

### 医务人员手卫生依从性调查

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### Compliance of hand hygiene among health care workers

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摘要 图/表 参考文献 相关文章 (15)

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#### 摘要

目的对某院医务人员手卫生采取综合干预措施, 比较干预前后医务人员手卫生执行情况, 评价干预效果。方法2013年4—6月为该院医务人员手卫生基线调查阶段, 2013年7月开始实施干预, 2013年10—12月为干预后效果评价阶段。调查人员利用调查表, 隐蔽观察医务人员手卫生执行情况。结果通过多种干预措施, 医务人员手卫生依从率为53.86%, 显著高于干预前的38.02%, 差异有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=181.82, P<0.05$ ); 内科、外科、重症监护室手卫生依从率均高于干预前 (均  $P<0.05$ )。干预后, 不同操作时机医务人员整体手卫生依从率为53.45% (2 044/3 824), 显著高于干预前的41.87% (1 740/4 156) ( $\chi^2=107.2, P<0.05$ ); 除无菌操作, 其余4个操作时机医务人员手卫生依从率均高于干预前 (均  $P<0.05$ ); 不同岗位医务人员手卫生依从率均高于干预前 (均  $P<0.05$ )。结论采取积极的手卫生干预措施, 可有效提高医务人员手卫生依从性。

关键词: 手卫生, 洗手, 依从性, 医务人员, 感染控制

#### Abstract:

Objective To evaluate the intervention efficacy of hand hygiene of health care workers (HCWs) in a hospital before and after the comprehensive interventions were taken. Methods The baseline investigation stage was in April-June, 2013, intervention was performed from July, 2013, post-intervention efficacy evaluation stage was in October-December, 2013. Hand hygiene compliance was observed by investigators, and questionnaires were filled out. Results After multiple interventions were taken, hand hygiene compliance rate of HCWs increased from 38.02% to 53.86% ( $\chi^2=181.82, P<0.05$ ), post-intervention compliance rates of hand hygiene improved significantly in departments of internal medicine, surgery and intensive care unit (all  $P<0.05$ ). After intervention, the overall hand hygiene compliance rate at different work opportunities rose from 41.87% (1 740/4 156) to 53.45% (2 044/3 824) ( $\chi^2=107.2, P<0.05$ ); except sterile manipulation, the other 4 manipulation opportunities were all higher than pre-intervention (all  $P<0.05$ ); HCWs of different professions were all higher than pre-intervention (all  $P<0.05$ ). Conclusion Active hand hygiene intervention can effectively improve hand hygiene compliance of HCWs.

Key words: hand hygiene handwashing compliance health care worker infection control

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