

**LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND COMPLIANCE OF ASEPTIC
TECHNIQUES AMONG PHARMACY STAFFS IN HOSPITAL RAJA
PEREMPUAN ZAINAB II (HRPZII) DURING PARENTERAL
NUTRITION PREPARATION.**



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ABSTRACT

This research is to evaluate the level of knowledge and compliance of aseptic techniques among pharmacy staffs in Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II (HRPZII) during parenteral nutrition preparation. The pharmacy staffs in HRPZ II are comprised of pharmacists, “Provisional Registered Pharmacist (PRP)” and pharmacist assistants. 30 copies of questionnaire forms and observation checklist were distributed randomly among 30 pharmacy staffs in HRPZ II as our way to accomplish our objectives. In the end, it is found that all the pharmacy staffs in HRPZ II have high level of aseptic technique knowledge and compliance to aseptic technique.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Parenteral nutrition has become a mainstay of adjunctive therapy for a variety of diseases. Parenteral nutrition formulations consist of amino acids, dextrose, lipids, vitamins and electrolytes. Parenteral nutrition is used for humans that are unable to eat or cannot get enough nutrition from the food that pass through the alimentary canal and indicated to prevent the adverse effects of malnutrition in patients who are unable to obtain adequate nutrients by oral or enteral routes. Other indications are short gut syndrome, high output fistula, prolonged ileus, or bowel obstruction.

Parenteral nutrition is a good medium for bacteria growth and its administration through central venous line give systemic access, complications such as contamination, infection and sepsis are possible risks. Contamination can occur during preparation of PN, insertion of catheter, manipulation of catheter, or prolonged hanging time.

To prevent contamination, parenteral nutrition formulation must be prepared by using aseptic technique in a sterile environment. Aseptic technique is one of the important clinical practices in parenteral nutrition to prevent transmission of microorganisms from various sources to a patient by creating a microorganisms-free environment and maintaining sterility instruments.

Aseptic technique is often performed as a nursing ritual and is based more on tradition than on rational reason or research evidence. It is often performed without reference to the underlying principles of infection control or to the requirement of the situation to which it is being applied. After four children were infected, two of them died as a result of receiving contamination PN admixtures and *Enterobacter cloacae* was cultured from disposable tubing that was used in the automated compounding of these PN admixtures¹, much attention was paid to standards of preparation, facilities and systems of control employed in hospital pharmacy aseptic units.

Therefore, we decide on choosing this title as our project study the performances of aseptic techniques among pharmacists in Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II.