

APPENDIX A

Instrument

The questionnaire is composed of four parts:

Part I Demographic Data Profile

Part II Knowledge Toward AIDS Questionnaire

Part III Attitudes Toward AIDS Questionnaire

Part IV Universal Precautions Practices Questionnaire

Subject No \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Part I. Demographic Data Profile**

Please answer the following questions and give the mark (X) on the closest answer or fill in the blank.

1. Age \_\_\_\_\_

2. Marital Status:

(     ) single                      (     ) married

(     ) separated                      (     ) widowed

(     ) divorced

3. Education level:

(     ) diploma of nursing

(     ) associate degree of nursing

4. Years of working experience \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Area of nursing practice:

- medical nursing                       surgical nursing  
 pediatric nursing                       OB&GYN nursing  
 emergency department                       ICU department  
 foreign patient department  
 outpatient department

## 6. Present position:

- staff nurse                       head nurse

## 7. Have you ever taken part in any training about AIDS?

- no  
 yes.

If yes, how long? For \_\_\_\_\_ hours.

Please specify the topics:

- AIDS symptoms  
 AIDS transmission modes  
 care of AIDS patients  
 how to avoid self-infection  
 others, specify \_\_\_\_\_.

## 8. Do you have experience of caring AIDS patients?

- no  
 yes

If yes, how many AIDS patients you have ever cared ?

Please specify \_\_\_\_\_ cases.

9. How did you get information about AIDS usually?

television                       radio

newspapers, magazines or books

training in hospital

others                      Please specify\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Have you ever been trained about universal precautions in your nursing practice?

no

yes

If yes, how long? For\_\_\_\_\_ hours.

11. Do you think that using universal precautions in your working is essential?

no

yes

do not understand universal precautions

12. Do you have any problems in using universal precautions in your practices?

no

yes.                      Please specify\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part II. Knowledge Toward AIDS Questionnaire**

Knowledge toward AIDS means nurses' understanding of the current information about AIDS. It includes AIDS causal agents, epidemiology, transmission, manifestation, testing, treatment and universal precautions practices to be taken. Please read the sentences and then give the mark (X) to the best answer of each item according to your opinion.

1. What is the definition of AIDS?
  - a. immune insufficiency syndrome
  - b. opportunistic infection syndrome
  - c. low immunology production syndrome
  - \*d. acquired immune deficiency syndrome
2. What type of virus is the cause of AIDS?
  - a. Human Immunodeficiency Virus I
  - \*b. Human Immunodeficiency Virus I.II
  - c. Human Autoimmune Deficiency Virus I
  - d. Human Autoimmune Deficiency Virus III
3. Which cell of body that is damaged by HIV?
  - a. polymorph
  - \*b. T-helper cell
  - c. red blood cell
  - d. bone marrow

4. Which country that the AIDS was first diagnosed?
- a. England
  - b. France
  - c. Africa
  - \*d. United States of America
5. Which group of people is majority of HIV infection now in China?
- a. homosexual men
  - b. heterosexual men
  - c. prostitutes
  - \*d. intravenous drug addicts
6. Which following way can transmit HIV infection?
- a. eating together with HIV infected person
  - b. swimming in public swimming pool
  - c. mosquitoes or other insects bite
  - \*d. using the same needle for injection with HIV infected person
7. When will the majority of people who having sexual intercourse with HIV infected prostitute be found to have HIV antibody?
- \*a. 3 months
  - b. 6 months
  - c. 12 months
  - d. 24 months

8. Which laboratory test is cheap, easily used and popular for testing HIV antibody?
- a. Western Blot
  - b. Immuno Fluorescence Assay (IFA)
  - c. Radio Immuno Precipitation Assay (RIPA)
  - \*d. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA)
9. Which laboratory test is used to confirm HIV infection?
- \*a. Western Blot
  - b. Immuno Fluorescence Assay (IFA)
  - c. Radio Immuno Precipitation Assay (RIPA)
  - d. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA)
10. Which stage of HIV infection begin to have lymphnode enlargement?
- a. asymptomatic HIV infection
  - b. symptomatic HIV infection
  - \*c. AIDS related condition (ARC)
  - d. full blown AIDS
11. Why do HIV infected person develop severe and rapid signs and symptoms?
- a. no vaccine for prevention
  - b. no effective treatment
  - c. receive treatment too late
  - \*d. body immunity is destroyed and vast decrease

12. The opportunistic infection usually occur in the following system
- \*a. respiratory system
  - b. gastrointestinal system
  - c. hematological and lymphatic system
  - d. urinary system
13. Which method is being used for AIDS treatment?
- \*a. use drug to inhibit the growth of HIV
  - b. vaccination to prevent AIDS
  - c. use drug to improve immunology system
  - d. use drug to destroy HIV
14. Which drug is used to inhibit the growth of HIV in China?
- a. Interferon(IFN)
  - b. Immune Regulator(IMREG)
  - \*c. Azidothimidine(AZT)
  - d. Diethyl dithiocarbamate(DDC)
15. Which disinfectant can kill HIV on instrument within 30 minutes?
- a. 95% alcohol
  - b. povidine iodine 1%
  - c. formalin 2%
  - \*d. 0.5% sodium hypochlorite

16. How can HIV infection transmitted to health personnel without protective barriers?
- a. contact clothes of AIDS patients
  - b. contact saliva of AIDS patients
  - c. contact skin of AIDS patients while administering injection
  - \*d. contact blood and vaginal discharge of AIDS patients
17. Which sentence is not the precautions for general people from getting HIV infection?
- a. do not use the same needle injecting with the others
  - b. do not have sexual intercourse with high risk women
  - \*c. use condom all the time when having sexual intercourse with high risk women
  - d. avoid eating or drinking with HIV infected people
18. Which nursing intervention is appropriate for preventing and controlling HIV infection in hospital?
- a. isolate HIV positive patients from other patients
  - \*b. wear gloves all the time when contact blood or body fluids
  - c. always washing hands after doing nursing care and then clean with alcohol
  - d. wear gloves, gown, mask all the time when caring AIDS patients

19. Which protective barrier is appropriate when cleaning beds and instrument of HIV infected patients?
- \*a. gloves
  - b. apron
  - c. mask
  - d. gloves and mask
20. Which one is the best appropriate, safe, and economical disinfectant for metal instruments?
- a. formalin 2%
  - b. 95% alcohol
  - c. boiling water 30 minutes
  - \*d. 0.5 Sodium hypochlorite
21. What is the most usefulness of universal precautions in practice?
- \*a. protecting health personnel from acquiring infection from patients
  - b. all patients felt that they receive equally service
  - c. infected patients receiving high quality of care
  - d. health personal have much concerned about the importance of infection prevention
22. Which one is the state in universal precautions?
- a. wash hands after taking care of patients
  - b. isolate HIV positive patients
  - c. use disposable protective barriers whenever doing nursing care
  - \*d. wear gloves while contact with blood or body fluids of all patients

### Part III. Attitudes Toward AIDS Questionnaire

Attitudes toward AIDS means nurses' beliefs, feelings and behavioral intentions toward AIDS. Please read the sentences and mark (X) on the best answer according to your opinion. The rating number has the following meanings:

- 0 means strongly disagree
- 1 means disagree
- 2 means agree
- 3 means strongly agree

Items	0	1	2	3
+1. AIDS is a critical public health problem in the world				
2. AIDS is the most fear disease				
+3. The HIV positive patient is the person that you should sympathize				
+4. AIDS can be prevented				
+5. You are willing to provide nursing care for HIV infected persons				
6. You feel fear to taking care of HIV infected patients				
+7. You are willing to take care of symptomatic AIDS patients				
8. All patients should be tested for HIV antibody on admission to hospital				

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Items	0	1	2	3
+9. AIDS patients in all stages can stay with other people				
+10. Nurses should not refuse to take care of AIDS patients				
11. AIDS patient is the burden of family				
+12. You should support the relatives or family members to become caregiver of AIDS patients				
+13. You should usually give reassurance and mental support to AIDS patients				
14. Nurses have high risk to get HIV infection because of being close to AIDS patients				
15. You are worried that you will put your families and friends at the risk of HIV infection if the number of AIDS patients increases in health care settings				
16. The pregnant nurses should avoid to care for AIDS patients				
+17. You feel confident while taking care of AIDS patients				
18. You want to change job if the number of AIDS patients increase in the hospital				

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Items	0	1	2	3
19.HIV infected patients should resign from the job to prevent HIV spreading				
20.You will wear gloves, mask and gown all the time when do nursing care to AIDS patients				
+21.HIV infected patients can live long if they behavior under suggestion of health personnel				
+22.Universal precautions can protect health personnel from HIV infections				

#### Part IV. Universal Precautions Practices Questionnaire

Universal precautions practices means the behaviors of nurses in preventing measure of HIV transmission when there is a risk of direct exposure to any blood or body fluids. Please read the following sentences and mark (X) on the closest answer according to your practices. The rating number has the following meaning:

- 0 means no practice
- 1 means seldom practice
- 2 means sometime practice
- 3 means always practice

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Items	0	1	2	3
1. You wash your hands before doing nursing care				
2. You wash hands and skin surfaces immediately and thoroughly if contaminated with blood or body fluids				
3. You wash your hands after doing nursing care				
4. You wash hands immediately after you remove your gloves				
5. You wash your hands before you leave ward				
6. You wear gloves when you have to contact with blood or body fluids of patients, such as drawing blood				
7. You wear gloves when collecting specimen such as urine, feces etc. from patients				
8. You wear gloves when handling items or equipment soiled with blood, or other body fluids				
9. You wear gloves, gown, mask, and glasses while caring the massive bleeding patient				

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Items	0	1	2	3
10. You always wear gloves when you have wound in hand while taking care of patients				
11. You wear gloves and mask while doing suction				
12. You wear gloves while washing instruments				
13. You change gloves before providing care to each patients				
14. You change your uniform immediately when it was contaminated with patients' blood or body fluids				
15. You do not recap the needle after doing injection or drawing blood				
16. You use disposable needles and syringes For injection or drawing blood for all patients				
17. You place disposable syringes, needles, Scalpels and other sharp items in puncture-resistant containers immediately after using them				
18. You decontaminate reusing syringes and needles with 0.5% sodium hypochloride (chlorox 10%) 30 minutes				

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Items	0	1	2	3
19. After being injured by contaminated sharp instrument, you squeeze blood out as much as you can, then wash with soap and water and clean with 75% alcohol				
20. You send the sharp instruments by using no touch technique				
21. You place contaminated waste which contact with blood or body fluids such as gauze, slide, etc. to plastic bag and tighten before sending it to destroy				
22. After discharge infected patients, you clean beds, tables and device by using 0.5% sodium hypochloride or 2% lysol				
23. You let the house keeper clean floor which contaminated with blood or secretion of patients by wipe of first, then soak with 0.5% sodium hypochloride or 2% lysol 30 minutes, then clean by the usual				
24. You carry the infected patients' specimen by keeping in plastic bags and tight it				

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Items	0	1	2	3
25. You clean the instruments used by infected patients by first washing with water, be decontaminated with 0.5% sodium or 2% lysol 30 minutes, and then washing with water and sending to central supply				

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APPENDIX B

LETTER FOR INVITATION

Nov.1, 1997

Dear nurse:

My name is Gao Fengli and I am studying in POHNED program. I am conducting this study to identify the knowledge and attitudes toward AIDS and universal precautions practices at PUMC hospital. You will be invited to participate this study. Your answers of knowledge and attitudes toward AIDS and universal precautions practices will provide an essential information for hospital administration as well as nurses education to strength the educational program regarding AIDS and universal precautions.

Your participation in this study will be confidential and available only for the purpose of this study. The information obtained about you as an individual will not be identified in any presentation of the results. Please give the accurate answers to each question. You may withdraw from the study at any time and there will be no risk affecting you in anyway.

I would greatly appreciate your cooperation to answer this questionnaire. I look forward to receiving your prompt response.

Sincerely yours.

Gao Fengli

APPENDIX C

Table c.1 Frequencies and percentages of correct response for knowledge toward AIDS of nurses (N=390)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
How can HIV infection transmitted to health personnel without protective barriers?	378	96.9
a. contact clothes of AIDS patients		
b. contact saliva of AIDS patients		
c. contact skin of AIDS patients while administering injection		
d. contact blood and vaginal discharge of AIDS patients		
Which following way can transmit HIV infection?	374	95.9
a. eating together with HIV infected person		
b. swimming in public swimming pool		
c. mosquitoes or other insects bite		
d. using the same needle for injection with HIV infected person		
Why do HIV infected person develop severe and rapid signs and symptoms?	369	94.6
a. no vaccine for prevention		
b. no effective treatment		
c. receive treatment too late		
d. body immunity is destroyed and vast decrease		
What is the definition of AIDS?	366	93.8
a. immune insufficiency syndrom		
b. opportunistic infection syndrome		
c. low immunology production syndrome		
d. acquired immune deficiency syndrome		

Table c.1 Frequencies and percentages of correct response for knowledge toward AIDS of nurses (N=390) (continue)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Which protective barrier is appropriate when cleaning beds and instrument of HIV infected patients?	342	87.7
a. gloves		
b. apron		
c. mask		
d. gloves and mask		
Which cell of body that is damaged by HIV?	330	84.6
a. polymorph		
b. T-helper cell		
c. red blood cell		
d. bone marrow		
Which group of people is majority of HIV infection now in China?	302	77.4
a. homosexual men		
b. heterosexual men		
c. prostitutes		
d. intravenous drug addicts		
Which sentence is not the precautions for general people from getting HIV infection?	281	72.1
a. do not use the same needle injecting with the others		
b. do not have sexual intercourse with high risk women		
c. use condom all the time when having sexual intercourse with high risk women		
d. avoid eating or drinking with HIV infected people		

**Table c.1** Frequencies and percentages of correct responses for each item of knowledge toward AIDS of nurses (N=390) (continue)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
When will the majority of people who having sexual intercourse with HIV infected prostitute be found to have HIV antibody?	252	64.6
a. 3 months                      b. 6 months		
c. 12 months                      d. 24 months		
Which one is the state in universal precautions?	247	63.3
a. wash hands after taking care of patients		
b. isolate HIV positive patients		
c. use disposable protective barriers whenever doing nursing care		
d. wear gloves while contact with blood or body fluids of all patients		
Which method is being used for AIDS treatment?	244	62.6
a. use drug to inhibit the growth of HIV		
b. vaccination to prevent AIDS		
c. use drug to improve immunology system		
d. use drug to destroy HIV		
Which nursing intervention is appropriate for preventing and controlling HIV infection in hospital?	234	60.0
a. isolate HIV positive patients from other patients		
a. wear gloves all the time when contact blood or body fluids		
b. always washing hands after doing nursing care and then clean with alcohol		
c. wear gloves, gown, mask all the time when caring AIDS patients		

**Table c.1** Frequencies and percentages of correct responses for each item of knowledge toward AIDS of nurses (N=390) (continue)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Which laboratory test is cheap, easily used and popular for testing HIV antibody?	196	50.3
a. Western Blot		
b. Immuno Fluorescence Assay (IFA)		
c. Radio Immuno Precipitation Assay (RIPA)		
d. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA)		
What type of virus is the cause of AIDS?	180	48.6
a. Human Immunodeficiency Virus I		
b. Human Immunodeficiency Virus I.II		
c. Human Autoimmune Deficiency Virus I		
d. Human Autoimmune Deficiency Virus III		
Which stage of HIV infection begin to have lymphnode enlargement?	189	48.5
a. asymptomatic HIV infection		
b. symptomatic HIV infection		
c. AIDS related condition (ARC)		
d. full blown AIDS		
The opportunistic infection usually occur in the following system	177	45.4
a. respiratory system		
b. gastrointestinal system		
c. hematological and lymphatic system		
d. urinary system		
What is the most usefulness of universal precautions in practice?	172	44.1
a. protecting health personnel from acquiring infection from patients		
b. all patients felt that they receive equally service		

Table c.1 Frequencies and percentages of correct responses for each item of knowledge toward AIDS of nurses (N=390) (continue)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
c. infected patients receiving high quality of care		
d. health personal have much concerned about the importance of infection prevention		
Which drug is used to inhibit the growth of HIV in China?	170	43.6
a. Interferon(IFN)		
b. Immune Regulator(IMREG)		
c. Azidothimidine(AZT)		
d. Diethyl dithocarbamate(DDC)		
Which disinfectant can kill HIV on instrument within 30 minutes?	166	43.1
a. 95% alcohol		
b. povidine iodine 1%		
c. formalin 2%		
d. 0.5% sodium hypochlorite		
Which laboratory test is used to confirm HIV infection?	118	30.3
a. Western Blot		
b. Immuno Fluorescence Assay(IFA)		
c. Radio Immuno Precipitation Assay(RIPA)		
d. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay(ELISA)		
Which one is the best appropriate, safe, and economical disinfectant for metal instruments?	102	26.2
a. formalin 2%		
b. 95% alcohol		
c. boiling water 30 minutes		
d. 0.5 Sodium hypochlorite		

Table c.1 Frequencies and percentages of correct responses for each item of knowledge toward AIDS of nurses (N=390) (continue)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Which country that the AIDS was first diagnosed?		
a. England	246	23.1
b. France		
c. Africa		
d. United States of America		

Table c.2 Frequencies and percentages of responses for each item of attitudes toward AIDS of nurses (N=390)

Items	Frequency				Percentage (%)			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1. AIDS is a critical public health problem in the world	0	3	184	203	(0.8)	(47.1)	(52.1)	
2. AIDS is the most fear disease	104	177	107	2	(26.7)	(45.4)	(27.4)	(0.5)
3. The HIV positive patient is the person that you should sympathize	6	28	295	61	(1.5)	(7.2)	(75.6)	(15.7)
4. AIDS can be prevented	0	9	270	111	(2.3)	(69.2)	(28.5)	
5. You are willing to provide nursing care for HIV infected persons	42	206	130	12	(10.6)	(52.8)	(33.3)	(3.1)
6. You feel fear to taking care of HIV infected patients	26	223	137	4	(6.7)	(57.2)	(35.1)	(1.0)
7. You are willing to take care of symptomatic AIDS patients	27	232	128	3	(6.9)	(59.5)	(32.8)	(0.8)
8. All patients should be tested for HIV antibody on admission to hospital	97	184	102	7	(24.6)	(47.2)	(26.2)	(1.8)
9. AIDS patients in all stages can stay with other people	100	226	58	5	(25.9)	(57.9)	(14.9)	(1.3)
10. Nurses should not refuse to take care of AIDS patients	21	31	280	46	(5.4)	(11.0)	(71.8)	(11.8)
11. AIDS patient is the burden of family	19	172	177	22	(4.9)	(44.1)	(45.4)	(5.6)

**Table c.2** Frequencies and percentages of responses for each item of attitudes toward AIDS of nurses(N=390)

Items	Frequency				Percentage(%)			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
12.You should support the relatives or family members to become caregiver of AIDS patients	4 (1.1)	11 (2.8)	305 (78.2)	70 (17.9)				
13.You should usually give reassurance and mental support to AIDS patients	5 (1.3)	22 (5.6)	276 (70.8)	87 (22.3)				
14.Nurses have high risk to get HIV infection because of being close to AIDS patients	78 (20.0)	213 (53.6)	92 (23.6)	7 (1.8)				
15.You are worried that you will put your families and friends at the risk of HIV infection if the number of AIDS patients increases in health care settings	61 (15.6)	218 (55.9)	109 (27.9)	2 (0.5)				
16.The pregnant nurses should avoid to care for AIDS patients	123 (31.5)	203 (52.1)	61 (15.6)	3 (0.8)				
17.You feel confident while taking care of AIDS patients	11 (2.8)	149 (35.2)	223 (57.2)	7 (1.8)				
18.You want to change job if the number of AIDS patients increase in the hospital	23 (5.9)	154 (39.5)	206 (52.8)	7 (1.8)				
19.HIV infected patients should resign from the job to prevent HIV spreading	24 (6.1)	156 (40.0)	207 (53.1)	3 (0.8)				
20.You will wear gloves, mask and gown all the time when do nursing care to AIDS patients	70 (17.9)	186 (47.7)	134 (34.4)	0				

Table c.2 Frequencies and percentages of responses for each item of attitudes toward AIDS of nurses (N=390)

Items	Frequency				Percentage (%)			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
21.HIV infected patients can live long if they behavior under suggestion of health personnel	3 (0.8)	93 (23.8)	252 (64.6)	42 (10.8)				
22.Universal precautions can protect health personnel from HIV infections	2 (0.5)	76 (19.5)	245 (62.8)	67 (17.2)				

Table c.3 Frequencies and percentages of responses for each item of universal precautions practices of nurses (N=390)

Items	Frequency				Percentage (%)			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1. You wash your hands before doing nursing care	0	8	43	339	(2.1)	(11.0)	(86.9)	
2. You wash hands and skin surfaces immediately and thoroughly if contaminated with blood or body fluids	0	4	17	369	(1.0)	(4.4)	(94.6)	
3. You wash your hands after doing nursing care	0	1	18	371	(0.3)	(4.6)	(95.1)	
4. You wash hands immediately after you remove your gloves	2	13	101	274	(0.5)	(3.3)	(25.9)	(70.3)
5. You wash your hands before you leave ward	1	5	14	370	(0.3)	(1.3)	(3.6)	(94.9)
6. You wear gloves when you have to contact with blood or body fluids of patients, such as drawing blood	108	110	99	73	(27.7)	(28.2)	(25.4)	(18.7)
7. You wear gloves when collecting specimen such as urine, feces etc. from patients	52	45	132	161	(13.3)	(11.5)	(33.6)	(41.3)
8. You wear gloves when handling items or equipment soiled with blood, or other body fluids	100	93	115	82	(25.6)	(23.8)	(29.5)	(21.0)
9. You wear gloves, gown, mask, and glasses while caring the massive bleeding patient	87	88	123	92	(22.0)	(22.5)	(31.5)	(24.0)

Table c.3 Frequencies and percentages of responses for each item of universal precautions practices of nurses (N=390)

Items	Frequency				Percentage (%)			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
10. You always wear gloves when you have wound in hand while taking care of patients	38	69	131	152	(9.7)	(17.7)	(33.6)	(39.0)
11. You wear gloves and mask while doing suction	30	26	72	258	(9.0)	(6.7)	(18.2)	(66.1)
12. You wear gloves while washing instruments	29	41	84	236	(7.4)	(10.5)	(21.5)	(60.5)
13. You change gloves before providing care to each patients	92	65	72	161	(23.3)	(16.7)	(18.2)	(41.5)
14. You change your uniform immediately when it was contaminated with patients' blood or body fluids	13	39	142	196	(3.3)	(10.0)	(36.4)	(50.3)
15. You do not recap the needle after doing injection or drawing blood	166	72	56	96	(42.6)	(18.4)	(14.4)	(24.6)
16. You use disposable needles and syringes for injection or drawing blood for all patients	2	1	2	385	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(98.7)
17. You place disposable syringes, needles, scalpels and other sharp items in puncture-resistant containers immediately after using them	27	21	51	291	(6.9)	(5.4)	(13.1)	(74.6)

**Table c.3** Frequencies and percentages of responses for each item of universal precautions practices of nurses (N=390)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)			
		0	1	2	3
18. You decontaminate reusing syringe and needles with 0.5% sodium hypochloride(chlorox 10%) 30 minutes	107 (27.4)	21 (5.4)	25 (6.4)	237 (60.8)	
19. After being injured by contaminated sharp instrument, you squeeze blood out as much as you can, then wash with soap and water and clean with 75% alcohol	5 (1.3)	5 (1.3)	41 (10.5)	339 (86.9)	
20. You send the sharp instruments by using no touch technique	63 (16.2)	74 (19.0)	102 (26.2)	151 (38.6)	
21. You place contaminated waste which contact with blood or body fluids such as gauze, slide, etc. to plastic bag and tighten before sending it to destroy	23 (5.9)	26 (9.3)	61 (16.9)	265 (67.9)	
22. After discharge infected patients, you clean beds, tables and device by using 0.5% sodium hypochloride or 2% lysol	39 (10.0)	26 (6.7)	61 (15.6)	264 (67.7)	
23. You let the house keeper clean floor which contaminated with blood or secretion of patients by wipe of first, then soak with 0.5% sodium hypochloride or 2% lysol 30 minutes, then clean by the usual	46 (11.8)	50 (12.8)	60 (15.4)	234 (60.0)	

Table c.3 Frequencies and percentages of responses for each item of universal precautions practices of nurses (N=390)

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)			
		0	1	2	3
24. You carry the infected patients' specimen by keeping in plastic bags and tight it	65	74	71	180	
		(16.7)	(19.0)	(18.2)	(46.1)
25. You clean the instruments used by infected patients by first washing with water, be decontaminated with 0.5% sodium or 2% lysol 30 minutes, and then washing with water and sending to central supply	74	44	22	250	
		(19.0)	(11.3)	(5.6)	(64.1)

APPENDIX D

List of Experts

- Akeau Unahalekhaka R.N., Ph. D., Assistant Professor,  
Community Nursing Department,  
Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai  
University, Chiang Mai,  
Thailand.
- Chomnard Potjanamart R.N., Ph. D., Associate Professor,  
Community Nursing Department,  
Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai  
University, Chiang Mai,  
Thailand.
- Wilawan Picheansathian R.N., Ph. D., Associate Professor,  
Pediatric Nursing Department,  
Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai  
University, Chiang Mai,  
Thailand.
- Wang Aixia Professor, Peking Union Medical  
College, Peking, China.

Guo Guifang

R.N., Assistant Professor,  
Fundamental Nursing Department  
Faculty of Nursing,  
Beijing Medical University,  
Peking, China

มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่  
Chiang Mai University

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Surname, name Mrs. Gao Fengli

Date of Birth January 31, 1967

Curriculum Vitae

1985-1989 Bachelor degree in nursing science at Faculty of nursing of Peking Union Medical College, P. R. China.

Experience

1989 - 1992 Clinical instructor in Peking Union Medical College hospital, Peking, P. R. China.

1992 - 1995 Nursing teacher in school of nursing in Peking Union Medical College hospital

1995 - 1996 Instructor in Peking Union Medical College hospital