



Poster N°:P1060

Titre : Nurses' knowledge and practices regarding nosocomial infections related to endotracheal suctioning

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Introduction:

Nosocomial respiratory infections are considered a public health problem which mainly related to endotracheal suctioning (ES) on intubated or tracheostomized patients. Thus the responsibility of the nurse can be engaged to the occurrence of these infections.

Objective:

The aim was to identify the knowledge and practices of nurses about nosocomial infections related to ES.

Methods:

It was a descriptive study conducted during February-March using a self-administrated questionnaire among nurses practicing in medical intensive care unit of the regional hospital of Benguerdene, surgical intensive care units in Farhat-Hached and Sahloul University Hospitals in Sousse.

Results:

A total of 40 nurses participated.

Most of them(60%) was aged more than 30 with sex ratio= 0.6,

The majority of participants (60%) had a professional experience over 5 years.

ES was usually performed by the nurse (60%), the doctor (20%) or both of them (20%).(Figure1).

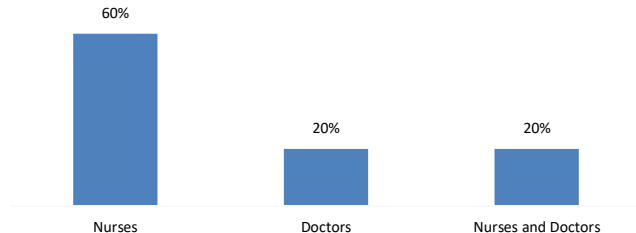


Figure1: The health care workers who practice endotracheal suctioning

The majority of respondents (92,5%) verify the date of expiration of catheters before the ES , 90% use always gloves during the act, 82,5% change the suction catheter from oral to endotracheal suction, and 57,5% use sterile compress.

The majority of nurses (62,5%) define nosocomial infection as infection-related to the hospitalization after 48 hours.

Almost all respondents (97,5%) stated that nosocomial infections are a frequent problem in their services.

According to the nurses the main causes of nosocomial infection related to ES are: Contaminated equipment (82,5%), the health care worker's hands (62,5%). (Table)

Table: The causes of nosocomial infection related to ES according to the nurses

	N	%
Contaminated equipment	33	82,5%
the health care worker's hands	25	62,5%

The majority of nurses (57,5%) have not received any training in the use of machines, instruments or the infections that may be associated with their handling.(Figure2).

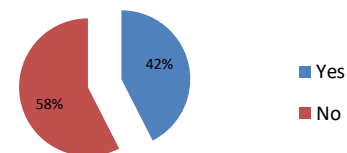


Figure 2: the prevalence of nurses trained in the use of machines, instruments and about the nosocomial infections that may be associated to endotracheal suctioning

Conclusion:

It seems to be necessary to enhance knowledge about nosocomial infections related to ES through continuous training.