

Mercedes Brown, Shianna Corley, Kahmia Dukes, Madeline Mathis, School of Nursing
 Faculty Sponsor: Denise Sauls, School of Nursing

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

- **Background:**
 - A systematic review of the articles was done in order to assess the varieties of ways to increase the use of hand washing to reduce the HAIs in the pediatric units.
 - Many hospitals have hand hygiene protocols, but the compliance rate of the staff is not always guaranteed.
 - In terms of pediatric healthcare-associated infections, neonatal intensive care units (NICU) constitute the greatest risk due to their immature host defense mechanism (Karabay et al., 2019, p. 1-6).
- **Purpose:**
 - Hand washing is the best prevention in reducing infections.
 - Healthcare workers struggle with compliance of hand washing due to their fast paced work day.
 - The use of education and reminder system interventions made in the hospital will further compliance of healthcare workers hand hygiene and reduce HAI's (Brar et al. 2015, p. 487-488).

RESULTS OF LITERATURE REVIEW

- This observational study clearly indicates patient's contact as the more frequent potential "high risk" moment for healthcare associated infection transmission in patient care (Risso et al., 2019, p. 226).
- Hand hygiene educational in-service was an effective method in increasing hand hygiene compliance among all personnel (Chhapola & Brar, 2015, p. 487).
- The electronic hand hygiene reminder was found to be able to increase hand hygiene practices in the neonatal unit (Ellison et al., 2015, p.7).
- After revising the written workflow for diaper changing in the neonatal care, there was a significant increase in hand washing compliance (Phang et al., 2015, p. 382).
- The nosocomial infection rate showed a significant decline after healthcare workers performed the necessary hand washing techniques with a P value of < 0.0001 (Chhapola & Brar, 2015, p. 486).

PRACTICE GUIDELINES RECOMMENDATION

- Hospitals need to implement an electronic hand hygiene system (Ellison et. Al, 2015, p. 1).
- Hospitals should have education sessions, demonstration and posters to help influence the use of hand washing techniques (Chhapola & Brar, 2015, p. 487-488).
- There should be a written procedure regarding hand washing while handling babies (Phang et al., 2015, p. 383).

APPLICATION TO RESEARCH

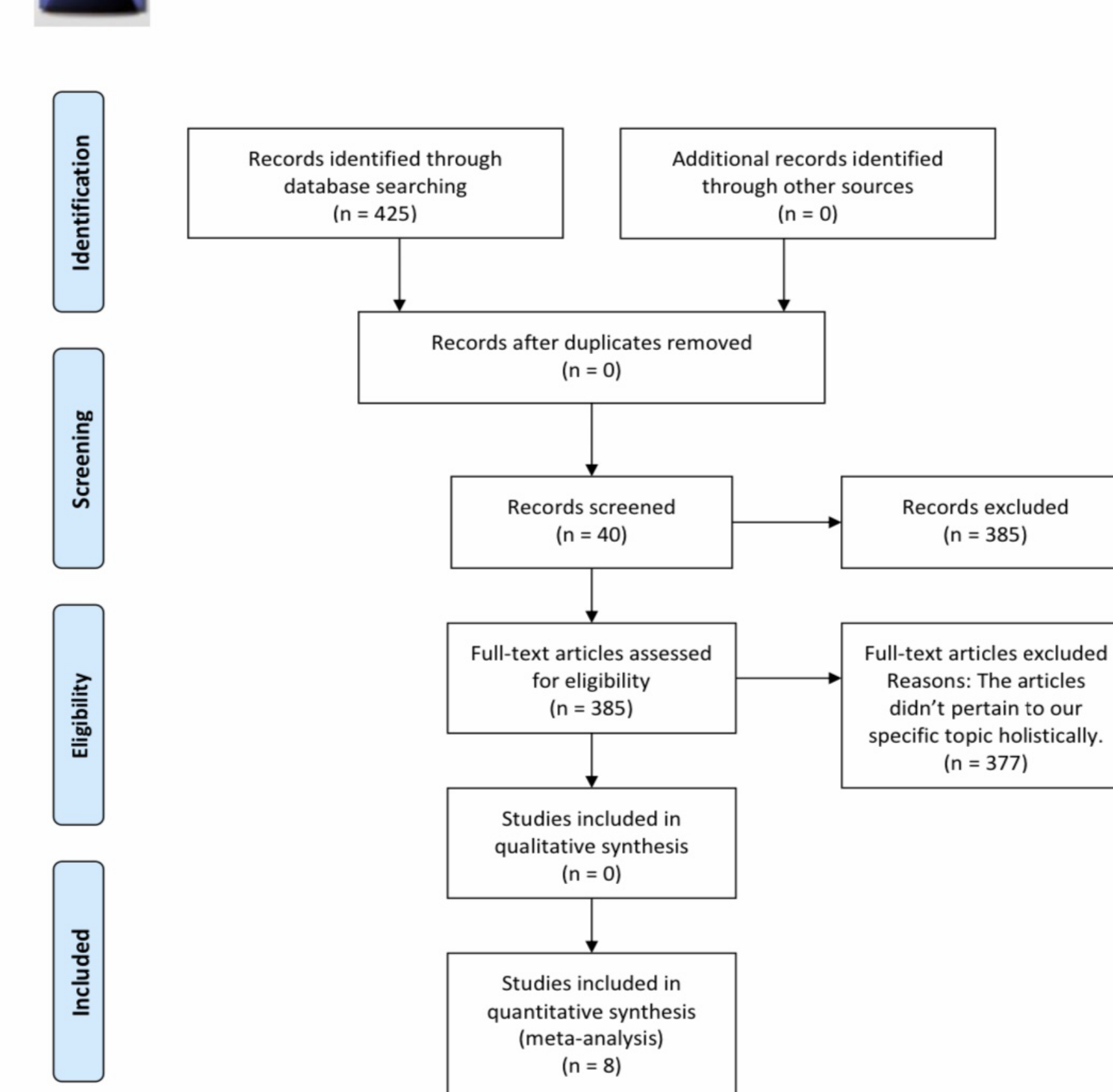
- **Clean your hands:**
 - Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
 - Use soap and water if hands are visibility soiled.
 - Clean hands before eating or touching food.
- **Remind caregivers to clean their hands:**
 - Before/after they enter or leave the room.
 - Wear gloves with contact with patients.
- **Stay away from others when you are sick:**
 - Stay home.
 - Don't share drinks or utensils.
 - Don't touch or shake hands.
 - Don't visit newborns.
- **If you are coughing or sneezing:**
 - Cover your mouth.
 - Use a tissue or crook of your elbow.
 - Clean hands ASAP.
 - Ask for a mask when entering a doctor's office or hospital.
 - Keep a distance of five feet from others.
- **If you visit a hospital patient:**
 - Clean hands entering or leaving the hospital.
 - Cleans hands entering and exiting patients' room.
 - Read and follow directions posted on patient's room door.
- **Get shots to avoid disease:**
 - Make sure vaccinations are current
 - Help prevent diseases like the flu, whooping cough and pneumonia.

PIO QUESTION

- Our research question states, in the pediatric units, what is the effect of hand washing with antiseptic soap on reducing health acquired infections?



PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram



From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(6): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit www.prisma-statement.org.



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