



Ministry of higher Education
and Scientific Research
University of Babylon
College of Nursing



**Assessment of Nurses knowledge,
attitudes and practice ,about sterilization
procedures in the operating room**

*A project submitted to the council of the College of Nursing ,University of
Babylon in partial fulfillment of the requirements for The degree of Bachelor
Science in Nursing*

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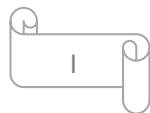
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ .

﴿ قَالُوا سُبْحٰنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ إِنَّكَ
أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴾

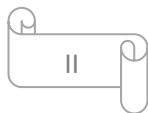
صدق الله العلي العظيم

[البقرة : 32]



الإهداء

إلى من لا يضاھيھما أحد في الڪون، إلى من أمرنا الله بترھما،
إلى من بذلا، وقدمأ ما لا یمکن أن یرد، إلیكما تلك الڪلمات أمي وأبي الغالیان،
أھدي لكما هذا البحث؛ فقد ڪنتما خير داعم لي طوال مسیرتي الڪراسية.



شكر وتقدير

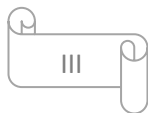
نشكر الله تعالى لتمهيد الطريق لنا وصل اللهم على سيدنا محمد وعلى اله الطيبين

الطاهرين والحمد لله رب العالمين . . .

شكرنا وتقديرنا إلى عمادة كلية التمريض وأساتذتنا الأفاضل على تقديمهم العطاء

والجهد المتواصل لمخدمة العلم ونسال الله إن يوفقهم ويوفقنا جميعا لكل خير في الدنيا

والآخرة .



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Abstract

Background: Prevention of the spread of infection. The goal of Cleaning, disinfection and sterilization play a major role Patients or users. Sterilization is the treatment of medical equipment and devices in a way That enables them to be used safely, So that it does not constitute – if used – a danger Before any tool can be used, a full set of actions must be performed that will prevent the Tool from To cause any danger to the patient. Sterilization is only one link in a chain of activities. Required to ensure that the tools are sterile at the time of use. Each episode includes: Special methods and techniques that prevent contamination of tools, materials and living Tissues. To ensure safe sterilization of medical equipment and devices, the person in charge Of implementation must be Well done on that. Despite the difficulty of applying the systems and procedures mentioned In This procedure is trained In all health facilities where the ICRC is present, these guidelines represent the best Practices that ensure a good level of safety. It should become a viable target To investigate in any health facility supported by the ICRC. One of the most important Factors that create confidence in the patients and doctors who will be operated is the Technical infrastructure of the operating theatres. The central sterilization system, Ventilation system and the latest technology used in our operating rooms provide ideal Conditions for patient safety. For the surgical intervention to be successful, the expertise And technological support of the health personnel must be complete, and precautions Against infection must be taken. In the hospital, where surgery is performed under the most Ideal conditions, we attach great importance to teamwork in the operating rooms, and we Strive to reach the highest level of human health with modern technological support.

Objective: Assessment of nurses' knowledge about sterilization in operating rooms

Method: A questionnaire about assessing the knowledge of nurses in operating rooms was Distributed to nurses in Hilla Teaching Hospital, And Imam Sadiq Hospital and Morgan Hospital and the results were obtained on 17/1/2023.

Result: More than half of the participants were 76.7% female and 27.3% male. The majority Of the participants, 62.7%, were under the age of 25, and only 41.6% had more than five Years of experience. The nurses' knowledge of sterilization procedures in the operating Room among the participants was positive, as many participants agreed to wash and Disinfect hands immediately in case of contact with any blood, body fluids or secretions by 99%, and the majority of participants 99% agreed that gloves should be changed in case of Contact with different patients ,Attitudes was positive, and practice was negative results

Conclusion: The results showed that there is moderate knowledge of sterilization procedures In operating rooms between nurses who emphasize the importance of sterilization and Those who are less concerned and appreciative of the size of the procedure.

Recommendations: Increase knowledge and awareness b Nurses and other health care providers about sterilization in operating rooms Develops and designs education programs at all levels of the health system On the importance of sterilization in operating rooms Improve knowledge of nurses .

Chapter one

Introduction and Literature review

Chapter one: Introduction and Literature review**1.1 Introduction:**

Sterilization and disinfection are the basic Components of hospital Infection control Activities. Every day, a number of hospitals are Performing various surgical procedures. Even More number of invasive procedures are being Performed in different health care facilities. The Medical device or the surgical Instrument that Comes in contact with the sterile tissue or the Mucus membrane of the patient during the Various processes is associated with increased risk Of introduction of pathogens into the patient's Body. Moreover, there is chance of transmission of Infection from patient to patient; from patient or To health care personnel, and vice versa; or from The environment to the patient through the Improper sterilized or disinfected devices. Hence, Medical personnel, laboratory people and the Health care providers should have better Knowledge regarding these techniques to prevent The spread of these pathogens.

1.2 Objective of the study:

Assessment of nurses knowledge about sterilization procedures in operating theatres.

Chapter Two

Materials and methods

Chapter two: Materials and methods**2.1 Materials and methods:**

A cross-linked study was established between Imam Al-Sadiq Hospital, Al-Hilla Teaching Hospital (Al-Jumhuri) and Morgan Hospital in the period from November to December of the year 2022 to assess the nurses' knowledge about sterilization procedures in the operating room. to determine the relationship between the demographic characteristics and nurse knowledge Random samples were taken from nurses with 105 participants The average age of females ranged from 20-25 years, 78 (75.7%), and the average age of males from 20-25 years was 27 (26.4%). including others demographic characteristics, which such education, social status , economic status residence, and the second part, which consists of knowledge, practice, attitude of nurses' knowledge about sterilization procedures in the operating room.

Chapter Three

Result

Chapter three: Result

3.1 Result

Socio-demographic characteristic	Percentage %.
<u>1/Age</u>	
Less than 25 years old	63(62.7%)
More than 25 years old	42(41.6%)
<u>2/Gender</u>	
Male	27(27.3)
Female	78(76.7%)
<u>3/Marital status</u>	
Single.	43(42.8%)
Married.	52(50%)
Widowed.	8(7%)
Divorced.	2(2%)
<u>4/Academic Achievement</u>	
Secondary.	12(11.6%)
Institute.	33(33%)
College.	60(59.5)
<u>5/Work place</u>	
Hilla teaching hospital	22(22%)
Morgan hospital	50(49.6%)
Imam al-sadiq teaching	33(32.8%)
<u>6/year of experience</u>	
Less than 1 year	44(43.9%)
1-5 year	41(40.5%)
More than 5 year	20(20%)

Table(1)

Socio-demographic characteristic of participants Asit can be seen from table 1 , more than half of the participants (78) were females, and (27) were males, A majority of the participants 26.7% were aged less than 25 years and only (20%) had experience more than five years.

Table 2/ nurses knowledge about sterilization procedures in the operating room:

Knowledge statement	Yes	No	I don't know
1/Do you know what the standard preventive measure is?	40(36%)	55(49%)	10(19.4%)
2/The main objective of applying standard precautions is to protect medical staff?	76(76.8%)	14(14.1%)	11(11.1%)
3/Washing and disinfecting hands immediately in case of contact with any blood, body fluids, or secretions	101(99%)	4(3.9%)	0(0%)
4/Hand washing when contacting different patients:	90(89.7%)	4(3.7%)	11(10.6%)
5/Since gloves can prevent contamination of hands, there is no need to wash hands afterwards	60(60.1%)	40(40.1%)	5(4.9%)
6/Contact of contaminated protection materials with the surface of other materials should be avoided,	86(87.8%)	9(8.4%)	10(6.1%)
7/It should not be shared with personal protective equipment, such as gloves, mask, etc.:	97(94.6%)	5(4.9%)	2(1.9%)

8/Gloves should be changed in case of contact with different patients.	99(99%)	2(1.9%)	3(2.9%)
9/correct application of disinfection/sterilization procedures leads to an increased risk of infection in patients.	4(4.2%)	87(89.7%)	4(4.1%)
10/If the skin is injured by contaminated sharp tools, it must be squeezed for blood flow and then cleaned and disinfected	86(87.8%)	9(8.%)	10(9.1%)

Table 2: Assessment of nurses' knowledge about sterilization procedures in the operating room. As shown in Table 2, many participants agreed that washing hands and disinfecting them immediately in case of contact with body fluids or secretions by (99%), however, participants had a different point of view on what If gloves can prevent contamination of hands, there is no need to wash hands after that with a percentage of (60.1%), and a number of respondents answered that contact with contaminated protective materials should be avoided with the surface of other materials with a percentage of (87.8%), and less than half answered Do you know what it is? Standard preventive measure by 36%, and a very small percentage responded to correct application of disinfection/sterilization procedures leads to an increased risk of infection in patients. 4(4.2%).

Table (3) Attitude towards nurses knowledge about sterilization procedures in the operating room:

Attitude statement	Agree	Disagree	neutral
1/There is a benefit to aseptic guidelines in the operating room.	98(97.7%)	5(5.1%)	2(2%)
2/Sterilization of instrument equipment is necessary to prevent infection from spreading.	99(99.1%)	3(2.8%)	3(2.7%)
3/Staff do not need to be trained in aseptic and disinfection courses.	96(96.1%)	4(3.6%)	5(5.1%)
4/Health care providers (HCWs) wash their hands. Always with a disinfectant before and after touching the patient	92(92.2%)	5(5.3%)	8(7.8%)
5/Ventilation of the operating rooms should be different from the ventilation of the rest of the rooms	70(69.9%)	30(30.1%)	5(4.5%)
6/The operating room should be isolated in a department different from the rest of the hospital departments,	96(96.1%)	4(4.1%)	5(4.9%)
7/Surfaces that are frequently touched, such as tables, chairs, door handles, light switches, remote controls, sterilization boxes, and cleaning and sterilization tools themselves, must be sterilized	100(100.2%)	3(3.1%)	2(2%)
8/Not applying a used syringe back, or applying a return request.	94(94.1%)	6(5.8%)	6(6.2%)

9/Used sharp tools, such as pinheads and blades, are collected in a special box for the disposal of sharp tools.	95(95.1%)	8(8.1%)	2(2.1%)
10/In patient draping all areas of the skin are covered except for the incision site	88(88.2%)	12(11.8%)	5(5.3%)

Table 3 : As shown in Table 3, about (96.1%) agreed that employees do not need to be trained in sterilization and disinfection courses, while (100.2%) of the participants have a point of view about frequently touched surfaces, such as tables, chairs and handles, that should be sterilized. Doors, light switches, remote controls, sterilization boxes, and cleaning and sterilization tools themselves, while there are varying percentages of ventilation in operating rooms that should be different from the ventilation of the rest of the rooms by (69.9 %).

Table 4/practices towards nurses knowledge about sterilization procedures in the operating room:

Practices statement	Chooses	Percentage %
The safe distance between the non-sterilized person and the sterilized field	A) 30 cm	38(38.4%)
	B) 60 cm	46(45.5%)
	C) 45 cm	21(20.6%)
2/the circulating nurse is allowed to open sterile packages by	A) Cleandry hands	25(25%)
	B) bgloves	72(27.1%)
	C) Wet hands	8(8%)
3/ All of the following are the main methods of sterilization except?	A)Physical methods	14(14.1%)
	B)Radiation method	18(18.2%)
	C)freezing methods	73(72.7%)
	D)chemical method	

4/4: Chemical sterilization is by means of	a) dry heat B) Water vapor c) gam rays	27(27.3%) 32(23.4%) 46(45.8%)
5/Physical sterilization is by means of	a. dry heat b. water vapor c. gamma rays	49(48.9%) 36(35.7%) 20(20%)
6/It is the process in which all microorganisms, such as fungi, bacteria and viruses, including bacterial spores, are eliminated from the materials to be sterilized.	a)Sterilization b)disinfection	60(60.1%) 45(44.9/7%)

Table 4: As shown in Table 4, about (38.4%) of the nurses said that the safe distance between the unsterilized person and the sterilized field is 30 cm, while about (45.5%) said that the distance is 60 cm, while about (60.1%) said that the definition of sterilization is It is the process in which all microorganisms, such as fungi, bacteria and viruses, including bacterial spores, are eliminated from the materials to be sterilized. While about (44.9%) said that it is the definition of disinfection, and my answer (45.8%) answered that gamma radiation is one of the methods of sterilization. Chemist, and about (48.9%) answered that dry heat is one of the methods of physical sterilization.

Chapter four

Discussion

Chapter four: Discussion

4.1 Discussion

The aim of this study project was to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of nurses about sterilization procedures in the operating room. About 101 (99%) of nurses stated that washing and cleaning hands immediately in case of contact with any blood, body fluids or secretions and these study agreed with the study of Alessandra Sessa, Gabriella Di Giuseppe, Luciana Albano, Italo F Angelillo, 2020 in Italy (Medical school, university of Catanzaro 'Magna Graecia' Italy).

While mentioning About 87 (89.7%) that incorrect procedures in the operating room increase the risk of injury, also our study agreed with the study of Abd Zainab Ali Hosni, Magda Ahmed Mohamed, Rasha Ali Ahmed Al-Mawla, Nashwa Azouz, 2021 Tanta University" in Egypt with a rate of 93.6.

About 97 (94.7%) of the nurses stated that it should not be shared with personal protective equipment, such as gloves, mask, etc., and these results of this study agreed with the study of Zahida Tabassum, Sarfaraz Masih, Muhammad Afzal, Saadia Khan, 2019 in Scientific Nursing Journal of Pakistan by 96%.

And about 46 (45.8%) of the nurses believed that chemical sterilization is done by means of gamma rays, and 32 (32.4%) mentioned that chemical sterilization is done by water vapor, and these study disagreed with the study of Salwa Abdullah Abdul Rahim and Inas Ali Muhammad , 2021 in College of Nursing, University of Basra, Iraq, and it was They have a point of view that sterilization is chemical by means of water vapor with a percentage of 78%.

The nurses had a point of view that the safe distance between the non-sterilized person and the sterilized field is 60 cm, with a rate of 46 (45.5%), the highest percentage., and These study disagreed with the study of Ronald to Oral, Marilyn Di Cardoso, Felisa E Gompa, 2019 in Samar State University in the Philippines, where the safe distance between the non- sterilized person and the sterilized field is 30 cm, with a rate of 69%, which is the highest percentage.

And about 70 (69.9%) agreed that the ventilation of the operating rooms should be different from the ventilation of the rest of the rooms, and this is close to a research Kwang Ho Choi, Si Chan Sung, Heungtae Kim, Hyung Do Lee, Gina Kim, Honko 2018 conducted in the College of Nursing, Pusan National University, Yangsan, Korea by 70%, that the ventilation of the operating rooms should be different from the ventilation of the rest of the rooms.

Chapter five

Conclusion and Recommendations

Chapter five: Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions:

The results showed that there is moderate knowledge of sterilization procedures in operating rooms among nurses who emphasize the importance of sterilization and those who are less concerned and appreciative of the magnitude of the procedure. The knowledge of the nurses about sterilization procedures in the process. The knowledge among the participants was positive, as many of the participants agreed to wash and disinfect hands immediately in case of contact with any blood, fluids or secretions with the body by 99%, and the majority of the participants 99%. He agreed that gloves should be changed in case of contact with different patients, and the attitudes was positive, and practice was negative

5.2 Recommendations:

The objective of this study was to evaluate nurses. Knowledge in operating rooms with sterilization techniques and determining the relationship between knowledge level and study variables. Hen there is a need to develop an infection prevention to help improve and manage procedures needs working nurses in the operating room to education on the sterilization process by developing nurses through educational and educational programs Trying and teaching staff, also recommends establishing an anti-infection committee. The role of the Committee will include planning and implementation of cleaning policies, This result is that nurses in the operating room have sufficient knowledge of sterilization techniques. Enhancing the quality of care provided by the operating room nurses to improve their knowledge and update their

information on the sterilization process. Also recommended to establish a committee to combat infection. The role of the Committee will include planning and implementation of cleaning policies. Increased knowledge and awareness of nurses and other health care providers on the correct use of sterilization. During the development and review of educational programs at all levels of health system on how to monitor and improve performance.

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Appendix

No.	Items	Yes	No	I don't know
1	Do you know what the standard preventive measure is?			
2	The main objective of Applying standard precautions is to protect medical staff ?			
3	Washing and disinfecting hands immediately in case of contact with any blood, body fluids, or secretions.			
4	Hand washing when Contacting different patients.			
5	Since gloves can prevent contamination of hands, there Is no need to wash hands afterwards			
6	Contact of contaminated protection materials with the surface of other materials should be avoided.			
7	It should not be shared with personal protective equipment, such as gloves, mask, etc..			
8	Gloves should be changed in case of contact with different patients.			
9	correct application of disinfection / sterilization procedures leads to an. Increased risk of infection in patients.			
10	If the skin is injured by contaminated sharp tools, it must be squeezed for blood flow and then cleaned and Disinfected.			

No.	Items	Agree	disagree
1	There is a benefit to aseptic guidelines in the operating room.		
2	Sterilization of instrument Equipment is necessary to prevent infection from.		
3	Staff do not need to be spreading, trained in aseptic and Disinfection courses.		
4	Health care providers (HCWs) wash their hands. Always with a disinfectant before and after Touching the patient		
5	Ventilation of the operating rooms should be different from the ventilation of the rest of the Rooms.		
6	The operating room should be isolated in a department different from the rest of the Hospital departments		
7	Surfaces that are frequently touched, such as tables, chairs, door handles, light switches, remote controls, sterilization boxes, and cleaning and sterilization tools themselves, must be sterilized.		
8	Not applying a used syringe back, or applying a return request.		
9	Used sharp tools, such as pinheads and blades, are collected in a special box for the disposal of sharp tools.		
10	In patient draping all areas Of the skin are covered except For the incision site		

1- The safe distance between the non-sterilized person and the sterilized field .

A)30 cm

B)45 cm

C)60 cm

2- The circulating nurse is allowed to open sterile packages by.

A) Clean dry hands

B) gloves

C) Wet hands

3- All of the following are the main methods of sterilization except ?

A)Physical Methods

B)Radiation Method

C)freezing methods

D)chemical Method

4- Chemical sterilization is by means of ?

A) Dry heat

B) Water vapor

C) Gam rays

5- Physical means of

A) Dry heat

B) Water vapor

C) Gamma rays

6- is the process in which all microorganisms, such as fungi, bacteria and viruses, including bacterial spores, are eliminated from the materials to sterilized. Sterilization is by

A)Sterilization

B)disinfection

الخلاصة: منع انتشار العدوى. هدف يلعب التنظيف والتطهير والتعقيم دوراً رئيسياً المرضى أو المستخدمين. التعقيم هو معالجة المعدات والأجهزة الطبية بطريقة ما التي تمكنهم من استخدامها بأمان ، بحيث لا يشكل - في حال استخدامه - خطراً قبل استخدام أي أداة ، يجب تنفيذ مجموعة كاملة من الإجراءات التي ستمنع أداة من لإحداث أي خطر على المريض. التعقيم هو حلقة واحدة فقط في سلسلة من الأنشطة. مطلوب للتأكد من أن الأدوات معقمة وقت الاستخدام. تتضمن كل حلقة الأساليب والتقنيات الخاصة التي تمنع تلوث الأدوات والمواد والمعيشة مناديل. لضمان التعقيم الآمن للمعدات والأجهزة الطبية الشخص المسؤول يجب أن يكون التنفيذ أحسن في ذلك. بالرغم من صعوبة تطبيق الأنظمة والإجراءات المذكورة في يتم تدريب هذا الإجراء تمثل هذه الإرشادات الأفضل في جميع المرافق الصحية التي توجد فيها اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر الممارسات التي تضمن مستوى جيداً من الأمان. يجب أن يصبح هدفاً قابلاً للتطبيق التحقيق في أي مرفق صحي تدعمه اللجنة الدولية. واحد من أهم العوامل التي تخلق الثقة في المرضى والأطباء الذين سيخضعون للجراحة هي البنية التحتية التقنية لغرف العمليات. نظام التعقيم المركزي يوفر نظام التهوية وأحدث التقنيات المستخدمة في غرف العمليات لدينا مثالية شروط سلامة المرضى. من أجل أن يكون التدخل الجراحي ناجحاً ، فإن الخبرة والدعم التكنولوجي للعاملين الصحيين يجب أن يكون كاملاً ، والاحتياجات يجب أن تؤخذ ضد العدوى. في المستشفى ، حيث يتم إجراء الجراحة في أغلب الأحيان الظروف المثالية ، نولي أهمية كبيرة للعمل الجماعي في غرف العمليات ، ونحن نسعى جاهدين للوصول إلى أعلى مستوى من صحة الإنسان مع الدعم التكنولوجي الحديث.

الهدف: تقييم معرفة الممرضات حول التعقيم في غرف العمليات

الطريقة: استبيان حول تقييم معرفة الممرضات في غرف العمليات كان وزعت على الممرضات في مستشفى الحلة التعليمي ومستشفى الإمام الصادق ومرجان المستشفى وتم الحصول على النتائج بتاريخ.

النتيجة: كان أكثر من نصف المشاركين 76.7% إناث و 27.3% ذكور. الأغلبية كان 62.7% من المشاركين تحت سن 25 ، فقط 41.6% كان لديهم أكثر من خمسة.

سنوات من الخبرة: معرفة الممرضات بإجراءات التعقيم في التشغيل كانت الغرفة بين المشاركين إيجابية ، حيث وافق العديد من المشاركين على غسل و تطهير اليدين فوراً في حالة ملامستها لأي دم أو سوائل أو إفرازات بالجسم 99% ، وأغلبية المشاركين 99% وافقوا

على ضرورة تغيير القفازات في حالة الاتصال بمرضى مختلفين ، كانت المواقف إيجابية ، وكانت الممارسة نتائج سلبية

الخلاصة: أظهرت النتائج أن هناك معرفة متوسطة بإجراءات التعقيم في غرف العمليات بين الممرضات الذين يؤكدون على أهمية التعقيم و أولئك الذين هم أقل اهتمامًا وتقديرًا لحجم الإجراء.

التوصيات: زيادة المعرفة والوعي بالممرضات ومقدمي الرعاية الصحية الآخرين حول التعقيم في غرف العمليات يطور ويصمم البرامج التعليمية على جميع مستويات النظام الصحي على أهمية التعقيم في غرف العمليات تحسين معرفة الممرضات.



وزارة التعليم العالي
والبحث العلمي
جامعة بابل
كلية التمريض



تقييم معرفة الممرضات والمواقف والممارسات حول إجراءات التعقيم في غرفة العمليات

مشروع مقدم الى مجلس كلية التمريض جامعة بابل في استيفاء جزئي لمتطلبات درجة
بكالوريوس العلوم في التمريض

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