

## SUMMARY

In recent years, viral hepatitis has been emerged as a major public health concern in the world-wide. It is currently the leading occupational blood hazard to health care workers especially HBV and HCV. There fore, universal precautions were recommended by *CDC (1996)*.

Thus the need for educational program for the nurses is essential to update their knowledge and improve their performance a bout viral hepatitis “B” and “C”.

This study aimed to assess nurse’s knowledge about viral hepatitis “B” and “C” to detect nurse’s needs, to assess nurses practice about viral hepatitis “B” and “C” , to implement a health promotion educational program for nurses about viral hepatitis “B” and “C” and evaluate the impact of the health promotion educational program on the nurses.

This study followed a quesii-expiermental design. Conducted in all rural health units in Benha (17) (Bata- damlo- Btanda- Warawara – Met El Hofen- Met El Ataar- Pokera- Metraday- Gamgara- Met El Sbaa – Kafer Atallaa- Kfar El Hamam-El Shemot – El Ramla – Dogwy – Magol- Gezert bely). A systemic random sample of 100 nurses had been chosen.

Two tools were used in this study (1) an interviewing questionnaire to cover the following main areas: sociodemographic characteristics of nurses regarding sex, age qualification, years of experience, Job, residence and Nurse’s knowledge about viral hepatitis “B” and “C” regarding Definition, types of viral hepatitis, prevalence of HBV & HCV , Reservoir of infection, carriers , high risk group, mode of transmission, incubation period, beginning of infection, clinical manifestation, complication, laboratory investigation, treatment,

---

---

vaccination of HBV and infection control measures to prevent infection from HBV & HCV. (2) observation checklist was designed to assess nurse's practice of some skills necessary for infection control measures to prevent infection from HBV & HCV such as cleaning / sterile hand washing, masking gowning, gloving, collection of blood specimen, urine specimen, stool specimen, dressing, sterilization of instruments & equipments, perineal swabbing and double bagging techniques. All these tools were used pre and post implementing the program.

A pilot study was carried out on ten nurses. According to the results obtained from this study. The necessary modification in the study tools and contents was done.

According to the finding of the exploratory phase the nurses needs were determined so general and specific objectives of the program were stated. Program content as well as teaching methods was prepared.

The same tools used for the assessment (Questionnaire sheet, observation sheet) were used to evaluate the immediate effect of the program.

The main results of this study:-

- Lack of Nurse's knowledge and practice about viral hepatitis "B", "C" and infection control measures for it.
- Improvement of nurse's knowledge and practice infection control measures for it after the program implementation.
- A significant difference was found between pre and post-test program.

The present study concluded that the application of an educational health promotion program improves knowledge and

---

---

practice of nurse's about viral hepatitis "B", "C" and infection control measures for it.