

## STERILIZATION FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM-SFS

### Why a Recording (Documentation) System is necessary?

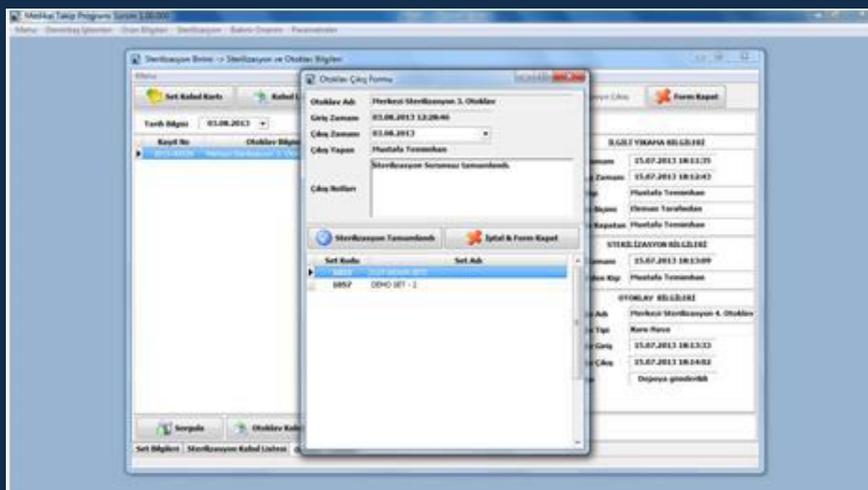
Pursuant to the relevant articles of the Service Quality Standards Guide of the Ministry of Health (Articles 34.2 and 34.2.a),

"all the things that are done at every stage in the sterilization units of hospitals must be regularly recorded."

Pursuant to article 9 of the Amendment of the Regulations for Health Establishment with Inpatient Treatment Facilities of the Directorate General of Treatment Services of the Ministry of Health,

"A possibility has been created for all the records to be kept in electronic settings in Treatment Facilities with Inpatient Treatment Possibility."

According to article 4 of the Memorandum numbered 108 and dated 16.10.2006 of the Directorate of the Information Systems of the Ministry of Health,



the health personnel should be encouraged to record the medical data in electronic settings that they have recorded in forms and books as part of their works., and the system infrastructure should be made convenient for the realization of this purpose. In order to be able to do this, the administrations are obliged to provide trainings for all of their personnel in order that they can use the program in relation to their work.

### **LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DOCUMENTATION**

In a retrospective investigation, it is of utmost importance that the records should be kept regularly in detail and archived pursuant to the liability of keeping records of the relevant health personnel and physicians.

In a hospital or some other health organization, the only way to be sure that a material is sterile is to keep records, and this is a part of the sterility assurance program. In the event of a retrieval, there must be a system to sterilize the suspected tools again.

This can be succeeded in by way of keeping complete and correct records of performance of each one of the sterilizers.

The significance and benefits of documentation is mentioned as follows in ANSI/AAMI ST79:2006 (American National Standards Institute/Association for Ageing of Medical Instruments):

“Documentation guarantees that the sterilization process has been done as is seen. And it verifies the convenience of the loop parameters, and ensures traceability.”

To carry out this process with the help of computers ensures quick access to information.

If there is any detected infection in the surgery room, the first thing to remember is the sterilization unit. And in the solution for such problems and issues the most important evidence is the records for sterilization. ANSI/AAMI-ST79:2006 says this;

In short, here are the phases of documentation;

- Documentation of washing progress data,
- Identification and traceability of utensils,
- Keeping record of sterilization process data,
- Reporting of collect-back of the used utensils,
- Reporting of care & repair of the utensils.



## Why "Electronic Recording System" is necessary

Keeping records is a procedure that can be performed with the help of pen and paper or electronic systems. However, keeping records on computers has many advantages against keeping records on paper.

It is difficult to have access to records on paper in relation to the results of a positive biological indicator or of an investigation, and it is also difficult to reach results on paper at the phase of or during investigations. But, it is easier to have access to information on an electronic setting.



Many hospitals have witnessed that keeping records on computers have such benefits as savings, data integrity, data safety, and legibility.

A sterilization center should be in a position where they can follow where the tools and instruments are and where retrieval is possible in the event that an adverse result is obtained from a biological indicator. Keeping records on computers ensures that each and every patient can be traced.

Therefore, we can conclude that these sterilization records can be added to the Electronic Health Record (EHR) of a patient. In this manner, it is possible to have easy access to information on any computer in a hospital about which tool set was used during the surgery of a patient. However, it is very difficult to do this by recording on paper, and it is almost impossible.

Recording systems with computers ensures smooth transfer of the decontaminated tools from the surgery room to the relevant unit, their proper cleaning, preparation of the sets in a suitable manner, and their protection.

At the same time, this system helps standardize the recording methods for the employees of a sterilization center where these employees have different levels of specialization. When we have a look at the subject matter from the point of view of the hospital managers, we can see that it is very helpful in that it saves time with respect to the productivity and effectiveness of the department.

The Sterilization department or unit can make sure that the sets are packed with the correct tools by virtue of the traceability program.

The system can be in a modular structure:

- 1- Code marking,
- 2- Code reading,
- 3- Follow-up at set level and tool level.

The bar-coded sets ensure the follow-up of all the procedures of a set throughout the processes of decontamination, washing, packing, loading, sterilization, and distribution.

## Why "idol SFS"

- As a surgery tools manufacturing company we provide competence in defining surgery tools
- Technical classification during definition of the tools and instruments
- Orderly keeping record of the Lists of Surgery Tool and Instrument Inventory
- Providing statistical data related to surgery tools and instruments
- Recording and reminding the maintenance periods for the surgery tools and instruments
- Surgery Tools and Instruments Loss and Damage Status
- Keeping record of biomedical processes
- Privatization of the sets on the basis of Department (Unit)/Branch/Doctor
- Traceability of bundles, containers, sets
- Test Results of Sterilization Equipment
- Reporting Menu
- 2D Matrix Bar-coding with the method of fiber laser marking
- Prevention of mixing of surgery tools and instruments with each other's, and associating surgery tools and instruments with the patient on whom they have been used
- The determination of the number of usages of the surgery tool on the basis of surgery operations, and counting the surgery tools after the surgery operation
- The determination of the number of sterilizations on the basis of surgery tools
- Daily, Monthly, and Yearly reporting of used sets on the basis of doctors
- Remote Program Support
- Easy and fast use
- Integration with the main software of the hospital



## Technical Hardware

- 1 server
- Sufficient number laptop computers/ desktop computers
- Sufficient number of 2D Barcode readers
- Laser printers
- Thermal printers

