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**IMPACTO DA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DA QUALIDADE
NA FASE PRÉ-ANALÍTICA EM UM LABORATÓRIO CLÍNICO
PRESTADOR DE SERVIÇO PARA O SISTEMA ÚNICO DE SAÚDE**

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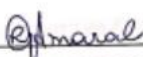
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**IMPACTO DA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DA QUALIDADE NA FASE PRÉ-
ANALÍTICA EM UM LABORATÓRIO CLÍNICO PRESTADOR DE SERVIÇO
PARA O SISTEMA ÚNICO DE SAÚDE**

Dissertação de Mestrado apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Assistência e Avaliação em Saúde da Universidade Federal de Goiás para obtenção do Título de Mestre

Orientadora: Prof^a. Dr^a. Rita Goreti Amaral

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***Dedico este trabalho a todos que lutam
pela melhoria e qualidade dos serviços de
saúde pública no Brasil.***

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ESTRUTURA DA DISSERTAÇÃO

Esta dissertação de mestrado está no formato alternativo de dissertações de mestrado do **PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM ASSISTÊNCIA E AVALIAÇÃO EM SAÚDE DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS**, de acordo com o disposto em normas específicas desse programa.

Inclui uma introdução sobre o tema, os objetivos e a metodologia utilizada, um artigo original - respondendo aos objetivos específicos e contendo os resultados da dissertação, as considerações finais, as referências bibliográficas referentes à introdução e à metodologia, anexos e os apêndices.

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LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS

ANVISA: Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária

CQI: Controle Qualidade Interno

FR: Formulários de Registro

IT: Instruções Normativas

ISO: Organização Internacional para Padronização (*Internacional Organization for Standardization*)

N R: Norma Regulamentadora

POP: Procedimento Operacional Padrão

RDC: Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada

SBPC/ML: Sociedade Brasileira de Patologia Clínica e Medicina Laboratorial

SIL: Sistema de informática Laboratorial

RESUMO

Objetivo: Avaliar o impacto da implementação da qualidade na fase pré-analítica em um laboratório clínico prestador de serviço para Sistema Único de Saúde. **Método:** Este estudo foi realizado em três etapas distintas. A primeira etapa, antes da intervenção, foi realizada de junho a novembro de 2015, totalizando 7.058 atendimentos. Entre dezembro/2015 e maio/2016 foi realizada a segunda etapa ou etapa de intervenções. As intervenções foram realizadas por meio de ações de educação permanente aos profissionais envolvidos e implementação de formulários e procedimentos operacionais padrão (POP's). Após as intervenções, iniciou-se a terceira etapa que avaliou os indicadores de qualidade no primeiro semestre (de junho a novembro de 2016), totalizando 6.317 atendimentos, e no segundo semestre após as intervenções (de janeiro a junho de 2017) totalizando 6.698 atendimentos. As variáveis estudadas foram os indicadores de não conformidade de cadastro, não conformidade de coleta, hemólise e recoleta e indicadores de produtividade da recepção e dos flebotomistas. Para a análise estatística foi utilizado o programa Stata 12[®]. Para verificar o impacto da implementação da qualidade foi utilizado o teste de Qui-quadrado, com nível de significância de 5% e o teste exato de Fisher. **Resultados:** No primeiro semestre após as intervenções observou-se redução das não conformidades relacionadas à recepção antes das intervenções 9,7% após 7,4% ($p < 0,01$) e à coleta antes da intervenção 1,0% após 0,4% ($p < 0,01$) e aumento de não conformidades relacionadas à triagem antes 0,7% após 1,2% ($p=0,003$). No segundo semestre após as intervenções observou-se uma redução das não conformidades relacionadas à recepção 5,1% ($p < 0,01$), à coleta 0,3% ($p < 0,01$), e à triagem 0,6% ($p=0,05$). No primeiro semestre após as intervenções houve o aumento significativo da produtividade do guichê um da recepção antes 36,4% após 39,30% ($p < 0,01$) e dos flebotomistas um antes 21,5% após 34,8% e do dois antes 14,2% e após 26,7% ($p < 0,01$). No segundo semestre após as intervenções o guichê um manteve a produtividade, o guichê dois aumentou antes 31,2% após 6 meses 38,4% e o guichê três reduziu antes 32,4% após 6 meses 24,7%. Os flebotomistas aumentaram a produtividade em relação ao período antes das intervenções. **Conclusão:** Observou-se um

impacto positivo na implementação do controle interno de qualidade na fase pré-analítica. Após intervenção houve uma diminuição das não conformidades relacionadas à recepção e à coleta e aumento da produtividade dos flebotomistas. A redução das não conformidades pode refletir positivamente na qualidade do serviço prestado ao paciente e deve ser uma ação permanente no laboratório .

Palavras-chave: controle de qualidade, indicadores de serviço, análises clínicas, laboratórios, serviços laboratoriais de saúde pública.

Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the impact of the implementation of quality in the preanalytical phase in a clinical laboratory providing services for the Brazilian public healthcare system. **Method:** This study was carried out in three distinct stages. The first stage, before the intervention, was held between June and November 2015, summing up 7,058 consultations. The second stage or stage of interventions was carried out between December 2015 and May 2016. The interventions were carried out through permanent education actions to the professionals involved and implementation of standard operating procedures and forms (POPs, in Portuguese). After the interventions, the third stage began, evaluating the quality indicators in the first semester (between June and November 2016), in a total of 6,317 visits, and in the second semester after the interventions (between January and June 2017), in a total of 6,698 visits. The variables studied were the indicators of nonconformities of registry, nonconformities of collection, hemolysis and recollection and indicators of productivity of receptionists and phlebotomists. Stata 12® was used for statistical analysis. In order to verify the impact of the implementation of the quality, the Chi-square test was used, with a significance level of 5%, and Fisher's exact test.

Results

In the first semester after the interventions, a reduction of nonconformities related to the reception before the interventions was observed 9.7% after 7.4% ($p < 0.01$) and to the collection before the intervention 1.0% after 0.4% ($p < 0.01$) and increase in nonconformities related to screening before 0.7% after 1.2% ($p = 0.003$). However, there was no reduction in emissions at 5.1% ($p < 0.01$), collection at 0.3% ($p < 0.01$), and at 0.6% ($p = 0.05$). In the first half of the year after the interventions, a significant increase of productivity of the reception desk before 36.4% after 39.30% ($p < 0.01$) and of phlebotomists one before 21.5% after 34.8% and of the two before 14.2% and after 26.7% ($p < 0.01$). In the second semester after the interventions the booth one maintained the productivity, the booth two increased before 31.2% after 6 months 38.4% and the booth three reduced before 32.4% after 6 months 24.7%. Phlebotomists

increased productivity in relation to the period before interventions..

Conclusion: There was a positive impact in the implementation of the internal quality control in the preanalytical phase. After intervention, there was a decrease in nonconformities related to reception and collection and an increase of phlebotomist productivity. The reduction of nonconformities may reflect positively on the quality of the service provided to the patient.

Key words: quality control, service indicators, clinical analyzes, laboratories, public health laboratory services.

1. INTRODUÇÃO

Na área de laboratórios de análises clínicas a primeira iniciativa inter-laboratorial de controle de qualidade foi realizada em 1947 nos Estados Unidos, onde enviou-se para análise um *pool* de soro humano para comparação dos resultados dentre um grupo de laboratórios¹.

No Brasil, em 2005, foi aprovada a Resolução da Diretoria Colegiada (RDC) 302/2005 pela Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (ANVISA) que dispõe sobre o regulamento técnico para funcionamento de laboratórios de análises clínicas. Dentre os conceitos desta Resolução, destacasse-se a importância das amostras, controle, calibração, controle de qualidade em geral, controle interno e externo da qualidade².

A preocupação com o controle de qualidade é crescente e necessária, especialmente no âmbito de laboratórios de análises clínicas. Pois neste cenário os erros podem acarretar riscos à saúde, sofrimento para o paciente, elevação dos custos com o tratamento e perda da credibilidade no serviço prestado³.

O controle de qualidade interno (CQI) avalia as três fases de funcionamento do laboratório de análises clínicas: as fases pré-analítica, analítica e pós-analítica, e os procedimentos que envolvem cada uma delas. Desta forma, visa fornecer resultados válidos e confiáveis que possam contribuir de maneira efetiva no diagnóstico do paciente⁴. O serviço laboratorial tem grande relevância na prática clínica para a monitorização e recuperação da saúde. Os resultados obtidos pelas análises laboratoriais interferem na prevenção e na escolha de terapias adequadas para diversas doenças⁵.

Dentre as fases do CQI, estima-se que a pré-analítica seja responsável por 46-68.2% dos erros laboratoriais. Dentre os principais fatores que contribuem para este elevado índice destacam-se a falta de padronização dos procedimentos e a dificuldade de controlar as variáveis pré-analíticas⁵. Esta dificuldade ocorre pois diversas variáveis estão relacionadas ao preparo do paciente e à coleta de algumas amostras, como fezes e urina, que são realizadas distantes da supervisão do laboratório⁶.

Devido à importância da fase pré-analítica para a obtenção de resultados de exames laboratoriais confiáveis, deve haver especial atenção à identificação, obtenção e preparo das amostras, evitando assim possíveis interferências nos exames laboratoriais, como por exemplo: a lipemia, a fotodegradação e a hemólise.

A implementação da qualidade na fase pré-analítica visa a identificação precoce das não conformidades. Desta forma, erros sistemáticos poderão ser evitados e ações corretivas que levam a erros aleatórios poderão ser executadas.

Neste contexto, vale destacar que a capacitação da equipe envolvida é de extrema importância, pois os procedimentos realizados nesta fase dependem, na sua maioria, de habilidades manuais e por isto são mais passíveis de erros.

Com a implantação de uma gestão do controle de qualidade, acessível e eficiente, que considera as necessidades específicas do laboratório, incluindo as restrições operacionais e financeiras e também alinhadas às rotinas de trabalho, tem o potencial de gerar grandes benefícios relacionados à prevenção e gerenciamento das não conformidades. Isto ocorre em função da facilidade de localização e solução das não conformidades da fase pré-analítica, refletindo assim, na redução dos possíveis resultados falso positivos e falso negativos, bem como para o aumento da qualidade final do serviço prestado pelo laboratório ao cliente.

2. OBJETO

Garantia da Qualidade pode ser definida como o conjunto de atividades planejadas e sistemáticas de uma empresa, que servirão para garantir que o seu produto ou serviço atende os requisitos da qualidade. A Garantia da Qualidade engloba as atividades relacionadas com os processos pré-analíticos, analíticos e pós-analíticos. Portanto, o seu objetivo é assegurar que o produto final de suas atividades seja adequado às necessidades e satisfação do cliente⁷.

A medicina laboratorial tem como objetivo principal a garantia de um resultado de exame eficiente, confiável e rápido, sejam eles laboratoriais ou de imagem, para que o diagnóstico possa auxiliar na tomada de decisão em relação à conduta da clínica⁸.

Embora, erros frequentes que não alteram significativamente o resultado de um exame possam existir, os laboratórios seguem normas que visam minimizá-los ou mesmo eliminá-los. Para que isto ocorra, é necessário que o profissional de saúde, que esteja atuando em laboratórios de análises clínicas, tenha conhecimento dos procedimentos padrão e evitem ao máximo cometer erros, afim de não influenciar negativamente no diagnóstico por meio de resultados falso positivos ou falso negativos⁹.

Em um laboratório de análises clínicas considera-se que a garantia da qualidade foi alcançada quando se tem o total e absoluto controle sobre todas as fases do processo, ou seja, todos os procedimentos de realização do exame, compreendidos nas fases pré-analítica, analítica e pós-analítica¹⁰.

A garantia da qualidade de todas as fases pode ser alcançada por meio da padronização de cada uma das atividades envolvidas, desde a indicação médica dos exames, passando pelo primeiro atendimento ao paciente no laboratório e finalizando com a liberação do laudo. Todas essas atividades no laboratório devem ser documentadas por meio de Procedimentos Operacionais Padrão (POP) ou Instruções de Trabalho (IT). O conteúdo desses documentos deve ser de total conhecimento dos profissionais e deverão estar sempre em locais acessíveis aos funcionários envolvidos nas atividades¹¹.

O Controle interno da qualidade avalia o funcionamento confiável e eficiente dos procedimentos laboratoriais para fornecer resultados válidos, que possam contribuir eficazmente no estabelecimento diagnóstico pelo clínico.¹²

A fase pré-analítica compreende a indicação e solicitação do exame, as instruções de preparo do paciente, a avaliação das condições prévias no momento do cadastro no

laboratório, a realização de procedimentos específicos de coleta, o acondicionamento, preservação e transporte da amostra biológica até o momento em que o exame seja efetivamente realizado¹³.

Dessa forma, a fase pré-analítica se desenvolve pela sequência de ações de vários indivíduos, com formações profissionais, focos de interesse e grau de envolvimento diferentes.¹⁴ Ao médico solicitante do exame e seus auxiliares diretos, interessa a obtenção, às vezes em caráter de urgência, de um resultado laboratorial, ao paciente, ocorre a preocupação com o possível desconforto do preparo e da coleta da amostra, ao flebotomista cabe a preocupação com o cumprimento dos requisitos técnicos da coleta e com os riscos biológicos potenciais e da mesma forma os colaboradores responsáveis pelo acondicionamento, preservação e transporte da amostra, que prestam os cuidados para com a segurança e integridade do material e dos riscos ocupacionais¹⁵.

Os erros pré-analíticos são responsáveis por até 68,8% de todos os erros cometidos em diagnóstico laboratorial. A maioria destes erros surgem devido a problemas na preparação do paciente, na coleta de amostras de forma inadequada, no transporte e na preparação para análise incorretos. Alguns aspectos necessitam de maior atenção na fase pré-analítica, dentre os quais podemos destacar: as orientações acerca do preparo adequado para a coleta, identificação correta do paciente, informações relevantes, como: idade, sexo e uso de medicamentos, coleta, a identificação e transporte da amostra biológica¹⁰. São relatados, ainda, como erros pré-analíticos os problemas devido á centrifugação e á aliquotagem inadequadas. Além disso, a escolha inapropriada de testes laboratoriais pelo médico também é disso um erro pré-analítico¹⁶.

Existem algumas normatizações técnicas internacionais que podem ser implantadas nos laboratórios clínicos visando a redução de erros através da gestão de qualidade. Dentre estas, pode-se destacar a ISO 22367, que se caracteriza pela aplicação da ISO 15189/2012. Esta Norma dispõe de um sistema para reduzir o erro do laboratório e melhoraria da segurança do paciente aplicando os princípios de gestão de qualidade, no que se refere aos aspectos analíticos, especialmente os aspectos pré-analíticos e pós-analíticos do ciclo do laboratório clínico e os cuidados ao paciente¹⁴.

A ISO 15189/2012 enfatiza que “o processo de indicadores de qualidade de monitoramento deve ser planejado, incluindo os objetivos, metodologia, interpretação, os limites, o plano de ação e duração de medição”. Além disso, todos os erros devem ser medidos e controlados periodicamente por meio de indicadores de qualidade para garantir uma avaliação objetiva do problema^(11,14,16).

Para quantificar todo o processo do controle de qualidade podem ser usados indicadores como ferramentas importantes. Segundo a Fundação Nacional da Qualidade (FNQ, 2006), indicadores são dados ou informações numéricas que buscam quantificar as entradas (recursos ou insumos), as saídas (produtos) e o desempenho de processos, produtos ou da organização como um todo. Os indicadores são constituídos por observações estatísticas ou outros dados que refletem o desempenho de um processo, e são empregados para acompanhar e melhorar os resultados ao longo do tempo¹⁶.

Os indicadores de qualidade são ferramentas valiosas para a quantificação dos processos selecionados, comparando-os com critérios pré definidos. O controle qualidade interna, por meio dos indicadores, pode analisar os principais erros que acontecem, auxiliar na tomada de decisões e definição de prioridades, permitindo assim uma comparação feita entre os erros e a eficiência das intervenções¹⁸.

Além disto, a utilização de indicadores de qualidade e produtividade contribuem para evidenciar as reais deficiências dos setores e auxiliam na análise necessária às ações que objetivam melhorias nos processos de serviços¹⁷. Os indicadores ganham maior importância na área da saúde, que tem buscado uma melhoria na assistência ao paciente com mais qualidade e eficiência, diminuindo o número de reclamações, reduzindo os custos operacionais e aumentando os seus lucros, entre outros resultados.

Na Austrália e na Nova Zelândia (2011) foi desenvolvido o projeto *Key Incident Monitoring & Management Systems* (KIMMS), um sistema de monitoramento e gerenciamento de incidente chave. Este projeto desenvolveu um programa para monitorar os principais incidentes ocorridos nos laboratórios de análises clínicas. O programa fornece um sistema para os laboratórios reportarem um conjunto definido dos principais incidentes e erros que ocorrem dentro dos laboratórios. Após esta etapa, é feito um relatório em que são descritas as fases em que ocorreram os erros, incluindo as fases pré e pós-analítica. Finaliza-se com um quadro onde são disponibilizados os resultados dos outros laboratórios envolvidos, com a finalidade de se obter uma avaliação interlaboratorial e desta forma verificar as taxas de erros (acessado 20/01/2017)¹⁸.

No Brasil, a Sociedade Brasileira de Patologia Clínica/Medicina Laboratorial (SBPC/ML) desenvolveu um programa de indicadores de qualidade laboratorial¹⁹. O Programa fornece 61 indicadores da qualidade classificados em três grupos: 16 indicadores demográficos, que são utilizados para avaliar a tomada de decisão estratégica direta, 18 indicadores de desempenho do processo, que são utilizados para monitorizar a eficácia do processos que compreendem as fases pré-analítica, analítica e pós-analítica e 27 indicadores de gestão, úteis para verificar os dados relativos aos custo¹⁹.

Para reduzir o número de não conformidades na fase pré-analítica é preciso estabelecer metas para cada indicador e definir procedimentos, implementar atividades que visam a formação, a educação e a atualização dos profissionais envolvidos nos processos desta fase³.

Estudos envolvendo os indicadores de qualidade da fase pré-analítica propõem uma inovadora abordagem para o desenvolvimento de novos indicadores e definição do seu âmbito, de acordo com recomendações nacionais e internacionais¹⁶. Neste contexto, observa-se a importância da implementação da qualidade na fase pré-analítica, por meio de ações de educação permanente dos profissionais envolvidos e padronização das instruções de trabalho. Ressalta-se ainda, a importância da avaliação do impacto desta implementação por meio dos indicadores da qualidade preconizados, objetivando a redução das não conformidades e a melhoria do serviço prestado ao cliente.

3. OBJETIVOS

3.1. Objetivo geral

Avaliar o impacto da implementação da qualidade na fase pré-analítica em um laboratório de análises clínicas prestador de serviço para Sistema Único de Saúde.

3.2. Objetivos específicos

Verificar a prevalência de não conformidades identificadas na recepção, na coleta e na triagem, antes e após da implementação do controle interno da qualidade.

Comparar os indicadores de qualidade da fase pré-analítica antes e após a implementação do controle interno da qualidade.

Comparar os indicadores de produtividade da recepção e coleta antes e após a implementação do controle interno da qualidade.

4. MÉTODOS

4.1. Desenho do Estudo

Trata-se de um estudo de intervenção e observacional, com abordagem quantitativa dos dados, desenvolvido em um laboratório escola prestador de serviço para o Sistema Único de Saúde em uma Universidade pública na região Centro Oeste do Brasil. Aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da Universidade Federal de Goiás sob o número do parecer CAAE 49392815.0.0000.5083 (Anexo1).

4.2. Tamanho da Amostra

A casuística foi constituída por todos os atendimentos do laboratório, entre junho e novembro de 2015, totalizando 7.058 atendimentos antes da intervenção, a qual foi denominada de primeira etapa. A segunda etapa ocorreu no período de dezembro de 2015 a maio de 2016, sendo caracterizada por intervenções. As intervenções foram realizadas por meio de ações de educação permanente aos profissionais envolvidos e implementação de formulários e procedimentos operacionais padrão (POP's). A terceira etapa contemplou os atendimentos solicitados no primeiro semestre após as intervenções, no período de junho de 2016 a novembro de 2016, totalizando 6.317 atendimentos, e também os atendimentos no segundo semestre após as intervenções, no período de janeiro a junho de 2017, totalizando 6.698 atendimentos.

4.3. Critérios de Inclusão e Exclusão

Foram incluídos no estudo os atendimentos do laboratório realizados no período de junho a novembro de 2015, junho a novembro de 2016 e janeiro a junho de 2017.

Foram excluídas as recoletas solicitadas para confirmação de resultados de exames em todos os períodos estudados.

4.4. Variáveis

As Variáveis do estudo utilizadas para avaliar o impacto da intervenção na fase pré-analítica estão descritos abaixo, tendo como referência a SBPC/ML/2010.

Não Conformidade de Cadastro: Foram considerados não conformidades de cadastros os erros relacionados aos nomes dos pacientes, a data de nascimento e o sexo digitados de forma incorreta, exames que constavam no pedido e não foram cadastrados e exames

cadastrados errados por falta de solicitação ou por falta de entendimento da caligrafia ou sigla utilizada pelo médico.

O indicador de erro de cadastro foi calculado por meio da fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Nº de erros de cadastro}}{\text{Total de atendimentos}} \times 100$$

Adotou-se como critério de aceitabilidade 0,2% ²⁰.

Não Conformidade de coleta: Foram considerados não conformidade de coleta os erros relacionados as etiquetas dos tubos, coleta de material insuficiente e tubo de coleta impróprio para a determinada análise.

O indicador de erro de coleta foi calculado por meio da fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Nº de erros de coleta}}{\text{Total de atendimentos}} \times 100$$

Adotou-se como critério de aceitabilidade 0,02% ²¹.

Recoleta: Foram considerados não conformidades de recoleta os erros que levaram a recoleta as solicitações de novas amostras por coleta de volume de material insuficiente, coleta em tubos desapropriados para análise de material, amostras não coletadas, amostras não etiquetadas.

O indicador de recoleta foi calculado por meio da fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Nº de recoletas}}{\text{Total de atendimentos}} \times 100$$

Adotou-se como critério de aceitabilidade: 2%²².

Hemólise: Foram considerados não conformidades de hemólises apenas a presença ou ausência de alteração da cor do soro/plasma por percepção visual do profissional.

O indicador de hemólise foi calculado por meio da fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Total de amostras hemólisadas}}{\text{Total de atendimentos}} \times 10000$$

Adotou-se como critério de aceitabilidade 0,20%²⁰.

Produtividade recepção: A produtividade da recepção foi avaliada por meio da relação entre o total de atendimentos de cada guichê e o total de atendimentos do laboratório.

O indicador de produtividade recepção foi calculado por meio da fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Nº atendimentos dos guichês}}{\text{Nº de atendimento do laboratório}} \times 100$$

A formula original da SBPC/ML traz como numerador o número de recepcionistas, no entanto, no presente trabalho, utilizou-se o número de guichês pois houve rotatividade de profissionais.

Foi realizada comparação da produtividade da recepção antes e após as intervenções.

Produtividade coleta: A produtividade da coleta foi avaliada por meio da relação de atendimentos total de cada flebotomista e pelo total de atendimentos do laboratório.

O indicador de produtividade de coleta foi calculado por meio da fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Nº de atendimentos de flebotomista}}{\text{Nº atendimentos do laboratório}} \times 100$$

Considerou-se como número de flebotomistas apenas os dois profissionais fixos nesta função. Foi realizada comparação da produtividade da coleta antes e após a intervenções.

4.5. Operacionalização

Para a operacionalização deste estudo foram definidas três etapas como descrita a seguir.

Na primeira etapa, antes das intervenções, foram identificadas as não conformidades da recepção (erros de cadastro), do setor de coleta (erros de coleta e recoleta) e no setor de triagem (hemólise). Para identificar estas não conformidades foram implementados os formulários para registro de pedido de nova amostra (Apêndice 4), não conformidades da coleta (Apêndice 5), não conformidades da recepção (Apêndice 6) e formulário de registro de hemólise (Apêndice 7). Estes formulários seguiram as normativas para o funcionamento de um laboratório de análises clínicas conforme RDC 302/2005 e NR32^{2,23}.

A coleta de dados das não conformidades da recepção, coleta e triagem foram feitas por meio do sistema de informação Multilab 2, (Sistema de Informática Laboratorial – SIL) e por meio dos formulários implementados. Nesta etapa não houve qualquer tipo de intervenção.

Na segunda etapa foram realizadas as intervenções. Estas intervenções ocorreram por meio das implementações e retificações dos POP'S e formulários de registro e sessões de educação permanente conforme recomendações da RDC 302/2005 e NR32^{2, 23}, visando a diminuição de erros, otimização de fluxo de trabalho e maior confiabilidade na liberação de resultados para os pacientes.

As sessões de educação permanente foram realizadas quinzenalmente, visando promover atualização, desenvolvimento pessoal e profissional da equipe e o aperfeiçoamento das atividades que eles desenvolviam, dentro da realidade em que estavam inseridos. Inicialmente foram abordados os temas RDC 302/2005 e NR 32 para toda a equipe, por se tratar das normativas gerais para o funcionamento dos laboratórios de análises clínicas.

Na recepção foram abordados temas que envolviam os erros de cadastro (nome, idade, sexo, exames cadastrados errados), como tratar com cortesia o paciente, transmissão de segurança e confiança ao paciente, fatores externos que podem alterar o resultado laboratorial e tempos de jejum conforme preconizado no POP.

Na coleta foram abordados temas que envolviam procedimentos corretos de coleta de amostras biológicas, coletas especiais, fatores que influenciavam a hemólise, critérios de aceitação e rejeição de amostras coletadas pelo próprio paciente.

No setor de triagem e transporte foram abordados os fatores que influenciam na hemólise, transporte de amostra dentro do laboratório, preparo de amostra para laboratório de apoio, critérios de aceitação e rejeição de amostras, tempos corretos de centrifugação.

As sessões de educação permanente foram ministradas por meio de encontros presenciais utilizando projetor, vídeos educativos, palestras e treinamentos.

Na terceira etapa, que ocorreu no primeiro e segundo semestre após intervenção, foram realizadas novas coletas de dados por meio do sistema de informação Multilab 2, (Sistema de Informática Laboratorial – SIL) e dos formulários para verificar se houve redução das não conformidades da recepção (erros de cadastro), coleta (erros de coleta e recoleta) e triagem (hemólise).

4.6. Processamento dos dados

Para o processamento de dados utilizou-se as planilhas no programa excel conforme recomendações da SBPC/ML/2010. Após a digitação dos dados, o banco foi revisado e quando identificada alguma inconsistência, as correções foram realizadas e novamente submetidas à digitação.

4.7. Análise estatística

Para a análise estatística foi utilizado o programa Stata 12[®]. As variáveis foram analisadas descritivamente através de frequências absolutas e relativas, e comparou-se as variáveis antes e após a intervenção. Para verificar o impacto da implementação da qualidade foi utilizado o teste de Qui-quadrado, com nível de significância de 5% e o teste exato de Fisher.

5. PUBLICAÇÃO

O Impacto Da Implementação Do Controle De Qualidade Na Fase Pré-Analítica Em Um Laboratório Clínico Público Brasileiro

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ARTIGO

Title: The impact of the implementation of quality control in the preanalytical phase in a Brazilian public clinical laboratory

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the impact of the implementation of quality in the preanalytical phase in a clinical laboratory providing services for the Brazilian public healthcare system. **Method:** This study was carried out in three distinct stages. The first stage, before the intervention, was held between June and November 2015. The second stage or stage of interventions was carried out between December 2015 and May 2016. After the interventions, the third stage began, evaluating the quality indicators in the first semester (between June and November 2016), and in the second semester after the interventions (between January and June 2017). **Results:** In the first semester after the interventions, a reduction in nonconformities regarding the reception ($p < 0.01$) and the collection ($p < 0.01$) could be observed, as well as an increase in non-conformities related to the screening ($p = 0.003$). In the second semester after the interventions, however, there was a reduction in non-conformities related to the reception ($p < 0.01$), to the collection ($p < 0.01$), and to the screening ($p = 0.05$). In the first semester after the interventions, there was a significant increase in the productivity of two reception counters ($p < 0.01$) and phlebotomists 1 and 2 ($p < 0.01$). In the second half after the interventions, counter 1 maintained productivity, counter 2 experienced an increase in this aspect and counter 3 saw a decrease. Phlebotomists increased productivity compared to the period before interventions. **Conclusion:** There was a positive impact in the implementation of the internal quality control in the preanalytical phase. After intervention, there was a decrease in nonconformities related to reception and specimen collection and an increase of phlebotomist productivity.

Key words: quality control, service indicators, clinical analyzes, laboratories, public health laboratory services.

1. INTRODUCTION

Quality Control is a growing and necessary concern, especially in the field of clinical analysis laboratories. In this scenario, errors can lead to health risks, suffering for the patient, increased costs of treatment and loss of credibility of the service rendered [1]. The internal Quality Control comprises the three phases of laboratory operation: pre-analytical, analytical and post-analytical. Clinical laboratories can achieve improvement in customer service through the implementation of a quality management system [2].

Among the phases of internal quality control, we highlight the pre-analytical phase, which may be responsible for 60 to 90% of laboratory errors. Among the main factors contributing to such a high ratio are the lack of standardization of procedures and the difficulty of controlling the pre-analytical variables, such as the patient's preparation for the collection of biological material [1]. The problems of centrifugation, aliquoting and transportation of the samples are also reported as pre-analytical errors. In addition, the inappropriate choice of laboratory tests by the physician is also considered a pre-analytical error [3].

In order to achieve a reduction of nonconformities in the preanalytical phase, it is necessary to define procedures, implement activities aimed at training, education and updating of the professionals involved, and establish goals for quality indicators [1]. Quality indicators are objective measures to quantify, document, monitor and improve quality. They are also key for clinical laboratory accreditation [4]. Several national and international accreditation programs have been developing and using quality indicators of the preanalytical phase, such as errors in sample collection, registration errors, hemolysis, recollection, productivity in the reception department, collection productivity, and quality of the samples[4].

The management of preanalytical nonconformities continues to be the greatest challenge faced in clinical laboratories and the main difficulty for quality assurance. In this regard, it is necessary to adopt measures to control and ensure that the quality procedures and procedures adopted are effective [5]. It is necessary to carry out studies that use preanalytical quality indicators to establish plans for corrective and preventive actions. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the impact of the implementation of quality on the preanalytical phase in a laboratory of clinical analysis providing services for the Brazilian public healthcare system.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Design

This was an intervention study, with a quantitative approach to data, developed in a laboratory providing services for the Unified Health System (SUS, in Portuguese – Brazil's public healthcare system) in a public university in the Central-West region of Brazil, approved by the ethics committee of this institution.

Sample size

The casuistry consisted of all laboratory visits between June and November 2015, totaling 7,058 visits before the intervention, which was called the first stage. The second stage occurred between December 2015 and May 2016, being characterized by interventions. The interventions were carried out through permanent educational actions to the professionals involved and implementation of standard operating procedures and forms (POPs). The third stage contemplated the services requested in the first semester after the interventions, from June 2016 to November 2016, totaling 6,317 visits, and also the attendances in the second semester after the interventions, from January to June 2017, totaling 6,698 calls.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Laboratory visits from June to November 2015, June to November 2016 and January to June 2017 were included in this study. Recollection requested to confirm the results of exams were excluded.

Variables

The study variables used to evaluate the impact of the intervention in the preanalytic phase are described below, with reference to SBPC / ML / 2010.

Nonconformity of registry: Errors related to the patients' names, date of birth and gender were considered nonconformities of registry. Exams that were required, but not registered, as well as exams that were incorrectly registered, due the lack of request or unintelligibility of the physician's handwriting or the acronym used, were also considered nonconformities of registry.

The registration error indicator was calculated using the formula:

$$[\text{Number of registry errors} / \text{Total of laboratory visits}] \times 100$$

The adopted acceptance criterion was of 0.2% (LIPPI H et al 2009).

Nonconformity of specimen collection: Errors related to tube labels, collection of insufficient material, and the use of inappropriate collection tubes for specific analyses were considered as nonconformities of collection.

The collection error indicator was calculated using the formula:

$$[\text{Number of errors in collection} / \text{Total of laboratory visits}] \times 100$$

The adopted acceptance criterion was of 0.02 (SBPC /ML 2010).

Recollection of specimen: Errors that led to recollection, requests of new samples due to insufficient material volume, collections using inappropriate tubes for material analysis, uncollected samples, and unlabeled samples were considered nonconformities of recollection.

The recollection indicator was calculated using the formula:

$$[\text{Number of recollections} / \text{Total of laboratory visits}] \times 100$$

The adopted acceptance criterion was of 2% (SBPC /ML 2010).

Hemolysis: Only the presence or absence of color change in the serum or plasma by visual perception of the professional was considered a nonconformity of hemolysis.

The hemolysis indicator was calculated using the formula:

$$[\text{Total of hemolyzed samples} / \text{Total of laboratory visits}] \times 10000$$

The adopted acceptance criterion was of 0,20% (SBPC/ML2010).

Productivity of receptionists: The productivity of the receptionists was evaluated by means of the relation between the total of attendances of each counter and the total of entries in the laboratory.

The reception productivity indicator was calculated using the formula:

$$[\text{Attendance numbers in the counters} / \text{Number of entries in the laboratory}] \times 100$$

The original formula of the SBPC/ML brings the number of receptionists as a numerator; however, in the present work, the number of counters was used because there are different professionals working in different shifts.

Reception productivity was compared before and after the interventions.

Productivity in collection: The productivity in collection was evaluated through the total attendance ratio of each phlebotomist and the total number of laboratory visits.

The productivity indicator collected was calculated using the formula:

$$[\text{Number of phlebotomist consultations} / \text{Number of laboratory visits}] \times 100$$

Only the two professionals fixed in this function were considered phlebotomists. The comparison of the productivity of the collection before and after the interventions was performed.

2.5 Operationalization

Three stages were defined for the operationalization of this study. In the first stage, before the interventions, the nonconformities of the reception (registration errors), collection (collection and retrieval errors) and screening (hemolysis) were identified. In order to identify these nonconformities, the registration forms for new sample requests, nonconformities in collection, nonconformities in the reception, and the hemolysis registration form were implemented. These forms followed the regulations for the operation of a clinical analyzes laboratory according to RDC 302/2005 and NR322 [7,8].

Data collection of the nonconformities of the reception, collection and screening were done through the Multilab® information system (Laboratory Information System - SIL) and through the forms implemented. There was no intervention at this stage.

In the second stage the interventions were performed. These interventions occurred through the implementation and rectification of POPs, registration forms, and permanent educational sessions, as recommended by RDC 302/2005 and NR322 [7,8], aiming at decreasing the error ratio, optimizing the workflow and obtaining greater reliability when issuing results for the patients.

The permanent educational sessions were held fortnightly, aiming to promote personal and professional development for the team and the improvement of the activities that they developed, within the reality in which they were inserted. Initially, topics RDC 302/2005 and NR 32 were addressed for the whole team, since these are general guidelines for the operation of clinical analysis laboratories.

At the reception department, issues involving errors of registry (name, age, sex, erroneously registered exams), how to treat the patient with courtesy, and conveying safety and confidence to the patient were addressed, as well as external factors that could alter laboratory results and fasting times as recommended in the POPs.

In the collection section topics involving correct procedures in the collection of biological samples and special collections were approached, as well as factors that influenced hemolysis, criteria of acceptance and rejection of samples collected by patients themselves.

In the screening and transportation sector, the factors influencing the hemolysis, transportation of samples inside the laboratory, preparation of samples for supporting laboratories, criteria of acceptance and rejection of samples, and correct time of centrifugation were discussed.

The permanent educational sessions were held through face-to-face meetings using projector, educational videos, lectures, and training

In the third stage, which occurred after the first and second semester of intervention, new data collections were carried out through the Multilab[®] information system (Laboratory Information System - SIL) and the forms, so as to verify whether there was a decrease in nonconformities of reception (errors of registry), collection (errors in collection and retrieval) and screening (hemolysis).

2.6 Data processing

For the data processing, the spreadsheets were used as recommended by SBPC / ML / 2010. After the data was entered, the database was reviewed and when any inconsistency was identified, the corrections were performed and re-typed. Stata 12[®] was used for the statistical analysis. The variables were analyzed descriptively through absolute and relative frequencies and the variables before and after the intervention were compared. To verify the impact of the implementation of the quality, the Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test were used, with a significance level of 5%.

Results

In the first semester after the interventions, there was a reduction of nonconformities related to the reception ($p < 0.01$) and to the collection section ($p < 0.01$) and increase of nonconformities related to the screening ($p = 0.003$). In the second semester after the interventions, there was a reduction in nonconformities related to the reception ($p < 0.01$), collection section ($p < 0.01$) and also reduction of nonconformities in the screening ($p = 0.5$) (Table 1).

Table 1. Prevalence of nonconformities occurred at the reception, collection and screening before the intervention and in the first and second semesters after the intervention .

Variables	Before Intervention n (%)	1 st semester after intervention n (%)	p	2 nd semester after intervention n (%)	p
Nonconformities	804 (11.4)	570(9.0)	< 0.001	409(6.0)	< 0.001
Reception	683 (9.7)	466 (7.4)	< 0.001	345(5.1)	< 0.001
Collection	69 (1.0)	26 (0.4)	< 0.001	20(0.3)	< 0.001
Screening	52 (0.7)	78 (1.2)	0.003	44(0.6)	0.5
Conformities	6,254(88.6)	5,747(91.0)	< 0.001	6,289(94,0)	< 0.001
Total	7,058(100)	6,317(100)		6,698(100)	

Chi-square test. The percentage of errors was calculated based on the total number of attendances for the period evaluated.

The nonconformities of the second semester after the intervention were compared with the number of nonconformities before the intervention.

In the first semester after intervention, there was a reduction in nonconformities ($p < 0.01$), nonconformities involving the patient's name, which decreased from 6.7% to 3.5%. nonconformities related to the collection approached the level of acceptability ($p < 0.001$), highligh nonconformities that involved collection tube with insufficient material and improper collection t There was an increase in hemolysis ($p = 0.003$) and a decrease in relation to biological sa recollection ($p = 0.018$). In the second semester after interventions, a significant improvement was observed in relation to the errors of the total register ($p < 0.01$), errors of biological samples collection ($p < 0.01$) and recollection ($p < 0.001$) and a reduction in relation to hemolysis ($p = 0.5$) (Table 2).

Table 2. Indicators of nonconformities of errors in registry, collection, hemolysis, and recollection before interventions and in the first and second semesters after interventions

Variables	Before intervention n n (%)	1 st semester after intervention n (%)	p 1 st semester after intervention	2 nd semester after intervention n (%)	p 2 nd semester after intervention	Acceptability criterion %
Nonconformities of registry						0,2
Name	473(6.7)	223(3.5)	<0.001	181(2.7)	<0.001	
Date of birth	32(0.45)	37 (0.58)	0.28	29(0.43)	0.8	
Gender	31(0.44)	38 (0.44)	0.19	22(0.32)	0.295	
Erroneously registered exam	147(2.08)	168 (2.65)	0.028	113(1.68)	0.089	
Total	683 (9.6)	466 (7.3)	< 0.01	345(5.1)	< 0.001	
Nonconformities in biological sample collection						0,02
Error in tube labeling	2 (0.028)	0	0.501*	0	0.500*	
Collection tube with insufficient sample	13 (0.18)	2 (0.031)	0.009*	0	<0.001*	
Inadequate collection tube	6 (0.08)	0	0.033*	0	0.032*	
Total	21 (0.3)	2 (0.03)	<0.001*	0	<0.001*	
HEMÓLYSIS	52 (0.73)	78(1.23)	0.003	44(0.65)	0.5	0,20
BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE RECOLLECTION	48(0.68)	24(0.38)	0.018	20 (0.30)	0.001	2

Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test. The variables were calculated based on the attendance number before interventions (7,058). The percentage of errors was calculated based on the total attendance number for the period evaluated. The nonconformities of the second semester after the intervention were compared with the number of nonconformities before the intervention. Acceptability criteria as recommended by the Brazilian Society of Clinical Pathology and Laboratory Medicine 2010 and Lippih et al.2009

Table 3 shows an increase in the productivity of receptionists in counters 1 and 2 ($p < 0.01$) and decrease in counter 3. It also shows an increase in productivity of Phlebotomists 1 and 2 ($p < 0.01$) in the first semester after interventions. In the second half after interventions, counter 1 maintained its productivity, whereas counter 2 experienced an increase and counter 3 suffered a decrease in the same area; phlebotomists, on the other hand, increased their productivity when compared to how it was before interventions.

Table 3. Indicators of productivity in the reception and collection section before the interventions, in the first and second semesters after the interventions

Productivity in reception and collection	Before intervention n (%)	1 st semester after intervention n (%)	p 1 st semester after intervention	2 nd semester after intervention n (%)	p 2 nd semester after intervention
Counter 1	2569 (36.4)	2483 (39.30)	<0.01	2464 (36.8)	0.6
Counter 2	2197(31.2)	1962 (31.1)	< 0.01	2577(38.4)	< 0.01
Counter 3	2292 (32.4)	1874 (29.6)	< 0.01	1657(24.7)	<0.01
Phlebotomist1	1522 (21.5)	2200 (34.8)	<0.01	2000(29.8)	< 0.01
Phlebotomist 2	1006 (14.2)	1685 (26.7)	< 0.01	1580(23.6)	< 0.01

Chi-square test. The variables were calculated based on the attendance number before interventions (7,058), attendance number in the first semester after interventions (6,317) and attendance number in the second semester after interventions (6,698). The indicators of productivity of the second semester after the intervention were compared the indicators before the intervention.

4. Discussion

The results of this study showed that interventions performed in the preanalytical phase through permanent education, the implementation of POPs and registration forms contributed to the reduction of nonconformities in reception, collection and screening sections.

A higher prevalence of registry nonconformities was observed, being able to highlight errors of patients name and erroneous registered exams. These nonconformities often occur due to lack of understanding of the physician's handwriting, lack of instruction by the team, or lack of attention [5]. Most of the time, the professionals who occupy the position of receptionists in the clinical analysis laboratories only have an average academic level and do not have a computer / typing course, implying an even greater difficulty in relation to the patients' registry [8]. Another important factor is the lack of a specific technical course for laboratory reception, which could train professionals qualified for the job market and reduce errors in the pre-analytical phase. In this sense, the permanent education has a very important role, from the entrance of the professional in the function of receptionist, as well as training and updating, aiming at improvements in the routine of a laboratory of clinical analyzes [9].

When elaborating a permanent education class, it is necessary to analyze the knowledge gaps that the professionals have [10]. In the present study, it was possible to evaluate these shortcomings through the implementation of quality and new forms of nonconformities registry, in order to remedy the difficulties of the professionals and minimize the errors of the preanalytic phase. Another relevant aspect in permanent education is related to the professional who will provide it; it must be enabled, with practical and theoretical knowledge about the subject and informed about the real conditions of the target public. In this study, the classes were taught by a professional that met these requirements. However, despite the significant reduction of nonconformities of registration was not enough to reach the criterion of acceptability, but it is believed that with the continuity of the implemented quality program this criterion can be reached.

Regarding the collection section, there was a reduction in nonconformities in the first semester after the interventions, but did not reach the acceptance criteria. However, in the second semester, after the interventions, the criterion of acceptability was reached, evidencing the importance of permanent education and implementation of POPs, which made it possible to update the team about the correct specimen collection procedures. Another fact that should be emphasized is that the collection team was composed of professionals of a higher level such as biomedical, nurses and pharmacists and of technical level, being able to perform the functions with higher qualification.

There was an increase of nonconformities of hemolysis after interventions in the first semester. It was the result of the intervention of the internal quality control that instructed and trained the professionals involved to correctly identify a hemolyzed sample and the implantation of the hemolysis index form in the screening sector that started after the interventions. The presence of hemolysis accounts for between 40-70% of the total sample unsuitable for analysis in the laboratory [11].

It is noteworthy that there are several degrees of hemolysis, which is difficult to identify by professionals in the area [12]. In the present study, the degrees of hemolysis of the samples were not evaluated, but only the presence or absence. If the degrees of hemolysis had been evaluated, the results could have been different, since the classification of the degrees of hemolysis would determine a minimum acceptable level. However, there are no technical specifications to determine how much the degrees of hemolysis can interfere with the outcome [12,13].

The laboratory should define quality procedures as a starting point to achieve any objective and implement evidence-based quality specifications in daily practice [14]. In the second semester after the intervention, it was possible to observe a reduction in the cases of hemolysis in relation to the first semester, suggesting that these changes occurred during the intervention period and the permanent education sessions that continued to be carried out in the laboratory, thus reflecting in an improvement to be continued. The objective is to reach the criteria of acceptability and after reaching these criteria it is necessary that the critical analyzes and decision making are continuous to maintain the level of quality of the laboratory.

In spite of the technological evolution, the concern about quality and the implementation of the indicators of the preanalytical phase, there is still a high incidence of errors due to the difficulty to control the variables of this phase, since most of the errors are committed during preparation of the patient and during specimen collection. Failure to automate the most processes involving manual operations, high staff turnover, neglect, lack of adequate protocols, non-standardization of services, or even lack of understanding of good laboratory practice can justify the wide range of errors occurring in the preanalytical phase [15].

With the implementation of quality control in the laboratory, an improvement in the productivity of the reception and specimen collection team was observed. This is mainly due to the standardization of processes, which enabled and optimized the workflow. Thus, the management team was able to detect early nonconformities, and intervene as soon as possible through corrective and preventive measures, generating a higher quality of the service and greater safety to the team, aiming to release the results of the exams with greater reliability.

It is known that during the implementation of quality control in the routine of a clinical analysis laboratory some difficulties are experienced, since several professionals are reluctant to changes, mistaking quality control for punishment. However, quality control aims to improve processes and higher performance of services provided. It is noteworthy that during the intervention period in this study there was resistance on the part of the team to adapt to the implemented processes. Faced with this, it was necessary to relocate reception, collection and screening employees for not adapting to the changes generated after the interventions.

Also in this study, it was possible to evidence improvement in the quality indicators of the preanalytical phase that involved the reception, collection and screening sections. It was noted the importance of monthly monitoring of the registration forms allowing the detection of nonconformities. In order to improve the quality of the processes involved in the preanalytical phase, the use of standardized methods was paramount, since when implementing POPs, records forms, definitions of functions and permanent education, a decrease in nonconformities, avoiding the total error in order to prevent systematic errors and corrective actions for random errors.

The laboratory where the study was carried out is a clinical laboratory of a public university that provides service to the Unified Health System and, like other institutions, is suffering from the scarcity of resources in the network, which is a great barrier to access to actions and services necessary to meet the health needs of the population [16]. These barriers faced by the laboratory often jeopardize the actions proposed by the quality assurance, the lack of financial resources and a reduced number of employees makes difficult the progress of quality processes, however, in spite of all the difficulties, the results were satisfactory.

The results of this study showed that it is possible to implement quality management in the preanalytical phase in a public laboratory, and may serve as subsidies for other laboratories to implement programs of permanent education and adequacy of procedures in their routines, always aiming at the improvement of the services rendered and, consequently, the release of results of exams with higher quality, thus increasing the security and satisfaction of the client.

5. Conclusion

After the interventions, there was a reduction of the nonconformities identified at the reception, collection and better identification of nonconformities in the triage and increase of the indicators of productivity of the reception and collection. Thus, it was evidenced the importance of the implementation of quality in the pre-analytical phase, aiming at reducing non-conformities and improving the service provided.

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5. CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

5.1. Conclusões

A prevalência de não conformidades antes da intervenção na recepção, coleta e triagem foi de 9,7% 1,0% e 0,7%, respectivamente e após a intervenção foi de 7,4% 0,4% e 1,2%, respectivamente.

Os indicadores de erro de cadastro melhorou mas não alcançou o índice esperado. O indicadores de erros de coleta alcançaram o índice esperado. O indicador de hemólises não alcançou o índice e o indicador de recoleta estava dentro do esperado.

Os indicadores de produtividade da recepção e coleta melhoraram após intervenções da implementação do controle interno da qualidade.

5.2. Considerações finais

O presente estudo mostrou que a equipe da qualidade tem o desafio de ampliar os conhecimentos, envolver e treinar os colaboradores, visando difundir os conceitos e a importância do controle interno da qualidade em busca de uma melhoria constante.

Todas as ações desenvolvidas durante o período de estudo envolveram materiais e mecanismos que garantiram a qualidade final dos exames realizados, cumprindo as normas e diretrizes propostas pela legislação e por organizações acreditadoras.

Existiram algumas limitações no estudo, tais como resistência da equipe em se adequar aos novos procedimentos após a implementação da qualidade, redução no quadro de funcionários e orçamento restrito.

A diminuição das não conformidades promoveu uma melhoria na qualidade não apenas dos processos que envolviam a fase pré-analítica, como consequentemente melhoria em todas as fases do laboratório (analítica e pós analítica). Gerando assim, uma maior confiabilidade e qualidade na liberação e conclusão do laudo que será entregue ao paciente.

O estudo evidenciou que por meio da implementação da qualidade e com um programa de educação permanente, foi possível a redução das não conformidades da fase pré-analítica. É praticamente impossível a eliminação total das não conformidades, mas é possível a redução das mesmas e consequentemente alcance de valores de indicadores de qualidade aceitáveis.

Após a intervenção observou-se uma maior sensibilidade dos funcionários, que começaram a desempenhar as suas funções com maior competência e confiança. A educação permanente deve ser contínua para que possam ter ainda mais melhorias e maior redução das não conformidades, até que todos os critérios de aceitabilidade dos indicadores da qualidade sejam alcançados.

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7.APÊNDICES

1. Apêndice Cronograma

Atividades previstas para os anos 2015 a 2017	Data Inicial	Data Final
Operacionalização do Projeto	01/06/2015	02/09/2015
Submissão ao Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa	18/09/2015	29/10/2015
Realização de revisão bibliográfica	01/06/2015	30/07/2017
Coleta de dados antes da intervenção	01/06/2015	30/11/2015
Digitação dos dados antes da intervenção	01/12/2015	31/03/2016

Educação Continuada (Intervenção)	01/12/2015	31/05/2016
Coleta de dados após a intervenção	01/06/2016	01/11/2016
Digitação dos dados após intervenção	01/12/2016	01/02/2017
Análise da consistência dos dados	01/02/2017	31/03/2017
Análise estatística	31/03/2017	31/05/2017
Elaboração do relatório final	01/04/2017	31/07/2017
Divulgação dos resultados em eventos científicos	01/02/2017	31/08/2017
Redação do manuscrito e submissão à publicação	01/04/2017	09/11/2017

2. Apêndice Orçamento

Este estudo foi realizado no laboratório de Análises Clínicas prestador de serviço para o SUS de uma Universidade Federal. Contou com o apoio de toda a equipe do laboratório, composta por 22 funcionários entre eles Farmacêuticos, Biomédicos, Técnicos em análises clínicas, Técnicos administrativos e Estagiários.

O laboratório dispunha da infraestrutura para a realização de todas as etapas do estudo, dentre eles a utilização do espaço físico para as atividades das educações permanente, bem como utilização de computadores, impressoras e conjuntos de multimídia. Eventuais gastos tais como papel, tinta para impressão, fotocópias e demais materiais de escritório foram subsidiados pelo próprio laboratório.

3. Apêndice Equipe

Samira Mariana Naciff Pedreira

Professora Dr^a Rita Goreti Amaral

Professor Dr Sérgio Henrique Nascente da Costa

Farmacêutica Dr^a Thalyta Renata Araújo Santos

Professora Dr^a Keila Correia de Alcântara.

4. Apêndice Formulário Nova Amostra

6. Apêndice Formulário Não Conformidades Recepção

		Código: FOR 051
	Formulário de Registro	Versão: 0.0
	Não conformidades Recepção	Página: 1 de 1

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Rodapé

REPRODUÇÃO PROIBIDA

Pág _____

8. ANEXOS

8.1. Anexo 1- Parecer Consubstanciado do CEP

	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - UFG	
PARECER CONSUBSTANCIADO DO CEP		
DADOS DO PROJETO DE PESQUISA		
Título da Pesquisa: Avaliação dos indicadores da qualidade na fase pré-analítica de um laboratório clínico prestador de serviço para Sistema Único de Saúde.		
Pesquisador: Rita Goreti Amaral		
Área Temática:		
Versão: 1		
CAAE: 49392815.0.0000.5083		
Instituição Proponente: Faculdade de Farmácia		
Patrocinador Principal: Financiamento Próprio		
DADOS DO PARECER		
Número do Parecer: 1.301.724		
Apresentação do Projeto: Trata-se de um estudo de intervenção, com abordagem quantitativa dos dados, através dos exames solicitados ao laboratório Rômulo Rocha da Faculdade de Farmácia da UFG. Na primeira etapa do projeto serão avaliados os erros que acontecem na fase pré-analítica de acordo com os indicadores de desempenho. Esses erros serão divididos de acordo com as seções que envolve a fase pré-analítica que são: recepção, coleta, triagem e transporte. A segunda etapa serão feitas as intervenções na recepção, coleta e triagem, adequações e criação de novos POP'S (Procedimento Operacional Padrão), visando uma melhoria nos indicadores da qualidade relacionados com o desempenho da fase pré-analítica, medidas para minimizar erros sistemáticos e ações corretivas para erros aleatórios. Diminuindo assim o erro total que é a soma de erros aleatórios e sistemáticos. A Terceira etapa, após a intervenção, será realizada uma nova coleta de dados dos indicadores, nesta fase será avaliado as melhorias que ocorreram após as intervenções realizadas. A coleta de dados será realizada a partir de formulários de registros específicos e através do sistema de informação Multilab 2 Sistema de Informática Laboratorial(SIL). A amostra será constituída por todos os exames solicitados ao laboratório, no período de estudo. Os dados obtidos serão utilizados respeitando as normas e éticas.		



Continuação do Parecer: 1.301.724

Objetivo da Pesquisa:

Objetivo Primário: Avaliar o impacto da implementação e implantação dos indicadores da qualidade na fase pré-analítica de um laboratório clínico prestador de serviço para Sistema Único de Saúde. Objetivo Secundário: Verificar a prevalência de não conformidades identificadas na recepção, antes e após as intervenções. Verificar a prevalência de não conformidades identificadas da coleta, triagem antes e após as intervenções. Verificar a prevalência de não conformidades identificadas na triagem e transporte antes e após as intervenções. Comparar os indicadores da qualidade na fase pré-analítica antes e após a implementação e implantação do controle interno da qualidade.

Avaliação dos Riscos e Benefícios:

Segundo os pesquisadores os possíveis riscos que o estudo poderá enfrentar é a falta de comprometimento da equipe do laboratório, o possível constrangimento da equipe frente as intervenções e aos resultados encontrados e não aceitarem assinar o termo livre de consentimento. Como benefício esta pesquisa poderá colaborar na diminuição dos erros da fase pré-analítica, bem como trazer benefícios aos colaboradores do laboratório Rômulo Rocha na identificação das não conformidades, consequentemente tomara os resultados dos exames mais seguro quanto a qualidade do material que irá analisar, como na capacidade de detecção de erros e falhas podendo ser corrigidos imediatamente, e também trará benefícios aos paciente que vão receber resultados mais fidedignos.

Comentários e Considerações sobre a Pesquisa:

A pesquisa é relevante e poderá proporcionar subsídios para a avaliação dos indicadores do controle interno de qualidade da fase pré-analítica, na interpretação dos resultados, identificando os erros da recepção, coleta e triagem, bem como, possibilitando o armazenamento e gerência das informações obtidas nesta fase inicial da realização dos exames. Com isso poderá contribuir com a melhoria da qualidade dos exames realizados. A metodologia é adequada. Os pesquisadores não terão contato com os pacientes e nem com o material biológico e garantem que os dados obtidos serão utilizados somente para esta pesquisa, respeitando sigilo, anonimato e confidencialidade conforme previsto na Resolução 466/12 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde. Garantem também a publicação dos resultados.

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Tipo Documento	Arquivo	Postagem	Autor	Situação
Informações Básicas do Projeto	PB_INFORMAÇÕES_BÁSICAS_DO_PROJETO_452125.pdf	18/09/2015 15:45:09		Aceito
Projeto Detalhado / Brochura Investigador	projeto_definitivo_18_09_2015_samira.pdf	18/09/2015 14:32:38	SAMIRA MARIANA NACIFF PEDREIRA	Aceito
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Outros	Curriculo_Lattes_Rita.pdf	18/09/2015 13:39:53	SAMIRA MARIANA NACIFF PEDREIRA	Aceito
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Justificativa de Ausência	TCLE.pdf	18/09/2015 11:11:49	SAMIRA MARIANA NACIFF PEDREIRA	Aceito
Orçamento	orcamento.pdf	18/09/2015 11:10:13	SAMIRA MARIANA NACIFF PEDREIRA	Aceito
Declaração de Pesquisadores	termo_de_compromisso.pdf	18/09/2015 11:07:52	SAMIRA MARIANA NACIFF PEDREIRA	Aceito
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Situação do Parecer:

Aprovado

Necessita Apreciação da CONEP:

Não

GOIANIA, 29 de Outubro de 2015

Assinado por:
João Batista de Souza
(Coordenador)

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8.2. Anexo 2 – Normas da revista



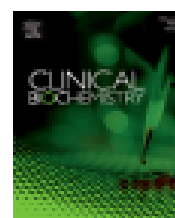
CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Official Journal of the Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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ISSN: 0009-9120

DESCRIPTION

Clinical Biochemistry publishes articles relating to clinical chemistry, molecular biology and genetics, therapeutic drug monitoring and toxicology, laboratory immunology and laboratory medicine in general, with the focus on analytical and clinical investigation of laboratory tests in humans used for diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and therapy, and monitoring of disease.

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Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y . In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

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Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, *J. Sci. Commun.* 163 (2010) 51–59.

Reference to a book:

[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[4] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13.03.03).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] [5] M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, Mendeley Data, v1, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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8.3 Anexo 3- Qualis Revista

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CiteScore: **2,36** ⓘ

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