

ABSTRACT

This research is about knowledge, attitudes and practices of health care providers at Kiwoko hospital in Luwero district regarding infection prevention and control. The Broad objective of the study was to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices of health care providers on health care associated infection control and prevention in Kiwoko hospital, While Specific objectives were the following;

1. To assess knowledge of health care providers on health care associated infection control
2. To assess attitude of health care providers on health care associated infection control
3. To assess practices of health care providers on health care associated infection control

In this study, 288 respondents were therefore interviewed. All the participants were health workers. There were more female participants 170 (59.0%) than males 118 (41%). Majority of the study participants were youths comprising of those within the age group of 20-30 years, 119 (41.3%) and 30-40 years, 123 (42.7%). Only a few respondents were above 50 years, 8 (2.8%). Majority of the respondents were not married, 199 (69.1%) while 68 (23.6%) were married. A small proportion of the respondents were reported to have been separated, 21 (7.3%).

Conclusion:

The knowledge of health care providers at Kiwoko Hospital in Luwero District regarding infection prevention and control is still low. Results showed that a proportion of health workers disagreed with the use of guidelines would reduce the risk of infection although there is evidence of continuous health education through-out the hospital.

There is however good awareness that hands hygiene after removing gloves is a Health Associated Infection control measure. This is due to the health education practices and sensitization effort in all health sector premises. There was evidence of wall charts and illustrations on the procedure of proper hand washing and this is a positive measure.

Recommendations:

To reduce on level of hospital acquired infections in Kiwoko hospital and other areas, the following recommendations have been forwarded: This study recommends that more health workers for instance nurses and other public health workers should be incorporated and trained about hospital acquired infections. This would ensure that the level of HAI's would reduce. All health workers should be given information about the methods of reducing HAI's and the benefits of these practices. Need for increased posters and health education awareness about these measures.