

NURSING IN THE DISINFECTION, STERILIZATION AND STORAGE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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Abstract

The rapid development of medicine, the increase in equipment, showed the inadequacy of conventional sterilization methods and led to the invention of new methods. Depending on the type of disease, disinfection measures are carried out in a specific order.

Keywords: Disinfection, Sterilization, catgut, chemical sterilization.

Introduction

Disinfection (dis... and infection), disinfection - the destruction of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, etc.) that cause infectious diseases. Disinfection in the broad sense also includes the destruction of insects harmful to humans and animals - disinsection and the destruction of harmful rodents - deratization. It is divided into preventive, daily, and final disinfection. Preventive disinfection is the systematic disinfection of household items, dishes, public places (markets, shops, childcare facilities, bathrooms, kitchens, transport, etc.), and waste in order to prevent infectious diseases. Disinfection of water and pasteurization of milk are also included in preventive disinfection. Continuous daily disinfection is carried out in the patient's home. Final (final) disinfection is carried out after the patient is hospitalized, recovers, or dies. Mechanical, physical, and chemical means are used in disinfection. Cleaning the building and

its objects with a wet cloth, dusting clothes and bedding, vacuuming, whitewashing, painting the building, and other mechanical means are included. In this way, clothes and buildings are only 50-75% free of microbes. Drying, sunlight, ultraviolet rays (mercury-quartz lamps), burning waste, tarring containers and other items, boiling with soap and alkali in water, boiling water, and the use of steam and hot air in disinfection chambers and special equipment (autoclaves) are considered physical means.

Types of disinfection

Disinfection is divided into four types: prophylactic, routine, final disinfection and general disinfection.

Prophylactic disinfection is carried out on a regular schedule, regardless of the epidemic situation.

Current disinfection is carried out in foci of infection in order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Final disinfection is carried out in order to clear the epidemic center from diffuse pathogens.

General disinfection is carried out on a schedule in accordance with the current standards and decisions of the Ministry of Health.

Sterilization is carried out by physical and chemical methods. Physical methods include thermal and light sterilization (boiling, steam sterilization under pressure, dry heat sterilization, UV irradiation). Chemical methods include cleaning with ethylene oxide, paraacetic acid, and chemothermal cleaning. In addition, air is cleaned by physiotherapeutic methods to create aseptic conditions in operating rooms or isolators. The most convenient and thorough of the above methods are thermal, light and ethylene oxide sterilization. Thermal sterilization is carried out in an autoclave at a temperature of 110-140 ° C with water vapor or in dry heat sterilizers (cabinets) using dry heat at 160-200 ° C.

The rapid development of medicine, the increase in equipment showed the inadequacy of sterilization by conventional methods and led to the invention of new methods. Chemical (cold) sterilization refers to the use of ethylene oxide and strong antiseptics (0.2% paraacetic acid solution, 6% hydrogen peroxide solution, 0.1% tergicide, 0.5% alcohol hibitan, sydex, tertiary solution, etc.). In cold





sterilization, protein coagulation is carried out at temperatures from 45 ° C to 60 ° C. Ethylene oxide is a bactericidal substance that has the property of alkylating the protein of bacteria, soluble in water and alcohol.

In addition, nurses must thoroughly study the sterilization of catgut. Catgut wound on a glass reel is placed in a container with a solution of pure iodine 2.0, potassium iodide 80, glycerin 4.0, ethanol 96 ° 100.0 for 7 days. After this period, the catgut is placed in a new jar with the same solution for another 7 days, after which it is sent to the laboratory for culture. After receiving a negative response about the growth of bacteria, the catgut is placed in a new solution of the same composition and stored there. v) Method of sterilization of catgut threads in aqueous Lugol's solution.

1. Dry catgut threads no longer than 2 m are wound into a ring and immersed in ether for 12-24 hours.
2. The ether is drained and the catgut is immersed in an aqueous Lugol solution for 8-10 days (distilled water 1000.0, potassium iodine 20.0, pure iodine 10.0).
3. After 8-10 days, the aqueous Lugol solution is replaced with a new one and the catgut is kept in it for another 8-10 days.
4. After 16-20 days from the start of sterilization, the aqueous Lugol solution is drained and the catgut is placed in 96°C alcohol for 46 days, after which a culture is taken to determine sterility. The catgut is stored in 96°C alcohol. The alcohol is changed every 7-10 days. Sterile catgut stored in factory-made ampoules is also used.