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جامعة الفيوم كلية الطب قسم التخدير

البحث الرابع

-عنوان البحث باللغة العربيه:

نمط من تلوث معدات التخدير والوقاية من العدوى في ممارسة التخدير في المستشفيات لجامعية.

- عنوان البحث باللغة الانجليزيه:

- Pattern of anesthetic equipment contamination and infection prevention in anesthesia practice at university hospitals.

- مكان و تاريخ النشر:

-Indian Journal of Anesthesia. 2018 Oct; 62(10):786-792.

Abstract:

Background and Aims: Infection control is essential in anaesthetic practice for both personnel and equipment used. This study aims to evaluate knowledge of anesthesiologists about infection control practices and to detect the pattern of anesthetic devices contamination.

Methods: Cross-sectional observational study at two university hospitals was done. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to 80 anaesthesiologists and 90 nursing staff. Forty-four samples were taken from rigid laryngoscopes (22 pairs from handle and blade) for detection of bacterial or fungal contamination. Same laryngoscopes were tested for occult blood.

Results: The response rate among the physicians was 72% while for nurses 94.4%. The responses were variable reflecting lack of adequate knowledge and unsatisfactory compliance to infection control practices. Tested samples showed no fungal growth. Fourteen (31.8%) samples were negative for bacteriological contamination and 5/44 (11.4%) showed gram-positive bacilli; gram-positive cocci were isolated from 12 samples (27.3%) where Staphylococcus epidermidis and Staphylococcus aureus, respectively, shared 18.2% and 9.1% of the total samples. Gramnegative bacilli were isolated from 13 samples (29.5%), of which Klebsiella spp. were most frequent (11.4%). Both Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter baumannii were isolated from 6.8% each. Citerobacter spp. was isolated from 4.5%. Occult blood was found in 45.5% of samples.

Conclusion: The current study showed contamination of ready-to-use laryngoscopes in operative theatres and ICUs.