

**TITLE:** EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TERMINAL CLEANING PROCEDURE IN UNIT OF INTENSIVE HOSPITAL THERAPY OF THE CITY OF IMPERATRIZ / MA

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**ABSTRACT:**

The hygienization of the hospital environment is considered as a corroborating factor for the reduction of IRA's. The service of cleaning and disinfection of surfaces in health services includes the cleaning, disinfection and conservation of the fixed surfaces and permanent equipment of the various sectors and has the purpose of preparing the environment for the execution of the routines, maintaining the organization and conserving equipment and facilities. The objective of this study is to evaluate the efficiency of the terminal cleaning procedure carried out in an ICU of a public hospital in the city of Imperatriz-MA. The intensive care unit of the hospital has 12 beds, and is cleaned following NR32, NR06 and POPs. The selected bed for the collection of material for microbiological analysis was chosen in a random manner, collections were made before and after the performing of the procedure of final cleaning of the following itens: drug preparation stand, respirator, personal utensils, and registration of ICU sink faucet samples were seeded in blood agar medium and bacterial growth was observed after a period of incubation in their own oven ranging from 6 to 48 hours. After this period, bacterial growth was analyzed through the observation and counting, when existent, of the colony forming units, UFCs. The identification of the bacteria was performed by the application of mass spectrometry, sowing of the culture media used and the use of antibiogram. On the whole, eight samples were collected, four before and four after the cleaning procedure. In the samples collected before terminal cleaning there were bacterial growth of colonies of the following microorganisms: *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Staphylococcus hominis*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Elizabethkingia meningoseptica*. However, in the microbiological analyzes after cleaning, there was no growth of any bacterial species. All bacteria isolated before the application of terminal cleaning are pathogenic, representing a high risk of aggravation of existing infections or acquisitions of important infections. After analyzing and evaluating the results found in this study, we can conclude that the process of disinfection directed to surfaces has proved effective in the process of elimination of these potentially infectious agents.

**Keywords:** hospital infection, microorganisms, terminal cleaning.

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