Current Situation of the CSSD in Mexico and Seven Latin American Countries

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PRESIDENT
• Unskilled workers
• Unstructured physical areas
• Without equipment in the CSSD
• Processes without quality
• Without regulation or standardization
AMPE – MÉXICO 2010

Performance evaluation four years of work
Problem Statement

• In Latin American hospitals operate CSSD with standardized criteria that guarantee quality and safety processes and outcomes?

• Staff and equipment available in the CSSD are adequate to meet the demand of the health care?

• There are differences between countries?

• There are differences inside the countries?

• CSSD represent a risk factor for transmission of nosocomial infections?
General Objective

• Diagnosis of the operating conditions of the CSSD that supports the implementation of improvement actions aimed at improving the quality of processes and safety of hospital care in Mexico, compared to situations detected in seven Latin American countries.
Other Objectives

• Having a measurement of the operating conditions of the CSSD in Latin America that allow the comparison of progress in management processes and support elements benchmarking processes.

Identify risk factors arising from unsafe practices as contributing factors of infections associated with health care and to the staff of the CSSD, occupationally exposed.

Providing support tools for generating standards and best practice guides

attract the attention of decision makers and senior management of health facilities on the fundamental role of the CSSD as central to the quality and safety of health care.
## Research Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Hospitals For Inclusion In The Country Sample</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>México</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>374</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Management System

Public Hospitals

Private Hospitals

Mexico: 77
Guatemala: 40
Ecuador: 18
Costa Rica: 12
Colombia: 5
Argentina: 27
Chile: 11
Uruguay: 30

Public: 67%
Private: 33%
Capacity Number of Beds

 México: 74,880
 Guatemala: 42
 Peru: 18
 Costa Rica: 9
 Colombia: 4
 Argentina: 7
 Chile: 20
 Uruguay: 3

61 a 120 Beds
68%

121 a 180 Beds
32%

Capacity Number of Beds in Various Countries:
- México: 74,880
- Guatemala: 42
- Peru: 18
- Costa Rica: 9
- Colombia: 4
- Argentina: 7
- Chile: 20
- Uruguay: 3

The chart shows the number of beds in different countries, with Mexico having the highest capacity of 74,880 beds.
Preliminary Results
The structure of the CSSD has the following characteristics:

- Air Quality Control
- Temperature Control
- Humidity Control
- Physical Barriers

(México, Guatemala, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay)
Criteria Structure

Because there is no environmental control?
Organizing Criteria

The Sterilization Process is Centralized?
What are the procedures performed outside the CSSD?
Organizing Criteria

Causes of Reusing Single Use Products?

- México: 50% Economic, 35% Unknowning, 15% Reusing
- Guatemala: 21% Economic, 27% Reusing, 15% Unknowning
- Ecuador: 52% Economic, 32% Unknowning, 17% Reusing
- Costa Rica: 32% Economic, 40% Unknowning, 17% Reusing
- Colombia: 10% Economic, 0% Unknowning, 90% Reusing
- Argentina: 48% Economic, 41% Unknowning, 7% Reusing
- Chile: 73% Economic, 41% Unknowning, 17% Reusing
- Uruguay: 38% Economic, 33% Unknowning, 17% Reusing

Reusing: 100%
Organizing Criteria

What Kind of Medical Devices Reused?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Reuso</th>
<th>Desecho</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instruments for...</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular catheters</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary catheters</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannulas oropharyngeal</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteosynthesis material</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implants</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutures</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Process Criteria

Instrumental Cleaning

Mexico: 72%
Guatemala: 42%
Ecuador: 51%
Costa Rica: 67%
Colombia: 71%
Argentina: 68%
Chile: 79%
Uruguay: 49%

Cleaning
That system uses for washing the instrumental?
Validation Criteria

- Parametric
- Chemical
- Biological

- México: 7% Parametric, 7% Chemical, 100% Biological
- Guatemala: 0% Parametric, 0% Chemical, 76% Biological
- Ecuador: 0% Parametric, 23% Chemical, 3% Biological
- Costa Rica: 36% Parametric, 19% Chemical, 65% Biological
- Colombia: 8% Parametric, 12% Chemical, 73% Biological
- Argentina: 100% Parametric, 100% Chemical, 100% Biological
- Chile: 0% Parametric, 0% Chemical, 100% Biological
- Uruguay: 0% Parametric, 0% Chemical, 80% Biological
Human Resources Criteria

- México: 31% (Profesionalization), 47% (Participation)
- Guatemala: 10% (Profesionalization), 0% (Participation)
- Ecuador: 8% (Profesionalization), 27% (Participation)
- Costa Rica: 19% (Profesionalization), 21% (Participation)
- Colombia: 32% (Profesionalization), 44% (Participation)
- Argentina: 47% (Profesionalization), 47% (Participation)
- Chile: 56% (Profesionalization), 49% (Participation)
- Uruguay: 6% (Profesionalization), 10% (Participation)
Conclusions ...
Thanks for Your Attention