

Table 4 Assessment of knowledge of health-care workers on methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSRA) control guideline recommendations: comparison of physicians and nurses

Guideline recommendation	Physicians (n = 95)		Nurses (n = 43)		P-value
	No.	% correct	No.	% correct	
Screening of high-risk patients will ensure early detection so that appropriate precautions can be implemented	57	60.0	39	90.7	< 0.001
Detection of cases is necessary, especially if they are admitted from another hospital	86	90.5	43	100.0	> 0.05
Ward transfers of staff and patients must be minimized	90	94.7	40	93.0	> 0.05
Isolation of infected or colonized patients in a single room or isolation unit or cohorting in a larger ward is recommended	87	91.6	41	95.3	> 0.05
Treat patients with MRSA pneumonia with airborne precautions in place	65	68.4	37	86.0	< 0.05
Must not use the same pair of gloves if handling more than one body site when caring for an individual patient	61	64.2	36	83.7	< 0.05
Hand washing after contact with infected or colonized patients is essential	93	97.9	41	95.3	> 0.05
Use of an antiseptic hand washing agent or alcohol hand-rub or hand gel is required	92	96.8	41	95.3	> 0.05
Must wear gloves when attending to patient or when handling MRSA-contaminated materials	92	96.8	42	97.7	> 0.05
Washing hands after taking off gloves when dealing with patients is not optional according to the severity of the patient's condition	79	83.2	39	90.7	> 0.05
Need to wear a gown or apron when attending to patients or when handling contaminated materials	81	85.3	41	95.3	> 0.05
Must ensure that operating surgeons should not perform surgeries until declared negative for carriage	62	65.3	30	69.8	> 0.05