

POSTER PRESENTATION



Knowledge and practice of infection control – in the NDM1 era

V Lakshmi^{1*}, A Ghafur^{1,2}, K Mageshkumar², C Karupusamy²

From 3rd International Conference on Prevention and Infection Control (ICPIC 2015) Geneva, Switzerland. 16-19 June 2015

Introduction

India has reported one of the highest rates gram negative resistance in the world. Knowledge on infection control and the translation of this into practice is of paramount importance for the performance of health care institutions.

Objectives

To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on infection control practices in an ICU in an oncology, BMT and neurosurgical centre in South India.

Methods

This is a descriptive and observational study. A questionnaire was distributed amongst the health care workers (HCW), which included topics related to various infections control practices. Subsequent to this an observational study was also done on the same participants.

Results

Sixty nine respondents participated in the survey which predominantly included the nurses (60). 72.4% of the respondents had 1-5 years of experience in the hospital. Knowledge regarding PPE and Biomedical waste disposal based on questionnaire (Q in %) was 98.5 and compliance by Observational (O in %) was 92.5. Adherence to VAP bundle Q 97.1, O- 86.9, adherence to CRBSI bundle 92.7, O -86.9, oral hygiene for VAP prevention Q 86.9, O-83. Knowledge on high end antibiotic Q-92.7, O (helped in tracking this) -92.7%, use of alcohol based hand rub Q-98.5,O-94.2, five moments of hand hygiene Q and O 88.5, 6 steps of hand hygiene Q-92.5, O-65%.

Conclusion

There is a very good concordance between knowledge and practice of most participants in most of the components,

¹Infectious Diseases, Apollo Speciality Hospitals, Chennai, India Full list of author information is available at the end of the article except in the practice of performing all the six steps of hand hygiene where there was a discrepancy, though the rate was still very good. Most of the participants were nurses and so good overall compliance rate is expected. A study with active participation of doctors will reveal the true concordance between knowledge and practice of infection control, especially hand hygiene practices. Such audits will bridge the gap between awareness and practices.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Authors' details

¹Infectious Diseases, Apollo Speciality Hospitals, Chennai, India. ²Infection Control, Apollo Speciality Hospitals, Chennai, India.

Published: 16 June 2015

doi:10.1186/2047-2994-4-S1-P118

Cite this article as: Lakshmi *et al.*: **Knowledge and practice of infection control – in the NDM1 era.** *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* 2015 **4**(Suppl 1):P118.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

) Bio Med Central

Submit your manuscript at www.biomedcentral.com/submit



© 2015 Lakshmi et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http:// creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.