

Cost effectiveness and efficiency of reusing single-use medical devices

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Abstrak

Reusing single-use medical devices is a very important and complicated process since the implementation requires both operational and technical skills, even for professional users. The aim of our study was to determine the cost effectiveness and efficiency of reusing single-use medical devices. The study was a cross-sectional study conducted between July and December 2013. It compared two groups of patients who underwent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) examination at the digestive endoscopy center, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta. Patients in the first group received new single-use medical devices; while patients in the other group received the re-used single-use medical devices. Reprocessing for reusing single-used medical devices was conducted according to standard procedures of decontamination and sterilization. Reusing medical devices were more commonly found (50.9%) in ERCP procedures than using new medical devices (49.1%). There was no significant difference on operator satisfaction between using the re-used and new medical devices ($p=0.062$). There was lower average cost for reusing medical devices IDR 198,818,250.00 VS idr 594,354,000.00; $P=0.000$); percentage of success rate for reusing was lower than new medical devices (80% vs 90,6%; $p=0.203$). There was also no significant difference regarding the negative impact such as fever or infection of reusing medical devices compared to using new medical devices ($p=0.676$). This study has shown good effectiveness in terms of operator satisfaction, success rate and impact on patients. The cost for reusing medical devices is more efficient than using new medical devices.