



“Impact of clinical audit in improves of hand hygiene in patient care among the staff nurses working”

Leena Sharma, Monika Chaturvedi (MHN Department)

Bombay Hospital College of Nursing

RESEARCH ABSTRACT

Back ground: Nurses are the ‘nucleus of the health care system’ as they spend maximum time giving care to patients. Therefore, hand hygiene is recognized as an essential practice among staff nurses in preventing transmission of nosocomial infection among patients. **Aim:** An explorative study to determine the impact of clinical audit in improves of hand hygiene in patient care among the staff nurses working in a selected hospital in Indore. **Methodology:** Quantitative research approach with Non-experimental research design was used for the study. The study was conducted in selected Bombay Hospital, Indore. The study consists of 254 samples which were selected by non-probability convenient sampling method. Data collection was accomplished by using Checklist. The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** Mean score of January month is 3.21 and S. D is 3.08. Mean score of February month is 4.07 and S. D is 2.18, and for month of March; Mean score is 5.89 and S. D is 1.79. Hence it is statistically interpreted that clinical audit could be an effective strategy to improve hand hygiene in patient care among the staff nurses.

Keywords: Hand hygiene, Clinical Audit, Staff nurse.

INTRODUCTION

Hand hygiene is recognized as the leading measure to prevent cross-transmission of microorganisms and to reduce the incidence of health care associated infections. Despite the relative simplicity of this procedure, compliance with hand hygiene among health care providers is as low as 40%. To address this problem, continuous efforts are being made to identify effective and sustainable strategies. One of such efforts is the introduction of an evidence-based concept of “My five moments for hand hygiene” by World Health Organization. These five moments that call for the use of hand hygiene include the moment before touching a patient,

before performing aseptic and clean procedures, after being at risk of exposure to body fluids, after touching a patient, and after touching patient surroundings. This concept has been aptly used to improve understanding, training, monitoring, and reporting hand hygiene among healthcare workers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

An explorative study to determine the impact of clinical audit in improve of hand hygiene in patient care among the staff nurses working in a selected hospital in Indore.

AIM OF THE STUDY

- To determine whether clinical audit improved the hand hygiene performance in patient care.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Shanu. S. J (2011) was conducted a study to assess the hand hygiene practices among health Care workers in CSICU and to assess the reason for non-compliance. It was an observational study 50 HCWs were taken for assess the reported hand hygiene practices. Questionnaire and observation tool were used for data collection. The study revealed that there is a disparity between the opinion and the practices of hand hygiene among health care workers. The overall observed compliance was 67.08% (75 HCWs are included in observation study, 111 number of opportunities are given only 76 opportunities of hand hygiene being performed). Nurses reported 98% compliance rate technician reported 81% and others reported between 90-95%. Conclusion: The observational study shows that the overall hand hygiene compliance was 67.08% and the reported study give more than 90% of compliance among HCWs.
2. Shanta De, Delphine Gonsalves (2017) conducted an exploratory study to assess the hand hygiene practices among 100 staff nurses, identified from a multispecialty hospital using non-probability purposive sampling technique from a crowd with maximum experience of 1-10 years including both male and female staff nurses of general wards of bharati hospital, Pune. The knowledge of the nurses was assessed with a set of questionnaire and item analysis was done. Findings of the study revealed that 55% of staff nurses had average knowledge and 27% staff nurses has good knowledge regarding hand hygiene practices, yet there is a large group of staff nurses (i.e 18%) who had knowledge of hand hygiene below the average. These categories of nurses provide regular patient care and

practice various nursing procedures. They are at risk of developing and spreading nosocomial infection.

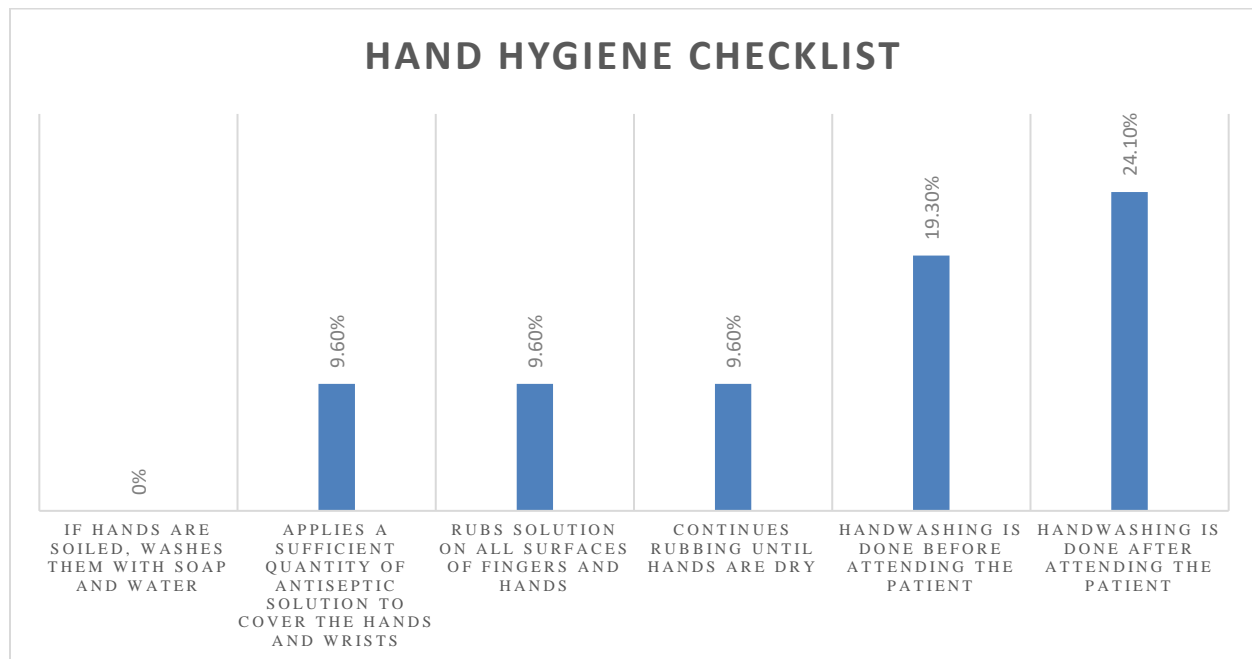
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the desired objectives of the present study Quantitative research approach with Non-experimental research design. The validity was done by the experts from nursing field. The study was conducted in selected Bombay Hospital, Indore. The study consists of 254 samples which were selected by non-probability convenient sampling method. Data collection was accomplished by using Checklist. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

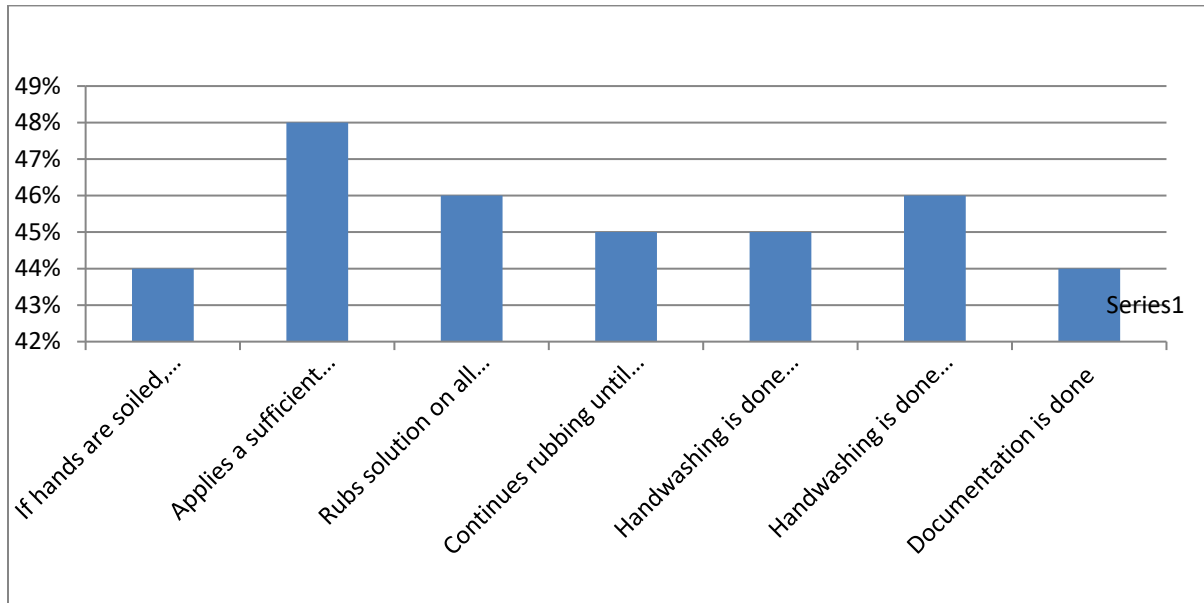
RESULTS

Mean score of January month is 3.21 and S. D is 3.08. Mean score of February month is 4.07 and S. D is 2.18, and for month of March; Mean score is 5.89 and S. D is 1.79.

Frequency distribution of hand hygiene practice performed in January month



Frequency distribution of hand hygiene practice performed in February month



Frequency distribution of hand hygiene practice performed in March month

