

ADVERSE EVENTS AND BIOVIGILANCE ACTIONS IN THE ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION PROCESS

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PURPOSE

To identify adverse events and biosurveillance actions related to the process of donation and transplantation of organs and tissues, evidenced in the literature.

REVIEW

The process of donating and transplanting human organs and tissues has significant social relevance due to the benefits of this therapy. However, it is a complex process, permeated by risks to both the patient and the professionals involved. **Research Question:** What is the evidence in the literature on adverse events and biosurveillance actions in the process of donation and therapeutic use of human tissues and organs for transplantation? **Conceptual Framework:** qualitative study.

METHOD

Qualitative study based on an integrative review, carried out in the databases of Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences, Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online and Embase. Primary studies in English, Spanish and Portuguese published between 2015 and 2021 were included. **Data Analysis:** Data were analyzed from the perspective of Minayo's thematic analysis.

CATEGORIES		
<u>ADVERSE EVENTS</u>	<u>FAILURES IN PROCESSES</u>	<u>BIOVIGILANCE STRATEGIES</u>
Surgical complications	Communication and records	Assistance/interdisciplinary work
Vascular complications	Failure in health devices and equipment	Team training
Adverse effect of drug administration	Failure related to medication (preparation, administration, prescription)	Appropriate siing of personnel
Hospitalizations	Failures in the donation and transplantation process (allocation of organs, donor identification, packaging and/or transport)	Implementation or review of protocols
Infections	Lack of knowledge or failure to follow routines and pre-established protocols	Prophylaxis or preemptive treatment
Death	Care transition	Biosurveillance system with notification, analysis and data dissemination
Graft loss		
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RESULTS

The analysis corpus of the study consisted of thirteen articles. Adverse events identified: surgical complications, events related to drug administration, readmissions, increased hospitalization time, infections, malignancy, graft loss, fall and death, in addition to failures in processes involving risk to the patient, such as: communication failures, failures in the records; failure of healthcare devices and equipment; failure related to processes involving medication, such as preparation, administration and prescription; failures in the donation and transplantation process, such as failures in the allocation of organs, in the identification of the donor, in the packaging and transport of the donated organ or tissue; lack of knowledge or failure to follow pre-established routines and protocols; and failure to transition care. The following biosurveillance actions were identified: performing interdisciplinary patient care; carry out ongoing training; adjust the dimensioning of the assistance team; implement and review protocols; manage risks; implement and follow a biosurveillance system with notification, analysis and dissemination of data.



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The donation and transplantation process is permeated with risks. The literature points to the occurrence of adverse events, failures in administrative and care processes, and highlights strategic bio-surveillance actions that can be implemented in order to provide greater safety and quality in organ and tissue donation and transplantation.

PERIOPERATIVE NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The results presented allow greater knowledge about the subject of study, providing subsidies for greater safety in the process of donation and therapeutic use of human tissues and organs for transplantation, a process in which the role of nurses is emphasized, who work in the different stages of donation. and transplant.

