

INTRODUCTION

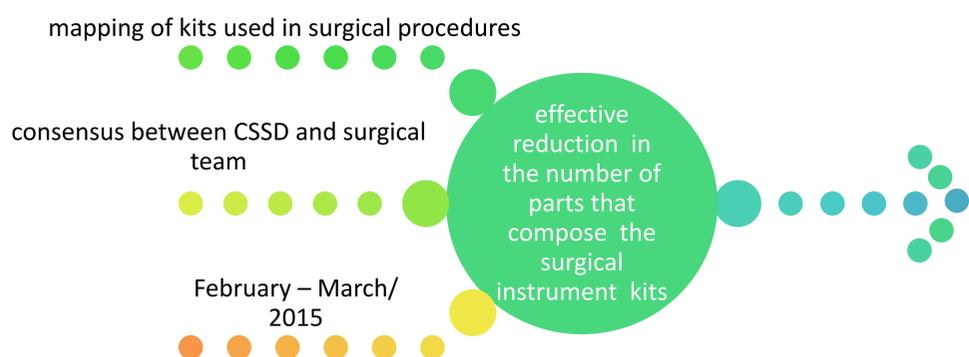
Although Brazil has 8% of the existing fresh water on the planet, the supply crisis is a Brazilian reality and its effects can be observed in several locations. Faced with this water crisis, the effort to face the collapse is collective and was the inspiration for that CSSD of a large private hospital in the city of São Paulo thought as to contribute to reducing the use this feature, since this sector is one of the most consuming.

AIM

Facing the exposed problems, the proposal aims to reduce water consumption by 10% in the activity that is much of the water consumption in the institution, the washing of instruments used in surgical procedures. As performed cleaning process is automated and their times are static and needed to have happen reducing microbial load the proposal was to reduce the amount of processed items.

MATERIALS/METHODS

This study was conducted over a period of one month (February – March/ 2015), which was first made the mapping of kits used in surgical procedures equals with different teams and as parts of these kits were actually used in each procedure. After the completion of this mapping there was a consensus between CSSD and surgical team for the effective reduction in the number of parts that compose the surgical instrument kits.



Before



After

RESULTS

On average, the surgical instrument kits of the institution are about 100 pieces, of these 26% were actually used during surgical procedures, the others were spare in the kit as a precaution, therefore, excess material was processed unnecessarily suffering wear and committing their performance, besides the use of human, natural and material. Such action escalates before the reprocessing x demand scenario, because these are high turnover materials. The coordinator and senior nurses of the area met with surgeons the clinical staff to restructure and reduce the number of parts in this kit. With this, we ensure the reduction of water consumption used in the washing process of instruments.

CONCLUSION

The shares were determining for the decrease in processed items, thus reducing the amount of water used to wash the instruments, and also reduce power consumption due to the lower use of thermal disinfection machine. Strategic planning has allowed the conscious use of resources, durability and increased surgical instrument performance, as well as interaction between CSSD and medical staff.



REFERENCE

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