

الآية

قال تعالى:

وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللّٰهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ ۗ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ
اِلٰى عَالَمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٠٥﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة التوبة - الآية (١٠٥)

Dedication

*To the soul messenger of Allah Mohammed, Prayer of Allah and
Peace upon him, the first teacher who gives us the speech.*

To my parents for their love and support.

To all my friends.

Salma

Acknowledgement

First of all my thank to Allah for giving me the courage, ability and strength to accomplish this work I'm deeply indebted to my supervisor Dr. Mohamed Siddig, Dean College of Medical Laboratory Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology, for facilitating the completion of my research by providing support, advices and encouragement. Next thank to Dr. Hamdan Mustaffa WHO Multi Drug Resistance (MDR) Focal person for his support and help. Thanks are also extended to the member of the Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory, National Public Health Laboratory , especially Mr. Mutasium Ahmed ,Miss Nuha Yousif and Miss Rasha Sayed for Providing facilities, help and integration, Special thanks love go to my parents, sisters and brothers specially Waleed" for their financial support throughout the duration of the study.

Abstract

This is descriptive case study was conducted at twenty TB health facilities government and private at Khartoum state during the period from August to October 2017. The study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice in handling and transportation of samples among tuberculosis healthcare providers.

One hundred participants were selected from TB health facility. The data obtained was analyzed using SPSS program version 16.0, frequencies were calculated.

The present study revealed that the levels of TB knowledge in handling and transportation of specimens in health care providers as follow; lab specialist (15/34) nurses (14/33) physician (5/33) had trained on handling of infectious materials, majority (66%) of study participants had never been trained. Among lab specialist (10/34) nurses (4/33) physician (3/33) had trained on transportation of specimens, majority (83%) of study participants had never been trained.

The study found that more than half of the health care providers had a positive attitude towards TB in availability of request form in facility (54%), while (46%) of study participants hadn't request forms and clearly stated data on request form (64%), while (36%) of study participant found not clearly stated data.

Regarding to the practices towards TB in health care providers (25%) of study participant had feedback mechanism between the lab and health facility, majority (75%) of study participant hadn't feedback mechanism. (5%) of study participant met international regulation requirement procedures for transportation of specimen, majority (95%) of study participants hadn't met international regulation requirement. (5%) of study participants following requirement of IATA regulation regarding

packaging instruction for air transport of category (B) biological material, majority (95%) of study participants hadn't following requirement. (7%) of study participants label outer packaging clear; shipper, consignee, transport details, quantity and type of packaging, packaging instruction, refrigerant were used, majority (93%) of study participant hadn't package. (19%) of study participants had found document identified the content of the primary receptacle or request form outside the secondary packaged, majority (81%) of study participants hadn't found package.

المستخلص

أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية في عشرين وسيلة للدرن صحية حكومية وخاصة، في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة من أغسطس الي أكتوبر 2017 م. أهدف من هذه الدراسة تقييم المعرفة والسلوك والاداء لمقدمي الخدمات الصحية للدرن في مناولة ونقل العينات . شملت الدراسة 100 مشارك مختار من وسيلة درن صحية، حللت البيانات بأستخدام برنامج الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الإجتماعية النسخة 16.0 لتحليل البيانات، حسب التكرار.

أظهرت الدراسة أن المستوي المعرفي للدرن لمقدمي الخدمات الصحية في مناولة ونقل عينات الدرن، أختصاصي المختبر (15/34) المرضى (14/33) الأطباء (5/33) متدربين في مناولة المواد المعدية، أغلبية المشاركين (66%) غير متدربين. وجد أن أختصاصي المختبر (10/34) المرضى (4/33) الأطباء (3/33) متدربين في نقل العينات، أغلبية المشاركين (83%) غير متدربين.

وجد أن أكثر من نصف مقدمي الخدمات الصحية لديهم سلوك إيجابي نحو الدرن في توافر أستمارة الطلب في المنشأة (54%)، أغلبية المشاركين (46%) لا توجد لديهم أستمارات الطلب. البيانات محددة بوضوح في أستمارة الطلب (64%)، أغلبية المشاركين (36%) البيانات غير محددة في أستمارة الطلب.

فيما يتعلق بالأداء نحو الدرن لمقدمي الخدمات الصحية (25%) من المشاركين لديهم الية تواصل بين المختبر والمنشأة الصحية، غالبيه المشاركين (75%) لا توجد لديهم الية تواصل. (5%) من المشاركين أتبعوا الإجراءات العالمية لمتطلبات تنظيم نقل العينات، أغلبية المشاركين (95%) لم يتبعوا الإجراءات العالمية. (5%) من المشاركين أتبعوا أمتطلبات في أرابطة ألدولية للنقل ألاجوي وتعليمات التعبئة والتغليف للمواد البيولوجية من الفئة (ب)، أغلبية المشاركين (95%) لم يتبعوا أمتطلبات في أرابطة ألدولية. (7%) من المشاركين كانت تسمية التعبئة والتغليف الخارجية واضحة، الشاحن، المرسل أليه، تفاصيل النقل، الكمية، نوع وتعليمات التعبئة والتغليف، أستخدام المبردات، (93%) من المشاركين لا توجد حزم ألتعبئة. (19%) من المشاركين تبين أن وجود الوثيقة التي تحدد محتوى الوعاء الرئيسي و تواجد أستمارة الطلب خارج التعبئة الثانوية، أغلبية المشاركين (81%) لا توجد حزم ألتعبئة.

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