
Rezultati: Ispitanici sa srednjoškolskim i višim obrazovanjem upućeniji su u bolesti koje se prenose prljavim rukama od onih s osnovnoškolskim obrazovanjem (Mann-Whitney U test, $p=0,008$). Značajno veća proporcija ispitanika u dobi od 51-70 godina ($p=0,027$) i onih koji su u braku češće pere ruke otkad su u bolnici nego kod kuće (Hi kvadrat test, $p=0,016$). Ispitanici hospitalizirani na odjelu Službe za interne bolesti češće su tražili od posjetitelja da obave higijenu ruku prije nego ih dodiruju od ispitanika s drugih odjela (Dunn's Post Hoc test, $p=0,07$). Što se tiče informiranosti, značajno veća proporcija ispitanika muškog spola tvrdi kako su ih zdravstveni djelatnici na odjelu educirali o higijeni ruku (Hi kvadrat test, $p=0,045$).

Zaključak: Rezultati pokazuju kako su bolesnici upućeni u važnost provođenja higijene ruku, međutim, potrebno ih je dodatno educirati na odjelu i poticati na obavljanje higijene ruku, osobito bolesnike koji su niže razine obrazovanja.

Ključne riječi: higijena ruku, intrahospitalne infekcije, pranje ruku, stavovi bolesnika, znanje bolesnika

KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS OF PATIENTS ABOUT IMPORTANCE OF PERFORMING HAND HYGIENE IN HOSPITAL

Romana Panežić¹, Božica Lovrić¹

¹General County Hospital Požega, Osječka 107, Požega, Croatia
bozicalovric@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Health care – associated infections are constantly rising nowadays. Their prevention and supervision is of great importance. Out of all personal hygiene measures, for the transmission of pathogens and prevention of intrahospital infections, hand hygiene has the largest role.

Research goal: To investigate the knowledge and attitudes about the importance of hand hygiene of the hospitalized individuals in the general hospital in Požega and to investigate whether there is a difference between the knowledge and attitudes about the importance of the conduction of hand hygiene dependent of the sex, age, education level, marital status and the hospitals department.

Methods: The study included 102 hospitalized individuals aged 18 to 71. To determine the difference in answers the tests that are used are: Chi-squared, Mann Whitney U, Kruskall Wallis, Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Dunn test. Significance level for result relevance that was chosen was $p<0,05$.

Results: The examinees with high school and higher education are more aware of diseases transferred by dirty hands than the ones with elementary school (Mann-Whitney U test, $p=0,008$). A highly larger proportion of examinees aged 51 to 70 ($p=0,027$) and those who are married wash their hands more often in a hospital than at home (Chi-squared test, $p=0,016$). Examinees hospitalized at the Internal medicine ward have asked visitors to do hand hygiene much more often than examinees at other wards (Dunn's Post Hoc test, $p=0,07$). When it comes to the level of awareness, a larger number of male examinees claim that the hospital staff have educated them about hand hygiene (Chi-squared test, $p=0,045$).

Conclusion: The results show that the patients are aware of the importance of hand hygiene, however there should be additional education within the wards and encouragement in maintaining hand hygiene, especially with patients with a lower education level.

Key words: hand hygiene, interhospital infection, hand washing, patient attitudes, patient knowledge