بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

MONA MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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MONA MAGHRABY

Effect of Primary prevention for Infection with Hepatitis B & C on Nurses' knowledge and practices

Thesis

Submitted to Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Doctorate Degree in Community Health Nursing

Nursing Science

By

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(Master degree, 2013)

Faculty of Nursing

Ain Shams University

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Contents

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
Alt	*Alanine aminotransferase.*
APRI	*Platelet ratio index.*
AST	*Aspartate aminotransferase.*
CHN	*Community Health Nurse.*
CTL	*Cytotoxic T lymphocytes.*
DAA	*Direct Acting Antiviral.*
DNA	*Deoxyribonucleic Acid.*
EDHS	*Egyptian Demographic Health Survey.*
EHIS	*Egyptian Health Issues Survey.*
FDA	*Food and Drug Administration.*
HAI	*Hospital Associated Infections.*
HBIG	*Hepatitis B Immune Globulin.*
HBsAg	*Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.*
HBs-Ag	*Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.*
HBV	*Hepatitis B Virus.*
HCC	*Hepatic Cellular Carcinoma.*
HCV-Ab	*Hepatitis C Virus Antibody.*
HCWs	*Health Care Workers.*
HEPA	*High Efficiency Particulate Air.*
IC	*Infection Control.*
NITs	*Non-Invasive tests.*
NSSIs	*Needles Stick and Sharp Injuries.*
PCR	*Polymerase Chain Reaction.*

PEG-INF	*Pegylated Interferon.*
PNAS	*Proceeding of the National Academy of Science.*
PPE	*Personal Protective Equipment.*
RBV	*Ribavirin.*
RNA	*Ribonucleic Acid.*
SOF	*Sofosbuvir.*
WHO	*World Health Organization.*

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Effect of Primary prevention for Infection with Hepatitis B & C on Nurses' knowledge and practices

Abstract

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[1]Master degree, [2]Professor of Community Health Nursing, [3]Professor of Community Health Nursing, [4]Assist. Professor of Community Health Nursing, Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University

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Primary prevention program of viral hepatitis B & C is a vital element in preventing the spread of the disease between nursing staff. WHO estimates that in 2015, 257 million persons, or 3.5% of the population, were living with chronic HBV infection in the world and around 400 000 people died of HCV-related liver disease. **The aim**: Evaluate the effect of primary prevention for infection with hepatitis B & C on nurses' knowledge and practices. **The research design:** Quasi experimental study was utilized for current study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in medical, surgical ward and intensive care unit in National Liver Institute and medical wards in Menofia University Hospital in Shebin El-Kom City. **Sample** convenient sample consist of 117 nurses were recruited in the study. **Tools**: two tools were used to collect data, ***I):*** Self-administered questionnaire sheet to assess socio-demographic characteristics data about nurses, assessing the nurses knowledge about HBV &HCV and ***II):*** Observational checklist was used to: ***Part I***: Evaluate nurses' practices before, after and follow up of primary prevention, ***Part II***: Assess infection control in hospital. **Results:** Revealed a statistical significant relation between nurse knowledge and practices regarding to preventive measures of viral hepatitis B&C preprogram, post program and follow up and also there was a statistical significant relation between nurse total knowledge and total practices regarding to viral hepatitis B&C **Conclusion:** This study concluded that, nurses' knowledge and practices regarding to viral hepatitis B&C improved after implementation of primary prevention program **Recommendation**: On job training program for nurses related to blood borne diseases especially viral hepatitis B& C, further researches about nurses compliance to infection control practices.

Keywords: HBV, HCV, Nurses' Knowledge and practices, primary prevention.

Introduction

Hepatitis is an infection of the liver caused by several viruses, the most common of which are Hepatitis A, B and C. Both Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) are spread mainly through contaminated blood and blood products, contaminated needles and sexual contact. Although there has been a decrease in the incidence of viral hepatitis over the last decade, it is still the most common cause of chronic liver disease worldwide ***(Yang, 2016).***

Hepatitis B (HB) and hepatitis C (HC) infection are a major public health problem globally. It is the tenth leading cause of mortality worldwide and one of the most important infectious diseases, especially in developing countries. HB and HC infection are the most common cause of chronic liver disease globally accounting for 80% of all liver cancer mortalities worldwide ***(Abeje, 2015).***

Viral hepatitis B and C clinical courses may be severe and can lead to work disability or to death. Considerable costs are incurred for prophylactic and treatment measures and result from the chronic clinical progress of the disease, loss of working hours and premature death. According to the WHO, approximately 150 million people in the world are chronically infected with HCV, and hepatitis C is the cause of 350 000 deaths annually. Acute infection is often asymptomatic and therefore frequently overlooked. In up to 80% of patients, the clinical course is chronic, leading to an increased risk of developing hepatic