

ASSESSMENT OF NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTION IN GOMBE METROPOLIS, GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study assessed nosocomial infection in public health institutions in Gombe metropolis, Gombe State, Nigeria. Gombe metropolis remain the hub of healthcare facilities and services of the entire Gombe State. The state experiences a lot of challenges that greatly affect the health sector and influence the healthcare system through outbreak of epidemic and endemic diseases. The study used questionnaire and in-depth interview (IDI) in collecting primary data, where 108 copies of questionnaire were administered and 103 were retrieved for analysis. The data was analyzed using SPSS Software version 2. Descriptive statistics was used to present the data in form of tables, charts and bar graphs. The study revealed that Surgical Site Infection (SSI) was the most commonly experienced nosocomial infection (NI), followed by malaria and the least experienced Nosocomial Infection was urinary tract infection (UTI) while hospital acquired pneumonia and diarrhoea are at their moderate level. Moreover, the study reveals almost all of the respondents are of the view that nosocomial infections can be contracted in healthcare facilities especially secondary and tertiary hospitals that admitted patients for number of days. Therefore, the study concluded that healthcare facilities have been neglected in terms of provision of basic consumable such as hand gloves, face mask, apron and gowns and also healthcare workers require frequent training on nosocomial infection. Thus, the study recommended that the management of healthcare facilities should provide basic consumables to healthcare workers for effective service delivery, A Scheme should be design for healthcare workers that will mandate frequent training on infection prevention and control and should be finance by either government or private organizations.

Keywords: Nosocomial, Infection, Public, Health and Institutions