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论著

医院职业暴露事件危险因素分析

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摘要:

目的分析某院2010年上报医院的职业暴露数据及相关危险因素。方法医院自行设计调查表,工作人员发生职业暴露后填写,科室审核后上报到医院感染管理科。结果2010年该院有227名工作人员发生职业暴露,共230例次。其中193人发生锐器伤196例次,34人发生血液/体液暴露34例次;分布于48个科室,前5位分别为:手术室34例次,骨科、肝血管外科各18例次,肾内科11例次,麻醉科10例次。职业分布中,护士和医生占总数的85.46%;本院职工占63.48%,实习进修生占36.52%。工龄以5年以下者居多,占73.57%。缝合/剪断和各种注射为刺伤的主要环节,操作中和操作后处理废物为刺伤主要时机;70.59%的血液/体液暴露者未佩戴防护用品,26.53%被刺伤者未戴手套。结论职业暴露分析利于确定重点科室、目标人群和高危因素,便于进行相应干预。

关键词: 医务人员 职业暴露 血源防护 锐器伤 职业防护 危险因素

Risk factors for the occurrence of occupational exposure in hospital

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Abstract:

Objective To analyze the data and related risk factors of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens in a hospital in 2010. Methods After encountering occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, health care workers (HCWs) filled out the designed forms, and submitted them to the department of healthcare associated infection prevention and control. Results A total of 227 HCWs encountered 230 occupational exposure in 2010, 193 of whom reported 196 sharp injuries, and 34 of whom reported 34 of blood/body fluid exposures; occupational exposure distributed in 48 departments, which top 5 as follows: operating room (34 times), orthopedics department (18), liver and blood vessel surgical department (18), nephrology department (11), and anesthesia department (10). Among occupation distribution, doctors and nurses accounted for 85.46%; 63.48% were long term HCWs in this hospital, and 36.52% were interns and HCWs for advanced study. 73.57% of persons worked less than 5 years. Syringe and suture needles were the main devices for stabbing, using and disposal of the needles were the main procedures leading to stabbing; 70.59% of persons didn't wear personal protective equipment when they exposed to blood/body fluid, 26.53% of the occurrence persons didn't wear gloves. Conclusion Analysis of the occurrence of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens can help to identify the key departments, the target population and the risk factors, and to take appropriate intervention.

Keywords: health care worker; occupational exposure prevention of bloodborne pathogen; sharp injury occupational protection risk factor

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