

ABSTRACT

Background:

HAIs are infections which patients and HWs get while receiving treatment or giving medical treatment (WHO 2015). HAIs are considered an undesirable outcome and the fact that they are preventable acts as an indicator of quality of patient care, adverse event issue and a patient safety concern (Kevin 2008).

General objective:

To assess interventions in prevention of health care associated infections in selected hospitals in Mbarara district.

Methodology:

A cross sectional study design was used for conducting the research study.

Results:

The study established a significant relationship between prevention of prevalence of HAIs and: who performs supervision and monitoring on the use of guidelines with (X218.611, p-value 0.001), following hospital guidelines with (X25.19, p-value 0.023), use of antiseptics to maintain personal hygiene in the event of prevention of HAIs (X24.971, p-value 0.0026), use of gloves as a method of protection in infection control (X25.634, p-value 0.018), last use of protocol (X215.656, p-value 0.001), presence of CMEs in this health facility (X220.769, p-value 0.000) and attendance of the control discussions (X216.599, p-value 0.0000).

Conclusion:

The most determinants of prevention of prevalence HAIs among health workers were: attending HAI control discussion in the CME, there were 2.237 chances of the participation who attended to intervene in the prevalence of HAIs as compared to their counter parts CI (0.188, 26.7¹²). The study further revealed that the supervision and monitoring on the use of guidelines team from MoH had a great

impact on prevention of HAIs OR 1.258 CI (0.078, 20.2840).

Recommendation:

They should organize general training for HWs on infection control of HAIs not only for HWs in Mbarara district but Uganda as a nation to reduce prevalence.