

Assess the Knowledge and Practice Regarding Infection Control among Nurses of Intensive Care Unit at District Head Quarter Hospital (DHQ) Faisalabad, Pakistan

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Abstract— Infection control is a major problem in health care setting over the world, especially in those hospitals which have not proper equipment and awareness' regarding infection control measures. Most of the people who work in health care units they are not know about infection control technique and process. Health care provider Nurses, Doctor and Paramedic staff are most susceptible host for infectious agent they can carry infection easily because they have direct contact with patient and infected, blood or other infected material. Nosocomial infection is very common in health care places. In hospital infection spread by spoil syringes, contaminated hand, direct contact to infected material.

Methodology: It is a descriptive, cross sectional study, at Critical unit of District Head Quarter Hospital Faisalabad (DHQ), included 50 Staff Nurses of Critical unit for evaluation; Data is collected through self Structured Questionnaire.

Results: This study showed that most of the nurses have sufficient knowledge and practice regarding infection control. Nurses who performed duty in critical unit have 72% sufficient knowledge and 28% have insufficient knowledge about infection control. According to this research study 54% participants have good practice and 46% participants have poor practice about infection control.

Conclusion: The overall result concluded that nurses have enough knowledge regarding hand washing technique and disposed of hospital waste. This study also assess that nurses don't used stander precaution method to dispose of waste material that lead to infection. They have enough knowledge but they do not utilize this knowledge in their routine work to control infection.

Recommendation: Seminars, workshop and awareness programme should be arranged to guide the Nurses for Infection control .Good quality equipment should be provided to dispose of waste material.

Key Words: Knowledge, Practice, Infection

1 INTRODUCTION

Infection control is a major problem in health care setting of the world .infection control is an attitude and practice of health care provider to reduce the risk of infection and improve the quality of health. Infection control is major issue in hospital setting especially in those hospitals which have not proper equipment and awareness' regarding infection control measures. I performed duty as a registered Nurse at DHQ Hospital Faisalabad .I think that Knowledge and practice regarding infection control among Nurses in critical unit of DHQ Hospital Faisalabad is not sufficient. Infection ratio is very high in critical unit. Nurses have not sufficient awareness about infection control methods. There have no proper availability of disinfected material in wards, and patient examination sites. In DHQ hospital, there are not enough resources, high patient ratio, less quantity of beds and nurses and doctor

also in shortage. These all factor have a great impact on infection spreading or infection control process.(Rao, Arain et al. 2012)

Human skin very sensitive to gain infection .some agent like bacteria is beneficial for our body they are present on our body and they fight with infectious agent and defend from infectious. When infectious agent attack on human body system and reduce the immunity. Then beneficial agent not able to overcome on infectious bacteria and disease occur. Nosocomial is common in health care setting and increase the mortality and morbidity rate.(Darmstadt, Ahmed et al. 2005)

Then Nurses must have proper education about prevention and infection control(Alice, Akhere et al. 2013).Hospital Administration should be build strategy for vaccinate the Nurses before announced their duties in critical unit. Blood sample

must be taken and investigate the infectious disease like hepatitis and TB of all employees specially Nurses who's selected to performed duty in critical unit.it is very important to control infection and improve quality of care.(Quddus, Jehan et al. 2015)

In critical unit usually patient stay for long time during this period they may acquire much other infection with their actual disease. Patient adopt pressure sore infection,UTI develop due to for long time catheterization, so during this duration Nurses must take care of infection control process and make policies to prevent from Hospital acquired infection. Many hospitals plan a scheme for infection control but they on act on that plan due to limited resources, and lack of awareness or education(Alp and Damani 2015). Over burden of patient is another factor that effect on infection spreading .shortage of Nurses one Nurse Handle 5 to 8 patients at a time in critical unit so due to overloaded of work Nurses not pay attention on infection control technique they not wear gloves, gown ,mask ,cape and not wash their hand before attending the patient , they not use aseptic solution, alcohol etc. after attending the patient.(Fashafsheh, Ayed et al. 2016)

Infection spread through contaminated hand, and blood, contaminated food and water. Infection occurs in one person then it transmitted to another. If we not take step to control this is continued in the form of infection chain. Droplet infection is spread by sneezing, coughing like T.B, influenza, whooping cough etc. blood born infection transmitted through contagious syringes, needle, reuse of syringes, and blood it may include Hepatitis B,C, and HIV infection etc. Most of the Nurses are suffering from this infection because they have direct contact to all these process. They give care to patient they work for patient wellbeing but during this procedure they can get infection easily and develop disease. (Reang, Chakraborty et al. 2017)

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

A study was held in Egypt by HanyGirisEskander¹,warda Youssef Mohammad Morsy²,Hanna Ali Ahmed Elfeky³ in 2013.A convenient study conducted in intensive care unit at cancer hospital. The 63.6% nurses have not enough knowledge and practice of infection control according to stander precautions and the nurses who have enough knowledge and practice about infection control 57.1% in range. Nurses who were vaccinated were quite in low range as compared to those who were not vaccinated from hepatitis and influenza virus. Nurses need of more awareness and education to adopt stander percussion infection control proce-

dures.(Eskander, Morsy et al. 2013)

A cross sectional study performed in India by MamtaSharma,Ritesha Gupta and SatvinderSingh in November-2017.Which include 162 post graduate student and staff Nurses. The researchers assess the knowledge and practice among staff nurses and student nurses at different hospital from different departments from every aspect like dispose of waste management, hand washing technique, sterilization of equipment's etc. According to their study, the concluded that most of staff nurses 66.2%regularly dispose of hospital wastage by stander method but approximate staff Nurses used gloves to carry out procedure. 56.7%used mask during giving medicine. Half of the candidate was not always adopt hand washing technique before checkup and some of them use oftenly.secondly they stated about sterilization technique.40.6% participants apply boiling water and autoclave method for sterilization 33%uses only autoclave and rare use cold sterilization techniques. This study find out that nurses have more knowledge but their practice improve by conducting infection control programmer and enhance sterilization procedures at different setting.(Sharma, Gupta et al. 2017)

This research arranged in Palestine by Dr.ImadFashafsheh,Mr AhmadAyed,MrsFaedaEqtaib between November 2014 to January 2015.In this study contain Nurses to assess the knowledge and practice about infection control and prevention from infection. According to their description usually nurses have poor knowledge, one third have fair knowledge some nurses have good knowledge about infection control. Another evaluation make on infection control practice in which Nurses used infection control technique , apply unsatisfactory method and adopted satisfactory practice about infection control. In this study 91.9% have good knowledge and practice regarding infection control it can be more improved by regular conducting practice programmed.

This information stated that attitude and practice regarding infection control in candida by HamadSarani,AbbassBalouchi in 2015. It was cross sectional study 170 nurses participate in this study. This study demonstrates the rate of education and practice for infection control 43% low level practice about infection control 42% have moderate and 37% have high practice. Need of proper arrangement of workshops to increase practice and attitude for infection control.(Sarani, Balouchi et al. 2016)

This study was published at Switzerland by D pitter,E Mathai in 2010 focused on infection control through increase hand hygiene condition.IN this .In it the writer demonstrated that It is an important prevention for control and transmission of disease. Hospital acquired infection ratio in that study

very high in health care setting. Beside That there are authentic measure are used to control the wide spread of infection to minimize the rate of health care acquired infection. More intervention is needed for the raise of infection control level. Need to arrange more intervention for the control and promotion the methods for infection control on national and international level. (Mathai, Allegranzi et al. 2010)

This study was published in February 2012 by MaliheNahidine and fakhrisabouhi in Iran. This study conducted on 64 nurses who were performing duty in intensive care unit for one year. The researcher used quasi experimental method for this study. There were focus on analyze the technique and theoretical work for infection control in ICU Nurses. They make a two group of participants control or test group. He arranged a workshop for teaching about infection control. They teach for three weeks after one day. At the end he concluded that the control group and test group has respectively increase the knowledge and practice after teaching sessions. According to result test group enhance the knowledge, practice and attitude. Author stated that infection in hospital setting is a big reason for deaths. As reported to that information Nurses play an important role for promotion of knowledge and practice related to good care of patient in intensive care unit to prevent from infection. Writer stated that precaution is possible by initial discovery, and start treatment of sepsis patient. Basically it was held to assess the knowledge and practice of nurses who worked in intensive care unit. (Yousefi, Nahidian et al. 2012).

This study was publicize in 15-10-2013 by AdrianeKamulegeye, Alex Nnindakizito in Uganda. That was cross sectional study 209 participant include in that study. Creator makes comparison between dental and medical doctor and nurses. According to their information medical physician had no adopt proper preventive measures for attending the patients but dental department doctor and nurses used infection control method adequately. As its medical student has no knowledge about syringe puncture injury was 23.0% but dental student have 36.4% education and practice regarding pin prick injury. Nurses have more knowledge as compared to doctor they have known about needle injury 51.4%. By that study composer stated that infection control behavior and practice and education is not enough, there is need to be more improved specially in teaching institutes. (Kamulegeya, Kizito et al. 2013).

This demonstration was announced in 20 November 2014 by Siddharudha Shivallia and Vasudha Sanklapura in Mangalore city of India. In that study analyzed the Nursing practice and knowledge about hospital waste management. 100

Nurses take part I this research study who doing work in different wards. There was age 25 to 36 year. Lecture deliver by authorized person about waste management to Nurses and after giving information conductors estimate that 475 Nurses have excellent information regarding disposed of material. One fifth has not sufficient knowledge related to health care waste management. That was need to arrange practicing programmed to forward info regarding infection control by hospital waste management for promotion of patient safety. (Shivalli and Sanklapur 2014)

This meditation was performed in February 2015 by Walter Zingg MD and his other group members in Europe. The composers of that study stated that death rate is very high in European hospital due to hospital acquired infection. It was a cross sectional study in which researcher point out many problems that related to Nosocomial infection. Shortage of staff Nurses, low quantity of beds, no proper feasibility of machinery and inadequate of knowledge and practice that was the factors cause of infection in health care setting. Infection is control through presenting good attitude, proper conducting infection control work shop. (Zingg, Holmes et al. 2015)

This research was recognized in August 2014 by Zhou Y, Zhang D, Zhou S in city of China, Shanghai. It was a cross sectional study writer describe about infection that occur in hospital palces. They take 647 members for who worked at health care setting. They collect information from different hospital employs which include doctor and Nurses. They assess the level of hospital acquired infection, risk factor and preventive measure that is important to control or spreading of infection. Many errors occur in nurses and doctor about infection control knowledge and practice. The doctor had not enough knowledge and practice regarding infection control as compared to Nurses. They categories the infection control measures and evaluate the doctor and nurses each step for control the infection. Firstly they checked about hand washing techniques, most of the doctor 59.3% washing hand with fresh water and used was sensitizer and 82.6% nurses used antiseptic solution for clean the hand. 30% doctors and 50.9% apply alcohol for hand washing. 39.2% doctor, 31.5% nurses not wash their hand after using electronic machines. Doctor and nurses was not disposed of hospital waste in proper wastage baskets 19.6(39/199) and 13.8(62/448) respectively. To reduce the rate of infection by holding seminars and workshop on this objective. To promote good skills and social attitude regarding infection control. (Zhou, Zhang et al.).

This study was published in 28 October 2015 by Mahmoud Nabavi and Mustafa Alavi-Moghaddam, Latif Gachkar in Iran. 270 health care provider were invited in

cross sectional study. In this article writer stated that hand washing is important factor to control the infection and improved patient safety. They analyzed that 3.1% not adopt stander hand washing procedure, 12.1% take 20-30 second for hands washing, and 2% only note the result of hand washing technique. Participant have not enough knowledge and practice they have more need to improved their skill and attitude for infection control. (Nabavi, Alavi-Moghaddam et al. 2015)

That statement was introduced in 5 January 2015 by DimieOgoina, KemebradikumoPondei in Nigeria. That was cross sectional study explained the spreading of nosocomial infection and preventive method. They describe the application of stander precaution is based on education, behavior and skills of health facilitators. 209 health care provider take part in that study in which included 111 doctor, 147 nurses and 32 lab attendants. Most of the participant has not satisfactory knowledge and practice for infection control. Stander prevention equipment was not available. Health care worker has not adequate knowledge and skill about infection control. Junior worker like student nurses, junior doctor, and paramedical had not sufficient knowledge as compared to those who work in hospital from many years' doctor and nurses. Over all result of this study about knowledge and behavior stander precautions was 90% and stander precautions practice was 50.8%. Need to make plan and make sure availability stander precaution measures to reduce rate of infection in hospitals. (Ogoina, Pondei et al. 2015)

This demonstration was conducted in 16-07-2015 by uroosaAjaz, syedaFiza Fatima in Karachi Pakistan. The writer stated that transmission of infection in intensive care unit is very common. In ICU infection includes respiratory infection and urinary tract infection. These infection occurred by bacteria or viruses. In this research 100 people participate which consist of different categories workers such as doctor, nurses, paramedical and other health worker. According to this information 70% included person had sufficient used antiseptic solution for hand washing and 30% have not enough knowledge about it. Guidance for proper hand hygiene is important for infection prevention. (Alp and Damani 2015)

This study conducted in July 2014 by Baber tehseenshaik and Remesh Kumar or others in Pakistan this was qualitative cross sectional study in which collect information from hospital administration and record material about waste management. According to this 1.35 kg/ bed of waste is collected every day in tertiary care hospital. This study explore that hospital waste management was dispose in a good way. It has a great distance between collections, dispose of wastages. Due to deficiency of knowledge and practice

they have no effective method utilized. Waste worker not proper disposal of needles, syringes, gloves and other material. Proper instruction and arranged programmed regarding wastage of infected material is necessary to develop a stander percussion of infection control. (Kumar, Shaikh et al. 2015)

This information was published in August 2014 by Veena Mashewari and other co-participants in Bhopal city. There were says that hand washing technique is essential impact for infection control. Hospital infection spread by infected pathogenies and forward from one to another person. In health care places nurses must use hand hygiene strictly. They were done research 160 worker take part in that study. They evaluate the education level and behavior, practice of health hospital worker and nurses about hand washing procedure. Both have equal knowledge, but nurses have satisfactory knowledge about hand washing with antiseptic solution 46% and other worker have 35% practice and knowledge about importance of hand washing with antiseptic. Practicing programmed must be organized for reminding to reduce the hospital acquired infection or enhance the hand washing practice. (Maheshwari 2014)

This study was announced in 2016 by Jamil Ahmad, Ramesh Kumar in Abbottabad, this study explored many issue related to transmission of infection. They said that hospital waste management is serious problem. They used experimental method to assess the behavior, practice and education level of nurses and doctor and paramedical staff. They highlight many aspect related to proper wastage of hospital material. Most of health professionals got infectious disease from hospitals. During collecting or carrying waste injuries may occurred who take out the infected things or others. It causes spread of blood borne infection. Waste manager had not enough knowledge about stander percussion and hospital waste management. This study stated that doctor has sufficient knowledge and show good response about hospital wastage but nurses and paramedical have not enough knowledge regarding waste management. They need of more education or skill for hospital waste material management. Effective policies must be developed and implementation for refresh the knowledge and practice. (Kumar, Somrngthong et al. 2016)

3 METHODOLOGY

It is a descriptive, cross sectional study done at Critical unit of District Head Quarter Hospital Faisalabad (DHQ), in which included 50 Staff Nurses of Critical unit. Convenient sample is use for study. Research tool will be questionnaire.

Sample size: n = 50

All questionnaires would be fulfilled by Nurses. Independent variable is Infection Control
Depended variable is Knowledge and Practice of Nurses.

Study Design

Descriptive, cross sectional study

Study Area

Critical unit at Civil District Hospital Faisalabad (DHQ)

Duration of Study

18th weeks, 4months from Jan 2019 to April 2019

Data sources

Different Search engines were used like PubMed, Google scholar and book marks etc.

Study population

Staff nurses of emergency department of DHQ hospital Faisalabad.

Sampling Techniques

Convenient Sampling method

Sample size

50 Staff Nurses of Critical unit

Sample recruitment

Exclusion and inclusion criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Staff Nurses who will be available at the time data collection in critical unit

Exclusion Criteria

Student and Head Nurses, Staff Nurses of other department

Data Collection techniques

Data will be collection through Structured Questionnaire

Ethical Consideration

Permission of data collection will be taken from the Medical superintendent of the DHQ hospital.

The risk and benefit of the study will be explained to the study participants.

An informed written consent will also be taken from the Nurses who take part in the study.

4 RESULTS:

The purpose of the study to assess the knowledge and practice regarding infection control among Nurses in critical unit at (DHQ) District Head Quarter Hospital Faisalabad. It was cross sectional descriptive study that is conducted at DHQ hospital Faisalabad from February 2019 to march 2019. In this 50 participants (Nurses) were filled the questionnaire form for this purpose. The results are varies according to client perceptions.

This study shown that most of the nurses have sufficient knowledge and practice regarding infection control. Nurses who performed duty in critical unit have 72% sufficient knowledge and 28% have insufficient knowledge about infection control. Most of the nurses were aware about infection control.50% nurses know about infection control.96% have idea about hand washing technique but 06% have no idea about hand washing techniques.92% have knowledge about categories of hand washing antiseptic solution and 08% have no idea about categories of hand washing antiseptic solution.98% participant think that nurses are the most susceptible host for getting infection from hospital and only 02% think that nurses are not susceptible host for getting infection.96% participants think that infection is transmitted from patient to nurses and 04% percipient think that infection is not transmitted from patient to nurses. 96% nurses think that infection is transmitted from hospital equipment and 04% nurses think that infection is not spread from hospital equipment.82% participant think that hepatitis B virus is spread by needle prick injury and 18% think hepatitis B virus is not spread by needle prick injury.98% nurses aware know about the purpose of waste basket.02% nurses are not aware about the purpose of waste basket. 80% participants are not aware about biomedical waste and 20% are not aware about biomedical waste.80% nurses are known about hospital waste management and 20% nurses are not know about hospital waste management.72% nurses are aware about stander precaution procedure and 28% are not aware about stander precaution procedure to prevent from infection.

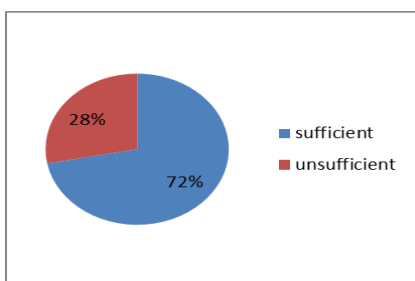
In this study include 50 participants who performed duty in critical unit and assess the practice regarding infection control among nurses. According to this research study 54% participants have good practice and 46% participants have poor practice about infection control. Hand washing practice

is very necessary to control infection.

This study shown that 74% Nurses washed their hand before attending every patient 26% have not good practice to wash their hand before attending every patient.70% follow proper step of hand washing step for hand washing process but 30% did not follow proper step of hand washing step.72% participants washed hand for 8-10 second and 28% did not washed hand for 8-10 second.58% nurses remove jewelry before hand washing but 42% did not remove jewellery before hand washing.90% nurses wear glove for attending every patient and 10% did not wear gloves for attending every patient.78% wear mask during duty hours and 22% don't do this.56%

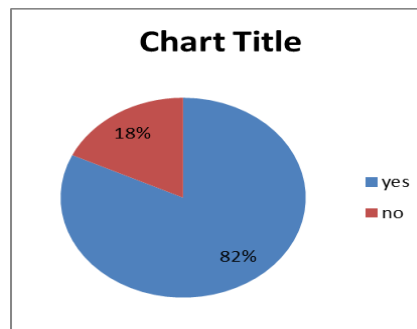
wear sterile gown to performed procedure and 44% did not wear sterile gown to performed procedure.94% nurses used antiseptic solution for hand washing 06% are not used antiseptic solution for hand washing.98% participants said that they take food on patient bed side only 02% not take food on patient bed side.68% nurses recap the needle after used and 32% are not recap the needle after used.90% nurses disposed of needle and syringes separately but 10% did not do this.84% nurses are vaccinated from hepatitis B virus and 16% are not vaccinated.74% nurses used stander precaution method to dispose of hospital material and 26% are not used proper stander precaution method to disposed of hospital material.

Figer#01: Average about Status of Knowledge of the Nurses regarding Infection Control

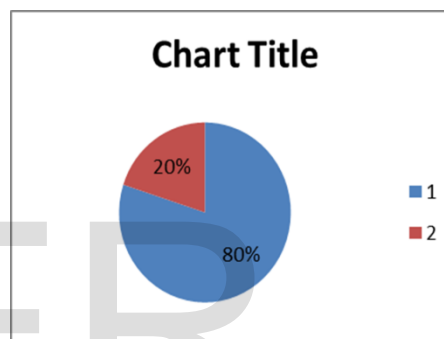


This study shown that most of the nurses have sufficient knowledge and practice regarding infection control. Nurses who performed duty in critical unit have 72% sufficient knowledge and 28% have insufficient knowledge about infection control.

Figer#02:Do you think hepatitis B spread by needle prick injury?



Figer#03:Do you know about biomedical waste?

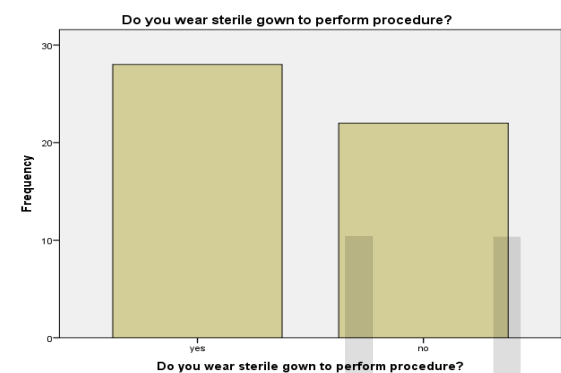
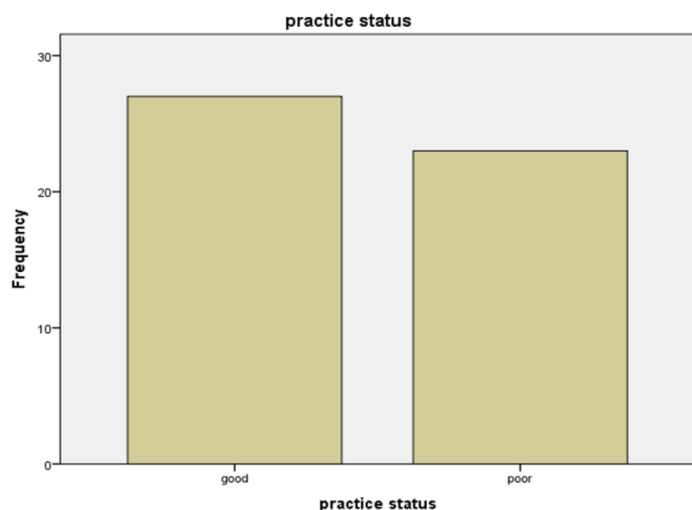


Figer #03:show that the knowledge of Nurses about infection control through biomedical waste .They has sufficient knowledge regarding biomedical waste 40 (80%) were know about biomedical waste and 10(20%) were no knowledge about biomedical waste.

Figer#04:Average about practice status of the Nurses regarding Infection Control

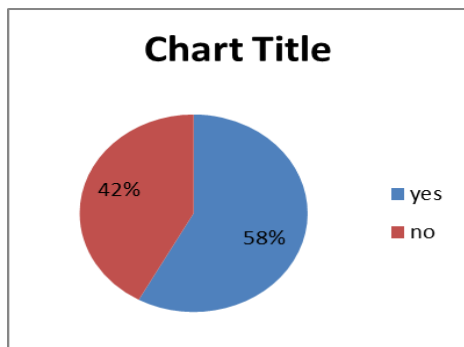
In this study include 50 participants who performed duty in critical unit and assess the practice regarding infection control among nurses. According to this research study 54% participants have good practice and 46% participants have poor practice about infection control. Hand washing practice is very necessary to control infection.

Figer#05: Do you wear sterile gown to performed procedure?



Fig#05: shows the practice of the participants Nurses about wearing sterile gown to performed procedure. This study show that 28(56%) Nurses wear sterile gown for procedure and 22(44%) Nurses not wear sterile gowns.

Fig#06: Do you remove your jewelry before hand washing?



Fig#06: Show that practice status of the participant Nurses. This study included 50 participants 29 (58%) Nurses said that

they remove jewelry before hand washing and 21(42%) participants Nurses not follow this practice.

5 DISCUSSION

During this I found that sufficient knowledge and satisfactory practice of the Nurses regarding infection control. They have good knowledge but cannot apply good strategy to control the infection. They have a good knowledge but they follow 50% knowledge in practice to control infection that lead to a serious disease and poor health care delivery to patient. Current study shows that nurses have fair knowledge but they do not utilized this in their routine work.

A descriptive study was conducted at District Head Quarter Hospital Faisalabad (DHQ) in Critical Unit. This study include 50 Nurses percipients whose performed duty in critical Unit. It was concluded that 36 (72%) nurses have sufficient knowledge 14(28%) have insufficient knowledge about infection control. Mean of the knowledge is 7.01 and std.Deviation is .054. This study also showed that 27(54%) have good practice and 23(46%) have poor practice regarding infection control. Mean of the practice is 6.00 and std.Deviation is .017. This study shows that Nurses have satisfactory knowledge but they need to apply the knowledge in daily practice. To deliver good care, prevent from disease and cure from disease infection control practice is too much necessary.

A cross sectional study was conducted by DathiniHamina and HabuHaruna in March 2014 in Nigeria to assess the knowledge and practice about stander precautions among Nurses. This research shows that 61% participants have knowledge about stander precaution. This study analyzes that 72% nurses aware about stander precaution for infection control. it is requirement of the time to organized advance policies and ensure to action it. With holding weekly education secession it make more successful. (Abubakar, Haruna et al. 2015). During this I found that sufficient knowledge and satisfactory practice of the Nurses regarding infection control. They have good knowledge but cannot apply good strategy to control the infection. They have a good knowledge but they follow 50% knowledge in practice to control infection that lead to a serious disease and poor health care delivery to patient. To follow the practice with knowledge is very essential to promote the quality of health and reduce the risk of infection. Current study shows that nurses have fair knowledge but they do not utilized this in their routine work. More need to organized awareness programme to give education to health care

provider.

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This study was conducted by Maria Jahanghir and M.Ali at Government hospital Lahore in February, April 2016 on spread of Nosocomial infection. That study suggested that 36(88%) infection is spread by medical equipment's and this study concluded that 48(96%) Nurses have Knowledge about infection is spread from Hospital equipment .present investigation exhibit that infection is spread by health care setting material. Nurses have adequate knowledge about it. Nurses gain experience information through attending workshop and seminars. Now nurses have good understanding about infectious thins. They avoided to direct contact it without hand wash or wearing gloves.(Jahangir, Ali et al. 2017).

A Cross sectional multicenter study was performed by Ijaz-ul-Haq Taseer, MisbahulHaq Islam in July 2012 at Peshawar Pakistan. This study focused on to assess the Knowledge, attitude and practice of Nurses and other health care professionals regarding pattern of hand washing. This study analyzed that 4.7% Nurses washed their hand for 10 second. This study finds that 72% nurses washed their hand for 8-10 second. This is very important and basic step to control infection. This discussion appear big difference between previous and present research. in past time people were not know about hand washing method .they not implement the knowledge in practice now public have more information and guideline for hand washing techniques, in this time many strategy introduced to clean the hand and prevent from infection (Rao, Arain et al. 2012).

This study was done by Allah Bakhshian at Terbiaz teaching hospital Iran in 2010 on knowledge and practice of nurses about infection control. This study determined that 94.7% nurses have enough knowledge for Infection control and 99.1% have followed average practice to control infection. This study result shows that Nurses have 72% knowledge

about infection control and 28% have not enough knowledge and 54% have good practice and 46 have poor practice for infection control. This information concluded that Nurses who performed duty at DHQ Hospital in Critical Unit have insufficient knowledge and practice as compared to developed country.(Allah-Bakhshian, Moghaddasian et al. 2010).

A cross section study was held by Azzam al Kadi and Sajad Ahmad salati in August 2012 at Qasim University in Saudi Arabia on hand hygiene practice. Hand hygiene is very important practice to control infection. This study founded that 56% participant aware from hand hygiene practice. Our study assess that 94% Nurses have idea about hand washing techniques. With arranging teaching secession on infection control health care provider gain more understanding to stop the spreading of infection by hand hygiene. (Al Kadi and Salati 2012)

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A cross sectional study was performed by Ritesh Gupta in 06 November 2017 in India on to assess the awareness about infection control techniques in Nurses. This study assess that 66% participants have good practice regarding infection control. These members follow practice for infection control. This study finds that 54% participants Nurses have good practices regarding infection control.(Sharma, Gupta et al. 2017)

6 CONCLUSION

In this study different educational status Nurses Diploma holder or BScN are involved for accurate result. 50 participant included in this study. Self structure questionnaire was used to collect the data from participants. Sample size was 50 convenient sampling techniques were used. The results of the current study shows that Nurses have 72% sufficient Knowledge and 28% have insufficient knowledge about infection control. Similarly Nurses have 54% good practice and 46% have poor practice regarding Infection control.

The study is conducted at DHQ Hospital Faisalabad in order to assess the Knowledge and practice regarding infec-

tion control among Nurses in Critical Unit that are causes to evaluate the practice and knowledge of Nurses. Infection control is a very important to deliver good care and prevent from disease.

The overall result concluded that nurses have enough knowledge regarding hand washing technique and disposed of hospital waste. This study also assess that nurses don't used stander precaution method to dispose of waste material that lead to infection. They have enough knowledge but they do not utilize this knowledge in their routine work to control infection.

7 RECOMMENDATION

Sufficient knowledge and satisfactory practice of the nurses were observed during the present study.so there is a great need to enhance the practice of the nurses for infection control. This can be done by following ways

- [1]. Seminars and workshop should be conducted regarding stander precaution from infection
- [2]. Awareness programmed should be conducted for safely disposed of syringes or other waste material to control Infection.
- [3]. Standardized disposed of equipment should be provide to waste the material and to maintain the stander precaution level.

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