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Prevalence of Nosocomial Urinary Tract Infection among In-patients	عنوان الرسالة
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Nosocomial Infections or Hospital-Acquired Infections is a substantial public health problem in many countries and has been associated with a range of adverse consequences including increase of morbidity and mortality rates, hospitalization time, and the costs on the patients and Hospitals. The present study aimed to identify the prevalence of nosocomial urinary tract infection among hospitalized patients, and to examine the relationship between demographic characteristics of the patients and the acquisition of nosocomial infection. The sample of the study included all the patients who admitted to the surgical and orthopedic wards in AL- Salam-Teaching Hospital in Mosul City during a period of four months extending from 30th of December 2009 to 1st of May 2010. The Data were collected through two ways: patient's demographic sheet in addition to health history through an interview technique for all patients, and urine examination for all subjects in the sample. The study revealed that (33.3%) of the sample acquired nosocomial urinary tract infection at hospitalization, mainly in the third day, also it indicated that presence of an indwelling bladder catheter and suffering from chronic diseases had statistical significant differences in their relation with acquisition of nosocomial urinary tract infections. The study concluded that nursing staff shortage, negligence of patient unit and hospital environment care can be risk factors for acquisition of nosocomial urinary tract infections; and it recommended the increase of number of nursing staff especially in the night shift, taking care of the patient unit or environment as an important aspect of patient care, and in-depth researches in the care provided directed to prevent the acquisition of nosocomial urinary tract infections.</p>	