

**Title:** Nurses' knowledge, practices and attitude toward prevention of catheter-associated urinary tract infection.

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**Abstract:**

**Background:** Urinary catheter insertion considered as the most important predisposing factor for catheter associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) (Lo et al., 2016). The daily risk varies from 3-7% for an acquisition of bacteriuria when the urinary catheter remains in situ (Nicolle, 2014). Catheter-associated urinary tract infection is one of the most common Hospital-Acquired Infections (HAIs). The global burden of HAIs is underestimated in developing countries due to lack of surveillance systems.

**Aim:** will be assess nurses' knowledge, practices and attitude toward prevention of CAUTI at Najah National University Hospital and Rafidia Surgical Hospital.

**Research design and method:** A cross-section, correlational design will be used to assess nurses' knowledge practices and attitude toward prevention of CAUTI. This study will be conducted by using a convenience sample of 90nurses. Knowledge and Practices Questionnaire will be completed by participants. It included two parts: Part

I: Socio-Demographic Questionnaire. Part II: Level of Knowledge and Extent of Practices Questionnaire. Data will be collected from February, 2021 to November, 2021.. Data were analyzed using the SPSS version 22.The study will be conducted in Najah National University Hospital and Rafidia Surgical Hospital.

**Results and discussion:** A total of 90 nurses working in Najah National University Hospital and Rafidia Surgical Hospital were included in the study with (86.8%) of response rate. Based on the results of the present study, a high percentage has shown a good implementation of different practices towards catheter indications and CAUTI prevention. However respondents' knowledge (82.73%) was satisfactory and among respondents, (83.1) show a positive attitude. Lastly, there were no influence of demographics characteristics on knowledge, attitudes and practice in this study ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** According to the results of this study, some nurses have shown a good implementation of different practices towards catheter indications and CAUTI prevention. But their knowledge was satisfactory is a high level of knowledge and among them a moderate percentage show a positive attitude. There were no associations of knowledge, attitudes and practice with the demographics in this study therefore there is a need for another study to about relationship between nurses' knowledge, attitude and practice.

**Key Words:** Knowledge, Practices, Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infection, Nurses, Palestine.