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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE VALIDATION OF THE SAFETY THERMOMETER PROTOCOL IN THE MATERNITY OF A PAULISTA PUBLIC HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

The use of protocols such as the standard operating procedure assists in the sequence and standardization of conduct. In Brazil, there is a lack of data on safety in the obstetric and neonatal context, in addition to the lack of instruments. The study aimed to evaluate a protocol in the standard operating procedure model for the implementation of the instrument defined as a Maternity Safety Thermometer in a public university hospital in Sao Paulo. The methodology is a descriptive, qualitative study of technology validation of the type of development research. In the first stage, a protocol was elaborated by the researchers and it was validated by the committee of 12 specialists in obstetric nursing, professionals from the study unit. The analysis was performed using the Content Validation Index (reference value 0.8) and through a semi-structured questionnaire with the Likert scale (1 to 4), which varied between 0.84% and 1.0, with the percentage concordance was 98.7%. The second stage has dedicated to the application of the Safety Thermometer in Maternity, whose data showed that most women underwent cesarean sections (64.5%). Of those who had vaginal deliveries, there was perineal trauma (12.8%), episiotomy (3.2%), and hemorrhage (9.6%). As for newborns, it was necessary to transfer 45.2% of the babies, 35.5% of whom have already planned. The damage-free indicator was 9.6%. The protocol studied in the standard operating procedure format presented acceptable psychometric content validity indicators, reinforcing the use of this easy-to-apply instrument and enabling the creation of obstetric and neonatal care safety indicators.

Keywords: Obstetrics; Maternal and Child Health; Patient Safety; Quality Indicators; Validation Studies.