Registered Nurses Knowledge, Practice, and Attitudes toward Infection Control Guidelines: A Jordanian National Study

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Summary of Proposal

Background and Significance. Hospital Acquired infections (HAIs) are still considered one of the most serious and complex health problems worldwide. The problem of HAIs becomes more serious in developing countries with limited resources and inadequate government budgetary allocation for health care. Strategies for controlling HAIs are of concern for health care policy makers worldwide. Center for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC) recommended that educating health-care workers regarding infection control measures is the highest priority to prevent and control nosocomial infections. Furthermore, CDC recommended that assessment of knowledge and adherence to infection control guidelines periodically is also a high priority measure to reduce the incidence of nosocomial infections. Different studies have been conducted worldwide to assess infection control practices among nursing staff. Furthermore, various studies worldwide have examined the level of compliance of healthcare workers with infection control guidelines. However, there were no studies in Jordan that assess infection control practices among nursing staff in Jordanian hospitals. Moreover, information about compliance of Jordanian nursing staff with infection control guidelines is also limited. Purpose. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the infection control practices among nursing staff in Jordanian hospitals at the national level. Furthermore, this national study aims to evaluate knowledge and attitude regarding infection control among Jordanian nursing staff. Study Design. This study will utilize a cross-sectional descriptive design to explore the Jordanian nursing staffs’ knowledge, practices, and attitude toward infection control guidelines. Sampling Procedure. This study will utilize a stratified proportional cluster sampling technique. Jordan will be divided into three geographical regions: north, middle, and south. A list of all hospitals in each region with the total number of registered nurses for each hospital will be established. A proportional random sample of 40% of total number of registered nurses in each geographical region will be selected. Data Collection. This study will use a standardized data collection instrument that measures the infection control practices, knowledge and attitude. Also, the data collection instrument includes information regarding the demographics of the participant and the hospital as well. Pilot testing of the instrument will be conducted before the main study. Data Analysis. Preliminary analyses will be conducted using SPSS®-PC Version 14. Frequencies, percentages, means, and their standard deviations will be used to describe the sample. Appropriate statistical analysis will be used to examine difference of infection control knowledge, attitude, and practices among nursing staff in different health care sectors in Jordan. Moreover, relationship between different sociodemographic variable of nursing staff and their infection control knowledge, attitude, and practices will be examined. Finally, the relationship between hospital characteristics and nursing staff knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding infection control will be examined as well.