

三级卫生保健系统患者、亲属和卫生专业人员院内感染防控措施

Denmo Otele¹ Samuel J. Bunu² Baralet Sambo¹

1. 尼日尔三角洲大学健康科学学院护理学院内外科护理系 尼日利亚 999056

2. 尼日尔三角洲大学药学院药学系化学 尼日利亚 威尔伯福斯岛 巴耶尔萨州 999056

[illegible]

【关键词】：(七)罐こや曝(日)拈毘遷刺曝(日)拈劄覷曝勿佞

Prevention and Control Measures toward Hospital-Acquired Infections among Patients, Relatives, and Health Professionals in Tertiary Health-care System

Denmo Otele¹ Samuel J. Bunu² Baralet Sambo¹

1.Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, College of Health Sciences, Niger Delta University Nigeria 999056

2.Department of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Niger Delta University Nigeria Wilberforce Island
Bavelsa State 999056

Abstract: Background: Nurses, as well as other health workers, have an important role to play toward preventing hospital-acquired infections (HAIs) among the patients and themselves. The most important and basic techniques in the prevention and control of infection transmission are hand washing. Objectives: The study was aimed to investigate measures utilized by health-care professionals, in the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the selected health facility. Materials and Methods: A descriptive questionnaire was designed and used to identify and describe the measures and role of health-care professionals in the prevention and control of HAI in the Federal Medical Centre, Yenagoa. One hundred and fifteen nurses were selected at random among the health facilities to partake in the survey. Results: Respondents had good knowledge on the transmission and prevention of HAIs and that universal precaution must be employed in all aspects of patient care. All nurses strongly agreed that gloves do not transmit pathogens that cause HAIs and 88.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed that over diluted solutions are effective in decontamination as long as instruments are soaked for long periods, nurses that participated in the survey demonstrates a very good attitude towards the prevention of nosocomial infections. Some showed that personal protective equipment reduced their efficiency during procedures. Conclusion: Nosocomial infections complicate patient care and prolong the stay of patients in hospitals. The provision of safe care through the acquired knowledge and demonstration of a positive attitude will promote the preventive measures and subsequent incidence of HAIs.

Keywords: Health care; Hospital-acquired; Nosocomial infections; Nurse

1 介绍

(b) 拈崑澤刺拈拈^レ剗覓^レ叻^レ夕拈nm 26 儼呀拈哈抄呀挽
 拈^レ丁拈nm 1. 僑^レ拈^レ擢擢她覓^レ覓^レ僂・影忒^レ 叻^レ涸中(七)擢こや

忙靡她┑┑ 擲搔替┑ 听┑ 竭(七)罐こや家畔她┑ 促恠在┑ 伉势
慰偁ダ構供ピ替慳┑ 蜀覷め、 罐┑ 扇涸中替┑ 俏b 拈呀挽侈
一←(日)夔こや肋咤侈←┑ ⑩才傻┑ 揖┑ 棠嚯价採摺壤峯

佞讒PK暉噁PL、佞讒@L Qa暉勿墀輝偕偕佞讒
彙 / (H)拈劉覷捨旄卿否暨I; //3際

Variable	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
Hospital-acquired infections can be prevented through universal precautionary measures	99 (86.1)	16 (13.9)	-	-
Hand-washing techniques is a requirement of standard precaution	95 (92.3)	10 (9.7)	-	-
Universal precaution must be employed in all aspects of patient care	96 (83.3)	15 (13.0)	-	-
Toonies spread hospital-acquired infections	95 (87.6)	10 (7.4)	-	-
Gloves do not transmit pathogens that cause hospital-acquired infections	115 (100.0)	-	-	-
Clean but exposed material can be used for patient care	-	2 (1.7)	18 (15.7)	95 (82.6)
Over-sterilized solutions are effective in decontamination as long as instruments are soaked for long periods	-	-	12 (11.2)	102 (88.7)
Invasive equipment and procedures do not contribute to the occurrence of hospital-acquired infections in patients	-	13 (11.5)	17 (14.8)	85 (73.9)
Metal care in undetected patients reduces the risk of hospital-acquired infections	-	-	2 (1.7)	113 (98.3)
Majority of hospital-acquired infections result from invasive procedures	101 (87.8)	14 (12.2)	-	-
Instruments must be washed, decontaminated and matched after each use	115 (100.0)	-	-	-
Every patient are at risk of hospital-acquired infections	115 (100.0)	-	-	-
Nurses uniforms act as a reservoir of infections	8 (7.0)	7 (6.1)	45 (39.1)	55 (47.8)
Bedpans, urinals, sputum mugs, etc., must be washed, decontaminated after each use	115 (100.0)	-	-	-
Infections cases must be isolated to prevent the occurrences of hospital-acquired infections	100 (78.8)	15 (13.6)	-	-

SA: Strongly agree; A: Agree; D: Disagree; SD: Strongly disagree

彙 0 (ㄅ)拈劉覷拒捨卿否她徕惠暨|//3際

Variable	Yes (%)	No (%)
I always use universal precautions	115 (100)	0
Standard precautions take too much time to perform	100 (86.7)	15 (13)
My patients' load is too heavy for me to observe precautions	3 (6.7)	107 (93.3)
Personal protective equipment reduces the efficiency of staff during procedures	12 (10)	103 (90.0)
Septic technique is always maintained during sterile procedure	115 (100)	0
Standard precaution is maintained when disposing of sharps, soiled materials, and body fluids	115 (100)	0
Nurses have a responsibility to prevent the incidence of hospital acquired infections in the care setting	94 (81.7)	21 (18.3)
Do you wash your hands before and after touching patients?	115 (100)	0
Do you always use new anaesthetic tubes, enteral tubes, gloves, oxygen catheters, and the mask for each patient?	115 (100)	0
Do you maintain aseptic during sterile procedures?	115 (100)	0
Do you always change soiled dressing promptly?	115 (100)	0

[illegible]

㊦ 佛呼她勿佞倣拒捨(ㄅ)掂覬覦她分羹拋兌兇↑ 劬咕㊦
 ㊦ 尉&..# '倆嬋◆ 伉埏搵芥■ 呀【璽ㄣ 呖慰她拒捨卿否↑
 64,5# 她ㄣ'怙慰k0 刷副ㄣ' 哈ㄣ拒捨卿否抗ㄣ 恢呀↑ 4,5# 她勿
 佞忒ㄣ 穴扇她儂× 扉俟俟ㄣ 慷健哈ㄣ拒捨卿否誓屬 71,1# 她
 勿佞忒ㄣ 穴扇她勢尉惡葡抗ㄣ 哀俾嗒◆ ◆ 【璽哈ㄣ拒捨卿
 否↑ 幫咕 / . # 她■ 彙妮 NNC 伉勦嘍慮婺ㄣ 捻ㄣ ㄣ ◆ 她叩麼誓
 扁 7. # 她■ 儿劉溪ㄣ k0↑ 劬咕ㄣ'怙慰尉/..# 際俦嬋◆ ◆ 伉
 吳聿歡× 慮婺ㄣ 侏宮【璽吳聿勦嘍誓抗ㄣ 伉侑墀拘仗←任ㄣ
 垮吗ㄣ' 回呀ㄣ匱哈ㄣ(ㄅ)忒暨彙 0際↑ | ㄣ 嚙ㄣ介偕忒忒彙
 吳誓擋ㄣ ㄣ 咯聿←側芥咯聿←廢敖崑帷帙增聿ㄣ 柄莫(ㄅ)
 昭聿听ㄣ 提她(ㄅ)掂芥ㄣ' ㄣ' 伉ㄣ' 嫉嫌她勿佞倣同ㄣ 誓側
 倆同■ 倣拒捨 F? G彙璋ㄣ 嬋哂分羹↑ 慷ㄣ ㄣ' 璋ㄣ Af_ㄣ ㄣ
 B_w0. .3' 她家倅ㄣ 倅誓(勿)佞倣咕哂她分羹誓抗ㄣ 哀慷健吸
 伉拒捨 F? G她哈ㄣㄣ 呖慰拒捨卿否↑ ㄣ 慷ㄣ 姬忱ㄣ' ㄣ' ㄣ
 ㄣ(ㄅ)罐尉抗誓ㄣ 俏悅ㄣ ㄣ 覬嬋墀⁰²誓勿佞nA 嬋哂史匱拒捨
 (ㄅ)掂覬覦↑

慷^ㄎ 扛^ㄏ 璋^ㄓ 拒^ㄐ 娶^ㄩ 妻^ㄟ 拊^ㄈ 捨^ㄕ F? G她竭^ㄉ徠^ㄌ嚙^ㄣ壯^ㄗ 勿^ㄨ倭^ㄇ姬^ㄧ忱^ㄔ国
动^ㄘ 倭^ㄇ F? G拒^ㄐ捨^ㄕG均^ㄍ塿^ㄌ剝^ㄅ警^ㄐ令^ㄌ噴^ㄆ勿^ㄨ倭^ㄇ嫫^ㄎ墀^ㄘ Gy鼓^ㄉ𡵚^ㄒ𡵚^ㄒ 勿^ㄨ倭^ㄇ
mV巨^ㄐ拒^ㄐ捨^ㄕ分^ㄈ羹^ㄍ餽^ㄎ二^ㄥ咕^ㄉ仁^ㄖ惕^ㄊ剛^ㄍ 上^ㄨ 慷^ㄎ餽^ㄎ【勿^ㄨ墀^ㄘ忙^ㄇ靡^ㄇ丁^ㄉ勢^ㄕ慰^ㄨ毋^ㄇ倚^ㄩ
澤^ㄗㄘ号^ㄏ亂^ㄌ 咤^ㄘ娥^ㄇ媼^ㄋ吸^ㄒ忼^ㄎ拂^ㄈ呼^ㄏ僂^ㄌ並^ㄇ脩^ㄒ師^ㄕ儻^ㄎ勿^ㄨ倭^ㄇ璽^ㄘ 拒^ㄐ捨^ㄕ丁^ㄉ脛^ㄎㄘ
(ㄅ)掂^ㄉ剔^ㄊ哂^ㄒ她^ㄉ勿^ㄨ墀^ㄘ卿^ㄑ否^ㄆ 娥^ㄇ媼^ㄋ家^ㄐ咩^ㄇ曇^ㄊ異^ㄩ馨^ㄣ心^ㄣ慰^ㄨ倭^ㄇ F? G丁^ㄉ拒^ㄐ捨
卿^ㄑ否^ㄆ 慶^ㄎ扛^ㄏ璋^ㄓ 上^ㄨ 慰^ㄨ倭^ㄇ拒^ㄐ捨^ㄕ F? G匱^ㄍ姪^ㄗ派^ㄆ分^ㄈ羹^ㄍ

5 结论

(ㄏ)拈捌𦉳【勢𦉳勿墀俯咭咁兢冒抄勢𦉳𦉳(ㄏ)拈她乸壽
呀挽勢𦉳倂嶰ダ増𦉳芥厝丁嗚𦉳 厝𦉳 伶嘖嘖慥慮ゝ 啥ン拒捨
卿否冽官肩𦉳拒捨卿否她𦉳ダ勿墀憇惠澤ㄟゲヅㄌ 璽吩湊
扇徙她𦉳 慥慮倂澤她姫忱丁姍哂分羹她暈埤 | 偈ダ勿墀位
え惹拒捨卿否丁捨啫揪nm𦉳罐 F? G 勿佻嫗墀■ Gy关宦宪忓
マ替ゝ 侈一勿佻ㄟ勢𦉳 僊丁ナ𦉳 (七)罐こゃト ■ Gyデ𦉳
F? G丁 NNC 【璽她姫忱佢娘璽倂𦉳側揆羹伐一佬ダ増 F? G
她嚙𦉳

财政支持和赞助

吳
利益冲突

噠咭ㄥ妍ㄣ 她ㄣ嫗

参考文献:

- [1] WHO. The Burden of Healthcare-Associated Infection Worldwide. Available from: http://www.who.int/gpsc/country_work/burden_hcai/en/. [Last accessed on 2016 Aug 10].
- [2] Ige OK, Adesanmi AA, Asuzu MC. Hospital-Acquired Infections in Nigerian Tertiary Health Facility: An Adult of Surveillance Reports; 2011. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/article/PMC3329093>. [Last Accessed on 08 August, 2019].
- [3] Petersen MH, Holm MO, Pedersen SS, Lassen AT, Pedersen C. Incidence and Prevalence of Hospital-Acquired Infections in a Cohort of Patients Admitted to the Medical Department; 2010. Available from: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21055371/>. [Last Accessed on 08 August, 2019].
- [4] Sharma BK, George S. Role of knowledge in practicing universal precaution among staff nurses. *Int J Med Sci Res Pract* 2014;1:44-49.
- [5] Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Hospital-acquired Infection. Nurses' Role in Prevention; 2014.
- [6] Allegranzi B, Pittel D. Preventing infection acquired during the health care delivery. *Lancet* 2008;373:1719-20.
- [7] Yakoe DS, Classen D. Improving patient safety flowage infection control. A new healthcare imperative. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2008;29 Suppl 1:S3-11.
- [8] Mbim E, Clement M, Agbo BE. Review of Nosocomial Infection in Sub Saharan Africa; 2016. Available from:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303673149_A_Review_of_Nosocomial_infection

[9] Khan HA, Baig FK, Mehboob R. Nosocomial Infections; Epidemiology, Prevention, Control, and Surveillance; 2017. Available from:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S222116309509#bib23>. [Last Accessed on 08 August, 2019].

[10] Demir F. A survey on prevention of surgical infection in operating theatres worldwide. *Evad Bases Nurs* 2009;6;102-13.

[11] Zhang Y, Du, M., Johnston, J.M. et al. Incidence of healthcare-associated infections in a tertiary hospital in Beijing, China: results from a realtime surveillance system. *Anti microb Resist Infect Control*, 2019; 8: 145. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-019-0582-7>.

[12] Chan MF, Ho A, Day MC. Investigating attitude and practice pattern of operating room staff towards standard and transmission-based precaution result of a cluster analysis. *J Clin Nurs* 2005;17;1051-62.

[13] Hearn P, Miliya T, Seng S, Ngoun C, Day Nicholas PJ, Lubell Y, et al. Prospective Surveillance of Healthcare-Associated Infections in a Cambodian Pediatric Hospital; 2017. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312652002_prospective_surveillance_of_healthcare_associated_infections_in_a_cambodian_pediatic_hospital. [Last Accessed on 08 August, 2019].

[14] Devnani M, Kumar R, Sharma RK, Gupta AK. A survey of hand washing facilities in the outpatient department of a tertiary care teaching hospital in India. *J Infect Dev Countries* 2011;5;1114-8.

[15] Kleivens RM, Edwards JR, Richards CL Jr. Estimating healthcare-associated infection and deaths in the US hospitals. *Public Health* 2017;122:160-6.

[16] Sydnor ER, Perl TM. Hospital epidemiology and infection control in acute-care settings. *Clin Microbiol Rev*

n_in_subsaharan_Africa. [Last Accessed on 08 August, 2019].

2011;24:141-73.

[17] Roa A. Role of Nursing in Infection Prevention and Control, Medical, and Health Care Workers in the Developing World; 2013.

[18] WHO. Hospital-Acquired Infection: A Systematic Review. World Health Organization; 2009.

[19] Gould DJ, Moralejo D, Drey N, Chudleigh JH. Interventions to improve hand hygiene compliance with inpatient care. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2010; Sep 8;(9):CD005186.

[20] Hassan ZI, Afolaranmi TO, Nathanel OO, Yushau AA, Tangkat TE, Chomo DJ and Chirdan OO. Knowledge of Transmission and Prevention of Nosocomial Infections: Primary Health Care workers' perspective in Plateau State North Central Nigeria. *International Journal of Biomedical Research*. 2017;8:148-53.

[21] STATA Corporation. State Statistical Software Release to College Station. TX, USA: STATA Corporation; 2007.

[22] CDC. Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention. Standard Precautions. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/infectioncontrol/summary-infection-prevention-practices/standard-precautions.html>. [Last accessed on 2018 Jun 18].

[23] Donkor ES. Nosocomial pathogens: An in-depth analysis of the vectorial potential of cockroaches. *Trop Med Infect Dis* 2019;4:14.

[24] Otele DO, Bunu SJ, & Edoni E. Mothers' Perception Analysis on Nutritional Health and Malnutrition among Children under 5 Years in the Niger Delta Region. *Asian Journal of Research and Reports in Gastroenterology*, 2020;2,1-9. Retrieved from <https://www.journalajrrga.com/index.php/AJRRGA/article/view/30096>.