Knowledge, Attitude and Performance of Nurses toward Hand Hygiene in Hospitals

Ayshe Hajiesmaeilpoor¹, Esmail Mohammadnejad²*, Parastoo Ariamloo³, Seyyedeh Roghayeh Ehsani¹, Azam Ghahan³

¹ Department of Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Sanandaj branch, Islamic Azad University, Sanandaj, IR Iran
² Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran.
³ Department of Nursing, Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Introduction: Health Care-Associated Infection (HCAI) is the most frequent adverse event for hospitalized patients. Based on recommendations from World Health Organization (WHO), Hand Hygiene (HH) is simple, important, basic factors and effective solution to protect patients from HCAI. This study aimed at assessing Knowledge, Attitude and Performance (KAP) among nurses about HH at teaching hospital, Tehran, Iran.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional KAP study was conducted on 270 nurses from teaching hospitals in Tehran city at center of Iran in 2015. Data was collected using a translated version of the World Health Organization (WHO) Hand Hygiene Questionnaire. Data were analyzed through descriptive and statistical tests in the SPSS-PC (v.21.0). The level of significance was set at below 0.05.

Results: The majority of nurses had good knowledge 208 (77 %), positive attitude 151 (55.9%) and poor performance 153 (56.6%). Multivariable analysis showed that work experience (p=0.008), ward (p<0.001) and formal training (p<0.001) were the most important predictors of participants' KAP about HH.

Conclusion: According to the results, nurses’ knowledge regarding hand hygiene was good and hand hygiene practice in poor. Many nurses had negative attitude regarding HH. Based on these results, it is necessary to multimodal and continuous training program for all the categories of nursing staff to increase nurses’ KAP regarding HH.