

80 - ACCIDENTS AT WORK WITH PERFORATING-CUTTING INSTRUMENT IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF NATAL / RN.

ANA ELZA OLIVEIRA DE MENDONÇA
 MARIA GORETE BENASSULY DE MELO
 RODRIGO ASSIS NEVES DANTAS
 DANIELE VIEIRA DANTAS

GILSON DE VASCONCELOS TORRES

Programa de Pós Graduação em Enfermagem – UFRN, Natal/RN, Brasil
 a.elza@uol.com.br

INTRODUCTION

The hospital environment is considered unhealthy because it allows contact with persons with various infectious diseases and centralizes activities that pose risks of accidents and illnesses to workers. (BRAZIL, 2001).

Thus, workers in the health field are frequently exposed to biological hazards, especially those in nursing, since they stay more time with patients and perform direct care assistance. (NISHIDE; BENATTI, 2004).

For health professionals, this research aims to stimulate the proper use of PPE's and the adoption of an ethically correct attitude in preventing accidents with biological material. The theoretical contribution of the study topic will be the collection of data on accidents with biological material in scientific databases highlighting the relevant points on the subject over the past five years.

To achieve this goal, we constructed the following objectives: to identify the occurrence of accidents with perforating-cutting material recorded in a general hospital in Natal / RN, from the period set/2006 to the set/2008, by the labor sector and year of occurrence; identify the category professional category who was most affected by accidents with perforating-cutting, as records of HICC; and to identify the professional category, among those which made use of PPE's, that suffered more accidents with perforating-cutting instruments in a general hospital in Natal / RN.

METHODS

This is an exploratory descriptive study with retrospective data and a quantitative approach, carried out at University Hospital Onofre Lopes (HUOL). Data were collected by filling a semi structured formulary, based on the records of accidents with perforating-cutting instruments among health professionals, registered by the Commission for Infection Control of HUOL from September 2006 to September 2008. The population was composed of all professional personnel from HUOL who were victims of accidents with biological material and had his accident reported by the Committee on Infection Control (HICC).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We will now present the results (56 records) obtained from occupational accidents with perforating-cutting material from 2006 to 2008, registered by the Commission of the Hospital Infection Control (HICC), university Hospital Onofre Lopes, Natal / RN.

TABLE 01 - DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS WITH PERFORATING-CUTTING INSTRUMENTS SET FOR THE PERIOD set 2006 to set 2008 BY SECTOR. HUOL, Natal, RN, 2009.

Sector	2006		2007		2008		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wards (2 nd , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , 11 th , 12 th , 13 th , 14 th , 18 th , 19 th and 20 th)	5	8,9	17	30,4	9	16,1	31	55,4
Outpatient clinics (dermatology, gastroenterology e oftalmology)	0	0,0	2	3,6	3	5,4	5	8,9
Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	0	0,0	4	7,1	3	5,4	7	12,5
Surgical Center (SC)	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	8,9	5	8,9
Térreo	0	0,0	3	5,4	0	0,0	3	5,4
Dialise	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,8	1	1,8
Neurology	0	0,0	1	1,8	0	0,0	1	1,8
Transplantation	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,8	1	1,8
Laboratory	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,8	1	1,8
Hemodynamics	0	0,0	1	1,8	0	0,0	1	1,8
Total	5	8,9	28	50,0	23	41,1	56	100,0

According to the data presented in Table 01, we can see that in all years (2006-2008) the units (wards) represented the PLACE IN THE hospital where most accidents occurred of biological type (55.4%).

Of the other sectors, the Surgical Center (CC) and the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) also stood out in the occurrence of these accidents, with 12.5% in the ICU and 8.9% in the CC. We can attribute these rates to these sectors because they are environments where patient care is more critical, requiring contact with perforating-cutting materials with greater frequency compared to other sectors.

Marziale Nishimura and Ferreira (2004) performing their research in a specialized service in the treatment of infectious diseases in a university hospital in the state of Sao Paulo found similar results: 30% worked in inpatient units of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, 16,66% in general medicine, 10% in CC, and 6.66% in Surgery.

TABLE 02 - DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS WITH PERFORATING-CUTTING INSTRUMENTS IN THE PERIOD SET 2006 TO SET 2008 BY PROFESSIONAL AFFECTED. HUOL, NATAL, RN, 2009.

Professional	2006		2007		2008		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nurse	0	0,0%	1	1,8%	0	0,0%	1	1,8%
Doctor	0	0,0%	1	1,8%	5	8,9%	6	10,7%
Nursing Technician	5	8,9%	26	46,4%	15	26,8%	46	82,1%
Cleaner	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	2	3,6%	2	3,6%
Laboratory Technician	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	1,8%	1	1,8%
Total	5	8,9%	28	50,0%	23	41,1%	56	100,0%

Table 02 and Figure 01 below show that in all years studied (Sep/2006 to set/2008), technical nursing technician (82.1%) were the professional category in which more work accidents with perforating-cutting material happened in HUOL .

Secondly we find the doctors (10.7%), followed by the cleaner (3.6%) and 1.8% were the categories formed by nurses and laboratory technicians.

Diverting from our findings, in a study in 6 public hospitals in the Federal District of Brazil it was identified that among the categories that showed the highest percentage of accidents caused by skin/mucous with contaminated fluids there were nurses (23.5%) and laboratory technician (13.0%) (CAIXETA; BARBOSA-BRANCO, 2005).

Corroborating our data, Canini et al. (2002) developing their research at the Hospital of the Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo (USP) identified that the 36 accidents involving employees of other professional categories, the most victimized were the workers of the Department of Hygiene and Cleaning (47.22%).

Another study conducted by Nishide and Benatti (2004) identified that the nursing technician was the most exposed to biological material, accounting for 71.2% of the population studied. The same study listed out as the main reason for that the fact that nursing technician is the largest group of health services, followed by being in longer time in contact with patients and also due to the types and frequency of procedures performed.

CHART 01 - DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS WITH PERFORATING-CUTTING INSTRUMENTS IN THE PERIOD SET 2006 TO SET 2008 BY PROFESSIONAL AFFECTED AMONG THOSE WHO USE DEPI'S DURING THE EVENT. HUOL, NATAL-RN, 2009.

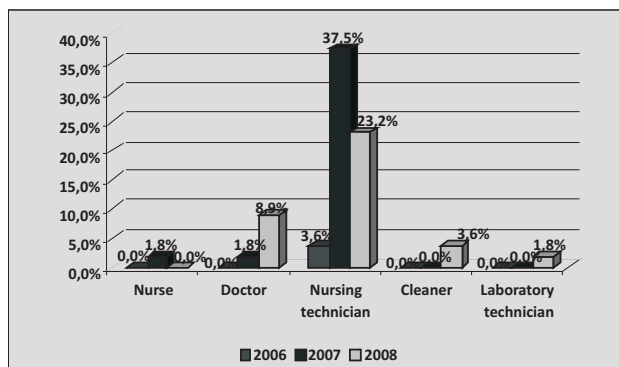


Chart 01 above shows the distribution of professionals that were using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE's) and had accidents with perforating-cutting material.

Among the professional categories victimized, highlight once again the technical nursing technician as the one who obtained the highest number of accidents, which only in 2007 were of 37.5%, followed by doctors (8.9%) injured in 2008 and the cleaner (3.6%) also in 2008.

Similar data were found in a university hospital in São Paulo by Brevidelli Cianciarullo (2002), in which nursing technicians were the main victims of accidents with perforating-cutting instruments, being mostly related to making or assisting procedures.

The deployment of the first preventive measures (universal precautions) pointed to the reduction in the total number of needlestick injuries, however, no significant changes in rates of accidents related to recapping needles. This and other risk procedures (disconnect syringe needle, discard needles in containers overflowing, transport or handling unprotected needles) accounted for 40.3% of the accidents.

The same authors concluded that the occurrence of needlestick injuries was related to two aspects: the frequent handling of perforating-cutting objects and the conduct of professionals that, even after an educational training for the use of PPE's, still engage in accident risk practices with needles.

CONCLUSIONS

The units (wards) represented the hospital sector where most accidents occurred of biological type (55.4%), followed by ICU (12.5%) and Surgical Center (8.9%), the year 2007 (30.4%) because it was the only year it was considered the reported accidents (12 months). Nursing technicians (82.1%) were the professional category in which more work accidents happened with perforating-cutting material in HUOL.

Secondly we find the doctors (10.7%), followed by the cleaner (3.6%) and 1.8% were the categories formed by nurses and laboratory technicians; nursing technician as to the one who got the highest rate of accidents, even with the use of PPE's, which only in 2007 with a rate of 37.5%, followed by doctors (8.9%) injured in 2008 and the cleaner (3.6%) also in 2008.

The high number of accidents in the hospital due to needle bites or cuts with sharp objects highlights the need for preventive procedures for the control of occupational hazards. It is therefore a priority the implementation of preventive measures to accidents with perforating-cutting instruments in the hospital under study, among them changes in the structure and organization of the work environment, which are characterized as an important prevention strategy.

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Main-author:

ANA ELZA OLIVEIRA DE MENDONÇA, Mestre em Enfermagem,
Prof. da Graduação em Enfermagem da FACEX, Especialista em Enfermagem do Trabalho, Av. Prudente de Moraes,

n. 887,

Co-authors:

MARIA GORETE BENASSULY DE MELO: goretobenassuly@uol.com.br
 RODRIGO ASSIS NEVES DANTAS: rodrigoenf@yahoo.com.br
 DANIELE VIEIRA DANTAS: danielle00@hotmail.com
 GILSON DE VASCONCELOS TORRES: gvt@ufrnet.br
 CEP 59.020=400, TELEFONE (84) 3232-3640. E-mail: a.elza@uol.com.br

ACCIDENTS AT WORK WITH PERFORATING-CUTTING INSTRUMENTS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF NATAL /RN.

The hospital environment offers risks of accidents and illnesses to workers. In this view and in order to know the reality of accidents with perforating-cutting instruments in a university hospital in Natal / RN, we aimed to characterize the accidents with cutting and piercing material recorded in a general hospital in Natal / RN, period set 2006 to set/2008, by labor sector and year of occurrence; identify the professional category that was most affected by accidents with perforating-cutting instruments, as recorded by HICC; and to identify the professional category, among those which made use of PPE's, most affected by accidents with perforating-cutting instruments in a general hospital in Natal / RN. This is an exploratory-descriptive study with retrospective data and quantitative approach. Results were: the units (wards) represented the hospital sector where most accidents occurred of biological type (55.4%); the year of 2007 (30.4%) as the one with most detected accidents; practical nursing staff (82.1%) were the professional category more victimized, and nursing technicians as to the ones who had the highest number of accidents, even among those who made use of PPE's.

KEYWORDS: Biohazard; Accidents at work, nursing.

ACCIDENTS DU TRAVAIL AVEC PERÇANTS/COUPANTS DANS UN HÔPITAL UNIVERSITAIRE À NATAL/RN

Le milieu hospitalier est considéré comme malsain parce qu'il permet un contact avec des personnes ayant de diverses maladies infectieuses et pour centraliser les activités qui présentent des risques d'accidents et de maladies pour les travailleurs. Dans cette perspective et afin de connaître la réalité des accidents avec instruments perçants/coupants dans un hôpital universitaire de Natal / RN, nous avons cherché à caractériser les accidents avec instruments perçants/coupants enregistrés dans un hôpital général à Natal / RN, période-Set / set/2008 à 2006 pour secteur du travail et année d'occurrence; à identifier la catégorie professionnelle qui a été la plus victimisée par les accidents avec des instruments perçants/coupants, comme record du Comité de Prévention des infections (CPI); et à identifier la catégorie professionnelle, parmi celles qui font l'usage de EPI'S, la plus touchée par accidents avec des instruments perçants/coupants dans un hôpital général à Natal/RN. C'est une étude exploratoire, descriptive des données rétrospectives et d'approche quantitative. Ceux-ci ont été les résultats: le service general représentait le secteur hospitalier où la plupart des accidents sont survenus du type biologique (55,4%); l'année de 2007 (30,4%) a été celui avec le plus grand nombre d'accidents; le personnel technique de soins infirmiers (82,1%) étaient la catégorie professionnelle dans laquelle le plus travailleurs ont été blessés; et des techniciens de soins infirmiers la catégorie avec le plus grand nombre de blessés, même avec l'utilisation des EPI.

MOTS CLÉS: Risque biologique; Accidents du travail; Soins infirmiers.

ACCIDENTES DE TRABAJO CON MATERIAL CORTO-PUNZANTE EN UN HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO DE NATAL /RN.

El hospital ofrece los riesgos de accidentes y enfermedades a los trabajadores. En este punto de vista y con el fin de conocer la realidad de los accidentes de trabajo con material corto-punzante en un hospital universitario en Natal / RN, que tenía como objetivo caracterizar los accidentes con material corto-punzante en un hospital universitario en Natal / RN, entre el período set/2006 a set/2008, como el sector laboral y el año de ocurrencia, identificar la categoría de trabajo que fue el más afectado por los accidentes con corto-punzante, como registro de Hicc y para identificar la categoría profesional, que hizo uso de equipo de protección individual (EPI), la mayoría de afectados por los accidentes con corto-punzante en un hospital general en Natal / RN. Este es un estudio exploratorio-descriptivo, con datos retrospectivos y cuantitativos y la población compuesta por todas las víctimas de accidentes de trabajo con material biológico que tuvo su accidente reportado por la Comisión de Control de Infecciones. Los resultados fueron: las unidades (distritos) representó el sector hospitalario, donde la mayoría de los accidentes ocurridos en el tipo biológico (55,4%), el año de 2007 (30,4%) como los más detectados los accidentes, el personal de enfermería (82,1%) eran de la categoría profesional en la que más resultaron heridos, y técnicos de enfermería en cuanto a lo demás obtenido un accidente, incluso con el uso de EPI.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Exposición a agentes biológicos, accidente de trabajo, enfermería

ACIDENTES DE TRABALHO COM PÉRFURO CORTANTES EM UM HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO DE NATAL/RN.

O ambiente hospitalar oferece riscos de acidentes e doenças aos trabalhadores. Nesta perspectiva e com vistas a conhecer a realidade dos acidentes de trabalho com perfuro cortantes em um hospital universitário de Natal/RN, objetivamos: caracterizar os acidentes com material perfuro cortantes registrados em um hospital geral de Natal/RN, entre o período de set/2006 a set/2008, quanto ao setor de trabalho e ano de ocorrência; identificar a categoria profissional que foi mais acometida por acidentes com perfuro cortantes, conforme registro da CCIH; e identificar a categoria profissional, que fazia uso de EPI's, mais acometida por acidentes com perfuro cortantes em um hospital geral de Natal/RN. Trata-se de um estudo exploratório-descriptivo, com dados retrospectivos e abordagem quantitativa e população composta por todos os profissionais vítimas de acidentes com material biológico que tiveram seu acidente registrado pela Comissão de Controle de Infecção Hospitalar (CCIH). Obtivemos como resultados: as unidades de internação (enfermarias) representaram o setor do hospital onde mais se ocorreu acidentes de trabalho do tipo biológico (55,4%); o ano de 2007 (30,4%) como o que mais detectou-se acidentes; os técnicos de enfermagem (82,1%) constituíram a categoria profissional em que mais se acidentaram; e os técnicos de enfermagem como a que mais obteve índice de acidentados, mesmo com uso de EPI's.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Risco Biológico; Acidentes de trabalho; Enfermagem.

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