

Maintenance Policies Optimization of Medical Equipment in a Health Care Organization

Juan Ignacio Roig

University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

Andrés Gómez

University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

Isabel Romero

University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

María Carmen Carnero

University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain & University of Lisbon, Portugal

INTRODUCTION

For a long period of time, maintenance has only focused on repairing breakdowns occurring in the machines as a result of its production. Maintenance policies has not been extensively analyzed and implemented in the actual companies; this aspect has been taken more into account in manufacturing companies than in service ones, where the maintenance was considered a department without influence on the service final quality (Gómez, Ruiz de la Hermosa, & Carnero, 2009). The concept of maintenance has evolved to be considered as a productive activity of the organization, since the correct operation of the equipment ensures the availability of production.

In a healthcare organization, the electromedical service is the department responsible for maintaining the entire healthcare equipment and specific facilities that cover the center, as well as its management through inventory control. It is essential that all medical equipment is properly maintained to ensure the highest level of availability and reliability. It is also important to have a maintenance strategy in which the maintenance policies are defined in order to keep track of medical equipment and to give priority to those required on critical

operations (Jamshidi, Abbasgholizadeh Rahimi, Ait-kadi, & Ruiz, 2015).

The aim of this chapter is to minimize the corrective breakdowns produced in the electro-medical equipment of a healthcare organization. To this, an optimization plan of maintenance policies will be developed in the equipment that needs it. The objective pursued is to increase scheduled preventive maintenance shutdowns carried out by Electromedical Department and to reduce the corrective maintenance. This plan includes the creation of preventive maintenance datasheets in which the activities undertaken, the periodicity, the estimated time to do the activity, etc. are identified.

The data used in this research has been obtained from the Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) owned by the healthcare organization. Different types of rankings have been made in the stocks to prioritize items by family of equipment and by average work orders (WOs) by equipment generated. According to this analysis, the maintenance tasks are optimized to preserve the satisfactory working conditions and the performance of equipment in the healthcare organization optimizing available resources. All of this is intended to anticipate the maintenance

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-2255-3.ch321

activity to breakdowns and to prevent the care quality from diminishing by increasing the patient waiting time by unavailability of medical equipment in the treatments and diagnostic tests.

The structure of this chapter is as follows. Next section draws a literature review where the concept of overall maintenance and maintenance of electromedical equipment in particular is detailed. Also, the ABC analysis is defined. Then, a general description of the healthcare center in which the study is carried out, an example of instruction datasheet and the analysis undertaken is done. The results obtained are shown below. Later, the conclusion of the research is presented. Finally, the references, additional readings and key terms used are shown.

BACKGROUND

For a long time, maintenance has been understood as part of the work that encompassed only the repairing breakdowns occurring in the machines and therefore, the employer included it as an economic burden to bear. However, this concept has progressively evolved over time until nowadays that is considered as a productive activity of the organization. Therefore, the role of maintenance has gained great interest and importance. Improving maintenance in a company is seen as an investment that will have a positive impact on quality and availability of the product as well as on productivity of the organization (Alrabghi & Tiwari, 2016).

It is common to consider in literature (see Dekker, 1996; Scarf, 1997; Eti, Ogaji, & Probert, 2006; and Hamdi, Oweis, Zraiq, & Sammour, 2012), that maintenance is the function responsible for ensuring availability of equipment and machines of a company; that is, it is associated with a set of actions that aim at preserving the assets (equipment and facilities) of the company during the period of useful life of these. Based on the criteria developed by cited authors above, the definition of maintenance is set as the range

of activities performed to a system, equipment or component to ensure that it continues to perform desired functions within an operational context given at the lowest possible cost. The main objective is to preserve its function, good operating conditions, to optimize performance and to increase the useful life, by ensuring optimal investment of resources.

Maintenance management includes all activities that determine the objectives, strategies, maintenance responsibilities and the implementation of all these. There are several significant factors to take into account to carry out an adequate management such as the importance and criticality equipment, the cost, the reliability and security, the environmental impact, etc. (Carnero & Gómez, 2016).

Maintenance department should have a software called Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) to manage the maintenance of all equipment and facilities of a company, which incorporates a database and facilitates maintenance management with scheduling tasks to be performed by the maintenance department. This way, it will be possible to have a real time control of the whole system. This tool helps plan and manage the necessary functions to achieve an effective maintenance (Gulati & Smith, 2009).

Three basic kinds of maintenance policies are defined depending on the moment in time in which they are made, the purpose for which they are implemented and the resources used:

1. **Corrective Maintenance:** Performed activities to repair equipment when a failure appears (Carnero, 2009).
2. **Preventive Maintenance:** Scheduled actions which are performed while the system is running in order to keep it available and improve their conditions to avoid unpredicted failures (Doostparast, Kolahan, & Doostparast, 2014).
3. **Predictive Maintenance:** Actions that predicts system failure before it happens. The

11 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/maintenance-policies-optimization-of-medical-equipment-in-a-health-care-organization/184079

Related Content

NLS: A Reflection Support System for Increased Inter-Regional Security

V. Asproth, K. Ekker, S. C. Holmberg and A. Håkansson (2014). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 61-82).

www.irma-international.org/article/nls/117868

Model-Driven Software Modernization

Liliana Maria Favre, Liliana Martinez and Claudia Teresa Pereira (2018). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, Fourth Edition* (pp. 7447-7458).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/model-driven-software-modernization/184442

Object-Oriented Approaches to Causal Mapping: A Proposal

Robert F. Otondo (2005). *Causal Mapping for Research in Information Technology* (pp. 343-367).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/object-oriented-approaches-causal-mapping/6525

Linking Research and Teaching: An Applied Soft Systems Methodology Case Study

Lynda Holland and Joy Garfield (2016). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 23-38).

www.irma-international.org/article/linking-research-and-teaching/152883

Ubiquitous Computing, Contactless Points, and Distributed Stores

Marco Savastano, Eleonora Pantano and Saverino Verteramo (2018). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, Fourth Edition* (pp. 7805-7813).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/ubiquitous-computing-contactless-points-and-distributed-stores/184476