

**Thesis Title**                      **Nosocomial Infections in Patients Receiving Endoscopic Examination at Nan Hospital**

**Author**                              **Miss Wanthana Prommanon**

**M.N.S.**                              **Infection Control Nursing**

**Examining Committee :**

<b>Assoc. Prof. Wilawan</b>	<b>Senaratana</b>	<b>Chairman</b>
<b>Assist. Prof. Dr. Chawapornpan</b>	<b>Chanprasit</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Lecturer Jittaporn</b>	<b>Jittrechea</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Assist. Prof. Dr. Wipada</b>	<b>Kunawiktikul</b>	<b>Member</b>

**Abstract**

The main focus of this descriptive study was to determine the incidence and distribution of nosocomial infection among in-patients who received endoscopic examination in Nan Hospital during the period of September 1 to December 31, 1996. Data were collected by using surveillance form developed by researcher and the nosocomial infection was diagnosed by using The Ministry of Public Health Criteria modified from CDC definition 1988 and 1992.

The major findings revealed that among 248 patients who received endoscopic examination, 20 infections were diagnosed within 18 patients. The incidence rate of nosocomial infection was 8.06 per 100 patients or 7.55 per 100 examinations. Regarding the distribution of nosocomial infection, it was as follows:

As far as personal factor was concerned, the following characteristics were found to have the high rate of nosocomial infection : male patients (10.11 per 100 patients); patients age over 70 years (17.54 per 100 patients); patients with diagnosed of

urinary tract (13.93 per 100 patients); patients with underlying disease of endocrine system (33.33 per 100 patients); and those who admitted with preinfection had four times higher than those without preinfection.

Regarding the type of endoscopic examination, it was revealed that the urinary endoscopic examination had the highest rate of nosocomial infection (13.64 per 100 examinations), in particular the TUR-P was found to have the highest rate nosocomial infection (46.15 per 100 examinations).

With regard to the site and microorganism, it was demonstrated that the most common site of infection was urinary tract infection (90%) followed by respiratory tract infection (5%) and primary septicemia (5%). According to microorganism, gram negative bacteria was found to be the most common microorganism (80%).

The results, thus, indicated that to reduce the incidence of nosocomial infection among endoscopic patients, it was important to take factors that can be managed into consideration. This was particularly causative microorganism which might contaminate in endoscope instrument. Therefore, the involved person should pay more attention and set practical and effective guideline for each hospital.