



COMTM SUR

the missing piece of CCTV

COM-SURTM EMPOWERS PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE
OPTIMAL OUTCOMES FROM SURVEILLANCE VIDEO,
LEADING TO A SAFER WORLD.



UTILITY VALUE OF
COM-SUR™ FOR
HOSPITALS AND OTHER
MEDICAL FACILITIES

WELCOME



OVERVIEW

CCTV surveillance is common in hospitals and other medical facilities world over, but footage is often only reviewed reactively. Our company realized this problem early-on and has developed the world's only CCTV video footage auditing software that encourages daily auditing of CCTV footage, filling the gap for a complete "workflow". The software works with existing cameras and VMS, regardless of type/brand, and provides a standardized approach for intelligent incident reporting. Our software also offers exceptional investigative capabilities.

CHALLENGES FACED BY HOSPITALS AND OTHER
MEDICAL FACILITIES

1. Safety and other issues:

Hospitals and other medical facilities face a plethora of issues which include patient safety, staff misbehavior, staff negligence, violence towards doctors and other staff (especially in the event of a patient's death), vandalism, intrusions, instances of sexual and other forms of abuse, infant/children abductions, intruders, theft of patient valuables and medicines, equipment malfunction /mishandling, housekeeping issues, and so on.

2. Terrorism and other issues:

Hospitals and other medical facilities constantly face threats of terrorism, shootouts, and other issues such as theft of medications, poisons, radioactive materials, biological cultures etc. that could be used by terrorist organizations to engage in biological warfare. Perpetrators often conduct pre-operational surveillance of the target area, making it important to detect suspicious activity during this phase to prevent an incident.

3. Insider threats:

Hospitals and other medical facilities have to deal with insider threats from disgruntled employees or even unwitting staff who fail to follow proper security and safety measures.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The pandemic severely impacted hospitals and other medical facilities worldwide. Several hospitals and other medical facilities had to divert all their resources in treating COVID-19 patients and had to scale back or postpone non-emergency care. This led to medical consequences for people served by the hospitals, and financial consequences for hospitals. Guidelines were issued to prevent the spread of COVID-19, but outbreaks still occurred.

USE OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AT HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES

Most hospitals and other medical facilities have video surveillance covering the following areas:

- Entrances and exits (gates)
- Parking areas
- Infant nurseries and emergency/trauma rooms
- Out Patient Departments (OPDs) waiting areas
- Records sections
- Revenue sections
- Stores

- Kitchen
- Pharmacy/narcotics storage
- Other critical areas that house expensive equipment and other public access areas deemed important
- Interior corridors, common building hallways and elevator lobbies

It may not be out of place to mention here that hospitals and other medical facilities have to work with several flammable materials, take care of lots of cable management and electrical wires/power cords, need to ensure that the equipment is calibrated regularly, and adhere to protocols that may require complex interaction and teamwork. In view of this, exercising adequate caution and regular monitoring are of crucial importance.

CCTV IN OPERATION THEATERS/ROOMS

While there is debate in some countries on whether to deploy CCTV in operation theaters/rooms, an increased number of individuals even in several advanced countries like the United States are advocating the use of cameras in operation theaters/rooms for improving patient safety (with due consent from patients).

REMOTE MONITORING (TELE-SITTING)

Some hospitals deploy tele-sitter solutions where a 'tele-sitter' remotely monitors several patients at a time (using CCTV and two-way communication) in order to intervene instantly (real-time) to prevent harm. This helps reduce the costs of 'patient sitters'.

REMOTE VIDEO AUDITING

Some hospitals have deployed third-party services of Remote Video Auditing (RVA) primarily for hand hygiene compliance among healthcare workers. This entails placement of cameras at views of every sink and hand sanitizer dispenser, and sensors in doorways which identify when individuals entered or exited. Third-party video auditors observe healthcare workers performing hand hygiene activities and assign a pass or fail using a strict definition of hand hygiene. Several studies have shown that there have been significant improvements in hand hygiene compliance in hospitals which have deployed Remote Video Auditing (RVA). Some hospitals are even using RVA to improve overall patient safety and hygiene.

LIVE MONITORING – CHALLENGES

Several hospitals and other medical facilities have a dedicated control room with operators, set up for live monitoring of CCTV cameras. However, live monitoring comes with its own set of challenges of video blindness, poor attention span, boredom, operator bias, false alerts, and so on.

Moreover, these cameras continuously capture and record humungous amounts of video data. It therefore becomes a daunting task for the operators to review and analyse this data whenever the need arises. Thus, it may be noted that benefits from video surveillance systems can accrue only when they are used optimally, suggestions for which are enumerated further on, in this document.

COMPLIANCE - GENERAL

Conformity or compliance in any organization means adherence to laws and/or rules and

regulations, various standards, as well as data storage and security requirements as laid down by government bodies, governing bodies of the respective industry, or the management of the organization. When an organization complies with the requirements mandated by government and/or governing bodies, then it is termed as 'regulatory compliance' which enables the organization to run in a legal and safe manner.

COMPLIANCE - AUDITS

Several organizations carry out compliance audits on a regular basis to avoid the potential consequences of non-compliance. A compliance audit examines how well an organization adheres to compliance requirements. Some organizations use video surveillance to monitor compliance issues and audit recorded CCTV video footage from time to time for investigating and preventing compliance issues. Auditing CCTV provides actionable insights on the level of compliance within the organization.

AUTOMATED SOFTWARE – WHY THEY WILL NOT WORK IN ISOLATION

In the wake of the Christchurch shooting incident, several high-profile places of worship considered deploying gun detection technology. However, there are concerns about its efficacy, since it may not be able to detect all types of weapons, or the perpetrator could still create damage before being detected.

Similarly, automated systems like video analytics, AI/ML can only detect what they have been programmed for. What about the rest? Again, these technologies are prone to triggering huge amounts of false alarms.

Also, since the permutation combinations of exceptions can be vast and varied, it becomes almost impossible to automate every kind of exception. Facial recognition technology also raises ethical and privacy concerns, and has been found to produce inaccurate results, especially for certain ethnic groups. Therefore, experts suggest that while automated technologies will continue to grow, human intervention and intelligence will still be necessary to verify alerts and ensure their efficacy.

“CCTV IS NOT ENOUGH – WE MAKE IT WORK FOR YOU”

While it is not being suggested that optimal usage of video surveillance can cure all issues, several issues of the following kind can be addressed by doing just a little 'more' with respect to making the optimal use of video surveillance systems:

- Health and safety issues including hygiene issues and patient self-injury
- Issues with compliance to COVID-19 precautions
- Patient falls, eloping, suicidal and homicidal tendencies
- Compliance and legal issues
- Negligence
- Issues of patients with diminished faculties
- Sentinel deaths, skin colour change, shallow breathing
- Human rights violations and patient abuse

- False accident/injury claims
- Fraud/loss/corruption/theft
- Insider job/security lapses
- Violence by patient's kin
- Recces/suspicious movements/activities
- Unauthorized/unlawful activities/visitors
- Cameras/recorder malfunctions

So, what is the 'more' that needs to be done?

1) AUDIT CCTV VIDEO FOOTAGE DAILY AS A STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

'Auditing' means 'seeing' what the cameras 'saw'. Auditing of CCTV footage should be done daily (continuous investigation) to identify potential issues and threats. Auditing is a dedicated and systematic process that helps address challenges related to live monitoring and alert-based systems. Auditing helps in evaluating analyzing incidents to improve existing policies, procedures, and processes. Concerned personnel should be trained to become CCTV video footage auditors, and the audit teams should be rotated to avoid complacency/collusion. Daily auditing of CCTV footage can also help in adhering to the principles of Kaizen and TQM for business improvement.

2) DOCUMENT AUDIT FINDINGS/INCIDENTS

Audit findings/incidents should be documented in a standardized template to find the root cause to prevent future recurrences.

Historical data of such findings/incidents can reveal patterns that can help take better informed corrective and preventive action. If all hospitals and other medical facilities report incidents in a standardized template, relevant authorities can derive business intelligence from the data and take action for the collective benefit of all hospitals and other medical facilities.

3) ENSURE DISASTER RECOVERY OF CCTV VIDEO FOOTAGE – LIKE A ‘BLACKBOX’.

CCTV video footage must be stored at multiple locations in order to ensure that even if the recorder is stolen, destroyed or tampered with the data is never lost. Further, any backed-up data must easily be searchable and retrievable; else, it is going to be a nightmare finding the relevant video.

4) DISPLAY DYNAMIC INFORMATION AT RELEVANT PLACES

Document and display details of information that is dynamic in nature in relevant areas. For example:

1. List of doctors on duty (with their emergency contact numbers).
2. List of authorized staff for each ward (with their duty timings and their allotted locations).
3. List of patients who need to undergo an operation/medical procedure (with their relevant details).
4. List of visitors (with their relevant details) expected to visit high-profile patients.
5. List of authorized security guards (with their relevant details).

6. List of habitual offenders/suspects likely to visit the hospital or medical facility's premises (a 'Watch out' list).

5) USE A POWERFUL NEW SIGNAGE

"WE CHECK CCTV VIDEO FOOTAGE EVERYDAY".

One size, one color, one powerful message. Across the nation.

DE-CENTRALIZED SURVEILLANCE + CENTRALIZED SURVEILLANCE = OPTIMAL RESULTS

Organizations with multiple locations struggle with centralized video surveillance due to infrastructure cost, internet bandwidth, and operator limitations. De-centralized surveillance offers higher accountability at each location and better situational awareness, leading to more chances of discovering exceptions.

THE SOLUTION - ‘COM-SUR’ – THE WORLD’S ONLY CCTV VIDEO FOOTAGE AUDITING, SMART BACKUP, AND STANDARDIZED INTELLIGENT INCIDENT REPORTING SOFTWARE – THE MISSING PIECE OF CCTV

COM-SUR is a CCTV video footage auditing, smart backup, and standardized intelligent incident reporting software that serves as a complete workflow and force multiplier. It helps audit 24 hours of footage in minutes, reduces data size, creates standardized intelligent reports, and delivers business intelligence. COM-SUR helps unlock hidden information in CCTV footage and enables people to gain actionable intelligence, improve homeland security, prevent crime and losses, identify and mitigate threats and hazards, and

improve operational efficiency. It empowers people to gain new jobs as CCTV video footage auditors and start new businesses of auditing video footage. Like MS Office, COM-SUR is an enabler that makes it easy to work with CCTV cameras in a standardized way, leading to better decision-making. It also offers exceptional investigative capabilities.

CONCLUSION

“You see, but you do not observe” is a quote by Sherlock Holmes in A Scandal in Bohemia (1891, written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle). COM-SUR makes 'observation' far effortless and effectual leading to superior results.

"Cameras don't lie" - but how will you know unless you 'see' what the cameras 'saw'?
Audit CCTV - why suffer!

Get award-winning COM-SUR now. Don't wait for things to go wrong!