

Water crisis also affects hospitals: a look at the instrumental cleaning process at Sterilized Material Center.

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Introduction:

Tackling the water crisis has become a concern for all segments of the social sphere, political and economic. The moment that environmental problems require reflection on the use of natural resources in all industrialized and developing countries, it becomes more alarming for the health segment since water is a basic condition for patient care and hygiene facilities. Foreseeing an uncertain future as the supply of water resources, hospitals are committed to actions to ensure that nothing disrupts their activities. These actions are preventive measures for rational use of water and these important solutions that do not require large investments, but can generate benefits to hospitals.

Method:

We conducted a field survey in the central unit material sterilized in a large hospital in São Paulo - Brazil, aiming to analyze all processes that use water as a raw material for the job and it was observed that at the stage of cleaning had opportunity to implement improvements.

Result:

The cleaning process of the instrumental in CME be passed emerged in the container for 15 minutes with 80 liters of water with detergent enzyme, exchanged every 1 hour / day, administration of the product for humidifying spray, which has in its base enzymes group amylases, carbohydrases and proteases and easy penetration. This product is now administered after the end of surgery and forwarded to mechanical pre-washing and after to desinfetora machine. This change provided a reduction of 6 hours in the working day and agility in the cleaning process. In relation to water consumption had monthly expenses of 23,040 liters at a value of \$ 6.33 per 1,000 m³ and consumption of 8 liters enzymatic detergent to a monthly amount of \$ 2,073.33 while the monthly consumption proposed product are 22.7 liters at a value of \$ 1,108.00 therefore this work technique provided monthly reduction of \$ 15,557.00 and annual \$ 186,684.00 showing reduction of water consumption and cost of the process.

Conclusion:

The need to prioritize a crisis of shortage of water allowed the hospital to incorporate improvements without compromising the quality of work as well as patient safety and deliver value process and cost savings for the institution.

References:

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