



Investigation of the Microbial Contamination of the Hands of Healthcare Workers in Different Wards of Sheikh Hospital in Mashhad

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Abstract

Background: Many nosocomial infections, which cause death and cost society, may be transmitted through healthcare workers' contacts. Preventive health measures greatly reduce their prevalence.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the microbial contamination of healthcare workers' hands in different wards of Sheikh Hospital. In addition, the alcohol-based hand sanitizers' ability to reduce microbial load of nosocomial infections was evaluated.

Methods: The present study was performed in spring 2019. Thirty-two nurses' hand samples were obtained from different wards of the hospital, including emergency, ICU, surgery, peritoneal dialysis, nephrology, and hematology-oncology. Biochemical tests determined the isolates. Participants' hands were cleaned using a standard procedure using soap and 70% isopropyl alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

Results: Different species, including coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* (CoNS), *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus*, *Klebsiella oxytoca*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, and *Burkholderia cepacia* complex were isolated. Following hand hygiene procedure, the most effective decontamination for a wide variety of organisms was observed.

Conclusion: Separation of dangerous pathogenic bacteria such as *S. aureus*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *E. coli* from healthcare workers may be a great warning sign for these infections in the hospital. Therefore, hand hygiene procedures may be considered an appropriate method to decrease nosocomial infections.

Keywords: Nosocomial Infection, Gram Positive, Gram Negative, Hand Sanitizer

1. Background

Nosocomial infections are one of the most important problems in health centers and can be considered one of the most common medical problems in hospitalized patients (1). In the United States, these infections are involved in the deaths of 88,000 patients each year and impose a high cost of \$45 billion on society (2). A previous study by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 55 hospitals in 14 countries described that about 87% of hospitalized patients had nosocomial infections (3).

Based on existing data, the role of environmental factors, healthcare workers, and hospitalized patients in preventing nosocomial infection has been proved by endemic or epidemic studies (3). Although developed countries

with sufficient facilities and financial resources suffer from 5% of nosocomial infected patients, this rate may increase to 27% in developing countries (4, 5).

These infections are transmitted not only to patients but also to anyone who comes in contact with patients, including healthcare workers and visitors. Moreover, patients discharged from the hospital may act as a carrier and transfer the organisms to the community (6).

Most hospital-acquired infections are categorized into one of five groups: surgical wound infection, pneumonia, bacteremia, catheter-associated urinary tract infection, and gastrointestinal infection (7). The wards' incidence of infections depends at different anatomic sites and the risk of infection. Although the prevalence of specific pathogens varies by infection site, the coagulase-negative

Staphylococcus (CoNS), *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Micrococcus*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* are the most isolated pathogens (6).

Patients may be exposed to pathogens during hospitalization through different sources of healthcare professionals, environment, medical equipment, and other infected patients (6). Hygiene is acknowledged to be the most important preventing method for avoiding cross-transmission of microorganisms from one patient to another (8). Advancement in hand hygiene, with the goal of reducing nosocomial infection, is an important main concern of WHO (9). Therefore, hand hygiene procedures may be considered high priority strategy to decrease nosocomial infections.

2. Objectives

The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of bacterial pathogens on healthcare workers' hands to design an appropriate preventing program by using of hand hygiene method.

3. Methods

Thirty-two nurses were randomly selected from different wards of the Sheikh Hospital (Mashhad, Iran), including emergency, ICU, surgery, peritoneal dialysis, nephrology, and hematology. The samples were taken from their hands. In this regard, swab soaked in sterile transport solution rubbed around the nails and under them, between the fingers and the palm of the hand (especially the pulp of the fingers). The samples were cultured on blood agar, EMB agar, and chocolate agar media. The cultured media were incubated at 37°C for 48 hours. Biochemical reactions and Gram staining test were used to determine isolates. Differential tests used for Gram-positive bacteria included catalase test, mannitol fermentation test, hippurate hydrolysis test, and coagulase test. Additionally, the lactose fermentation, motility test, indole test, methyl red test, citrate test, urea test, phenylalanine deaminase medium tests, and lysine decarboxylase test were used to identify Gram-negative bacteria. After taking the hand impressions, each participant's hand was cleaned using a standard procedure using soap and 70% isopropyl alcohol-based hand sanitizer for 30 seconds (10).

3.1. Statistical Methods

After data were analyzed with SPSS v.22 software.

4. Results

In this study, a total of 32 nurses' samples from emergency departments (8 nurses), ICU (6 nurses), surgery (6 nurses), peritoneal dialysis (2 nurses), nephrology (6 nurses), and hemato-oncology (4 nurses) were evaluated.

4.1. Bacteria Isolated Before the Use of Hand Disinfection

The samples were taken from the palms of their hands in the morning shift between 10 AM and 1 PM to determine the type of microbial contamination. Based on obtained results of 32 nurses, nine pathogenic bacteria were isolated, which were considered high-risk nosocomial infections (Table 1).

The most commonly isolated organism was CoNS, which was present in 40.76% of the samples. Moreover, the lowest colonizing species were *Bacillus*, *K. oxytoca*, *A. baumannii*, *S. maltophilia*, or *B. cepacia* (Table 2). Also, data showed that Gram-positive bacteria predominated over Gram-negative ones (Figure 1).

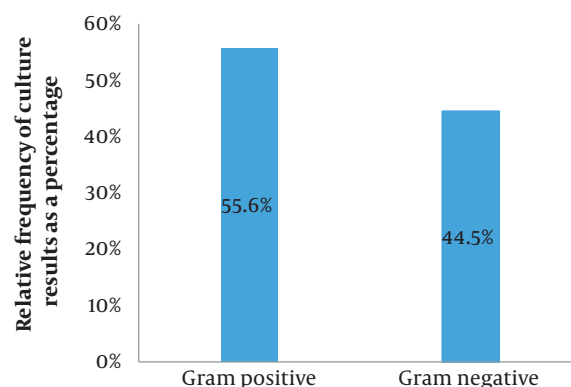


Figure 1. Gram-negative and Gram-positive incidence rates

4.2. Bacteria Isolated After the Use of Hand Disinfection

Following hand hygiene procedure, the most effective decontamination for a wide variety of organisms was observed. After the procedure, the number of cultured *S. aureus* and CoNS was reduced to 1 and 3, respectively. In other words, the decrease growth percentage of other species, including *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *Bacillus*, *K. oxytoca*, *A. baumannii*, *Stenotrophomonas (Xanthomonas) maltophilia*, and *Burkholderia cepacia* was almost 100%.

Table 1. Determination of Nosocomial Bacteria in Nurses and Each Ward

Hospital Ward	Number of Samples (n = 32)	Isolated Bacteria
Emergency	8 nurses	1-Bacillus and coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
		2- Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Escherichia coli
		3- Klebsiella pneumoniae and coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
		4- Klebsiella oxytoca and Staphylococcus aureus
ICU	6 nurses	1- Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
		2- Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus and coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
		3- Klebsiella pneumoniae and coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
Surgery	6 nurses	1- Klebsiella pneumoniae
		2- Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
Peritoneal dialysis	2 nurses	Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
Nephrology	6 nurses	1- Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Escherichia coli
		2- Acinetobacter baumannii and Staphylococcus aureus
		3- Stenotrophomonas maltophilia and coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
Hematology-oncology	4 nurses	1- Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
		2- Burkholderia cepacia and coagulase-negative Staphylococcus

Table 2. Incidence of Determined Microorganisms in Nurses' Hands Before Hygiene Procedure

Isolated Species	No. (%) (n = 54)
Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus	22 (40.76)
Klebsiella pneumoniae	8 (14.82)
Staphylococcus aureus	6 (11.12)
Escherichia coli	4 (7.40)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	4 (7.40)
Bacillus	2 (3.70)
Klebsiella oxytoca	2 (3.70)
Acinetobacter baumannii	2 (3.70)
Stenotrophomonas (Xanthomonas) maltophilia	2 (3.70)
Burkholderiacepacia complex	2 (3.70)

5. Discussion

According to the findings of the study, the results of culture collected from nurses' hands, working in different wards of Sheikh Hospital revealed that ten different types of bacteria were isolated. Moreover, CoNS, *K. pneumoniae*, and *S. aureus* were the most common isolated species.

Today, CoNS, as one of the most important hospital-acquired agents and a typical opportunistic agent, have a significant impact on human life and health. Although CoNS members seem to be a part of microbial flora, *S. epidermidis*, *S. saprophyticus*, and *S. lugdunensis* have increasingly become known as pathogen species that cause differ-

ent infections (11). The importance of this family is that the most common species isolated from nosocomial bloodstream infections recorded in the US national database were CoNS (31%) and *S. aureus* (20%) (12). Unfortunately, they are particularly related to the use of indwelling or transplanted foreign bodies that are essential in modern medicine. In other words, medical and nursing procedures are recognized as the main transmission route of hospital-acquired infection to the patients (11).

Among the recognized nosocomial species, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella* spp., and *Enterococci* spp., are the major resistant pathogens of concern (13, 14). In most hospital environments without surveillance programs embedded with control procedures, *S. aureus*, especially methicillin-resistant (MRSA) infections, are usually prevalent. Although MRSA has been reported to be potentially transmitted from animal to human, from human to animal, and from human to human, direct and indirect contact such as the surface of equipment is also recognized as a potent harbor for microbial growth and transmission (15). Based on previous studies, the most common bacteria that cause NI were *S. aureus* and *E. coli* (16, 17). This may be due to an association with an endogenous source, as the organism is a member of the patient's skin and nasal bacterial flora patients, health specialists' hands, and hospital instruments (18). However, the transmission of pathogens or potential pathogens from hospital professionals to patients and the resulting diseases have always been a concern. Furthermore, in this study, Gram-positive species were more

common than Gram-negative ones, which was almost similar to the findings of the study conducted by Barzegari Esfeden et al. (19). In different studies conducted in the world, the incidence of Gram-negative species in the personnel's hands varies from 21% - 86%. In the present study, the frequency of Gram-negative species has been reported at 44.45%, which falls within the range of its global prevalence reports (24).

Klebsiella pneumoniae was the most common isolated Gram-negative species. In healthcare centers, *K. pneumoniae* may be transmitted through individuals' skin or contact via shared items and especially when specialists do not clean their hands after checking a contaminated patient, which may play an important role in transmission of hospital-acquired infections.

In 2002, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published revised guidelines for hand hygiene (20). The major change in these guidelines is to decontaminate the hands between each patient's contact using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (21). In the present study, hand hygiene procedures provided an effective reduction in the number of pathogenic bacteria that may be considered a promising strategy for controlling hospital-acquired infections.

5.1. Conclusions

In this study, the nosocomial species prevalence was comparable with other similar studies. The most common isolates were CoNS, *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *Bacillus*. Moreover, hand hygiene procedures may effectively reduce the number of pathogenic bacteria that may be considered an appropriate method to decrease nosocomial infections.

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Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: Zoleikha Avestan, Mohamad Jami, and Marziyeh Mirzaei: Data collection, implementation of the research; Zoleikha Avestan: Writing of manuscript; Yousef Amini, Kiarash Ghazvini, Hadi Safdari, Aida Ghololbi: Analysis of the results and to the writing of the manuscript; Hadi Farsiani: Designing of study and data analysis.

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