

سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



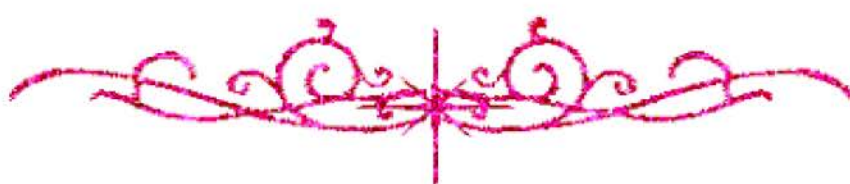
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

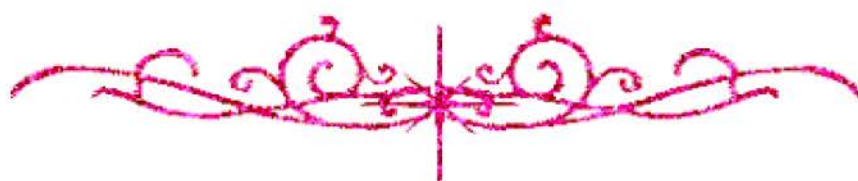
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



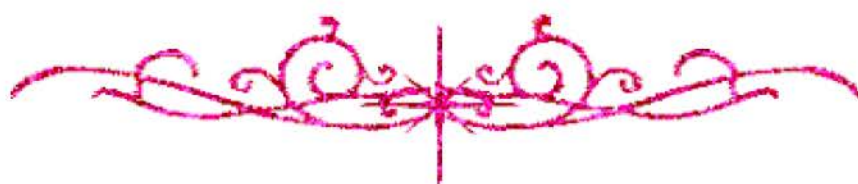
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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



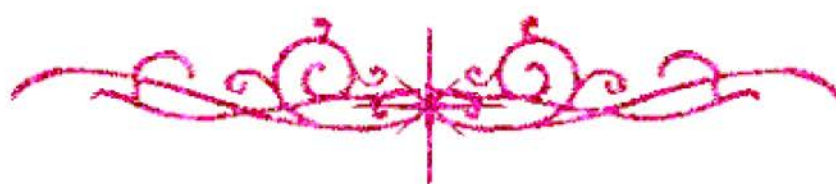
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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



APPLICATION OF EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR NURSES
ABOUT INFECTION CONTROL PRECAUTIONS
WITH AIDS AND VIRUS HEPATITIS-B IN
ASSIUT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

THESIS

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the *Doctorate Degree* in
Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing

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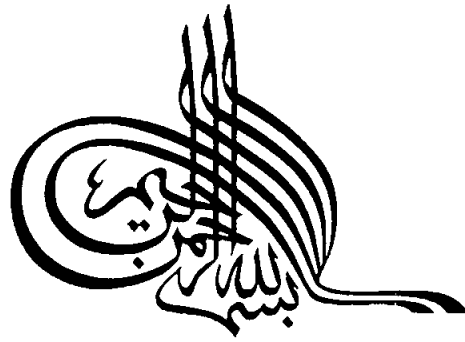
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﴿ وما أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴾

صَلَّى
الْعِطَمَاءُ

سورة الإسراء آية (٨٥)

TO
MY FAMILY
AND

TO
MY HUSBAND

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
- INTRODUCTION	1
- AIM OF THE WORK.....	4
- REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
- An overview of the problem	7
- Immune system	7
- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	8
- Viral hepatitis	13
- Universal precautions to prevent transmission of AIDS and Virus hepatitis B	19
- Educational training program	32
- SUBJECTS AND METHODS	36
- RESULTS	43
- DISCUSSION	74
- CONCLUSION	86
- RECOMMENDATIONS	88
- SUMMARY	90
- REFERENCES	94
- APPENDIX	
- PROGRAM IN ARABIC	
- ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
(1)	Distribution of the sample according to their nurses characteristics.....	45
(2)	Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to definition, modes of transmission, incubation period and clinical manifestation of AIDS before and after implementing the program.....	47
(3)	Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to high risk groups, methods of prevention of AIDS and nursing care for patients with AIDS before and after implementing the program.....	49
(4)	Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to carrier infection, vaccination against AIDS and the effect of disinfectant and sterilization on AIDS virus.....	51
(5)	Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to definition, modes of transmission, incubation period and clinical manifestation of HB virus before and after implementing the program.....	53
(6)	Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to high risk groups, methods of prevention of HB virus and nursing care for patients with HB virus before and after implementing the program.....	55
(7)	Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to carrier infection, vaccination against HB virus and the effect of disinfectant and sterilization on HB virus before and after implementing the program....	57

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

TABLE	PAGE
(8) Distribution of the sample according to the history of hepatitis B vaccination among nurses.....	59
(9) Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to different types of viral hepatitis and modes of transmission before and after implementing the program.....	60
(10) Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to hand washing, disposable needles, important of using protective barriers and skin problems before and after implementing the program.....	62
(11) Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to important of using disinfectant and cleaning instruments before and after implementing the program.....	64
(12) Distribution of the nurses knowledge in relation to meaning and types of sterilization before and after implementing the program.....	66
(13) Distribution of the nurses performance in relation to hand washing and using of protective equipments before and after implementing the program.....	68
(14) Distribution of the nurses performance in relation to disposable needles and other sharp instruments before and after implementing the program.....	70

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Within health care settings, general infection control procedures have been developed to minimize the risk of transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV) (*Taylor; 1993*). Contaminated blood and body fluid are the most common sources of HIV and HBV in work place setting. Protection measures against HIV and HBV for worker should focus primarily on preventing these type of exposures, as well as on delivery of HBV vaccination (*Cole and Slocumb; 1994*).

The modes of transmission of HIV and HBV are similar. However, the potential for HBV transmission in the work place setting is greater than HIV. The risk of infection with HIV following needle stick exposure to blood from a patient known to be infected with HIV is approximately 1-5%. This rate of transmission is considerably lower than that for HBV which is approximately 30 - 40%, probably as a result of the significantly lower concentration of virus in the blood of HIV infected persons (*Marcus; 1990*).

Staff nurses play an important role in preventing HIV and HBV because they provide various health services, information and practices that prevent transmission of the disease. Therefore, health care workers need to understand the modes of transmission of AIDS and HBV in the health care settings to learn the procedures for universal precautions that must be followed to minimize the risk of transmission. Effective training is essential to ensure that these concepts are understood and put into practices wherever health care is provided (*WHO, 1991*).

Hefferin (1987), mentioned that nursing staff members must be educated in the basic principles of infection control to acquire new knowledge and skills because quality of nursing care depends to a large degree on the knowledge, performance, attitudes and activities of their practicing nursing staff.

So, this study was conducted to implement an educational program for nurses about infection with AIDS, virus hepatitis B and infection control precautions in Assiut University Hospital.