Rate of Bacterial Colonization in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit Staff

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قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لاَ عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلاَّ مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

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Abdel Aal Bakheat Mohamed

Dedication

To those who have been always there for me

My caring mother,

My father

&

My lovely family; My wife, Ahmmed and Mohammed

I owe them all that I have became

& all that I will ever be….

Thanks for your valuable support.

Abdel Aal Bakheat Mohamed

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS : Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BSI : Blood stream infection
CAUTI : Catheter associated urinary tract infection
CDC : Centers for disease control and prevention
CA-MRSA : Community – associated Methicillin resistant staph aureus
CLABSIS : Centralline-associated Blood stream infection
CLSI : Clinical and Laboratory Standerds Institute
CONS : Coagulase negative staphylococci
CRBSI : Catheter related blood stream infection
CVC : Central venous catheter
ESβL : Extended spectrum β lactamse
ICU : Intensive care unit
MRSA : Methicillin resistant staph aureus
NHSN : National health care safety network
NICU : Neonatel Intensive care unit
PICU : Pediatric Intensive care unit
RSV : Respiratory syncytial virus
Spp : Species
SSI : Surgical site infection
TPN : Total parenteral nutrition
UTI : Urinary tract infection
VAP : Ventilator-associated pneumonia

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Introduction

Centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) define Health care associated infection (HAI) or Nosocomial infection as a localized or systemic condition resulting from an adverse reaction to The presence of an infectious agent (s) or its toxin (s) That occurs in a patient in a health care setting (e.g.., a hospital or out patient clinic) was not found To be present or incubating at the time of admission unless the infection was related to a previous admission to the same setting and If the setting is a hospital, meets the criteria for a specific infection Site as defined by CDC ***(Mc kibben et al., 2005).***

The risk for nosocomial infections is (5-10) times higher In patients hospitalized in the ICU than in patients staying in other wards ***(Jovanovic et al., 2006).***

Nosocomial infections add tremendous human costs, Prolonged hospital stays and separation from family and friends, as well as problems with functional status, medication adherence discomfort, and overall quality of life ***(Strausburg et al., 2000).***

In united states the centers for disease control & prevention. estimate that roughly 1.7 million hospital – associated infections, from all types of bacteria combined, cause or contribute to 99.000 deaths each year ***(Pollack et al., 2010)*** .