Aeromicrobiota fúngica do ambiente hospitalar do centro cirúrgico e da unidade de terapia intensiva de um hospital de Toledo - pr [

Universidade Iguaçu: Faculdade de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde,
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text (article)

Analítica

Artificial environments as found in the hospital unit can be favorable to the fungi growth, the bacteria, the protozoa and the mites, that can bring health risks. The air interiors air has assumed relevant importance, for the sprouting of illnesses in occupants of areas with low air renewal. Duo to increasing use of air-conditional devices was realized a study lead to identify and to quantify the formed units of anemophilous fungi colonies, in climatized environment. Realized in a Hospital Unit, with 253 beds, where if realized treatments doctor-ambulatories, internments and surgeries, 02 sectors had been selected, the Intensive Care Unit (I.C.U) and the Surgical Center, with 321,45 mp2(B and 995,72 mp2(B, respectively, both climatized. The collections of air had been weekly in three copies, being realized in two periods, one in the morning, then after the environments cleanness (09:00 h) and another one in the afternoon in the end of the expedient (16:00 h), after the air-conditional cleanness devices, in the period of May 1st to June 30th of 2012. The total number in the Center Sirgicalsector was 107 UnidadesFormadoras de Colônia (UFC) before and 77 UFC after the cleanness and in the ICU had been 133 UFC before and 115 after the cleanness, keeping spores levels in the collected environment of I.C.U, not presenting reduction with only the air-conditional devices cleanness. Therefore, there is the necessity of revision of the cleanness processes and air exchanges in the studied environments, to identify and to quantify the anemophilous fungi
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