

# Surgical risk: safe appropriations in the operating room of hospital Geral Do Lobito, Benguela-Angola

## Abstract

To identify the practice of safe nursing appropriations in the operating room of the Hospital Geral do Lobito, in Benguela.

**Keywords:** safe appropriations, nursing, operating room, surgical risk

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## Introduction

Changes in the healthcare system around the world emphasize the notion of safe endowments.<sup>1</sup> Considered universal, because it is transversal, the shortage of nurses is recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO), which suggests investment in the development and establishment among cohesion of these professionals, ensuring risk prevention, accessibility to quality health care, and achievement of the objectives recommended at national and international levels.<sup>2</sup> This deficit in Africa is debated by all, but with no apparent resolution.<sup>3</sup> Thus, it is urgent to identify simplifying indicators for the calculation of nursing staffing, given its implications for the quality of care provided and the prevention of surgical risk.<sup>4</sup> Due to its specificity, functional content, scientific, and practical autonomy, the context of nursing care delivery requires adequate framing and characterization of the interventions arising from the beneficiaries' needs. Therefore, the aim of this review is to identify the practice of safe nursing appropriations in the operating room of the Hospital Geral Do Lobito in Benguela.

## Methodology

Quantitative study with exploratory and descriptive research characteristics, as it allows deepening the search for knowledge about safe appropriations in relation to surgical risk and describing the characteristics of the professionals in the operating room or surgical team. The sample was intentional, and 15 nursing professionals who worked in the operating room of that hospital unit were selected. The limitations were the choice of location and the sample characteristics.

## Technical and ethical procedures

Bibliographic and field research were used as a resource for data collection, with the application of questionnaires designed to meet the objectives outlined in closed-ended: questions with options for choosing the answers, which took place between October and December 2019, allowing the acquisition of knowledge about the stated problem, and grouping specific information with the purpose of fully understanding the various situations under study. Ethical

principles were met through the written request to the Director of the Hospital Geral Do Lobito and by signing the Informed Consent Form, ensuring the anonymity and confidentiality of the participants.

## Results

Although only 13% of the participants had a bachelor's degree, 40% were specialists in medical-surgical nursing and/or anesthesia. 100% of the sample recognized non-compliance with safe workplace settings, which was confirmed by the absence of references to the WHO recommended checklist. 93% of the professionals inadequately defined the principle of progressive asepsis. Regarding the working hours recommended by the WHO, only 33% of the respondents followed them, compared to 27% who worked more than 50 hours per week, showing that 40% of the sample was at risk for developing burnout. The operating room and the nursing team of that hospital unit did not meet the fundamental characteristics advocated by the International Council of Nurses (ICN) and the WHO (Table 1).

**Table 1** Percentage

Academic degree	
Bachelor	13% (2)
Graduates	87% (13)
Specialty	
Yes	No
40% (6)	60% (9)
Compliance safe work environment	
Yes	no
	100% (15)
Existence of standards	
Yes	no
	100% (15)
Definition of the principle of progressive a sepsis	
Yes	no
7% (1)	93% (14)
Schedule compliance (oms)	
Yes	no
33% (5)	67% (10)

## Discussion

The provision of care in countries with economic restrictions and difficulties in accessing to higher education is ensured by health professionals with different academic levels. There is a need to standardize the training and qualification of nursing professionals, as well as the qualification required by the ICN, since not all participants were qualified to fulfil their responsibilities as instrumentalists, anesthesiologists, or circulators. The characteristics presented by the operating room of the Hospital Geral do Lobito are far from being able to reach the safe appropriations recommended by the ICN. Studies show the relationship between the quality of nursing care and professional satisfaction with the number of nurses. Therefore, it is suggested that nursing managers maintain adequate user/nurse ratios, as well as adopt strategies that increase professional satisfaction and evaluate their effects.<sup>5</sup> Inadequate nursing staffing may influence the non-performance of necessary nursing care to users, with negative and/or detrimental impact on users.<sup>6</sup>

## Conclusion

Identifying the surgical risk related to safe appropriations in the operating room is of significant relevance to promote and allow for the: accessibility of information about methods that favour changes in nursing interventions. The sample of nursing professionals from the operating room of the Hospital Geral Do Lobito showed a lack of basic knowledge on the topic, showing gaps in terms of skills, which may negatively influence the provision of care in that service.

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## Conflicts of interest

The authors declared that there are no conflicts of interest.

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