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Literature Review of Nosocomial Infections Passed Through Nurses' Personal Items

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Stethoscopes have the potential of being a fomite

Nosocomial infections can cause mortality, morbidity, even if nurses are taking the standard precautions. Nurses are in contact most with patients and pose the greatest risk to their patients' health.

In 2002, nosocomial infections killed approximately 1.7 million cases of hospital-acquired infections per year in the U.S. for costs if a patient acquires a nosocomial infection. Minimum wage, phones.

The smooth surfaces of new smart phones does not allow pathogenic microbes to stick to the phone surfaces. For these studies, their phones were found to have no contamination between each patient.

No, what is your routine for your uniform or scrubs?

If home, do you take your scrubs off as soon as you get home?

If yes, what do you use your cell phone for?

How confident are you, on a scale from 0-10, that your cell phone is germ free?

How many times do you wash your hands during your shift?

Do you use hot water while washing your hands?

Do you wash your hands and forearms for the recommended 1.5 minutes when you initially come on shift?

What kind of cleanser do you use for the cleaning?

Do you wash your hands each time before and after touching your cell phone?

Do you use hot water while washing your hands?

Do you use your stethoscope in between each patient when you get home?

Do you how the hospital recommendations and guidelines to decrease the amount of microbes and bacteria on your uniform? If yes, do you follow those guidelines?

What is your routine for your cell phone or stethoscope?

What kind of stethoscope do you use?

What kind of stethoscope do you use?

Stethoscopes

There was pathogenic bacteria found on all of the stethoscopes' diaphragm.

The literature concluded that all stethoscopes worn by nurses and other healthcare provider should be sanitized between each patient.

Stethoscopes have the potential of being a fomite

Cell Phones

One article found that the cell phones used at the hospital by nurses carried pathogenic microbes.

The other two studies found that no pathogenic microbes were found on their phones.

For these studies, their phones were never to have any pathogenic microbes because they were used were smart phones.

The smooth surfaces of new smart phones do not allow pathogenic microbes to stick to the phone.

Literature found that the cleanliness of the cell phone will determine the cleanliness of the employees' hands.

Problem Statement

In 2002, nosocomial infections killed approximately 1.7 million cases of hospital-acquired infections per year in the U.S. Nurses are in contact most with patients and pose the greatest risk to their patients’ health.

Event hand hygiene is lacking the standard precautions, there is still a risk of transferring pathogen through their scrub that they take home, their stethoscopes that are not being sanitized between patients, and their cell phones.

Nosocomial infections can cause mortality, morbidity, and have a high cost for hospitals.

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

Acknowledgments

In conclusion, Dr. Palmer for giving me the confidence to present my work and for believing in me. I would also like to thank my father for never giving up on me throughout my nursing career.

References


