



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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)

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Contents

Items	Page No.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	I
LIST OF TABLES	III
LIST OF FIGURES	V
ABSTRACT	VI
INTRODUCTION	1
AIM OF THE STUDY	7
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	8
<i>Part I: Viral hepatitis B and C.</i>	9
<i>Part II: Infection control for health care centers to prevent infection from HBV & HCV.</i>	25
<i>Part III: Primary prevention program and role of community health nurse</i>	43
SUBJECTS AND METHODS	51
RESULTS	63
DISCUSSION	98
CONCLUSION	117
RECOMMENDATION	118
SUMMARY	119
REFERENCES	125
APPENDICES	-
ARABIC SUMMARY	-

List of Abbreviations

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

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

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 1	Distribution of the nurses according to their socio-demographic characteristics (n.= 117)	64
Table 2	Distribution of nurses' corrects knowledge regarding to viral hepatitis B & C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program (n.= 117).	67
Table 3	Distribution of nurses' corrects knowledge regarding to preventive measure of viral hepatitis B& C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program(n.= 117).	71
Table 4	Distribution of nurses' corrects knowledge regarding to precaution for prevention of viral hepatitis B& C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program(n.= 117).	74
Table 5	Distribution of nurses' done practices regarding hand washing pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program(n.= 117).	76
Table 6	Distribution of nurses' done practices regarding to wearing gloves pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program(n.= 117).	77
Table 7	Distribution of nurses' done practices regarding to wearing of personal protective devices pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program(n.= 117).	78
Table 8	Distribution of nurses' done practices regarding to personal protective measures for viral hepatitis B& C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program (n.= 117).	79
Table 9	Distribution of nurses' accepted practices regarding to B& C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program (n.= 117).	81
Table 10	Distribution of nurses' corrects practices regarding to other preventive measure of viral hepatitis B& C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program(n.= 117).	82
Table 11	Infection control assessment tool for hospitals (n.= 2).	84
Table 12	The relationship between nurses' preprimary	87

	prevention program total knowledge and their total practices score level (n.= 117).	
Table 13	The relationship between nurses' post primary prevention program total knowledge and their total practices score level (n.= 117).	87
Table 14	The relationship between nurses' follow up of primary prevention program total knowledge and their total practices score level (n.= 117).	88
Table 15	The relationship between preprogram nurses' knowledge and their socio demographic characteristics (n.= 117).	89
Table 16	The relationship between preprogram nurses' practices and their socio demographic characteristics (n.= 117).	90
Table 17	The relationship between post program nurses' knowledge and their socio demographic characteristics (n.= 117).	91
Table 18	The relationship between post program nurses' practices and their socio demographic characteristics (n.= 117).	93
Table 19	The relationship between follow up nurses' knowledge and their socio demographic characteristics (n.= 117).	95
Table 20	The relationship between follow up nurses' practices and their socio demographic characteristics (n.= 117).	97

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
<i>Figures of Review</i>		
Figure 1	Electronic microscopic picture and schematic representation of the hepatitis B virion.	13
Figure 2	Hepatitis C virus.	16
Figure 3	Eyes and skin yellowish discolorations.	17
Figure 4	Acute and chronic infection of viral hepatitis.	19
Figure 5	Liver with cirrhosis.	26
Figure 6	Hand washing technique.	27
Figure 7	Personal protective equipment.	29
Figure 8	Safe handling of specimen.	30
<i>Figures of Results</i>		
Figure 1	Distribution of nurses according to their educational level.	65
Figure 2	Distribution of nurses' total satisfactory knowledge regarding to preventive measures of viral hepatitis B& C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program.	66
Figure 3	Distribution of nurses' total accepted practices regarding to preventive measures of viral hepatitis B& C pre, post and follow up of primary prevention program.	73
Figure 4	Distribution of hospitals environment regarding to their role of preventing infection with HBV &HCV.	83
Figure 5	Distribution of hospitals environment regarding to their role of preventing infection with HBV &HCV	86

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

Abstract

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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