

ABSTRACT

Hospital Acquired Infections (HAI) are frequent complications in the healthcare facilities throughout the world.

Teaching Hospital, Karapitiya is the only tertiary care hospital in the Southern Province of Sri Lanka with a bed strength exceeding 1500 and 55 wards. The main intensive care unit (ICU) in the hospital has seven beds. Majority of the ICU patients need mechanical ventilation and multiple invasive devices. Multi resistant organisms are isolated from these patients frequently. The ICU is functioning amidst sub optimal infrastructure facilities which favor the transmission of infections. Therefore I decided to study the incidence of specific HAIs and the antibiotic sensitivity pattern of bacterial isolates from the patients in the ICU in order to generate information which will be useful in the planning of infection control measures.

OBJECTIVES

General Objective

To determine the incidence of HAIs among patients admitted to the main ICU at Teaching Hospital, Karapitiya.

Specific Objectives

1. To determine the incidence of catheter related blood stream infection (CRBSI), ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP), hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP) and catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI).
2. To determine device utilization ratio (central venous catheter (CVC) utilization ratio, mechanical ventilator (MV) utilization ratio and urinary catheter (UC) utilization ratio).
3. To study the antibiotic sensitivity pattern of the bacterial isolates from ICU patients.
4. To determine the rate of colonization of patients with multi-resistant organisms.