

**DETERMINANTS OF COMPLIANCE WITH  
INFECTION CONTROL PRECAUTIONS  
AMONG NURSES  
AT YANGON CHILDREN HOSPITAL**

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**M.B., B.S**

**Dip. Med. Sc. (Hospital Administration)**

**for the Degree of Master of Hospital Administration (MHA)**

**University of Public Health, Yangon**

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## ABSTRACT

In developing countries including Myanmar, the magnitude and burden of hospital acquired infection is under estimated or even unknown because the diagnosis is complex as well as the surveillance activities need expertise and resources. Compliance with infection control precautions is a major problem worldwide in healthcare facilities resulting patients at higher risk of hospital acquired infections, longer duration of hospital stay, psychological effects, disability and death on patients. Nursing professionals are crucial role in the reduction of hospital acquired infections because they perform direct contact with patients, invasive procedures, the handling of instruments and patient equipment. This study aimed to assess the determinants of compliance with infection control precautions among nurses at Yangon Children Hospital. A cross-sectional hospital based study was conducted during August, 2019 to November, 2019 using self-administered questionnaires and observation checklists. The result showed that 55.6% (95% CI: 47.6%, 63.5%) of respondents had adequate knowledge, 67.5% (95% CI: 60.1%, 74.7%) had positive perception and 48.8% (95% CI: 40.8%, 56.8%) had good practice on infection control precautions. Among the respondents, 68% of nurses had received training on infection control precautions. Staff nurses had significantly higher knowledge scores ( $P=0.016$ ) and more positive perception on infection control precautions ( $P=0.033$ ) than trained nurses. The training was significantly associated with perception towards infection control precautions and participant who got training had higher on positive perception than those without training ( $P=0.02$ ). Trained nurses had statistically significant higher reported practice score than staff nurses ( $P=0.013$ ). About half of the participants complied strictly with infection control precautions (reported) in patient care. Supervision and monitoring on infection control practice should be done regularly by infection control committee. Periodic trainings on infection control precautions should be provided in order to keep the health care providers including newly employed nurses of updating knowledge and compliance. Further studies on compliance with infection control precautions among other health care professionals using mixed method approach should be conducted to assist in planning on infection control precautions.