

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرونيله



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

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Universal Precautions for Infection Control in Health Care Centers in Shoubra El Kheimah

Thesis

Submitted for Fulfillment of the Doctorate Degree in Community Health Nursing

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Universal Precautions for Infection Control in Health Care Centers in Shoubra El Kheimah

By Mervat Samir
Prof. Dr. Hanaa A. El Hakiem, Prof. Dr. Maha Mohamed,
Prof. Dr. Hala Mohamed

Abstract

Background: The universal precaution practice applies the basic principles of infection control through hand washing, utilization of appropriate protective barriers such as gloves, mask, gowns and eve wear, and safe handling and disposal of sharps, safe handling and disposal of linen, disposal of waste, and disinfection. The aim of this study is to evaluate universal precautions for infection control in health care centers in Shoubra El Kheimah. Setting This study was conducted at 5 health centers in Shoubra El Kheimah. **Sample** all nurses (140) who were working in 5 health centers recruited in the study. **Tools for** data collection, two tools were used for data collection first tool was a self – administered questionnaire for collecting data related to sociodemographic characteristics of nurses, work characteristics and nurses knowledge about infection control measures and the second tool was an observational checklist for assessing nurses compliance to universal precautions and ideal construction of the health centers. **Results** this study found that approximately one third of the nurses had poor knowledge related to infection control measures and more than half of them had unsatisfactory compliance toward infection control measures, It is clear that proportion of nurses with poor knowledge has a higher unsatisfactory compliance. Conclusion the results of the study showed that the study revealed highly statistical difference at p<0.001 between pre and post program about nurse's knowledge about infection control, disinfection. universal precaution and cleaning **Recommendation,** provision of educational booklets for universal precaution as a guide and reference is very important to motivate nurses for continuity of knowledge regarding infection control. Developing training programs for nurses to strength the knowledge and improves their performance toward infection control.

Key words: universal precautions, infection control, health center, nurses.

Introduction

Iniversal precautions were first recommended in 1987, by the centers for disease control in America, in response to the risk of transmission of HIV to health care workers from patients whose infection status was unknown. Initially they dealt only with body fluids capable of containing blood borne viruses; however, the concept was later expanded to include all body substances capable of containing pathogenic microorganisms, which could potentially lead to cross infection between clients. This expanded version is known as universal infection control precautions (http://www.cdcstandaredprecutionhistory, 2016).

The universal precaution practice applies the basic principles of infection control through hand washing, utilization of appropriate protective barriers such as gloves, mask, gowns and eye wear, and safe handling and disposal of sharps, safe handling and disposal of linen, disposal of waste, and disinfection (*Kermode et al.*, 2017).

Infection is one of the most frequent adverse events associated with healthcare interventions and is compounded by the ever-increasing threat from multi-drug resistant microorganisms. Infection control means the prevention of infection from developing or spreading by minimizing the numbers and kinds of organisms transmitted to potential infection sites. Compliance is obedience with policy in

organization as using the infection control audit tools for the community setting. This will help staff to identify areas best practice and area where improvements are needed to enhance patient care (*Robert and Pratt, 2015*).

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Reducing the risk of healthcare associated infections is now considered to be an integral part of patient safety and quality of care and many health care facilities worldwide have incorporated this as part of their quality improvement program (*Anderson*, 2016).

Infection control nurse as primary caregivers, nurses are quite involved in identifying and preventing infections. Specially, the infection control nurse is fully qualified and registered nurse with additional qualifications in infection control. These nurses tend to concentrate their activities principally around the individual patient, in term of preventing infection and cross infection. In practice, most