62 - SURGERIES PROFILE WHICH WERE PERFORMED IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL LOCATED AT THE VALE DO SÃO FRANCISCO.

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INTRODUCTION

In Brazil, university hospitals are regarded as centers for training human resources and developing technologies for health care, providing services to the population, developing standard operating procedures and offering permanent education programs that enable professionals of the health system (Brazil, 2012).

In this sense, SUS, through public health policies, has assumed an important role in reorienting the ways of caring, treating and monitoring the health of the population, as well as provoking changes in the formative process regarding teaching and learning, interfering in health and training policies regarding the need to qualify professionals in response to the population's health demands (BRASIL, 2005).

According to Joaquim (2005), one of the most critical steps in the care process of a hospitalized patient is the passage through the operating room. However simple the procedure is, it will always be an intervention that presents risks to it. For this reason, it is an activity that receives a lot of attention by the professionals who work there. The Surgical Center is one of the most complex organs of the hospital structure. This complexity is justified in part by its high cost of implementation and maintenance, as well as being an industry that attends to a highly critical process, due to the high risk in its use.

Knowledge of the hospital's surgical profile allows strategic decision making to improve the quality of care. As well as the acquisition of adequate technologies, the improvement of human resources and the re-evaluation of the work processes that can be planned with a view to the suitability of the unit to the socio-demographic characteristics and surgical procedures that it receives (LANETZKI et al., 2012).

The Hospital Universitário de Petrolina is considered a reference in the provision of the service to emergency and emergency situations that include polytrauma, neurology and neurosurgery (high complexity), trauma-orthopedics (high complexity), general surgery, vascular surgery, bucomaxillofacial surgery and medical clinic . Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a study that investigates the profile of the population served to better understand the factors that interfere in the evolution of the same and improve the assistance provided by the teams.

In view of the above, this study aimed to characterize the profile of surgeries performed in a University Hospital of the São Francisco Valley, from January to December 2016, registered in the monitoring and management software.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach, based on secondary data recorded in the management software and monitoring of performance indicators AGHU and GEPLANES, digital tools available in all branches of the University Hospitals of the Brazilian Company of Hospital Services (Ebserh) .

The data correspond to the records from 2015 to 2016 of the Hospital Universitário do Vale do São Francisco. The analysis started with the revision of the database in the AGHU, using the following variables: Number of total surgeries, number of surgeries by nature, number of surgeries by specialty, rate of suspension of surgeries for reasons not related to the patient.

Data analysis was performed using Microsoft Office Excel (2007) and the Statistic Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 19.0 for Windows program. Descriptive analysis was used with mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum, for continuous data and absolute and relative frequency. These data were compared with the current literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

HU-UNIVASF is the public reference unit for 53 municipalities of the Interstate Network of Health Care of the Middle of the Valley of São Francisco - PEBA Network, formed by six microregional health, whose population is approximately 2,068,000 inhabitants. It has vocation for attention to emergencies and emergencies that include polytrauma, neurology and neurosurgery (high complexity), traumato-orthopedics (high complexity), general surgery, vascular surgery, oromaxillofacial surgery.

It is observed that the number of HU-UNIVASF surgeries in 2016 was higher than in 2015, registering a percentage increase of 33.2, it is also noted in the trend lines of each monitoring year that the 2015 line was constant , while the trend line of 2016 shows growth.

This increase in the number of surgeries in 2016 may be related to the incorporation of new technologies to the surgical center to meet the demands of surgeries of various specialties, among equipment and materials, such as multiparametric monitors, image intensifier, microscope and gas analyzers. Five operating rooms are fully operational. The