

Healthcare Workers as a Potential Source of Nosocomial Infections in the Regional Hospital of Korca, Albania

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Abstract: ***Objectives:** The study was undertaken to make evident the role of healthcare workers as an important source in transmission of nosocomial infections in the Regional Hospital of Korca, Albania. **Methodology:** 169 swabs were taken from the hands, nose and throat of the healthcare workers in the hospital, doing the relevant bacteriological cultures. The swabs were cultured on Blood, MacConkey and Sabouro agars and incubated for 24hrs at 35±2°C. **Results:** 69 (40.8%) cultures resulted positive and 100 (59.2%) negative. From the positive bacterial isolates 59 (85.6%) resulted with *Staphylococcus aureus*, 4 (5.8 %) isolates with *E.coli*, 1 (1.4%) with *Proteus spp*, 1 (1.4%) with *Klebsiella spp* and 4 (5.8%) with *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. **Conclusions:** The high percentage of pathogenic isolates through hospital workers at the Regional Hospital of Korca indicates a high potential risk of nosocomial infections in the hospital.*

Keywords: pathogen, infections, healthcare workers

1. Introduction

Nosocomial infections comes from Greek words „nosus“ meaning **disease** and „komenion“ meaning **to take care of**. Nosocomial infections can be defined as those occurring within 48 hours of hospital admission, 3 days of discharge or 30 days of an operation.

Modes of transmission. There are five modes of transmission: contact, vector borne, air borne, droplet and common vehicle.

1.Contact transmission. Most important and frequent mode of transmission of nosocomial infections is divided into two subgroups: direct contact transmission and indirect contact transmission. Direct contact transmission involves a direct body surface-to-body surface contact and physical transfer of microorganisms between a susceptible host and an infected or colonized person. Indirect contact transmission involves contact of a susceptible host with a contaminated intermediate object.

2.Vector transmission. Transmitted through insects and other invertebrates animals such as mosquitoes and fleas.

3.Droplet transmission. Droplet generated by sneezing, coughing or respiratory tract procedures like Broncoscopy or suction. **4.Air borne transmission.** Tiny droplet nuclei that remain suspended in air. **5.Common vehicle transmission.** Transmitted indirectly by materials contaminated with the infections.

Sources of infectious agents. Infectious agents transmitted during healthcare derive primarily from human sources but inanimate environmental sources also are implicated in transmission. Human reservoirs include patients, healthcare workers, and household members and other visitors . The endogenous flora of patients (e.g., bacteria residing in the

respiratory or gastrointestinal tract) also are the source of nosocomial infections.

Healthcare workers can spread infection, in addition to contaminated equipment, bed linens, or air droplets. The role of health care workers in nosocomial infection transmission has been documented and the importance of hand washing in preventing such transmission has been understood. Healthcare professionals“ hands represent the principal route of transmission of nosocomial pathogens. They are colonized permanently by the physiological flora (“resident flora”) and temporarily, depending on the precise nature of the employee’s duties, by various pathogens that do not belong to the physiological flora (“transient flora”).

Droplet transmission is, technically, a form of contact transmission. Respiratory droplets carrying infectious pathogens transmit infection when they travel directly from the respiratory tract of the infectious individual to susceptible mucosal surfaces of the recipient, generally over short distances, necessitating facial protection. Respiratory droplets are generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks or during procedures such as suctioning, endotracheal intubation, cough induction by chest physiotherapy and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

2. Objective

Healthcare workers can spread infections, so study was undertaken to make evident their role as an important source in transmission of nosocomial infections in the Regional Hospital of Korca, Albania.

3. Methodology

A number of 169 swabs were taken from the hands, nose and throat of the healthcare workers in different wards of the Regional Hospital of Korca, Albania, doing the relevant

bacteriological cultures. From these, 67 swabs were taken from the hands of the health care workers, 51 swabs from the nose and 51 from the throat. The swabs were cultured on Blood, Mac Conkey and Sabouro agars and incubated for 24hrs at 35±2°C. The isolates were identified with morphology and biochemistry.

4. Results

A total number of 69 cultures (40.8%) have resulted positive and 100 (59.2%) negative. 33.3% of the positive isolates corresponded to the cultures of the hands, 16% from the pharynges and 50.7% from the nose of the healthcare workers. From the positive bacterial isolates 59 (85.6%) resulted with *Staphylococcus aureus*, 4 (5.8%) isolates with *E.coli*, 1 (1.4%) of the isolates with *Proteus spp*, 1 (1.4%) with *Klebsiella spp* and 4 (5.8%) with *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. From the swabs taken in the hands, 23 resulted positive. From these 15 (65.2%) isolates were with *Staphylococcus aureus*, 4 (17.4%) with *E.Coli* and 4 (17.4%) *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. From the swabs taken in the throat, 11 resulted positive. From these 10 (91%) isolates with *Staphylococcus aureus* and 1(9%) was *Klebsiella spp*. The swabs taken in the nose resulted positive in 35 cultures: 34 (97.1%) with *Staphylococcus aureus* and 1(2.9%) with *Proteus spp*.

Table 1: The positivity of the isolates from the hands, throat and nose

	Examined	Positive isolates	Percentage %
Hands	67	23	33.3%
Throat	51	11	16%
Nose	51	35	50.7%
Total	169	69	100%

Table 2: The positivity of the isolates for the respective pathogen

The pathogens	Nr of isolates	Percentage
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	59	85.6%
<i>E.Coli</i>	4	5.8%
<i>Proteus spp</i>	1	1.4%
<i>Klebsiella spp</i>	1	1.4%
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	4	5.8%
Total	69	100%

Table 3: The number of the positive isolates from the hands, throat and nose

	Nr of positive isolates with <i>St.aureus</i>	Nr of positive isolates with <i>E.coli</i>	Nr of positive isolates with <i>Proteus spp</i>	Nr of positive isolates with <i>Kebsiella spp</i>	Nr of positive isolates with <i>St.epidermidis</i>
Hands	15	4	-	-	4
Throat	10	-	-	1	-
Nose	34	-	1	-	-
Total	59	4	1	1	4

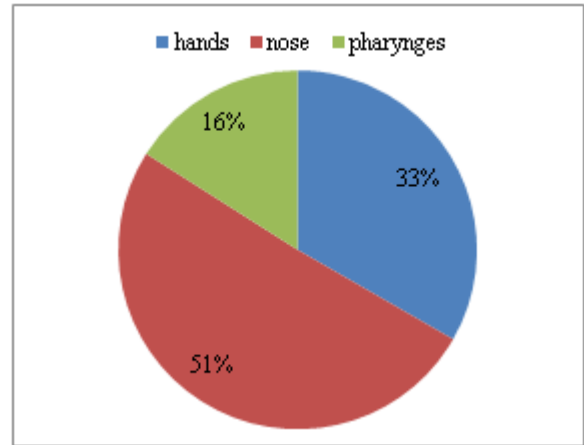


Chart 1: The isolates positivity from the hands, throat and nose

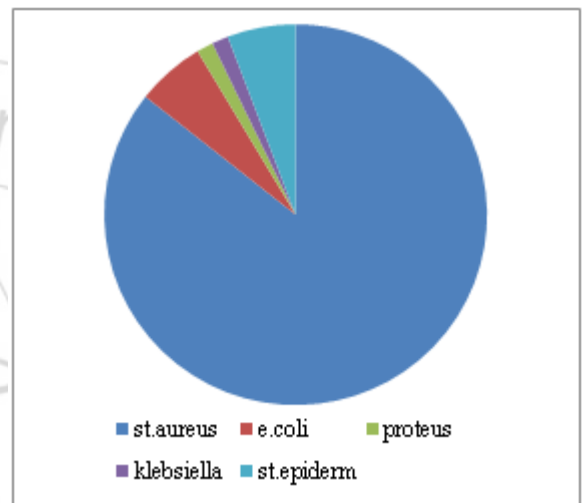


Chart 2: The positivity of the isolates for the respective pathogen

5. Conclusions

- 1) The high percentage of pathogenic isolates through healthcare workers at the Regional Hospital of Korca indicates a high potential risk of nosocomial infections in the hospital.
- 2) The most common pathogen is *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- 3) The higher percentage of the positive isolates is found in the nose of the healthcare workers.
- 4) Washing with soap and water is much less effective than hygienic hand disinfection.
- 5) The staff is not well trained in guidelines for prevention of nosocomial infections.

6. Recommendations

The recommendations for the healthcare workers are to:

- 1) To recognize the protocols for prevention of nosocomial infections.
- 2) Wash their hands.
- 3) Wear gloves.
- 4) Use facial protectors for example: masks.

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