What does it mean clean; without hospital-acquired infection risk?

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** During previous decades increase of hospital infections raised announces. In 2011, an estimated 721800 HAIs occurred in the United States, leading to 75 000 deaths. Surfaces of medical instruments such as blood pressure cuff, stethoscope and dialysis machine can accelerate infection transfer. In this research, determining of hygienic circumstances of instrument surfaces in Qom-Zahra Hospital was investigated.

**Materials and Methods:** This semi-experimental study was performed during 10 weeks before and after intervention. The intervention was cleaning program in hospital and its assessment was performed two times a week by ICNA and ACC method. Results were reported as clean and dirty. Statistical analysis was done with SPSS software V-22.

**Results:** Based on ICNA method, 122 objects (61%) and 79 objects (39.5%) was dirty respectively before and after intervention. While, based on ACC method, 152 objects (76%) and 139 objects (69.5%) were dirty respectively before and after intervention. Cleaning intervention had significant impact on increase hygienic quality according to both ICNA (P-value=0.00) and ACC (P-value<0.001).

**Conclusion:** Cleaning program can decrease contaminations on medical instrument surfaces effectively. Monitoring of surfaces with ICNA and ACC methods as a routine program, can be useful for enhancing cleanliness and reducing transmission of infections.