

DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF THE FEASIBILITY OF A DIGITAL TOOL TO PERFORM POST-OPERATIVE SURVEILLANCE

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INTRODUCTION

Postoperative surgical site infections (SSI) lead to significant impacts, such as morbidity or mortality from 3 to 20% of all procedures performed. In addition, it is considered an adverse health care event that results in risks of physical, social and/or psychological damage to the individual, and its prevention is described as one of the international goals of patient safety (BARROS et al., 2016, SOBECC , 2021).

The SSI prevention guidelines reinforce care in surgical procedures (CDC, 2021; SOBECC, 2021) and highlight that if followed correctly, they can reduce 60% of infections related to surgical procedures in developed countries and, possibly, would have an even greater reduction in developing countries (CDC, 2021).

PURPOSE

The study aimed to develop and validate a digital tool to perform postoperative surveillance.

METHOD

this is an applied research for the development and feasibility assessment of a chatbot for monitoring infection after the discharge of a surgical patient. Carried out in two stages: 1) chatbot development. 2) assessment of chatbot viability. In step 1, the technology and parameters that would be used to carry out postoperative surveillance were developed. In step 2, a study was carried out to assess the feasibility of the technology. At this stage, a survey was carried out involving patients undergoing surgical procedures in a large private hospital in southern Brazil. Data collection was performed through the chatbot itself, via mobile messaging application. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee and guided by Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council and the General Law for the Protection of Personal Data (LGPD), Law No. 13,709 of August 14, 2018.

RESULTS

The study involved 132 patients, undergoing different types of surgeries, who were contacted with chatbot messages 30 days after hospital discharge. The data confirmed that the tool has resolution and efficiency, referring to the return of the use of the tool by users. It is noteworthy that the epidemiological surveillance of SSIs and their notification, in addition to care during the procedure, can improve the efficiency of care and reduce underreporting of surgical infections.



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The study carried out enabled the development and evaluation of the feasibility of a chatbot developed for post-hospital discharge surveillance of surgical patients in a sample of postoperative participants in a large, private hospital, located in southern Brazil.

PERIOPERATIVE NURSING IMPLICATIONS

•The impact of this product is related to greater agility in the post-discharge surveillance process of surgical patients, greater safety in the postoperative period, with a reduction in the risk of adverse events such as surgical site infections and the early identification of post-operative complications. operative. It is noteworthy that the device can be replicated in any health setting, whether hospital or primary care, regardless of the complexity of the service, and may contribute to better practices, achieving the desired quality of care.

Bibliographic references:

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