Epidemiological evaluation of Hospital-Acquired Infections in Hospitalized Patients in Shaheed Sadoughi Hospital- Yazd  2017

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| **Keywords:** Hospital-Acquired Infections, Microorganisms | **Introduction:** Hospital-acquired infections (HAI) are a major public health challenge especially in developing countries, which increased length of stay and hospital costs and increase the mortality rates. The aim of this study was to determine epidemiology of hospital Infections in Shaheed Sadoughi hospital.

**Materials and Methods:** This cross-sectional study was performed. Infections were surveyed according to the definitions of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The bacteria were identified to the species level based on a standard bacteriological method. Data were recorded and analyzed by SPSS.

**Results:** In this study the incidence of nosocomial infections was 0.46%. The most common microorganisms were *Acinetobacter* with 51 cases (34.69%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (25 cases17%) *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, each of 8 cases, was 5.44%, *Klebsiella*, with 4 cases 4.08% *Enterobacter* 2.72% *Staphylococcus epidermidis* with 3 cases 2.04%, *Enterococcus* with 2 cases 1.36%, *Staphylococcus spp*. and *Streptococcus*, *Proteus* each of them with 1 cases 0.68%.

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of nosocomial infection in different hospitals depends on the type of the service provided; therefore, comparing the results between different hospitals even those located in the same city is not feasible. The overall prevalence of nosocomial infection found in this study is comparable with the results of other studies.