

## ABSTRACT.

**Introduction:** Of every 100 hospitalized patients at any given time, 7 in developed and 10 in developing countries will acquire at least one health care associated infection. As members of the health care team, nurses play a very important role in HCAI control. Therefore, nurses must have sufficient information and necessary skills in this field.

**Objective:** To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of nurses towards prevention of health care acquired infections in Nakasero Hospital, Kampala.  
**Methods:** This was a descriptive researcher administered pre-tested questionnaires cross-sectional survey. Bivariate and multivariate analysis were not performed since we did not seek to determine any association.

**Results:** We recruited 70 nurses into the study. 40% (28) were males, 35.7% (25) were registered nurses, 14.3% (10) ward assistants, 35.7% (25) enrolled nurses and 14.3% (10) BNS. The mean age of participants was  $28 \pm 1.13$ , and the mean duration of employment was  $3 \pm 1.5$  years. Almost all 84.3% (59) nurses in Nakasero Hospital used disposal mask and gloves once and discard them after use and 84.3% of the nurses sterilize equipment and dressings after use in their departments.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Nurses in any health care systems should be aware of effectiveness of Health care associated infection control measures. The poor practice of nurses in this study indicates a strong need of an on-job periodic trainings in Nakasero Hospital limited to control acquisition/ spread of Health care associated infections. Furthermore, we recommend that a similar study should be carried out in government facility in both rural and urban settings for comparison.