



## **SUMMARY**

Hepatitis C virus is inflammation of the liver it is usually caused by a virus C that infects the liver, it can lead to permanent liver damages as well as cirrhosis, liver cancer & liver failure.

Primary pevention of HCV should target reduction of transmission of the virus. Prevention should target those at risk of acquiring the virus & should involve providing education, risk reduction counseling HCV screening & substance abuse treatment.

Prevention from HCV in health care setting should also take place by having better sterilization, safer injection reducing opportunities for precutaneous exposures to blood through infection control.

Infection control is a practice directed toward preventing nosocomial infection to the patients, protecting the health care workers from disease transmission and other people in the health care setting.

Basic principles of infection control are based on the use of practices and procedures that prevent or minimize transmission of HCV being transmitted from contaminated body fluids or equipment They should be followed by all staff involved in health care centers.

Nurses have played a major role in preventing infectious diseases. The nurse in labor and delivery unit is a very important member of the health care team, because the nurse often is the caregiver who spends the most time with the laboring woman.



The present study aims to upgrade nurse's knowledge, attitude & practice to minimize transmission of Hepatitis C virus during labour at Benha university hospital and Benha educational hospital.

The study was conducted on all available nurses in the labor and delivery units (25 nurses) are working at Benha university hospital and (31 nurses) are working at Benha educational hospital. The sample is convenient sample.

### **Tools of data collection:-**

- (1) Interviewing questionnaire for nurse's include
  - General characteristics of sample
  - Nurses knowledge regarding hepatitis C virus nurses, practice and nurses attitude.
- (2) Observation checklist sheet to assess the nurses practice regarding Application of infection control measures.

As regard nurses total level of knowledge the majority of them had incorrect knowledge (76.8) regarding HCV and their total level of practice is poor (83.9) this indicates that there is a positive correlation between nurses knowledge and their practice ( $r = 0.83$ ).

The result of the present study shows a significant positive correlation between nurses practice & their attitude ( $r = 0.96$ ). This result means that nurses who have negative attitude, have poor practice. There was a significant positive correlation between decrease the nurses knowledge & their negative attitude regarding HCV.

So recommended that encourage continues program for the nursing staff to upgrade their knowledge and practice, attitude to minimize transmission of HCV during labor, providing nurses with simple



booklets, handouts with updated knowledge & instruction about HCV should be available in obstetric ward, supervision and follow-up of nursing staff regarding application of infection control measures in the delivery room should be carried out.