Assessing the level of knowledge of nurses in the intensive care unit on the basis of evidence-based guidelines on the prevention of ventilator-dependent pneumonia in Sina's educational center in 1395

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| **Keywords:** Knowledge, VAP, Evidence based guidelines | **Introduction:** Evidence-based care is the application of the results of the best research, together with knowledge, expertise, clinical experiences and attention to the patient's values in providing care. To this end, the application of the principles of the evidence-based guide and the quality control of clinical guidelines is evidence-based on intensive care needs. One of the most commonly diagnosed infections in the intensive care unit is ventilator-dependent pneumonia, which occurs 24 hours after intubation or mechanical ventilation. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the knowledge of nurses in intensive care units on the basis of evidence-based guidelines for the prevention of ventilator-dependent pneumonia.

**Materials and Methods:** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study. The knowledge of specialist nurses about the evidence-based guidance principles in the prevention of ventilator-dependent pneumonia was investigated. Data were collected using a questionnaire and data were analyzed by SPSS 17.

**Results:** The results showed that out of a total of 74 nurses, 65 people participated in this study. Most of the participants (76.6%) were female (42.2%) in the range of 24-28 years old (87.5%). Experts and nurses (92.2%) were nurses. The highest knowledge of nurses in the special department (84.4%) about respiratory tract humidifiers (82%) about oral intubation (73.4%) was in control of cuff pressure and the lowest level of knowledge (54.7%) about the frequency of replacement of tubes connected to the ventilator (56.3%) about the time of discharge of the cuff of the tracheal tube.

**Conclusion:** The findings showed that nurses' knowledge of evidence-based guidelines is in the prevention of VAP and it is suggested that all other personnel should be advised in order to promote other evidence-based training classes. Also, in the 6 sections examined the necessary equipment (an endotracheal tube, trachea with a pathway of subclinical suction and centigrade) was not available to implement the principles of evidence-based guidance.