

ORT_36 - Concept of resilience and health surveillance actions during the pandemic

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Introduction: The World Health Organization, on March 11, 2020, declared COVID-19 a pandemic, with more than 118,000 cases in more than 110 countries around the world. Pandemic is defined as the ability of a disease to infect people and spread in an efficient and sustained way. One of the actions promoted by the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) to respond to the pandemic, was to promulgate Resolution RDC No. 563 of 15.09.2021, which provides, in an extraordinary and temporary way, the requirements to import and use human immunoglobulin. It is worth noting that all health-related products are required to be registered with ANVISA in order to be made available in the country. In this way, the Human Immunoglobulin product was imported, as an exception, to serve patients in the Unified Health System (SUS). In this context, it is possible to confirm the resilience in ANVISA's actions, understood as the ability to adapt and develop routinely to adequately respond to extraordinary events, for safety, quality and availability of services.

Objectives: To release the Human Immunoglobulin, after technical and documental analysis, for distribution to health establishments in the country, from 01/01/2020 to 12/30/2022.

Methodology: The Blood and Blood Products Laboratory/DI/INCQS, in accordance with Resolution RDC nº 58 of 12/17/2010 which provides requirements to release batches of blood products for consumption in Brazil, received 1,049 batches of Human Immunoglobulin for analysis.

Results: Human Immunoglobulin, exceptionally, came from 18 manufacturers in 7 countries around the world, highlighting China, with 10 manufacturers. Of the 1,049 batches of the product, 665 batches (63.4%) were imported exclusively by the Ministry of Health (MS) to care for SUS patients and 384 batches (36.6%) were imported by product registration holders intended for commercial activity. Of the 665 lots imported by the MS, 663 batches (99.7%) obtained Satisfactory results and were distributed for consumption and 02 batches (0.3%) had Unsatisfactory results and were not released.

Conclusion: Product quality control is a Health Surveillance action understood as capable of eliminating, reducing or preventing health risks. In this way, the MS, by distributing Human Immunoglobulin, during the pandemic, made it possible to relate these actions to resilience, understood as the ability to absorb the the impacts of events and continue to provide services. Therefore, resilience is a skill that must be routinely developed for care provided to SUS patients.

Keywords: Resilience; Pandemic; Human Immunoglobulin