and connectivity. In addition to satisfying their customers mobile communication needs, Healthcare information technologists are certainly keen to the opportunities posed by mobile and wireless technologies in their facilities. This is all predicated on a robust wireless network, which much be designed to accommodate present and future demands.



Each year Cisco publishes the Visual Networking Index (VNI) which provides a forecast of Internet Protocol (IP) requirements for 5 years. The 2017 VNI provided a forecast for growth in mobile IP as shown in the graph below. For the wireless Network Designer and Integrator (NDI), some key takeaways from this graph are as follows:

- **Wi-Fi and mobile IP traffic is growing** far faster than fixed (wired) traffic
- **Mobile device and offload from mobile network to Wi-Fi** will account for 47% of IP traffic
- **Wi-Fi traffic from mobile offload to Wi-Fi, and Wi-Fi only devices, grows to 49%** of all IP traffic



Source: Cisco VNI Mobile 2017

Clearly, the Wireless designer must plan for growth in coverage and capacity of their Wi-Fi network. Every venue will have important considerations regarding installation aesthetics, technology migration, code compliance, etc. This article describes some important considerations that are more unique for healthcare environments.

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### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEPLOYING Wi-Fi in HOSPITALS

A healthcare facility's top objective is to protect patients, and this includes protection from airborne infectious disease. Dust, mold, and spores found in the space above a suspended ceiling, or within walls, are components of airborne infectious disease. Specifically, surgery and immunocompromised patients should be protected from these components of airborne infectious disease.

**Poking holes through, or lifting, ceiling tiles to pass antennas or cables is not acceptable in hospitals, as these openings in the ceiling readily pass dust and spores.** Wireless access points should be mounted in an enclosure which permits access to the equipment, and connection to the data cable, without lifting or penetrating the suspended ceiling.



*These types of openings in the ceiling tile are undesirable in a healthcare environment.*

### Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) Procedures

**All hospitals have developed procedures for mitigating the spread of infectious disease and contamination in hospitals.** These Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) procedures typically specify that areas in which work (such as pulling cable and lifting ceiling tiles) is to be performed must have a barrier in place, and be negatively pressurized, such that dust and spores are not spread through the facility. These procedures will have a serious impact on access point and cabling installation, moves, adds, and changes.

To address some of the special considerations of deploying a wireless network in a healthcare environment, the Telecommunications Industry Association has developed *TIA 1179 – Healthcare Facility Telecommunications Infrastructure Standard*. Among other topics, the standard warns that:

- *Once ceiling tiles are closed, adding or changing cabling could jeopardize infection control measures*

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- *Restrictions on removing ceiling tiles impacts adds, moves and changes, and adds significant cost when the need arises to access the ceiling.*
- *It is recommended that the wireless environment be characterized prior to design and installation of cabling*
- *Policies and procedures to mitigate Airborne Infectious Disease shall be adhered to.*

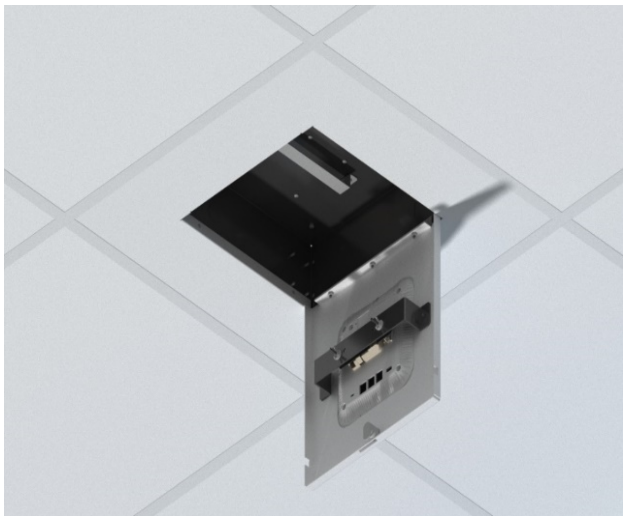


*When ceiling tiles are lifted, and work is being performed, the work area shall be tented and negatively pressurized.*

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**ANSI/BICSI 008-2018, WLAN Systems Design and Implementation Best Practices** specifies that APs should be designed and installed so they are accessible for servicing and troubleshooting **without need for infectious control protocols**. Furthermore, the document states that the wireless access point infrastructure physical design should consider consistency, compatibility, and ease of operational support while lowering overall cost. Design costs should consider both initial installation costs as well as operational costs. The installation should result in minimal operational cost during the lifecycle of the horizontal cable system including cable, components, and associated hardware.

Oberon enclosures provide access to ceiling-mounted wireless LAN access points and networking equipment without entering the area above the ceiling (the “plenum” space), helping to protect vulnerable patients from airborne contaminants and simplifying Infection control risk procedures.

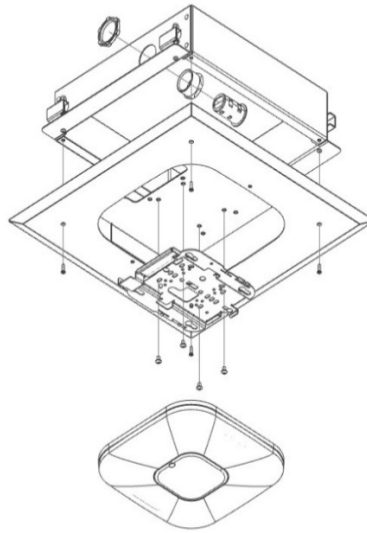


*With the access point mounted in Oberon’s **Wi-Tile™** ceiling enclosure in a suspended ceiling, the AP can be serviced without opening the plenum space.*





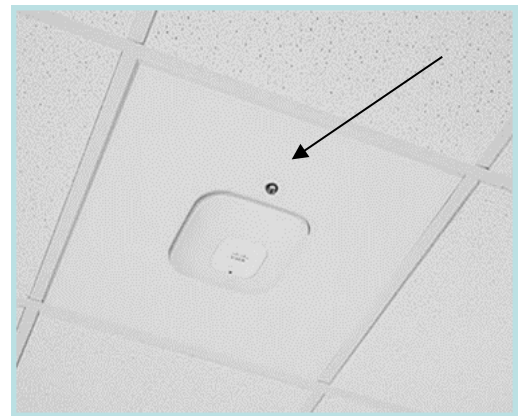
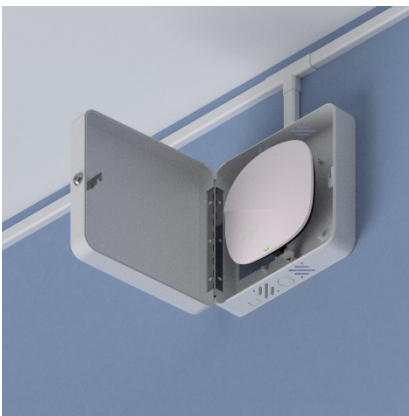
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*Oberon's recessed hard ceiling mounts permit the access point to be removed without exposing the above ceiling space.*

### End Point Security

**All hospitals should implement policies and procedures to limit physical access to its electronic information systems, while ensuring that properly authorized access is allowed.** Wi-Fi access points should be physically secured, not only to avoid theft or tampering, but also to deter access to the data connector. Many of Oberon's enclosures and mounts are lockable, so that the wireless infrastructure and associated cabling is secure.

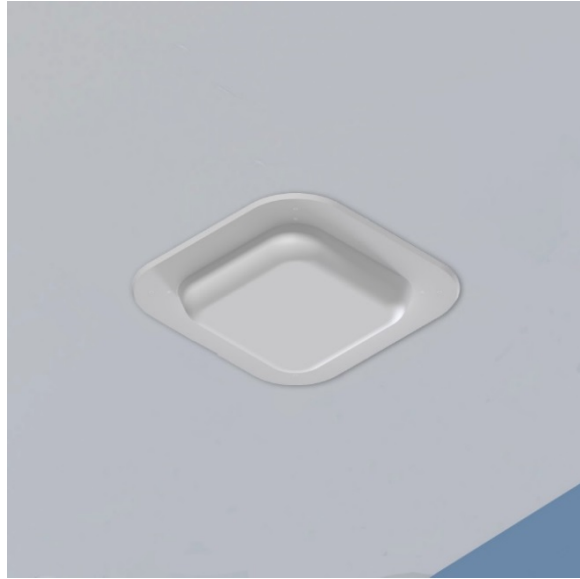
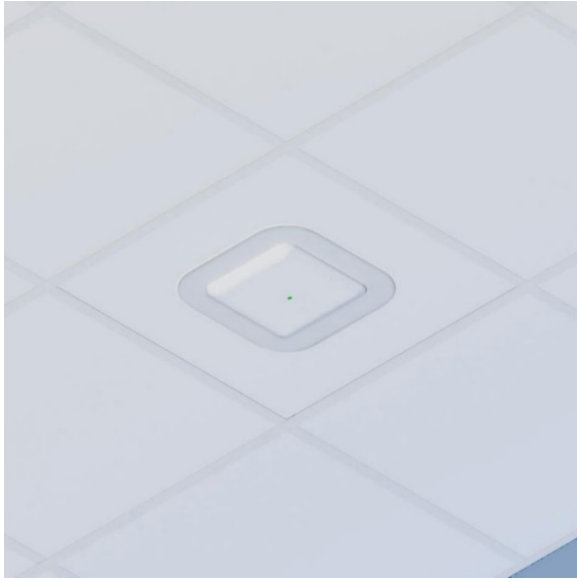


*Oberon locking mounts and enclosures (locking right angle bracket (left), surface mount box (Middle), suspended ceiling enclosure (right))*

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### Architectural Considerations

Hospitals are often designed to reflect that values of the community, and whether the hospital is brand new or historically significant, the architectural and aesthetic integrity of the hospital needs to be considered in the pre-design phase. By their very nature, wireless APs are installed on ceilings, high on walls, or other open locations to provide for the best wireless coverage. As such, they are highly visible. The wireless designer needs to consider how the AP will be blended into the environment in a manner that is aesthetically acceptable, without compromising performance.



Oberon's **Envelope™** line of products recess the access point into the suspended ceiling (left) or hard ceiling (right) revealing only the "antenna face" of the access point.

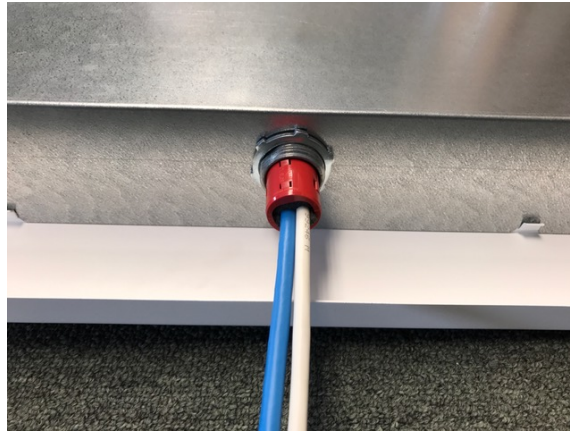


Oberon's **Wi-Tile™** line of products conceal the AP, antenna, and cabling behind a plastic dome (left) or recess the AP flush to the ceiling revealing only the "antenna face" of the access point.

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### Fire- and Smoke-Rated Ceilings

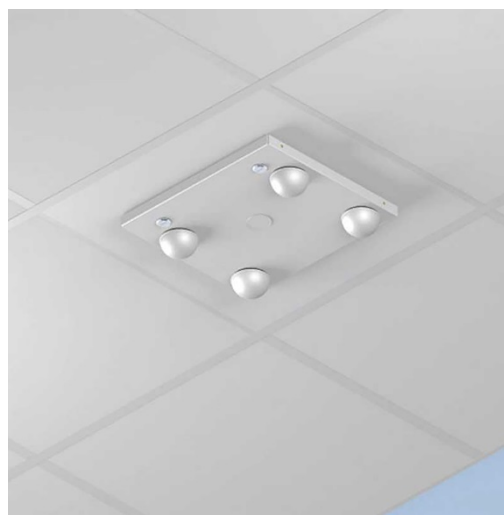
Many ceilings act as fire and smoke barriers, and penetrations in such ceilings are restricted. **Many of Oberon's ceiling mounted products have a full steel back-box which acts not only as a dust barrier, but also as a smoke and fire barrier.** In these products, cable egress is through a fire stop grommet, further enhancing effectiveness as a fire and smoke barrier.



*Many of Oberon's Ceiling enclosures and recess mounts have a full metal back-box (left) for fire rated ceilings. Cable egress is through a fire stop grommet (right).*

### IP67 Ceiling Enclosure

Certain rooms in hospitals are subject to washdown, or, may require an extra degree of isolation between the patient area and plenum or environmental air space above the ceiling. **Oberon offers unique dust proof/ watertight ceiling enclosures which protect the enclosed equipment.** Gasketed dual band antennas mounted on the hinged door are connected to internal access points.



*Oberon's Model 1028 series access point enclosures are IP67 rated, for protecting wireless access points in hard ceilings (left) and suspended ceilings (right)*

## Deploying Wi-Fi Infrastructure in Healthcare Environments

Oberon offers a Wi-Fi access point enclosure or mounting solution for virtually every healthcare environment and venue. Oberon's products can help the wireless designer address standards and code compliance, ICRA procedure simplification, and performance and aesthetic challenges in hospitals. Please visit [www.oberoninc.com](http://www.oberoninc.com) for more information.

### 1. HEALTHCARE SPECIAL: *BICSI MEDICAL GRADE WIRELESS UTILITY SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION*

BICSI is a professional association supporting the advancement of the information and communications technology (ICT) community. Identifying a need to provide wireless designers with guidance on providing a wireless utility in hospitals, The BICSI International Standards Wireless Subcommittee created the BICSI Medical Grade Wireless Utility Supplemental Information document. This document defines Medical Grade Wireless Utility (MGWU) in hospitals. MGWU is built upon the premise of three grades of service: Medical, Enterprise and Consumer.

- **Medical Grade—LIFE CRITICAL** Medical Grade Services support clinical devices and applications that exist to collect and share life critical medical information with providers of medical care.
- **Enterprise Grade—MISSION CRITICAL** Enterprise grade services support health devices and applications that collect medical information and are intended to “inform and direct”. They are considered mission critical but not life critical.
- **Consumer Grade—INFORM** Generally for use by the public, Consumer Grade wireless service supports consumer devices and applications that make no medical claim and are meant to “inform”.

For more information, visit this website:

[https://www.bicsi.org/uploadedfiles/pdfs/Sup\\_002\\_MGWU.pdf](https://www.bicsi.org/uploadedfiles/pdfs/Sup_002_MGWU.pdf)



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