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Volume 4/Number 4

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Stuart B. Levy, M.D.

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Methods, Reagents and Media: New Technology in Clinical Microbiology

Dieter H.M. Gröschel, M.D.

# THE LAST THING YOUR HOSPITAL NEEDS

# The threat of nosocomial infection

Between 4% and 8% of all hospitalized patients develop an infection at some time during their stay,<sup>1</sup> and such infections usually add to the length and cost of hospitalization.

Protecting patients and staff from nosocomial infection is becoming more difficult due to changing patterns of bacterial infection and the emergence of resistant bacteria, most notably methicillinresistant Staphylococcus aureus.<sup>2,3</sup>

## The key to management

Pathogenic bacteria are easily transmitted by the hands of physicians, nurses, technicians, and other hospital personnel.<sup>4</sup>

Both the Center for Disease Control and the American Hospital Association consider handwashing the single most important procedure in preventing nosocomial infection and recommend handwashing after every patient contact.<sup>4</sup> An increase in nosocomial infection that is transmitted by serial direct contact indicates suboptimal handwashing practices and antiseptic technique.<sup>5</sup>

# A program for prevention

Because proper handwashing techniques are so important in the prevention of nosocomial infection,

Winthrop has developed a comprehensive program of educational materials for every member of the hospital staff. The in-service program includes two films on handwashing, a slide/tape presentation, handwashing instruction wall charts, and dispenser maintenance instructions.

If you would like more information, please write to Professional Services Department, Winthrop Laboratories,

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References: 1. Infection control for the obstetric patient and the newborn infant. NAACOG Tech Bull 1981; March. 2. Kraybill EN: Needs of the term infant, in Avery GB (ed): Neonatology, ed 2. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1981, p 226. 3. Haley RW, Hightower AW, Khabbaz RF, et al: The emergence of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infections in United States hospitals: Possible role of the house staff-patient transfer circuit. Ann Intern Med 1982; 97:297-308. 4. Albert RK, Condie F: Hand-washing patterns in medical intensive-care units. N Engl J Med 1981; 24:1465-1466. 5. Wenzel RP: The emergence of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. Ann Intern Med 1982; 97:440-442.



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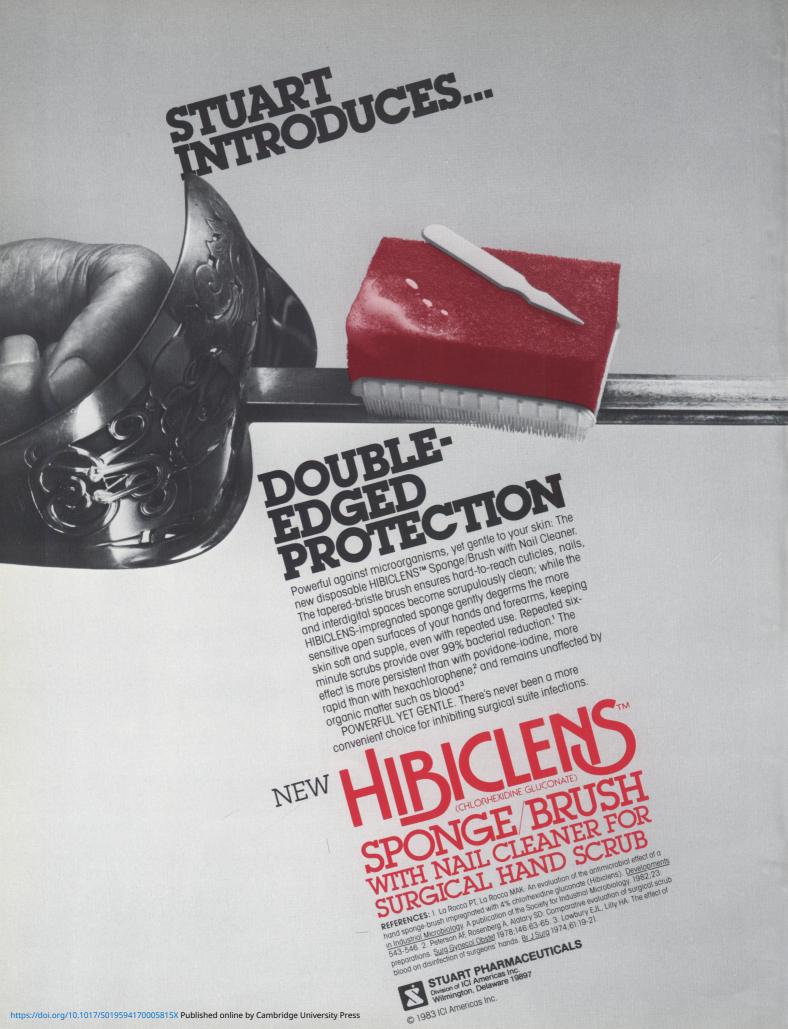


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# INFECTION CONTROL: A MONTHLY PUBLICATION IN 1984

As the editors of *Infection Control* prepare for the fifth year of publication, we are pleased to announce that beginning in January 1984, Infection Control will begin monthly publication; 12 issues per volume. An increasing rate of submission of manuscripts, as well as a healthy backlog, have made this decision an easy one.

By increasing our number of issues per year, a major advantage for our authors will be maintained: the possibility of having an outstanding manuscript published within four months of submission. Even so, this does not signal a relaxation of standards, for our rejection rate remains at 30%, with the quality of scientific articles increasing.

As of January 1984, with the beginning of monthly publication, Infection Control will be circulated to paid subscribers only at a modest subscription rate. Subscription information will be made available to all of our readers so that no one need miss a single issue.

Certainly, all of us welcome your comments about the change and your continued critique of the Journal and its content.

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Editor



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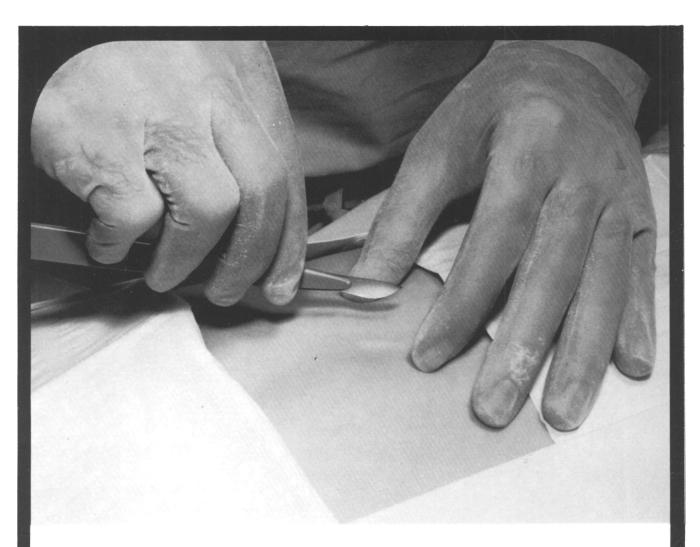
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