

Thesis Title **Nosocomial Infections in Private Patients' Section**
Maharaj Nakorn Chiang-Mai Hospital

Author **Miss Malinee Vatanagul**

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

Examining Committee

Assoc.Prof. Dr.Wichit	Srisuphan	Chairman
Assist.Prof. Wilawan	Senaratana	Member
Assist.Prof. Dr.Prakin	Suchaxaya	Member
Lecturer Akeau	Unahalekhaka	Member

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study the incidence, sites and causative organisms of nosocomial infections among patients admitted to the private patients' section of Maharaj Nakorn Chiang-Mai Hospital.

Data was collected by the researcher from patients, who were admitted to the private patients' section in the period October 5 to December 4, 1993 using the surveillance form originally designed and used by Wichit Srisuphan and her team.

The results of the study revealed that of the 1185 patients, studied, 1067 were discharged by the end of the study period. Of these, 73 patients developed nosocomial infections. A total of 111 infections were recorded with an infection rate of 10.4 percent.

The highest infection rate was in private ward I (medical). Infection rate was 39.6 per 100 discharged patients (36 sites). The second highest rate was from private ward II (surgical) 21.1 percent followed by private ward VII (neuro-surgery) 14.5 percent, private ward VIII (orthopedic) 10 percent, private ward V (pediatric) 7.5 percent, private ward III (EENT) 4.9 percent, private ward IV (general) 4.0 percent, and private ward VI (OB-Gyn) 1.8 percent. The infection rate in private ward I and private ward II was 3 times higher than the previous study in 1987. Females were more likely to develop nosocomial infections than males. The most common infection was urinary tract infection at 33.3 percent, followed by respiratory tract infection 29.7 percent, surgical wound infection, 19.8 percent, bacteremia 7.2 percent, and skin infection 3.6 percent. Gastrointestinal tract infection was not found. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *E.coli*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, MRSA, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, were the major causative microorganisms.

It is recommended that an urgent and effective surveillance system and infection control program should be strengthened and covered private patients' section to reduce the high rate of hospital infections. A high priority should be put on in-service education for hospital personnel regarding urinary catheterization, respiratory maintenance, wound care, skin care, and intravenous therapy in order to reduce nosocomial infections at the private patients' section of Maharaj Nakorn Chiang-Mai Hospital.