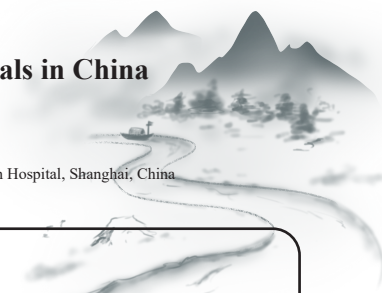


Survey of loaner instrument and implants processing status in 764 hospitals in China

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Abstract

Aim: To explore the current situation of processing loaner instrument and implants in central sterile supply departments (CSSD) in domestic hospitals, in order to provide reference for the development of relevant regulations.

Method: A survey of loaner instrument and implants management was conducted in 764 hospitals.

Result: Totally, 2.88% of the surveyed hospitals did not have certain regulations of loaner instrument and implants management. In terms of post-duty settings, 44.37% of the surveyed hospitals did not set post for personnel of processing loaner instrument and implants, meanwhile, 16.23%, 17.15% and 50.65% of the surveyed hospitals could get loaner instruments and implants for elective surgeries 8 hours, 12 hours or 24 hours before the surgeries, respectively. Nearly 71.34% of the surveyed hospitals did not meet the requirements of reprocessing loaner instruments and implants after the surgeries, and 63.61% of the surveyed hospitals claimed that they had overweight packages of loaner instrument and implants, while 55.50% of the surveyed hospitals indicated that they could not obtain the IFUs of loaner instrument and implants from manufacturers.

Conclusion: We need to do a lot to improve the quality of medical care, such as developing and refining the regulations for the management, setting up specialized post for processing loaner instrument and implants, increasing the proportion of hospitals that have instructions for use (IFU) of loaner instrument and implants, and enhancing their compliance to follow manufacturer's instructions. All these things are necessary to ensure safety and reduce the risk of nosocomial infection.

Result

Table 1 Basic information of the investigated hospitals

	Project	No. of hospitals	Proportion (%)
Hospital grade	Tertiary hospital class A	395	51.70%
	Tertiary hospital class B	105	13.74%
	Secondary hospital class A	216	28.27%
	Secondary hospital class B	31	4.06%
	Tertiary hospital class A	15	1.96%
	Tertiary hospital class B	2	0.26%
No. of beds	<500	170	22.25%
	500-999	244	31.94%
	1,000-1,499	146	19.04%
	1,500-1,999	110	14.34%
	≥2,000	94	12.26%

Table 2 Delivery time of loaner instruments and implants to hospital (n=764)

Delivery time before surgical operation	No. of hospitals	Proportion (%)
8 hours	124	16.23
12 hours	131	17.15
24 hours	387	50.65
48 hours	42	5.50
Others	80	10.47

Table 3 Processing flow of loaner instruments and implants before and after surgical operation (n = 764)

Time	Processing flow	No. of hospitals	Proportion (%)
Before surgical operation	Receiving - Cleaning - Disinfection - Packaging - Sterilization - Distribution	710	92.93
	Receiving - Packaging - Sterilization - Distribution	21	2.75
	Receiving - Sterilization - Distribution	24	3.14
	Other pre-operative procedures	9	1.18
	The manufacturer takes them away directly without reprocessing.	36	4.71
After surgical operation	The manufacturer takes them away after cleaning by the operating room.	418	54.71
	The manufacturer takes them away after cleaning by CSSD.	68	8.90
	The manufacturer takes them away after cleaning and disinfection by CSSD.	219	28.66
	Other post-operative procedures	23	3.01

Table 4 The proportion of treatment instructions provided for loaner sets (n = 764)

Project	No. of hospitals	Proportion (%)
IFU has been provided	340	44.50
IFU hasn't been provided	424	55.50

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