

Thesis Title Control of Nosocomial Urinary Tract Infection by Standard
Nursing Care for Preventing Nosocomial Urinary Tract
Infection.

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of the controlling of Nosocomial Urinary tract Infection by Standard nursing care for preventing nosocomial urinary tract infection in Intensive Care Unit. Quasi - experimental research was implemented. One Hundred-forty patients from Intensive Care Unit of Nopparat Rajathanee Hospital were studied. Accidental sampling technique was used. The sample was randomly assigned into two groups as the experimental (60 cases) and control (80 cases) groups. There were no significant differences in the characteristics of the two groups. Each patient in the experiment group was received the intervention from the researcher about Standard Nursing Care for Preventing Nosocomial Urinary tract Infection but the control group did not receive this instrument. Data were analyzed by using SPSS PC⁺. The results were as follows.:

1. The incidence urinary tract infection rate in the experimental group was 5.64/100 person-days. The control group was 2.70/100 person-days.

2. The spell of incidence urinary tract infection rate in the experimental group was 3.09/100 person-days. and the control group was 8.87/100 person-days.

3. The incidence urinary tract infection rate in the experimental group was different in the control group significantly at $P\text{-value}=0.05$ level and the control group demonstrated more urinary tract infection than the experimental group by 3.09.

4. The spell of incidence urinary tract infection rate in the experimental group was different in the control group significantly at $P\text{-value}=0.05$ level and the control group demonstrated more urinary tract infection than the experimental group by 2.87.

5. The Preventive Fraction of the Standard Nursing Care for Preventing Nosocomial Urinary tract Infection was 65.60 percent.

6. The kinds of Microorganism of Urinary tract infection were candida albican (25%) Pseudomonas aeruginosa (23.50%) and E.coli (17.50%)

7. The using of Antimicrobial in intensive care unit were Penicillines (27.26%), Cephalosporin (23.14) and Aminoglycoside (22.34%).