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**The role of surfaces in transmission of nosocomial infections at the regional hospital of Korçe, Albania****Zhinzela Qyli**

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**Statement of the problem:** Hospital surfaces are potential sources of health care-associated infection. Contamination of hospital surfaces by bacteria is increasingly recognized. In recent years, a variety of interventions have been shown to be effective in improving cleaning and disinfection of surfaces. The purpose of this study was to identify the microbial pollution of the hospital surfaces and to demonstrate the importance of hospital surfaces contamination in the transmission of nosocomial infections.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A total of 640 samples were taken from the surfaces of the hospital. A swab soaked in nutrient broth was used to collect samples. Swabs were streaked in Blood agar. These culture plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 hrs. After incubation identification of isolates was performed.

**Findings:** The study revealed that the prevalence of bacterial isolates was 27.18%. Prevalence of samples contaminated with *Staphylococcus aureus* was 48.85%, *E. coli* 43.10%, *Pseudomonas* 1.14% and Saprophytes 6.89%.

**Conclusion & Significance:** The microbial contamination of surfaces in the hospital is high. High prevalence of microbial isolates with *Staphylococcus aureus* and *E. coli* are considered as an indicator of poor hygiene in the hospital.

**Key words:** Sample, hospital, contamination.

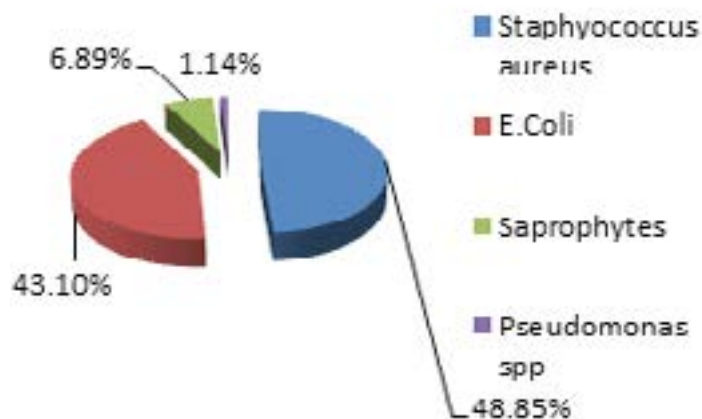


Figure 1. Prevalence of microbial isolates

**Biography**

Zhinzela Qyli has completed the Faculty of Medicine and specialization in Microbiology in the University of Tirana, Albania. She is lecture in the Nursing Department of Fan S Noli University, Korça and is following the doctoral school in the Faculty of Technical Medical Sciences, University of Medicine, Tirana, Albania.

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