

Intra-hospital Infections in Relation to Use of Disinfectants and Antiseptics in Selected Health Institutions in Republic of Macedonia

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Introduction

Goals

Results

Intra-hospital infections are clinically manifested from 48 to 72 hours after the infection.

The aim of this study was to review of the use of antiseptics and disinfectants in selected hospitals in Republic of Macedonia over five years period in relation to appearance of intra-hospital infections.

The results indicate that the amount of disinfectants and antiseptics consumed comparing with the microbiological data indicates their rational utilization starting from 2012. and significant reduction of contamination with conditionally pathogenic bacteria.

Materials and methods

Data from hospitals and public health centers in Strumica, Ohrid, Veles, Stip and Kavadarci over five years were used.

Analysis of the amount of antiseptics and disinfectants spent annually **on each department** in hospitals in Republic of Macedonia in five years period were made.

Analysis of the **total amount** of waste antiseptics and disinfectants in hospitals in the country for five years were made .

Analysis of **microbiological data** conducted annually in each department in the hospitals in Republic of Macedonia for five years were made.

Figure1 . Quantity of antiseptics and disinfectants, consumed on the departments annually and cumulatively in five years expressed in liters

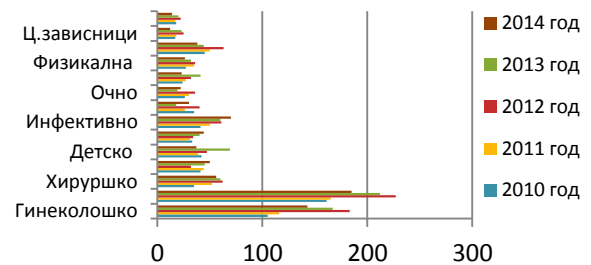
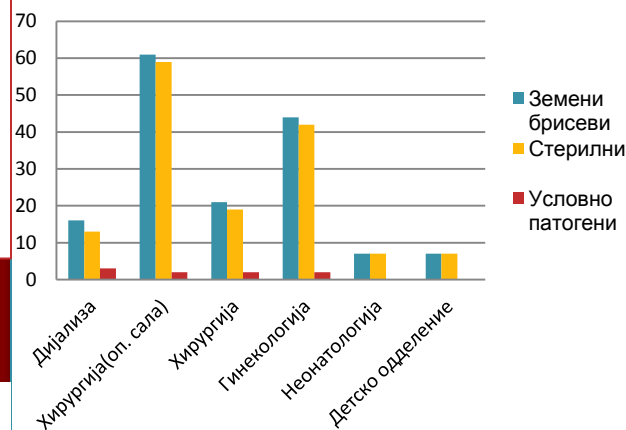


Figure 2 . Annual report for taken swabs and air samples for control of intra-hospital infections in 2012



Conclusions

In general disinfectants and antiseptics were used optimally and correctly according to the needs of the hospitals investigated. We would like to suggest the implementation of disinfection process validation as standardization measure as well as more often routine microbiological controls.