

**INFECTION CONTROL MEASURES
AMONG MANUAL WORKERS
IN YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL**

**A Thesis submitted to
the Postgraduate Academic Board of Studies
University of Public Health, Yangon
as the partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of MHA**

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This thesis has been approved by the Board of Examiners.

Chief Examiner

Examiner (1)

Examiner (2)

ABSTRACT

Many hospitals have increased workload due to increasing number of patients, increase demand in health care facilities and resources. Manual workers were at risk of acquiring and transmitting infection during patient handling, transport and also in waste disposal process. If they had knowledge about infection and infection control measures, their attitude and practice would change and lead to reducing cross infection between patients and health care workers.

A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge and perception on infection control measures among manual workers in YGH by face-to-face interview with structured questionnaires. Checklist was used to assess the availability of infection control supplies and whether the respondents really practice their knowledge and perception or not. Total of 132 respondents were from 15 wards of YGH. Mean age (Standard Deviation) of the respondents was 34.9 ± 10.1 years. Most of them were between 1-9 years of service and middle school passed. Education level of manual workers was relatively lower than other health care workers. Majority of them knew about infection control measures mainly from work site (on job training). About 89% of the respondents had good knowledge on hand hygiene, using PPE and waste disposal process. Only about 15.9% of them had good perception score. Concerning practice, all used soap and water in hand washing, wore gloves and mask during patient transport and handling. However, correct practice for sharp and infectious waste disposal were weak. Statistically significant association was found between education level and good knowledge. The higher the education level, the better the knowledge level of respondents ($P=0.046$). Other variables were not statistically significant associated with both knowledge and perception.

Basic facilities needed for infection control were allocated to all wards according to their needs. Regarding maintenance and improvement of infection control process, health care administrators should arrange periodic refresher training course relating infection control measures. Regular monitoring of infection control practice was also essential.