

A Cross Sectional Study On Knowledge, Attitude And Practice (KAP) Regarding Infection Control Measures Among Year 4 Medical Students Of University Of Cyberjaya (Uoc).

CHATHIYA BANU A/P KRISHENAN¹, MARISSA NADIA BINTI MOHD ZAID¹, RUHIYATI BINTI SUFFI¹, ABDELKODOSE MOHAMMED HUSSEN ABDULLA¹

¹: Faculty of Medicine, University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia.

ABSTRACT

This cross-sectional study is conducted among medical students with the rationale that they are the primitive generation of future medical personnel who will serve in hospitals. Hence, assessing them is vital to ensure realisation of their status of knowledge, attitude, and practice in relation to healthcare associated infections which could impact in a positive change during their transition from student years to working era. Clinical medical students were assessed through an online questionnaire regarding knowledge, attitude, and practice of infection control measures as well its associations to each other. This study also evaluates the association of gender and age with knowledge, attitude, and practice of infection control measures.

Keywords: Knowledge Attitude Practice; Infection Control; Medical Students.

INTRODUCTION

Healthcare associated infections (HAIs), previously known as nosocomial infections are infections acquired by patients receiving healthcare. This includes settings that include hospitals as well as others such as long-term care, home care and even ambulatory care (Collins, 2008). HAIs also include infections that appear after getting discharged and occupational infections among healthcare workers (WHO, 2020). Types of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) include central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and ventilator-associated pneumonia as well as surgical site infections (SSI). (CDC, 2014). Invasive devices or procedures, hospital factors such as ward and length of stay (LOS), diagnosis upon admission, and patient's age as possible risk factors in developing HAIs. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella* species, and *Acinetobacter baumannii* are identified as the commonest microorganisms responsible for overall HAIs (Ling et al., 2015).