

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36489/saudecoletiva.2021v11i69p7000>

Nursing care in the prevention of nosocomial infection: an integrative literature review

Cuidados de enfermería en la prevención de la infección nosocomial: una revisión integradora de la literatura
Assistência de enfermagem na prevenção de infecção hospitalar: uma revisão integrativa da literatura

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the relevance of nursing care in the prevention of nosocomial infection. **Method:** Integrative review of literature of a bibliographic nature with an exploratory and descriptive approach using the platform: Virtual Health Library (VHL), Latin American Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS), Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE) and (BNDEF). The temporal delimitation covered articles published in the last five years (2015–2020). **Results:** After capturing and selecting the articles, some steps were taken to make the choice of those that fit the adopted criteria, so 08 articles that participated in the results and discussions were included. The discussion of the work was carried out based on the 8 selected articles highlighting the areas deemed relevant for the prevention of nosocomial infections. **Conclusion:** In view of the facts mentioned in this study, it is possible to observe the relevance of nursing care in the prevention of nosocomial infections, as these professionals maintain direct contact with patients providing care through simple measures such as hand hygiene.

DESCRIPTORS: Nursing care; Cross infection; Disease Prevention

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar la relevancia del cuidado de enfermería en la prevención de la infección nosocomial. **Método:** Revisión integradora de literatura de carácter bibliográfico con enfoque exploratorio y descriptivo utilizando la plataforma: Biblioteca Virtual en Salud (BVS), Literatura Latinoamericana en Ciencias de la Salud (LILACS), Sistema de Análisis y Recuperación de Literatura Médica en Línea (MEDLINE) y (BNDEF). La delimitación temporal abarcó los artículos publicados en los últimos cinco años (2015–2020). **Resultados:** Luego de la captura y selección de los artículos, se realizaron algunas gestiones para elegir aquellos que se ajustaran a los criterios adoptados, por lo que se incluyeron 08 artículos que participaron en los resultados y discusiones. La discusión del trabajo se realizó a partir de los 8 artículos seleccionados destacando las áreas consideradas relevantes para la prevención de infecciones nosocomiales. **Conclusión:** A la vista de los hechos mencionados en este estudio, es posible observar la relevancia del cuidado de enfermería en la prevención de infecciones nosocomiales, ya que estos profesionales mantienen contacto directo con los pacientes brindando cuidados a través de medidas simples como la higiene de manos, uso de guantes.

DESCRIPTORES: Atención de enfermería; Infección hospitalaria; Prevención de enfermedades.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar a relevância da assistência de enfermagem na prevenção de infecção hospitalar. **Método:** Revisão integrativa da literatura de natureza bibliográfica com uma abordagem exploratória e descritiva utilizando a plataforma: Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde (BVS), Literatura Latino-Americana em Ciências da Saúde (LILACS), Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE) e (BNDEF). A delimitação temporal abrangeu artigos publicados nos últimos cinco anos (2015–2020). **Resultados:** Após a captação e seleção dos artigos, realizaram-se algumas etapas para que fizesse a escolha daqueles que se enquadraram nos critérios adotados, sendo assim foram incluídos 08 artigos que participaram dos resultados e discussões. A discussão do trabalho foi realizada a partir dos 8 artigos selecionados destacando as áreas julgadas relevantes para prevenção das infecções hospitalares. **Conclusão:** Em virtude dos fatos mencionados no presente estudo é possível observar a relevância da assistência de enfermagem na prevenção de infecções hospitalares, pois esses profissionais mantêm contato direto com os pacientes prestando cuidados através de medidas simples como higienização das mãos, uso de luvas.

DESCRIPTORES: Assistência de enfermagem; Infecção hospitalar; Prevenção de doenças.

RECEIVED ON: 04/10/2021 APPROVED ON: 04/16/2021

artigo

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INTRODUCTION

Nosocomial infection (NI) is acquired during the hospital stay or after the patient is discharged. It is a disease caused by numerous microorganisms and its evolution is due to several factors. This pathology requires the intervention of multiple health sectors for prevention, control and treatment.¹ In the 1990s, the words "hospital infection" were replaced by "healthcare acquired infection" (HAI), with the conceptual objective to cover all infections related to care in any context.²

According to the Ministry of Health, hospital infections in Brazil are considered a public health problem, as they are reported to affect 14% of hospitalized patients, from 234 million patients undergoing surgical procedures, 1 million die from them and 7 millions exhibit postoperative disorders.³

The prevalence of health-related infections among high-income countries (Ca-

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nada, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Italy, Norway, Germany and others) in the period 1995 to 2010 is 7,6%. However, in middle and low-income countries, such as Cuba, Brazil, Morocco, Mongolia and Indonesia, at the same time it presented a high percentage of 11,6%.⁴

Ordinance 2,616/98 is responsible for designating norms and guidelines on the control of hospital infections. Annex II establishes criteria to classify them, in which hospital infection is characterized as an infection acquired after the patient's admission to the hospital environment, which manifests itself during the hospital stay or after hospital discharge, provided that it is related to the hospitalization or hospital procedures, any infection that appears from 72 hours after admission is also considered a hospital infection. However, community infection is an infection that is proven or incubating during the patient's hospital stay and that is unrelated to previous admissions to the same hospital.⁵

For the control of nosocomial infections, it is of paramount importance that the Hospital Infection Control Commission (CCIH - Comissão de Controle de Infecção Hospitalar), which is a deliberative body composed of health professionals, is fully functioning in the institutions. The CCIH is present in almost all sectors of the hospital, thus being able to provide quality care to the institution.⁶

According to the context of the study on nosocomial infection, it is possible to observe that NI is becoming a public health problem, therefore, it requires multidisciplinary care in the health area, so nursing care is very important to control HI, realizing this, the question that guided the study was: what is the relevance of nursing care in the prevention of hospital infection? In order to analyze the relevance of nursing care in preventing hospital infection.

Nosocomial Infection compromises the quality of life of many individuals who are affected by this pathology, which can lead to death. Therefore, it is important that health professionals develop scientific research so that there is progress in patient care, acting from prevention to treatment. Possibly, the study will expand knowledge about the prevention of hospital infection, highlighting the relevance of nursing care.

METHOD

The present study is characterized as:

exploratory, descriptive, integrative literature review type. The research was va-

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lidated with the production of the search carried out by two researchers.

The integrative literature review is a type of research that uses Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) which aims to use research results that are carried out at various levels of health care, highlighting the relevance for clinical practice.⁷

The steps that must be followed in an integrative review to carry out the methodological process are: First, define the theme and guiding question to build the review, choose the inclusion and exclusion criteria for articles, select the information you want to extract, critical analysis, presentation of the results found, and finalize the steps and present the review.⁸⁻⁹

The eligibility criteria for collecting the 7 articles was to use the platform: Virtual Health Library (VHL), Latin American Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS), Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE) and (BNDEF). Descriptors were used such as: nursing care, hospital infection and disease prevention, available in Health Science Descriptors (DeCS) and the Boolean AND operator was used.

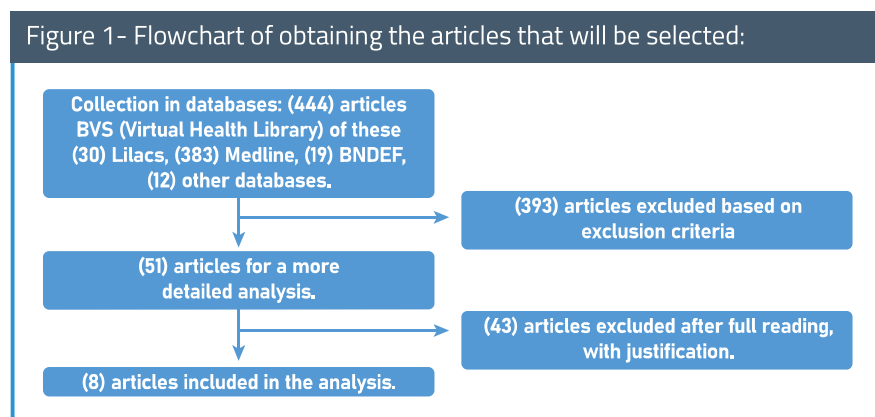
The inclusion criteria for the articles were time frame, last 5 years (2015-2020), language: Portuguese, English and Spanish, available in full pdf. Exclusion criteria were: repeated articles, paid. The period for this study was from February 2020 to December 2020.

After the in-depth reading of the articles, a table was created for data analysis containing the following items: authors, year of publication, objectives, type of study and results. A flowchart was also built showing the phases and quantities (n) of articles found and excluded for each database, as shown in Figure 1.

RESULTS

In this integrative review, eight articles that met the chosen inclusion criteria, presented in the table below, were analyzed.

Figure 1- Flowchart of obtaining the articles that will be selected:



Source: author, 2020

DISCUSSION

From the 8 selected articles, the areas deemed relevant for the prevention of hospital infections were categorized as follows:

Main types of hospital infection:

According to a study carried out in the United States of America in 183 hospitals, with 11,282 participants, it was certified that 4% of patients develop one or more hospital infections related to healthcare. Among them, the ones that stand out the most are listed in the table below:

According to a national survey carried out with 70,662 cancer patients found an overall HAI rate of 82,4%, being related to the surgical site (26,11%), bloodstream (24,11%) and respiratory tract (18,50%). The study also identified the lethality and mortality rate associated with the infection of 23,86% and 1,37% respectively, which demonstrates the seriousness of the problem.¹⁰

About the mortality rates due to hospital infections, it is possible to notice that in Brazilian institutions the rates of hospital infections varies between 3% to 15% that affect users, from these 5% to 12% die.¹¹

About the mortality rates due to hospital infections, it is possible to notice that in Brazilian institutions the rates of hospital infections varies between 3% to 15% that affect users, from these 5% to 12% die.

One of the main hospital infections that affect cancer patients is the bloodstream (24,11%). However, in a survey, it was found that 51.6% of the nurses interviewed about the use of the bundle instrument for blood flow prevention use between 3 and 7 bundle recommendations, and 11,3% only use 2 of these care measures. These data are worrisome, as the prevention of bloodstream infection depends on the care of catheters.¹⁰⁻¹²

Urinary tract infections (UTI) present in national and international researches the first cause of block infections. In some surgeries, the patient needs to use a urinary catheter depending on the surgery and the institution's protocol. No matter how much the aseptic technique is used during the installation of the urinary catheter, 50% of the patients manifest colonization in the urine after 48 hours. Surgical site infection is considered the third cause of infections occurring in the health service, affecting approximately 14% to 16% of hospitalized patients.¹³

Main ways to prevent hospital infection

The practice of hand hygiene has

Chart 1: Data from the articles included in the research. Juazeiro do Norte, CE, Brazil.

TITLE	AUTHOR/ YEAR	TYPE OF STUDY
1- Risk factors for nursing diagnosis: risk of infection in hospitalized patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.	Marques C.C et al. (2018)	Integrative review
2- Prevention and control of healthcare-related infections: factors extrinsic to the patient.	Hoyashi C.M.T et al. (2017)	Bibliographic research
3- Bundle for preventing bloodstream infection.	Fernandes M.S et al. (2019)	Cross-cut quantitative.
4- Adherence of health professionals to hand hygiene.	Rodriguez E O et al. (2018)	Cross-cut quantitative.
5- Knowledge of the nursing team regarding the main types of hospital infections.	Batista J.R et al. (2017)	Exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach.
6- Knowledge about hand hygiene from the perspective of nursing professionals in an emergency room.	Korb J P et al. (2019)	Cross-sectional, descriptive study of a quantitative nature.
7- Infection control for patients under contact precaution.	Barros F E et al. (2019)	Qualitative, descriptive and exploratory study.
8- Hand hygiene monitoring: direct observation versus self-reported rate.	Oliveira et al (2017)	Cross-sectional study

Source: author, 2020

been considered mandatory among healthcare professionals since 1846, due to its effectiveness in reducing infections, mortality, transmission of pathogenic microorganisms and reducing the incidence of cross-transmission. However, there is still disapproval from some health professionals about the practice of HH and who do not adhere to this practice according to WHO guidelines.¹⁰⁻¹¹

As ways to prevent infection, the use of standard precautionary measures is found, as it guarantees the safety of patients and health professionals, and also reduces the risk of transmission of microorganisms that cause infections. The importance of using standard precautionary measures is highlighted, even if the patient has another specific precaution, such as respiratory and contact. It is noteworthy that in practice there is resistance from professionals to adopt this precaution, especially in the use of personal protective equipment, even with improvements made available by the institutions.¹⁴

It is pertinent to enable health professionals in the use of universal standard precautions, focusing on the correct use of gloves, coats and the use of antiseptics for hand hygiene in nursing and medical procedures, as a dominant factor to reduce and control the risks associated with the factors extrinsic to the customer.¹⁴⁻¹⁵

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The bundle is a package of measures for the prevention of bloodstream infections, which found that its use is essential for the nursing staff to provide care to patients with a central

venous catheter. Using the following steps: hand hygiene, use of gloves, hygiene of catheter connections with antiseptics, the CVC dressing should be done with alcoholic chlorhexidine and sterile gauze, and daily evaluation. In this study, 53,6% of the participants reported that they already knew about the package of measures and its benefits.¹²

The World Health Organization (WHO) created a proposal known as "My Five Moments to Sanitize Hands", an instrument that guides when the healthcare professional should HM: (before contact with the patient, before performing a clean procedure and aseptic, after risks of contact with bodily fluids, after touching the patient and after touching surfaces close to the patient) these prevention measures are intended to protect the patient and health professionals against the spread of microorganisms. Hand hygiene (HH) is a relevant factor for the prevention and control of infections in health services.¹¹⁻¹⁶

Relevance of nursing care for the prevention of hospital infection:

It is evident that nurses play an important role in preventing hospital infection, as they are in constant contact with patients using their hands that serve as a deposit for microorganisms that can transmit an infection from one patient to another.¹¹⁻¹³

Nurses perform an essential job in the control and prevention of HAIs, as they act in the identification of risk factors for infection, so they can develop preventive measures. Therefore, its relevance in the care of patients with HIV/AIDS is remarkable. These professionals play important roles in the control of nosocomial infections in institutions, regardless of whether they are members of the hospital infection control committee.¹⁷

It is noticed that among the categories of health professionals, nursing represents a large number of profes-

Table:1 Main types of hospital infections - Juazeiro do Norte-CE, 2020

INFECTIONS	TOTAL: %
Surgical site infections	21,8%
Pneumonia	21,8%
Gastrointestinals	17,1%

Source: Rodriguez, et al. 2018 (adapted)

Table 3 - Relation on knowledge of hospital infections and training by nursing professionals- Juazeiro do Norte-CE, 2020.

PROFESSIONALS	KNOWLEDGE	TRAINING
Nurse	100% (10)	70% (7)
Nursing Technician	96,7% (29)	80% (24)

Source: Batista, et al. 2017 (adapted)

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nals who provide direct and constant care to patients. Therefore, it must be alert to the correct applicability of infection control methods. Therefore, the nurse is an essential element for the adoption of preventive measures against infections.¹⁴

CONCLUSION

Taking into account the results

obtained in the study, it is possible to observe that the main types of hospital infections that affect patients are: in the surgical site, pneumonia, gastrointestinal and urinary tract, which may progress to a serious condition and lead to death, which demonstrates the seriousness of the problem.

Because nurses are at the forefront of patient care, they can use measures

to prevent hospital infections such as: hand hygiene, use personal protective equipment, use standard precautions, keep up to date on the subject, and carry out education in health. Nurses work to prevent hospital infections when they follow the standards and protocols of the institution and the Ministry of Health to combat and prevent the spread of microorganisms in the hospital environment. ■

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36489/saudecoletiva.2021v11i69p7000>

Análise da assistência de enfermagem as síndromes hipertensivas durante o ciclo grávido-puerperal

Analysis of nursing care for hypertensive syndromes during the pregnant-puerperal cycle

Análisis de la atención de enfermería de los síndromes hipertensivos durante el ciclo embarazada-puerperal

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar a assistência de enfermagem as síndromes hipertensivas no ciclo grávido-puerperal de acordo com a literatura atual. Método: Trata-se de uma pesquisa descritiva, de análise temporal, retrospectiva e exploratória, que utilizou artigos publicados nos últimos cinco anos (2015 a 2019), que se encontravam na biblioteca Eletrônica Científica Online (SciELO). A coleta de dados ocorreu no mês de janeiro de 2020. Resultados: Os artigos abordaram pontos importantes sobre a assistência de enfermagem nas síndromes hipertensivas do ciclo grávido-puerperal. Porém, poucas publicações citaram sobre o puerpério, a maioria se referia ao período gestacional. Foram elencadas diversas ações durante a assistência de enfermagem, que perpassam desde o apoio e acolhimento da mulher, até aplicação da Sistematização da Assistência de Enfermagem (SAE). Conclusão: Os cuidados de enfermagem são primordiais para a uma assistência qualificada a gestante e puérpera, ainda mais se ela estiver portando uma das síndromes hipertensivas do ciclo grávido-puerperal.

DESCRIÇÕES: Hipertensão; Gestação; Puerpério; Assistência; Enfermagem.

ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze nursing care for hypertensive syndromes in the pregnant-puerperal cycle according to the current literature. Method: This is a descriptive, temporal, retrospective and exploratory research, which used articles published in the last five years (2015 to 2019), which were found in the Electronic Scientific Online library (SciELO). Data collection took place in January 2020. The articles addressed important points about nursing care in hypertensive syndromes of the pregnancy-puerperal cycle. Results: However, few publications cited about the puerperium, the majority referred to the gestational period. Several actions were listed during nursing care, ranging from the support and reception of women, to the application of the Nursing Care Systematization (SAE). Conclusion: Nursing care is essential for qualified assistance to pregnant women and women who have recently given birth, especially if she is carrying one of the hypertensive syndromes of the pregnancy-puerperal cycle.

DESCRIPTORS: Hypertension; Gestation; Puerperium; Assistance; Nursing.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar la atención de enfermería a los síndromes hipertensivos en el ciclo gestante-puerperal de acuerdo con la literatura actual. Método: Una investigación descriptiva, temporal, retrospectiva y exploratoria, que utilizó artículos publicados en los últimos cinco años (2015 a 2019), los cuales fueron encontrados en la biblioteca Electronic Scientific Online (SciELO). La recolección de datos tuvo lugar en enero de 2020. Puntos importantes sobre la atención de enfermería en los síndromes hipertensivos del ciclo embarazo-puerperal. Resultados: Pocas publicaciones citaron sobre el puerperio, la mayoría se refirió al período gestacional. Varias acciones durante el cuidado de enfermería, que van desde el apoyo y acogida de mujeres, hasta la aplicación de la Sistematización del Cuidado de Enfermería (SAE). Conclusión: Es fundamental para la asistencia calificada a la gestante y a la mujer que ha dado a luz recientemente, especialmente si es portadora de uno de los síndromes hipertensivos del ciclo embarazo-puerperal.

DESCRIPTORES: Hipertensión; Gestação; Puerperio; Asistencia; Enfermería.

RECEBIDO EM: 19/04/2021 APROVADO EM: 07/06/2021

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