

ABSTRACT

Back ground: Health workers are at risk of acquiring and transmitting hospital acquired infections in the course of delivering the nursing care. Measures to prevent the transmission of these infectious microorganisms are therefore a significant component of nursing care. This prevention is achieved through the practice of infection prevention, including the implementation of infection prevention standard precautions (Sps)

Objective: The main aim of this study was to establish the factors influencing compliance with standard precautions among health workers in Kisenyi HCIV Kampala district .

Methods: A descriptive cross sectional survey employing both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. A study was carried out at Kisenyi HCIV, Kampala district. Target respondents were all the health workers aged 18-59 years. . A sample size of 80 respondents was interviewed. Purposive sampling and simple random sampling technique were used to select the health workers according to the selection criteria to obtain a sample size of 80 respondents. Tools were pretested before data collection. A semi administered questionnaire and observation checklist were the tools used to collect data. Data was summarized in frequencies and percentage and then analyzed using Epi info version7, computer Microsoft excel and word 2007 were used to draw in charts, graph and frequency tables, and meanings were attached on each table and chart.

Results: The majority 66.30% of the respondents were in the age range of 30-49 years. Most 52.60% were married and the many 55% of them at least had attained a certificate as the highest level of education. Very many 77.50% of the respondents were aware of the standard precautions. The majority 73.80% of them were less knowledgeable about the elements of standard precautions. A few 26.20% of them noted that hand hygiene, proper waste disposal, proper handling of sharps and proper personal protective equipments were some of the elements. Many 67.50% of them mentioned that they received training on standard precautions. Majority 82.50% of the respondents revealed that they wash their hands with soap as one of the methods of hand hygiene. Very many 96.20% of the participants noted that they used gloves. Many 76.30% of the participants revealed that they disposed off their used needles and syringes immediately in a sharp container. Majority 68.80% of the respondents noted that they disposed off wastes generated during health after segregation. Very many 95% of them revealed that stress was a key factor for non-compliance to the standard