

POSTER PRESENTATION

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# P265: Structure for prevention of healthcare-associated infection in Brazilian Hospitals

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## Introduction

Minimal structure is required for an effective prevention of Healthcare-Associated Infection (HAI).

## Objectives

Countrywide evaluation of structure for HAI prevention in a sample of hospitals from Brazil.

## Methods

Hospitals from five Brazilian regions were evaluated (n=91; total of 8,853 beds). A team of trained nurses carried out the evaluation, focusing on structure and process issues for HAI prevention and control (HAI-PCC). Teaching hospitals were used as reference for comparisons.

## Results

The majority of components of HAI-PCC in reference hospitals were identified with conformity indexes (CI) above 80%; other hospitals have achieved CI below 70% in most situations. The component of HAI surveillance showed the worst CI in non-reference hospitals (below 65.7%). The worst ratio of beds/sinks was found in hospital with >200 beds (4.5, p<0.0001). Regarding alcoholic products, the worst ratio beds/dispensers was found in non reference hospitals with > 200 beds (4.2; p<0.001) or with <50 beds (4.0; p <0.001) compared to reference hospitals (2.8). The overall CI for handwashing structure was 51.7% and for hand hygiene with alcohol was 81.2%; better CI occurred in reference hospitals (65.2% and 83.1%, respectively). The CI for sterilization services showed huge variation from 0 to 100%, and was better

for reference hospitals. Those hospitals were also more likely to have their own microbiology laboratories.

## Conclusion

These data point out to problems with structure for infection control in non-teaching hospitals in Brazil.

## Competing interests

None declared.

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