2015

Literature Review of Nosocomial Infections Passed Through Nurses' Personal Items

Corina Hickman
Dominican University of California

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholar.dominican.edu/ug-student-posters

Part of the Nursing Commons

Recommended Citation
http://scholar.dominican.edu/ug-student-posters/5

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the The Dominican Experience at Dominican Scholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Research Posters by an authorized administrator of Dominican Scholar. For more information, please contact michael.pujals@dominican.edu.
Literature Review of Nosocomial Infections Passed Through Nurses’ Personal Items

Corina Hickman
Department of Nursing, Dominican University of California, San Rafael, California

Abstract

- Nosocomial infections are infections whose development is favored by a hospital environment.
- In 2001, CDC stated that there were 721,800 nosocomial infections.
- Nosocomial infections can develop due to non-sterile surfaces, contaminated hand equipment, or dirty room environment.

Problem Statement

- In 2002, nosocomial infections killed approximately 99,000 people in the United States, which represents about 1.7 million cases a year that are traced to hospital equipment, or dirty room environment.
- Nurses are in contact most with patients and pose the greatest risk to their patients' health.
- In 2011, CDC stated that there was 721,800 nosocomial infections.
- In 2002, nosocomial infections killed approximately 99,000 lives in the United States; which represents their scrubs that they take home, their stethoscopes that they use, and their hand equipment.

Literary Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scrubs</th>
<th>Cell Phones</th>
<th>Stethoscopes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathogenic bacteria found on all scrubs.</td>
<td>One article found that the cell phones used in the hospital by nurses and their patients were found to have all of the pathogens on their phones.</td>
<td>There was pathogenic bacteria found on all of the stethoscopes' diaphragms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majority of the bacteria was found on pockets (pants and shirts), area of the abdomen, and the crotch area.</td>
<td>The research surface of new smart phones does not allow pathogenic microbes to stick to the phone.</td>
<td>The literature concluded that all of the stethoscopes worn by nurses and other healthcare providers should be sanitized after each use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature found that the cleanliness of the cell phones was a determinant in the cleanliness of the employees' hands.</td>
<td>Literature concluded that all of the cell phones used by nurses and other healthcare providers should be sanitized after each use.</td>
<td>Literature concluded that all of the stethoscopes worn by nurses and other healthcare providers should be sanitized after each use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Proposal

The research design will be a quantitative survey design and the instruments, created by the author of this study are: demographics include: age, gender, length of time as nurse, length of time at current hospital, institutional background, average hours worked per week, 12 or 24 hour shifts, do you work at more than one hospital, and dually. The purpose of this study is to look at how much nurses' insurance companies and patients' are not responsible even if nurses are taking the standard precautions. The importance of this study is to see if nurses have the time to properly don the correct PPE while working and if nurses are washing their hands as much as they need to. To all of the literature review that was read the two things that nurses need to make a priority while working are: proper hand washing and using alcohol to clean their stethoscopes between patient contact. There are 1.7 million cases a year that are traced back to nosocomial infections and hospitals need to do more education and put more of an importance on the cleanliness of all employees' hands.

Indications for Clinical Practice

- How often do you wash your hands during your shift?
- Do you use hot water while washing your hands?
- Do you wash your hands for the recommended 15-30 seconds in between patient rooms?
- Do you use soap or hand sanitizer?
- How confident are you, on a scale from 1 to 10, that your cell phone is germ free?
- How likely are you to use the proper isolation precautions when walking into a patients’ room from 0-10?
- How confident are you, on a scale from 1 to 10, that your cell phone is germ free?
- How likely are you to use the proper isolation precautions when walking into a patients’ room from 0-10?
- How confident are you, on a scale from 1 to 10, that your cell phone is germ free?
- How likely are you to use the proper isolation precautions when walking into a patients’ room from 0-10?

References


Acknowledgments

- I would like to thank Dr. Patrick for giving me the confidence to present my work and Dr. Brown for believing in me. I would also like to thank my father for never giving up on the throughout my nursing school career.