



Investigating the prevention of hospital-acquired infection through standardized teaching ward rounds in clinical nursing

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Genet. Mol. Res. 14 (2): 3753-3759 (2015)
Received April 22, 2014
Accepted January 23, 2015
Published April 22, 2015
DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.4238/2015.April.22.3>

ABSTRACT. This study aimed to explore the effect of standardized teaching ward rounds in clinical nursing on preventing hospital-acquired infection. The experimental group comprised 120 nursing students from our hospital selected between June 2010 and June 2012. The control group consisted of 120 nursing students selected from May 2008 to May 2010. Traditional teaching ward rounds for nursing education were carried out with the control group, while a standardized teaching ward round was carried out with the experimental group. The comprehensive application of nursing abilities and skills, the mastering of situational infection knowledge, and patient satisfaction were compared between the two groups. The applied knowledge of nursing procedures and the pass rate on comprehensive skill tests were significantly higher in the experimental group than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The rate of mastery of sterilization and hygiene procedures was also higher in the experimental group than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The patient satisfaction rate with infection control procedures in the experimental group time period was 98.09%, which was significantly higher than patient satisfaction in the control group time period (93.05%, $P < 0.05$). Standardized teaching ward rounds for nursing education expanded

the knowledge of the nursing staff in controlling hospital-acquired infection and enhanced the ability of comprehensive application and awareness of infection control procedures.

Key words: Teaching ward rounds; Nursing students; Hospital infection