# Implementing disposable manual resuscitators makes good Sense

# **Singapore Healthcare** Management 2017

Lee Lai Chee, Nursing Division Dr Tracy Carol Ayre, Nursing Division Goh Meh Meh, Nursing Division Sanda Thangarajoo, Nursing Division Patricia Yong Yueh Li, Nursing Division Ng Hui Fenn, Biomedical Engineering Department Lim Hui Yin, Materials Management Department Soong Lai Sim, Central Sterile Supplies Department Rosli Bin Boedjang, Materials Management Department



#### Introduction

Before Nov 2016, conventional or reposable manual resuscitators (MRs) were used in SGH. Used MRs were reprocessed and reassembled before next use.



Patient developed left

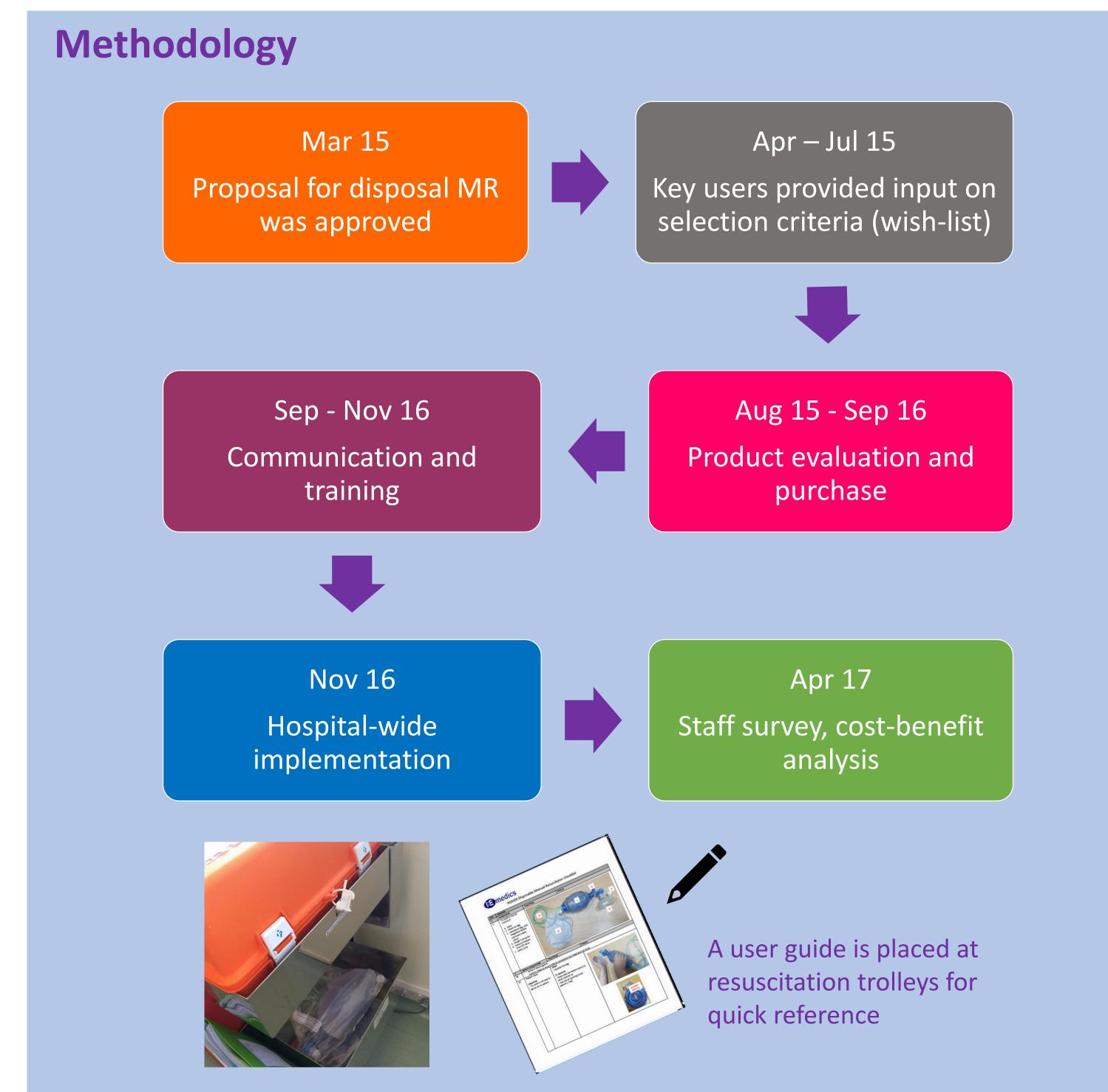
tension pneumothorax

Patient survived after

correction was done

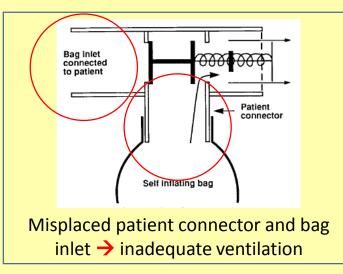
(Smith, 2002)

(Cushing, 2002)



Use of reposable MRs gives rise to **3** major issues:

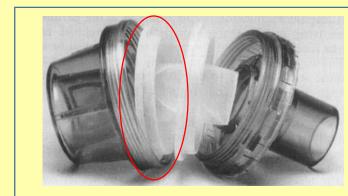
#### 1) Reported critical incidents associated with mis-assembled MR



Patient did not respond to resuscitation (Munro, 1990)



Misplaced disk membrane  $\rightarrow$  a complete blockage of exhalation port



Two patients developed tension pneumothorax (Hunter, 1991; Ho, L996)

Presence of an additional value  $\rightarrow$  a complete blockage of exhalation port



Missing lip value  $\rightarrow$  inability to ventilate

2) Reprocessing involves multiple steps and is labour-intensive











Total turnaround time : 4 days

#### 3) Reprocessing is costly

	Reposable MR	Disposable MR
•	Unit material cost: \$400	• Est. unit material cost: <u>+</u> \$18
•	Each unit only could be reprocessed for 100 cycles $\rightarrow$ unit material cost for each patient-use: \$4	<ul> <li>Each unit could be used for multiple times on the same patient</li> </ul>
•	Unit reprocessing costs: \$60	• Est. waste management costs per unit: \$0.15
	Total costs per patient-use: \$64	Total costs per patient-use: <u>+</u> \$18

# Results I. Staff feedback



### 2. Cost-benefit analysis

#### **Annual Costs Comparison**

SGD 168.9 k

- 66.7%

#### SGD 56.2 k

- Costs of ERRORS (treatment of complications, legal costs)
- Accessories replacement costs
- Depreciation costs of sterilizers
- Costs of managing occupational hazards related to exposure to chemicals
- Holding costs of extra sets to standby while reprocessing
- Supplies chain management costs • Costs of wastage if not used and expired – avoidable with good inventory and supplies chain management



# Conclusion

Hospital-wide implementation of disposable MR enhances patient safety through the use of safe product, is cost-saving, and enhances operational efficiency and staff satisfaction.

## **Objectives**

To enhance patient safety, operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness through the implementation of disposable MRs.

## Acknowledgement

The project team would like to thank senior management and all who have participated in the product evaluation and provided input and recommendations for the execution of the initiative.