レポート　検温システムの組織マネジメントプロセス

• Life cycle management process. ライフサイクルマネジメントプロセス

System analysis.

Target (stakeholder): everyone entering the campus

End goal: Prevention of the spread of novel coronaviruses on campus.

Scope of implementation: within the university campus

Temperature detection system: The main function is to detect body temperature and the processing pathway of infected individuals. Testing employees and a sufficient number of temperature sensing devices are needed to achieve this goal.

Isolation and disinfection system: Health clinic staff are required to instruct and train other quarantine staff. Protective clothing and disinfection equipment, as well as dedicated isolation rooms for infected persons, are needed.

Tracking system: Ensure that the movement of all personnel on campus can be accurately and quickly determined. Appropriate hardware and software must be available. A seat attendance system connected to the university can be used to identify close contacts of infected persons at low cost.

Update and maintenance of the system: Based on the collected and anticipated needs, the implementation methodology and specific operational procedures will be developed. The system will then be implemented as planned.

Problems will become apparent as the system becomes operational, at which point issues that arise will be resolved and the system will be improved to meet new needs.

Once the coronavirus is under control or the system can no longer meet the needs, the system will be obsolete.

• Infrastructure Management Process インフラマネジメントプロセス

At each point in the system lifecycle, implementation costs and risks should be evaluated, especially during the system implementation process, and the system modified accordingly. Feedback and problem resolution are monitored and supervised during the actual implementation process.

•Quality Control Process 品質管理プロセス

Without a doubt, the most important quality for a temperature sensing system is the accuracy of the temperature results and the absence of oversights. Adequate fixed temperature measurement facilities should be provided. It is also important that all entrances and exits to the school are covered.

Tracking systems require accurate knowledge of close contacts of infected individuals. It is important to ensure the accuracy of queries in the university attendance system. Backend servers operate reliably, programs are able to query searches quickly, and hardware facilities are able to respond in the event of a power outage or other disaster. Where possible, the system can be kept running uninterrupted.

Isolation and disinfection system: The need is to isolate suspected patients quickly without expanding the infection.

- Knowledge management process 知識マネジメントプロセス

The first step in the knowledge management component should be the creation and reporting of a daily log.

Create a monthly schedule and record the actual attendance for each day.

Each group of LEADers should complete a work log at the end of the day and report weekly. Any exceptions that occur during the day and their resolution should be recorded and reported as soon as possible after completion. Feedback to the system maintenance staff will enable improvements to the system and increase availability.

In addition to completing the common logs described above, the prevention team should keep detailed records of the progress of each alert, the outcome of the process, and the personnel and goods consumed.

At weekly meetings, each team summarizes the previous week's work and plans for the next week's work. Any comments or suggestions made during the work are discussed in order to optimize the workflow and improve efficiency.