

ASSESSMENT OF NURSES' KNOWLEDGE OF CLEAN INTERMITTENT CATHETERIZATION IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN RECIFE – BRAZIL.

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of this study was to assess nurses' knowledge of the clean intermittent catheterization technique in a university hospital in Recife, Brazil.

Study design, materials and methods

A cross-sectional descriptive study performed with structured questionnaires and interviews conducted to ten hospital's nurses. Data collection was conducted from October to December 2010. Data was accessed by the questionnaires that were developed by the author. The statistical analysis reached the frequency results presented. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee under protocol number: 1936 - 10.

Results

Table 1 –Data about hand hygiene before catheterization. Recife; 2010.

Hand Hygiene	n	%
Soap and water and adequate technique	9	90
Antiseptic and water	1	10
I do not wash my hands	-	-
Total	10	100

Table 2 – Data about catheterism technique home orientation. Recife; 2010.

Catheter diameter	n	%
Until 12 Fr to children	3	30
Until 8Fr Children about 2 years age	3	30
Minor than 12Fr to women	2	20
12Fr to 14Fr to men	1	10
Do not answer	1	10
Total	10	100
Catheter cleansing	n	%
Sodium hypochlorite solution	4	40
Water and soap and boiling water	3	30
Neutral detergent	2	20
Do not answer	1	10
Total	10	100
Reuse of the cateter	n	%
Each procedure	4	40
Each day	3	30
Each month	2	20
Each week	1	10
Total	10	100

Interpretation of results

All participants were women, younger than 30 years of age, and living in Recife. Five (50%) nurses had been graduated for five years or more and 9 (90%) had specialization. Most nurses (80%) reported no or limited knowledge of clean intermittent catheterization and 40% of those did not use the technique because they had no information about it. All of them reported knowing that clean intermittent catheterization improves quality of life.

Concluding message

Our results revealed a lack of knowledge about the clean intermittent catheterization technique among health care professionals, negatively affecting the quality of the instructions provided to patients who need assistance in performing the procedure.

References

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Disclosures

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