Spring 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-sanitized items, contaminated hospital equipment, or dirty room environment.

Problem Statement
- In 2002, nosocomial infections killed approximately 99,000 people in the United States, which represents about 1.4 million cases of hospital-acquired infections per year in the U.S.
- Nurses are in contact with most patients and pose the greatest risk to their patients’ health.
- Event handwashing is taking the standard precautions, there is still a risk of transferring pathogens through their contact with patients who have skin infections, which are not being sanitized between patients, and their cell phones.
- Nosocomial infections can cause mortality, morbidity, and have a high cost for hospitals.
- Insurance companies and patients are not responsible for costs if a patient acquires a nosocomial infection.
- The purpose of this study is to look at how much nurses influence nosocomial infections on intensive care units (ICU) and Medical-Surgical floors.

Literary Findings

Stethoscopes
- There was pathogenic bacteria found on all stethoscopes’ diaphragms.
- The literature concluded that all stethoscopes worn by nurses and other healthcare providers should be sanitized between patients.

Scrub
- Majority of the nurses were female.
- Most of the stethoscopes were found on the nurses.
- The stethoscopes diaphragms, but it was with hand hygiene compliance.

Cell Phones
- Two articles found stethoscopes worn by nurses to be potential vectors of nosocomial infections.

Literary Findings
- One article found that the cell phones used in the hospital environment were not sanitized between patients, and their cell phones.
- There was pathogenic bacteria found on all of the hospital equipment, or dirty room environment.

References
- Campos-Marin, A. et al. (2014). Cell phones as a potential source of nosocomial infections on intensive care units (ICU) and Medical-Surgical floors. American Journal of Infection Control, 42(1), 61-66.

Acknowledgments
- The authors wish to thank Dr. Peters for giving me the confidence to present my work and for believing in me. I would also like to thank my fellow for never giving up on me throughout my nursing school career.