

论文

38195例住院患者医院感染监测结果分析

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摘要:

目的 了解某省级综合医院住院患者医院感染现状及变化趋势, 为进一步采取有效预防与控制措施提供依据。方法 由专职人员每日到科室进行医院感染病例筛查, 同时结合临床医生自行诊断的医院感染病例, 统一填写《医院感染病例报告卡》, 监测数据运用SPSS11.5软件进行统计学分析。结果 2008年1月至2009年12月, 共监测住院患者38195例, 发生医院感染630例, 感染率为1.65%; 医院感染647例次, 感染例次率为1.69%; 感染部位以上呼吸道为首, 占38.79%; 科室分布以ICU感染例次率最高, 为32.34%; 医院感染病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主, 主要病原菌为肺炎克雷伯菌肺炎亚种、铜绿假单胞菌、金黄色葡萄球菌等。结论 监测期间, 该医院的医院感染分布及医院感染病原菌情况与相关报道基本一致, 期间未发生重大医院感染爆发事件。通过加强对重点环节的干预, 可减少医院感染的发生。

关键词: 医院感染; 监测; 住院患者

Analysis of nosocomial infection according to surveillance data of 38195 inpatients

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Abstract:

Objective To study the status and development tendency of nosocomial infection in the patients of a provincial integrated hospital and to provide a basis for taking effective preventive and control measures. Methods Everyday the nosocomial infection case report card was completed according to nosocomial infection cases screened by specialized staffs and the cases diagnosed by clinical physicians in different departments. The surveillance data were analyzed by software SPSS11.5. Results A total of 38195 inpatients were screened from January 2008 to December 2009. Nosocomial infection was found in 630 inpatients (647 times), and the infection rate and infection times rate were 1.65% and 1.69% respectively. The upper respiratory tract was the most common infection site (38.79%) and ICU was the department with the highest infection rate (32.34%). Gram-negative bacteria were the majority of pathogens for nosocomial infections. The main pathogens included Pneumonia subspecies of Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphylococcus aureus. Conclusions During the surveillance period, the distribution and pathogens of nosocomial infection in this hospital were similar to the results of related reports. And there was no outbreak of severe nosocomial infection. Some measures should be taken to effectively reduce the occurrence of nosocomial infection.

Keywords: Nosocomial infection; Surveillance; Inpatients

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