

Background to the study: In any health care setting infection control is universally acknowledged as a way of checking the emergence of life-threatening infections such as severe, acute respiratory syndrome and viral hemorrhagic fevers like Ebola and Marburg viral infections. Unfortunately, while 10% of every hospitalized patient is imminent of healthcare infections globally, the situation is worse for developing economies with estimates between 30 to 50%. The situation is worse off for Uganda where even standardization of infection control measures is still major concern.

Purpose and problem statement: In a situation like that of Uganda, where burden of disease remains high yet the implementation of infection control and prevention measures are borne of challenges, it's imperative that the healthcare staff is safe from infections for efficient health interventions. This study was therefore meant to determine the factors affecting the implementation of infection control and prevention measures in hospitals.

Methodology: The study utilized a cross-sectional study design in which questionnaires were administered to 138 doctors and nurses in Naguru hospital. The study also conducted 3 focus discussions constituting 8 members each, 1 with the doctors and 2 with the nurses.

Findings and recommendations: The study based on results from the survey and focus group discussions found the implementation of infection control and prevention measures in Naguru hospital affected by human resource issues such as low knowledge (81.1%), negligence (68.8%), too much work (79.0%), and negative attitude of some health workers (63.0%). The other factors included the environmental factors such as the nature of operating rooms (58.0%) which favoured the implementation of infection control and prevention measures, hospital policy factors such as shortage of funds (60.9%) that inhibited the implementation of infection control and patient related factors the type of sickness (73.2%). The study therefore recommended that besides government designing and implementing sound motivation strategies for both the doctors and nurses, the

hospital administration ought to continuously arrange and implement monthly or quarterly trainings and sensitization of doctors and nurses about some of the methods of infection control and prevention measures.