

**Title: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS
“BLOOD BORNE
VIRAL HEPATITIS IN HAEMATEMESIS UNIT”**

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Purpose: A study was done in haematemesis unit (HU) to evaluate the risk factors for the staff workers to get infection with hepatitis B&C viruses due to exposure to contaminated patients blood & fluids the efficiency of joint infection control /occupational health program for the follow-up of accidental blood or bloody body fluid exposures in health care workers the purpose this study was to determine.

Methods: In our study, we have three groups of population: Group I: Twenty of haematemesis unit staff, included doctors, nurses & paramedical workers, were subjected to a questionnaire, with a guarantee of anonymity to the respondents.

Group II: Twenty of official employers, were not in direct contact with patients. **Group III:** Twenty attendants of blood bank for blood donation.

Results & Discussion: Questionnaire was done to find the general risk factors which were minimum and environmental risk factors which were very high because of absent good policy of protection against exposure for the workers. The disappointing option was the very low number of vaccinated staff against HBV which was one (50%) comparable to USA hospital vaccination program (50- 75) Screening this group of HU for HB&HCV infections & comparing with another two groups of hospital employers & blood donors from blood bank, we found that prevalence of infection was higher (10%) in HU staff more than other groups with low risk of exposure. This study shows that there should be an efficient joint infection control / occupational health program for the follow-up of accidental blood or bloody fluid exposures in health care workers.

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Abstract Form

Title : NOSOCOMIAL PATHOGENS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Introduction : It is unrealistic to hope for a germ free NICU, but it is possible to reduce the likelihood of hygiene . The NICU hygiene is affected drastically by the medical staff and the internal environment .

This study will describe some of interactions between the laboratory and the improper housekeeping procedures .

Methods: The present study was conducted in NICU Damanhour Teaching Hospital . Where the cleanliness and sanitation was evaluated by bacteriological examination of the umbilical stump and the internal environment of the wards represented by floor , air , body balance, body heater , air condition device and body care units.

Results: The study revealed the failure of the routine housekeeping process. The study suggested 3 categories to control and prevent NICU Nosocomial infections . Also suggested a technic for cleaning and sanitation of wards body incubators.

The technic succeeded 100% in the removing all pathogenic microorganism.

Gonclusion: The study revealed failure of routine housekeeping process, and suggests 3 methods to control and prevent NICU nosocomial infections, it also proposed a new technique, for cleaning Wards and body incubators, and assures result of 100% in removing pathogenic microorganisms.