



Use of antiseptics and disinfectants in public institutions in Republic of Macedonia in the last five years

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INTRODUCTION

Intra-hospital or hospital infections are caused by organisms acquired during hospitalization of the patient and clinically manifest from 48 to 72 hours after their administration. Disinfection procedures, type and quantity of disinfectant used is directly related to the effects of their use.

PURPOSE

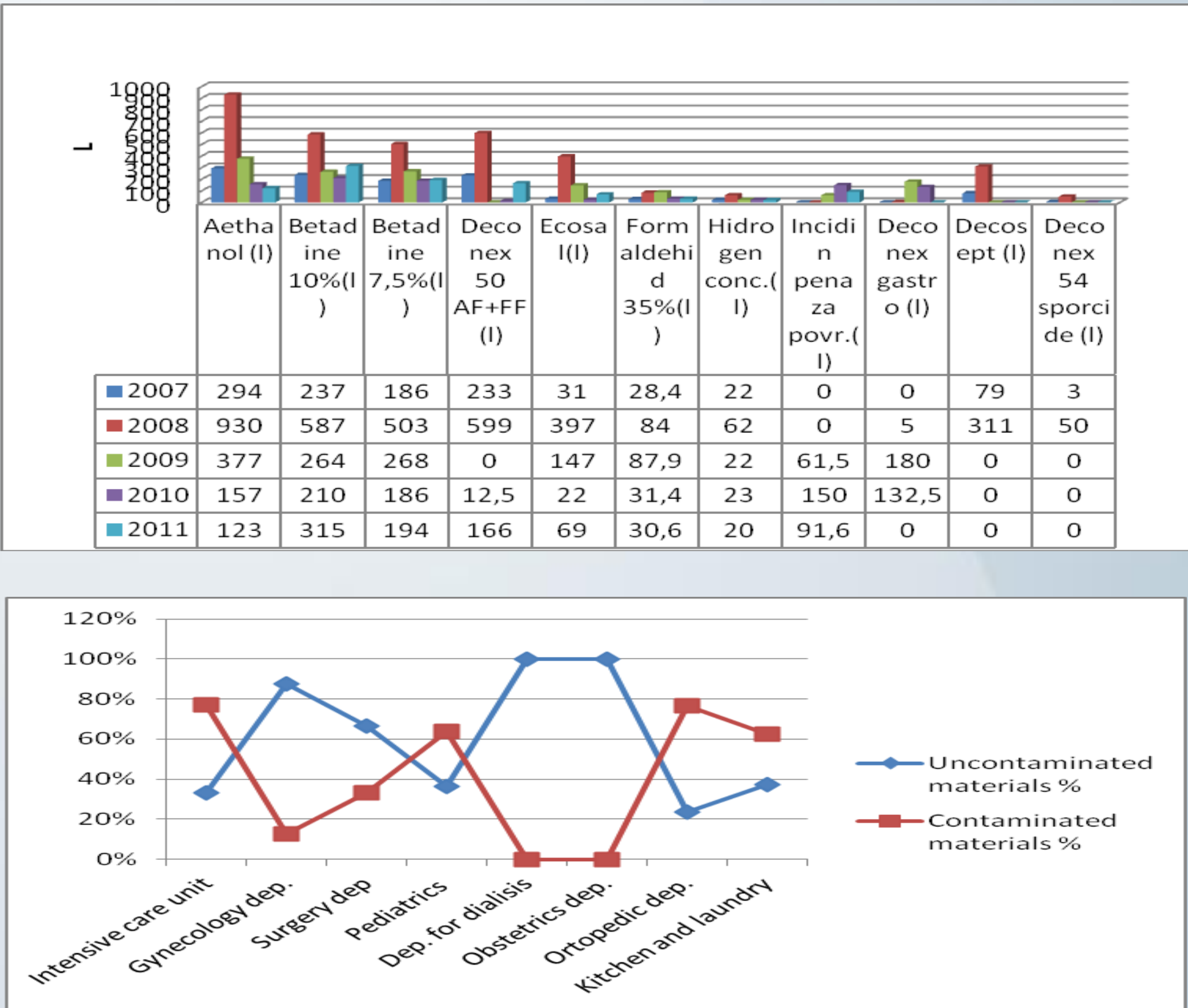
Review of the use of antiseptics and disinfectants in public institutions in the country for five years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the implementation of this research collected data from the obvious lists using disinfectants and antiseptics in various departments of several health institutions in the country as well as the obvious lists procurement of hospital pharmacies. To monitor the effectiveness of disinfectants used collected data from the microbiological controls.

RESULTS

The results of the analysis for each year and each institution specifically indicate significant reduction of contamination with pathogens when properly conducted disinfection and reduce the quantity of disinfectant used when following procedures for use, with particular attention to where and who disinfectant used. Statistical processing of data from the last five years gives a complete picture of the connection used disinfectants and antiseptics to the appearance or absence of nosocomial infections.



CONCLUSION

The processed data on the type, amount and manner of use of disinfectants and antiseptics indicate their proper and rational use. The analysis can be used to monitor the situation by the competent authorities and prevention of hospital infections in the health facilities.