

看護工和外包人員院內感染管制訓練知識提昇成效之探討

Effectiveness of a Nosocomial Infection Control

Training in Improving Knowledge in Patient-Hired

Attendants and Outsourced Workers in Taiwan

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摘要

院內感染是照護品質和病人安全的重要指標，從 SARS 的經驗，讓我們關注到醫院中一群重要的病菌傳播者，那就是病人私自聘請的看護工和醫院的外包人員。因此本研究在建構醫院看護工和外包人員院內感染管制教育訓練模式和評值教育訓練知識提昇成效，內容包括：院內感染管制指引、訓練光碟、訓練課程、評值表和訓練與評值流程。本訓練課程於台灣 17 家醫院進行，共舉辦 27 場次，參加人數共計 1,467 位，有效前後測樣本數為 1,265 份，有效回收率為 86.2%。結果發現，教育訓練前後，看護工和外包人員對院內感染管制的知識呈現統計學上 $<.001$ 的顯著差異。此套教育訓練模式的應用，可以增加知識，達到省時、省力、省錢和具彈性等的目的，以及影響臨床實務，提升病人安全，降低醫院的院內感染率，值得廣泛的推廣。

Abstract

Nosocomial infection represents an important indicator of healthcare quality and patient safety. Based on the experience gained during the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in Taiwan in 2003, we gained greater awareness of the potential threat from patient-hired attendants and outsourced workers as bacteria carriers and transmitters. This study built a training model and evaluated training effectiveness in terms of improved knowledge. The training model included nosocomial infection control guidelines, a training CD, training program, evaluation form, and descriptive procedures for conducting training and evaluation. The training course for this study was conducted in 17 hospitals in Taiwan, with a total of 1,467 participants attending 27 seminars and 1,265 effective samples (return rate=86.2%). Results of the study showed a statistical difference of $<.001$ before and after the training course on participant understanding of nosocomial infection control. Advantages of applying this training model include knowledge enhancement and reduced implementation time, manpower input and budget outlay. In addition to greater flexibility, the model can also positively influence clinical practice, improve patient safety and reduce hospital nosocomial infection rates. This program is worth promoting in hospitals and other healthcare institutions.