

ART WASH HANDS: diffuser of knowledge and preventing diseases

Autores:

MANOEL OTAVIO DE ALMEIDA JUNIOR

KAMILA KAROLINE ROSA DA ROCHA

JARDEL DE BRITO NUNES

JAMILLE SANTOS DA SILVA

TAYNARA APOLÔNIA FAGUNDES DA CRUZ

ANTONIO MARCIO BARBOSA JUNIOR

Instituição:

1 Laboratório de Microbiologia Aplicada LMA, Departamento de Morfologia DMO, Universidade Federal de Sergipe UFS. Av Marechal Rondon, s/n Bloco 145, Lab 15, Jardim Rosa Elze, São Cristóvão, Sergipe 49100-000. microbiologia.ufs@gmail.com

Resumo:

The main reasons to develop control microorganisms are: to prevent disease transmission; inhibit contamination or growth of harmful microorganisms. The hands of health professionals serve as the main vehicle of cross-infection in hospitals and other health care facilities. The skin microbial biodiversity cultivation technique of 183 undergraduates attended by several courses related to discipline General Microbiology were held. For this, the goal was knowledge transfer focus on the effective sterilization of hands on undergraduate students will have acquired knowledge in the form and correct method of hand hygiene was hit, and condition them to the correct use of aseptic and its importance in hospital infections and food poisoning. These microbial strains have been identified in Laboratório de Microbiologia Aplicada and stored in Coleção de Cultura de Microorganismos de Sergipe (CCMO/SE) for future work of applied microbiology. Pathogens found: *S. aureus* 18.42%, *E. coli* 15.79%, *Candida albicans* 4.39%, *S. epidermidis* 14.04%, *Enterobacter* sp. 12.28%, *Candida tropicalis* 0.88% *Bacillus* sp. 8.77% *K. pneumoniae* 8.77%, *Aspergillus* sp. 2.63%, *S. pyogenes* 1.75%, *C. freundii* 6.14%, *Penicillium* sp. 0.88%, *S. viridans* 4.39% and *Fusarium* sp. 0.88%. These microorganisms have a higher pathogenicity, being associated with hospital infection outbreaks. It has been shown that hand hygiene is the primary measure of inhibition of spread of infection in health-care settings. The antisepsis of the hands is one of the health professional's procedure in the process of mechanical removal of the skin surface microorganisms. To accomplish the same, it is necessary to use a specific technique, which consists of: wetting the hands with water, apply soap, preferably on the liquid form, the required amount of product to cover the entire surface of the hands. Do rotational movements of the hands, rubbing both hands and interlace your fingers to cover the entire surface, rub between toes, fingernails and fingertips, rinse your hands under running water and dry with paper towels. This knowledge-applied microbiology with purpose towards improving public health infers practical knowledge to graduate students of health sciences and biology, and especially nursing.

Palavras-chaves: skin of microbes, pathogens, hand hygiene.

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