2015

Literature Review of Nosocomial Infections Passed Through Nurses' Personal Items

Corina Hickman
Dominican University of California

Survey: Let us know how this paper benefits you.

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

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Scholarship 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 2002, CDC stated that there were 721,800 nosocomial infections.
- Nosocomial infections can develop due to non-adherence to isolation precautions, contaminated hospital equipment, or dirty room environment.

Literary Findings

Scrubs
- Pathogenic bacteria was found on all scrubs.
- Majority of the bacteria was found on pockets (pants and shirts), area of the abdomen, and the chest area.
- Literature found that it was not the scrubs that were the problem, but it was hand hygiene compliance.

Cell Phones
- One article found that the cell phones used in the hospital by nurses contained 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 before the phones were studied.
- The current university of smart phones does not other significant microbes to stick to the phone.
- Literature found that the cleanliness of the cell phones were determinant in the cleanliness of the employees’ hands.

Stethoscopes
- There were pathogenic bacteria found on all of the stethoscopes’ diaphragms.
- The literature concluded that all stethoscopes worn by nurses and other healthcare providers should be sanitized between patients.
- The literature found the cleanliness of the cell phones were determinant in the cleanliness of the employees’ hands.

Research Proposal

The research design will be a questionnaire survey design and the instruments, created to test the hypotheses of this study are: demographics include: age, gender, length of time as nurse, length of time at current hospital, educational background, average hours worked per week, 12 or 50 hour shifts, do you work at more than one hospital, do you smoke?

Survey

Health History
- 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?
- Then, do you wash your hands for the 15-30 seconds in between patients’ rooms?

Cell Phone
- How confident are you, on a scale from 1 to 10, that your cell phone is germ free?
- Do you keep your cell phone on you while you are working on the phone?
- Do you bring your cell phone out while you are working on the phone?
- If yes, what do you use your cell phone for?
- Approximately, how many minutes a shift is your cell phone out of your pocket?
- Do you wash your hands each time before and after touching your cell phone?

Stethoscope
- Are your stethoscopes brought from home or supplied by the hospital?
- Are your stethoscopes laundered when coming from the hospital?
- Are your stethoscopes brought from home or purchased from a store?
- Are your stethoscopes sanitized after each use?
- Are you aware of the CDC guidelines on cleaning your stethoscope between patient contacts?

Indications for Clinical Practice

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. In 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.

References


Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge Dr. Peterson 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 school career.

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 2002, CDC stated that there were 721,800 nosocomial infections.
- Nosocomial infections can develop due to non-adherence to isolation precautions, contaminated hospital equipment, or dirty room environment.

Literary Findings

Scrubs
- Pathogenic bacteria was found on all scrubs.
- Majority of the bacteria was found on pockets (pants and shirts), area of the abdomen, and the chest area.
- Literature found that it was not the scrubs that were the problem, but it was hand hygiene compliance.

Cell Phones
- One article found that the cell phones used in the hospital by nurses contained 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 before the phones were studied.
- The current university of smart phones does not other significant microbes to stick to the phone.
- Literature found that the cleanliness of the cell phones were determinant in the cleanliness of the employees’ hands.

Stethoscopes
- There were pathogenic bacteria found on all of the stethoscopes’ diaphragms.
- The literature concluded that all stethoscopes worn by nurses and other healthcare providers should be sanitized between patients.
- The literature found the cleanliness of the cell phones were determinant in the cleanliness of the employees’ hands.

Research Proposal

The research design will be a questionnaire survey design and the instruments, created to test the hypotheses of this study are: demographics include: age, gender, length of time as nurse, length of time at current hospital, educational background, average hours worked per week, 12 or 50 hour shifts, do you work at more than one hospital, do you smoke?

Survey

Health History
- 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?
- Then, do you wash your hands for the 15-30 seconds in between patients’ rooms?

Cell Phone
- How confident are you, on a scale from 1 to 10, that your cell phone is germ free?
- Do you keep your cell phone on you while you are working on the phone?
- Do you bring your cell phone out while you are working on the phone?
- If yes, what do you use your cell phone for?
- Approximately, how many minutes a shift is your cell phone out of your pocket?
- Do you wash your hands each time before and after touching your cell phone?

Stethoscope
- Are your stethoscopes brought from home or supplied by the hospital?
- Are your stethoscopes laundered when coming from the hospital?
- Are your stethoscopes brought from home or purchased from a store?
- Are your stethoscopes sanitized after each use?
- Are you aware of the CDC guidelines on cleaning your stethoscope between patient contacts?

Indications for Clinical Practice

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. In 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.

References


Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge Dr. Peterson 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 school career.