

Survey of digital access among cardiology clinic patients in Queen Elizabeth Hospital II

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Virtual clinic is where health care professional give consultations, advice and treatment plans. In the midst of COVID19 outbreak, this is one potential area to be look into. Our study aimed to determine the digital access among cardiology patient in Hospital Queen Elizabeth II (QEII), Malaysia. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study conducted involving outpatients in Cardiology Clinic in QEII from 1st to 30th June 2020 retrospectively. Secondary data collected from cardiology clinic were obtained and inclusion criteria included patients 18 years of age and above. **Results:** Mean age was 54 years old (SD 15.45). Out of 693 respondents, 59.7% (n=414) were males. At least 70% of the respondents went to secondary schools. More than half came from west coast of Sabah (67.5%). About 84.4% (n=588) of respondent owned at least a mobile phone. In all 82% (n=482) of them use it to access the internet. WhatsApp usage by patients and caretaker was at 75% (n=525). At least two over third of the respondent had a smartphone with an internet access capability. WhatsApp was most preferred platform among the patients. Thus, from these finding, virtual clinic was feasible to be done in this pandemic era and integrate it into existing standard of care path. **Conclusion:** Pilot virtual clinic need to be demonstrated to improve the healthcare system. More research on telehealth should be done to move forward and bridge the gap between patients and health care personnel.

Knowledge, Practice and Associated Factors in Preventing of Surgical Site Infection Among Nurses in Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Surgical site infections (SSI) are one of the commonest types of healthcare-associated infections. As a front-line caregiver, nurses are responsible for the majority of preventive activities. Hence, the enhanced practical skill of nurses is an essential component in preventive actions. The objective was to identify knowledge, practice and associated factors regarding preventing SSI among nurses in Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah (HPSF), Malaysia. **Methods:** A cross sectional study, a self-administered questionnaire was administered among 163 among nurses are selected with stratified random sampling method (surgical, Orthopaedics, and Obstetric and gynae department). IBM SPSS was used to data analysis. **Results:** Overall the nurses had age mean of 33.82 years and nurses who had diploma certificate were 160(98.2%) and those with degrees level were 3(1.8%). The nurses had less than 10 years working experiences. The study showed that the nurses have good knowledge in preventing SSI, which the mean values was 29.91; and they also have a good practice with mean value was 88.31. The relationship between knowledge and practice is a positive and direct relationship with P value 0.02. **Conclusion:** This study was important to determine the level of knowledge among nurses in preventing SSI and it significant affecting their nursing practice. Hence, the enhanced practical skill of nurses is an essential component in preventive actions.