

through the development of surgical instruments tracking system with RFID technology

Name: PARK CHANKYUNG

Affiliation: SNUBH in SOUTH









Where is SOUTH KOREA?



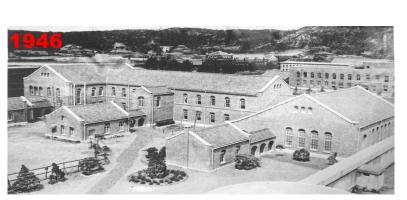




Seoul National University Hospital



Jejungwon, the first western national hospital



SNU College of Medicine



Daehan Hospital



Seoul National University Hospital





Seoul National University Hospital



Seoul National University Hospital



Children Hospital



Seoul National University Bundang Hospital



Gangnam Health Outpatient Center



Sheikh Khalifa Specialty Hospital (UAE)



Boramae Hospital





Seoul National University Bundang







OR in Seoul National University **Bundang**









CSSD in Seoul National University

Rundana Hacnital

Hospital beds	Outpatients / day	Operating rooms	Surgeries / day
1,300	7,500	39	180

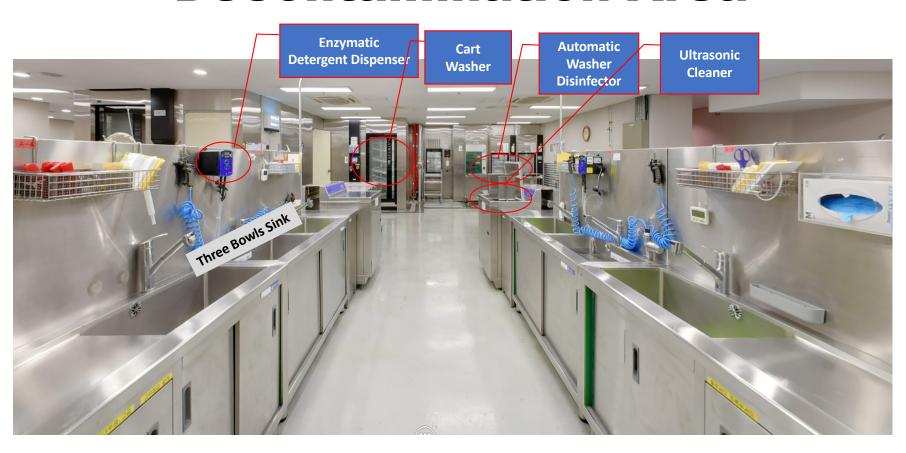
RN	Assistant
11	46

Steam Sterilizer	E.O gas Sterilizer	Hydrogen Peroxide Sterilizer	Cart Washer	Automatic Washer Disinfector	Ultrasonic Cleaner	Manual Sink Line
11	9	3	2	9	11	9





Decontamination Area







Packaging and Sterilization Area





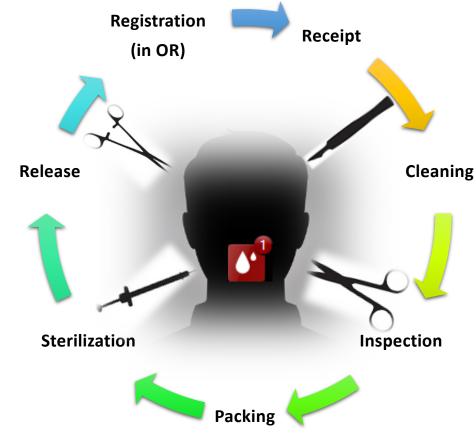




What? Why?















Necessity of activity

- Surgical instruments are reused after being cleaned and sterilized.
- However, if a tracking system is not equipped, the usage history is not managed, so it is impossible to identify the cause and take appropriate measures when an infection problem occurs.
- In addition, since it is difficult to grasp the progress of cleaning and sterilization of surgical instruments, if surgical instruments are insufficient compared to the number of surgical cases, preparation for surgery may be delayed, which may cause many problems.
- In conclusion, through the development of a surgical instrument tracking system, it complies with international guidelines, prevents potential transmission of infection and enables appropriate follow-up measures in case of problems, promotes patient safety, and furthermore, improves the convenience of managing surgical instruments, manpower and equipment from the central supply department.





2 Problem analysis and goals

- Problem analysis
- (1) The standardized surgical instrument reprocessing process (request, cleaning, packaging, sterilization, release) is not computerized.
- (2) The use history of surgical instruments is unknown.
- Key Indicators and Goals
- (1) Reduce the average number of errors per month from 10.3 cases per month to 4 cases per month when surgical instruments used in the operating room are requested to be sterilized by the central supply part in the three departments of GS, CVC and HYBRID, which are subject to the task.
- (2) Improved job satisfaction of operating room nurses using the tracking system from 51.05 to 80 points.





3 Improvement activities

- Development and use of surgical instrument tracking program.
- Development and installation of RFID equipment linked with surgical instrument tracking program.





4 Effect of improvement activities

- Key indicator evaluation summary
 - (1) Reduction in sterilization request errors(current level of 10.3 cases per month → reduced to 2.1 cases, 18.4% exceeded the previous target)
 - (2) Improvement in nurse satisfaction (current level 51.05 points → 80.25 points improvement, achievement of exceeding 0.25 points compared to the previous goal)





5 Conclusion and future management plan

- In addition, it can be used for management work that can maximize work efficiency through real-time grasp of the current status of surgical instruments, equipment, and personnel.
- Although there is a lack of quantitative evaluation tools to show the effect of the system construction, it is encouraging that the data accumulated through the surgical instrument tracking system can be used for various QI activities in the operating room and central supply department.
- The remaining task is to expand the application of the system to all surgical instruments in the future.
- Based on the data currently being collected, we will continue to develop the program in the future and prepare a foothold to support the efficient work system of the operating room and central supply department.





Receipt

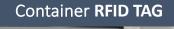
Cleaning

Inspection

Packing & Sterilization

Release





CVC 01 OHS SET







Receipt

Cleaning

Inspection

Packing & Sterilization

Release

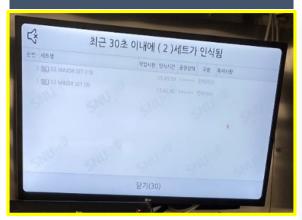
CSSD Enterance (connected to OR)



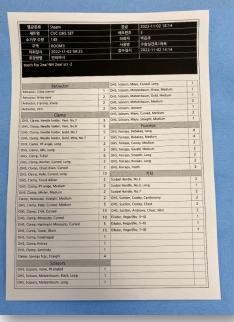
RFID Antena



Received set list



Instruments list & Information







Receipt

Cleaning

Inspection

Packing & Sterilization

Release

Staff is tagging set and ID card



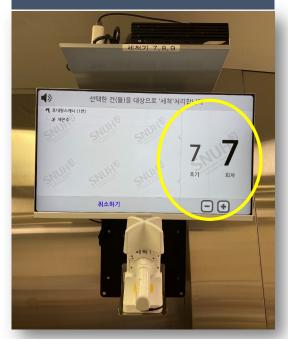
RFID Antena (portable)



ID Card



Automatic Washer NO. & Count







Receipt

Cleaning

Inspection

Packing & Sterilization

Release

Staff is inspecting the instruments with a list







Receipt

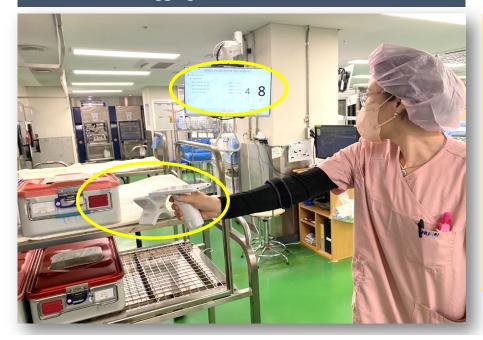
Cleaning

Inspection

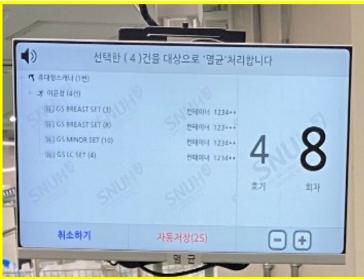
Packing & Sterilization

Release

Staff is tagging the set before sterilization



Tagged sets & Sterilizer NO. & count







Receipt

Cleaning

Inspection

Packing & Sterilization

Release

CSSD exit (connected to OR)



Released set list







Registration Receipt Cleaning Inspection Packing & Sterilization Release







Frequently Asked Questions & Answers

- 1. Why RFID? How about a bar code?
- 2. How much did it cost to build the system?
- 3. Can the RFID tag withstand HEAT, PRESSURE and CHEMICALS?
- 4. What do you think about the RFID tag on the surgical instrument?
 - 5. Any other questions?





Please feel free to contact me ©



RN. PARK CHANKYUNG

Mobile: +82-10-2492-2897

E-mail: nurseforyou@naver.com