



Infections in Pediatric Intensive care Unit (PICU) in the occupied Palestinian Territory

Ibtisam M. Ghrayeb RN, BSN, PGD

Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Makassed Hospital
East Jerusalem, Occupied Palestinian Territory



BACKGROUND



Infections are one of the leading causes of hospitalization and death it has a critical problem.



OBJECTIVE



Identify patient with positive culture referred to Pediatric Intensive Care Unit unit.



METHODS

Prospective, descriptive study using statistic (percentage, mean and frequency) .Using the CDC and prevention definitions to diagnose nosocomial infections and the NISS methodology to diagnose nosocomial infections.

Setting : pediatric intensive care unit at Makassed hospital; East Jerusalem occupied Palestinian territory. Patient: all patient admitted to the ICU over six months (November 2013 -April 2014). 67 children of 150 admissions met the criteria to have at least one positive culture.

All positive culture were identified , using clients records , lab investigations, analyses of positive cultures.



FINDINGS

Respiratory failure is a primary cause of admission.

The rate of infection was 67(44.66%) per 100 admissions to PICU. 62(92.52%) patient referred with positive culture.

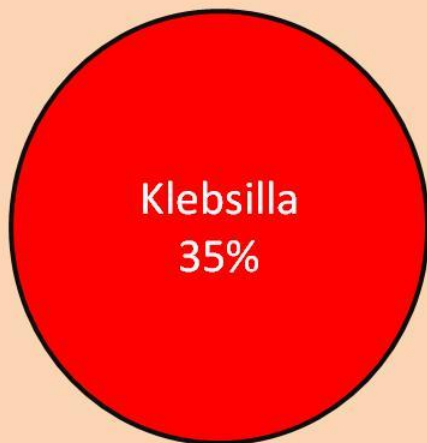
Rectal infections (80.5%) are the most common infections.

Klebsilla 24(35%) are the most frequently isolated microorganism, 5(7.46%) matched the diagnosis of (NIS), 22 (32.8%) were found having more than two organism. Mortality rates 4(5.97%).

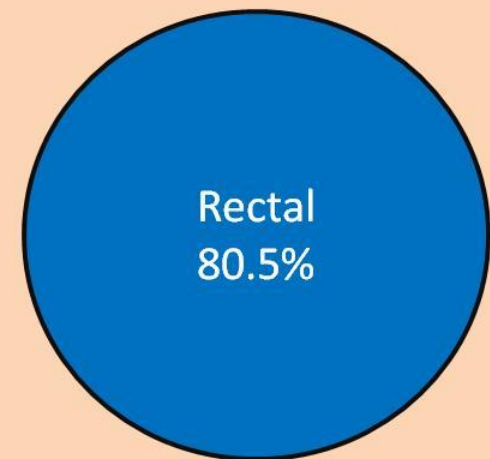
Sample Distribution

Number of patient	Infected	Nosocomial infection	Referred with positive culture
150	67	5	62

Most frequent Pathogen



Most common infections





CONCLUSIONS

Klebsilla infections are nosocomial ,
preventing infections is possible; health care
setting must adopt prevention practices.



RECOMMENDATION



- Prevention of infection is the responsibility of all the individuals and services providing health care.
- Hand washing is the main and most important cost effective major to prevent infection.

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Acknowledgment:

Special thanks to Dr. Raid Ghrayeb for his continuing Encouragement and support during the study.