

Official Title:

The Effect of Hand Hygiene Education With Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Hospital Infection Awareness: a Randomized Controlled Trial

NCT Number:

Not yet assigned (pending registration at [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov))

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Statistical Analysis Plan

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Randomizer (<https://www.randomizer.org/>) application to select all participants to be included in the study. The investigators will number the list of healthcare workers who need to receive hand hygiene training in the hospital's training unit. The investigators will select 140 people using Research Randomizer. The investigators will renumber the 140 people. The investigators have selected and select 70 people using Research Randomizer. The 70 people the investigators select will be intervention group. The investigators researchers will not meet the healthcare workers. The investigators will not inform the intervention group that they are in the intervention group. The intervention group will receive training in the same manner as they received routine hand hygiene training. The hand hygiene training, prepared using Cognitive Behavioural Therapy techniques, will be delivered in three sessions. Each session will last approximately one hour.

The data obtained will be entered into SPSS 29; in addition to descriptive statistics, differences between the pre-test and post-test means of the intervention group, as well as differences in attitudes towards nosocomial infections according to socio-demographic characteristics, will be examined using analysis of variance.

The choice of parametric tests will be determined based on whether the data set is normally distributed and on the homogeneity of variances. The reliability of the scale used will be measured using Cronbach's Alpha, whilst its validity will be assessed using confirmatory factor analysis. Following the training, the difference in the intervention group's levels of belief and attitude towards hospital-acquired infections will be calculated by measuring the differences (Chi-square) between the pre-test and post-test means. In effect size calculations based on the difference in group means, Cohen's d will be used to calculate the effect size of a significant difference. Participants' socio-demographic characteristics will be described using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage), and whether the intervention group's attitudes towards nosocomial infections differ according to socio-demographic characteristics will be examined using MANOVA analysis. A p-value of <0.05 will be considered statistically significant for all statistical tests.