

Dental patients' knowledge, awareness, and attitude regarding infection control procedures

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Introduction

Infection control

What

How

Why assess patients
knowledge ?

Use of barriers such as
according to a study by
Robinson et al.
infectious diseases are
found to be more
common among
patients who lack the
knowledge about
prevention measures .

Our aim



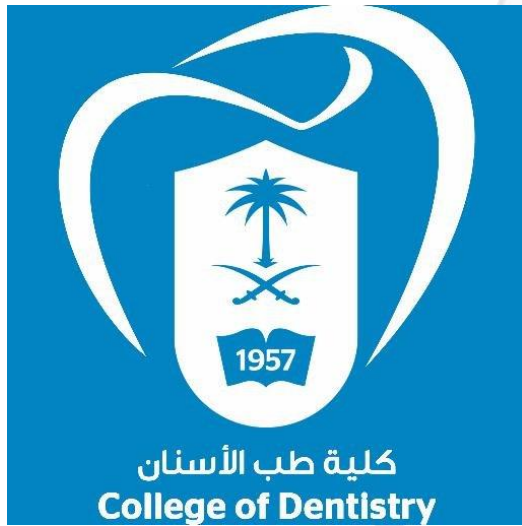
This study was designed to investigate patients' **awareness, attitude and knowledge** of infection control practice and the effect of demographic data on these measures.

The logo for the Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR) is a diamond-shaped emblem. It features the letters 'DSR' in a large, elegant, serif font at the top. Below the letters is a circular seal containing a building, likely a university or research center. A red ribbon-like graphic element curves around the emblem.

Patients and methods

محادثة البحث العلمي
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Patients



330 questionnaires were distributed randomly to patients attending dental clinics at King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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Questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of two parts:

- A. Socio-demographic data.
- B. Information regarding awareness, knowledge, and attitude towards infection control on a 5-point Likert scale.

Statistical analysis

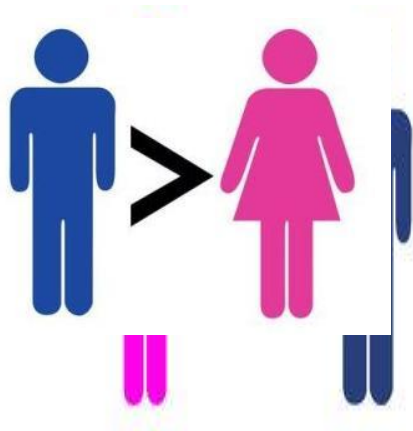
- Frequencies, t-test, one-way (ANOVA), and post-hoc test to analyze the presence of statistical differences.
- Ordinal logistic regression analysis was adopted to identify factors associated with knowledge, awareness, and attitude.



Results

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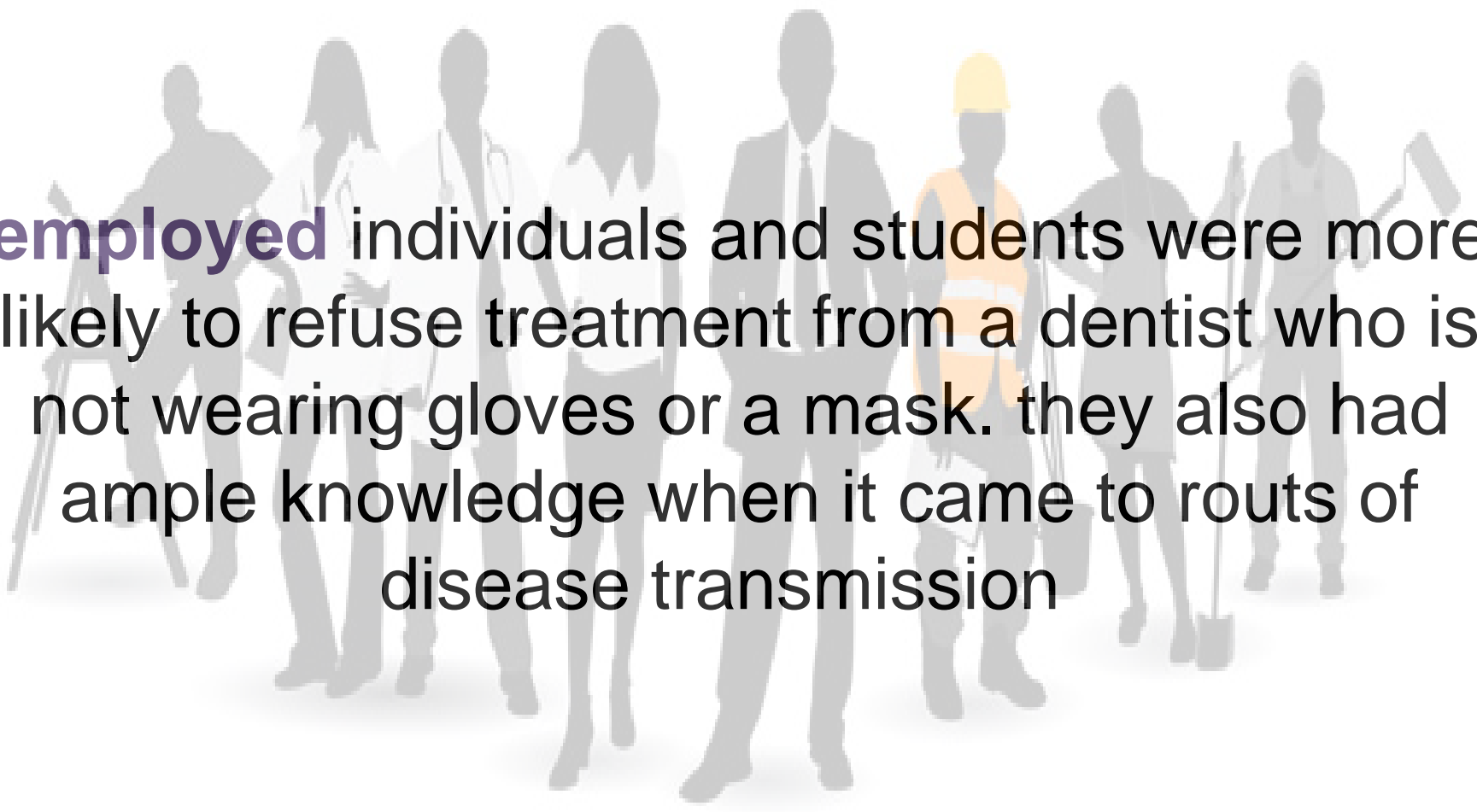




except regarding the frequency, **Females** were more aware of or barrier change between patients was significant among males ($p = 0.041$) implemented in dental clinics,

health sector employees where more knowledgeable of the importance of wearing PPE as well as the path of disease transmission . They were also more likely to remind their dentist to wear gloves or a mask



A row of silhouettes representing various professions: a musician with a saxophone, a doctor with a stethoscope, a businessperson in a suit, a construction worker in a hard hat and safety vest, and a cleaner with a broom. The silhouettes are light gray, except for the construction worker who is highlighted in orange and yellow.

employed individuals and students were more likely to refuse treatment from a dentist who is not wearing gloves or a mask. they also had ample knowledge when it came to routes of disease transmission

Discussion

- In accordance with previous studies, we found that sociodemographics influence knowledge and awareness of infection control. **Females** and **educated** individuals were significantly more aware of infection control practices in the dental office.
- Employees working in the **health sector** were found to be more knowledgeable and practiced safer behaviors.

- An onus of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
- Using infection control measures is undoubtedly the best approach for prevention.
- *Patients are considered to be a good source of experiential information* and can provide convenient and vital data because they witness and interact with services.


- Policymakers progressively trust that urging patients to assume a more dynamic part in their safety could enhance quality, proficiency, and wellbeing and improve decision making.
- This is of significance when considering that most hospital- acquired infections are costly, but potentially preventable.

Conclusion

The study population demonstrated a reasonable knowledge, understanding, and awareness of PPE use and its rationale.

Visual assurance is a central aspect of patient perception of infection control.

Several sociodemographic characteristics influenced knowledge and behaviour among patients, which could assist in community education and for policy makers.



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