

Role of cleaning program for assessment of hospital-acquired infection risk

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Abstract

Introduction and Objectives: During previous decades increase of hospital infections raised announces. In 2011, an estimated 721 800 HAIs occurred in the United States, leading to 75 000 deaths. Surfaces of medical instruments such as Blood pressure cuff, stethoscope and Dialysis machine can accelerate infection transfer. In this research, determining of hygienic circumstances of instrument surfaces in Qom-Zahra Hospital was investigated.

Materials and Methods: This semi-experimental study was performed during 10 weeks in to stage consist of before and after intervention. The intervention was cleaning program which don with hospital tenants and its assessment was performed two times a week by ICNA and ACC method. Results were reported as clean and dirty. Statistical analysis was don with SPSS software V-22 which using high-Wilcoxon and mc-nemar.

Results: Based on ICNA method, 122 object (61%) and 79 object (39.5%) was dirty respectively before and after intervention. While, based on ACC method, 152 object (76%) and 139 object (69.5%) was dirty respectively before and after intervention. Cleaning intervention had significance impact on increase hygienic quality according to both ICNA ($P_{\text{value}}=0.00$) and ACC ($P_{\text{value}}<0.001$).

Conclusion: Cleaning program can decrease contaminations on medical instrument surfaces effectively. Monitoring of surfaces with ICNA and ACC methods as a routine program, can be useful for enhance cleaning prices and retarding infectious transmission.

Keywords: Environmental health, Hospital infectious, Cleaning, NICU.