One would therefore expect, in an age of evidence-based medicine, that compliance with hand hygiene could be taken for granted. Instead, the opposite is true, with studies showing hand hygiene compliance among healthcare workers (HCWs) remaining at low levels” Mahida (2016).

Abstract:

Hand hygiene is one of the main strategies for reducing the incidence of healthcare-associated infections (HCAIs) and it is included in a number of national and international guidelines.1,2 The weight of evidence for hand hygiene in preventing HCAIs has steadily increased from Semmelweis’s clinical experience in the nineteenth century to numerous studies to date.1–4 One would therefore expect, in an age of evidence-based medicine, that compliance with hand hygiene could be taken for granted. Instead, the opposite is true, with studies showing hand hygiene compliance among healthcare workers (HCWs) remaining at low levels.

Reference:


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