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Oral Presentation

P96: USING OF BIOCIDAL PRODUCT AT HOSPITALS IN TURKEY

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Aim: This study aims assessment of biocidal product using at hospitals in Turkey.

Method: This study is a cross sectional work. In 2015, Public Health Institution of Turkey Environmental Health Department, Çukurova, Ankara and Gazi University School of Medicine Public Health Department's academic members are worked together and do this research study. Survey was applied by healthcare personnel to all public, private and university hospitals infection control committee nurses.

Findings: 1318 person joined this survey. Participants have 15.8% of high school degree, 18.8% of associate's degree, 53.2% of bachelor degree, 11.9% of master's degree. 94.7% of them are woman. The average of this group is 35(min:18, max:63), average work time of infection control nurses is 3 years(1 month-35 year), participants work at public hospital 50.2%, private hospital 28.3%, training research hospital 8.3% and university hospital 6.1%. 98.7% of the participants use biocidal products at hospital, 56.2% of them responsible to buy disinfectant, 82.5% of them say that the people who make a tender for biocidal product, have a knowledge about this topic. They pay attention while they are using this products; whether the product licenced or not (83.4%), according to type of infectant (46.8%) and type of microorganisms (83.1%). The participants who responsible to buy these products participate to the buying too often (p<0.05). They say that purchasing department decide when they need to buy disinfectant (27.0%), also 83.9% of them PT 1, 13.7% of them PT 4, 37.4% of them PT 14, 30.1% PT 18 and 14.1% of them PT 19 use biocidals at hospitals. 88.2% of them use different disinfectants at surfaces, materials and equipments, 8,3% of them use different products to different places, 3% of them use surface disinfectant. 87.6% of the participants say that hospitals have a record and control system about disinfectans, 90.2% of them say that enough importance are given to the hospitals. 76.3% of the participants have tranining about disinfection. 97.8% of them says that on the job training activities are done, 97.7% of them says that we take precaution about nosocomial infection. 46% of the participants state that firstly physical and then chemical methods are implemented. 90.3% of them imply that whether the hospitals are disinfected or not.

Discussion-result: Infection control nurses have important duty on disinfectant using at hospitals. Training of disinfection implementation should be featured and using of licenced biocidal products should be provided at hospitals.

Key words: biocidal, hospital, disinfectant, infection, infection control nurse