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Knowledge regarding the prevention of needle stick injuries among staff nurses

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Abstract

The current study aimed to assess knowledge regarding the prevention of Needle Stick Injuries among Staff Nurses. To assess knowledge regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injury. To determine the association of knowledge regarding Needle Stick Injuries among Staff Nurses with their selected variables. A quantitative research approach using descriptive research design was adapted for the study. A study was carried out with 150 Staff Nurses at MMIMS&R Hospital, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana. Performa of sample characteristics and structured knowledge questionnaire were used to collect the data. The study observed that majority of Staff Nurses had average knowledge (35.3%) regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries followed by good knowledge (26.7%). There was significant association of knowledge score with area of work i.e. surgery ward ($\chi^2=99.113$). Therefore, it is concluded that Staff Nurses had average knowledge regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries followed by good knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Prevention, Needle Stick Injuries, Staff Nurses.

1. Introduction

Health care workers who have occupational exposures to blood are at increased risk for acquiring blood borne infections. They are exposed to high risk of various infections and also become victims of life style diseases due to their stressful schedules and high degree of professional responsibility.¹ According to WHO, globally the annual estimated proportions of HCWs exposed to blood borne pathogens were 6% of HCV, 5.9% HBV and 0.5% for HIV.² Needle Stick Injury defined as an accidental skin penetrating stab wound caused by hollow bore needles such as hypodermic needles, blood collection needles, IV catheter styles and needles used to connect parts of IV delivery.³ Health care providers who come in interaction with client's blood and body fluids may be exposed to lethal infections when they execute clinical activities in the health care facility.⁴ Now-a-days, needle stick injuries are most common and very much influencing to the staff nurses which may lead to many of the disease conditions which are fatal and may cause death. As many of the studies shows that risks are higher and workers may not have knowledge regarding the needle stick injuries and their treatment so as to assess the knowledge regarding the prevention of Needle Stick Injuries may help to educate them on the basis of which they can be prevented from needle stick injuries.

Therefore, the study was conducted to assess knowledge regarding the prevention of Needle Stick Injuries among Staff Nurses working in MMIMS&R Hospital, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana.

2. Methodology

A quantitative approach with descriptive design was adapted. The study was conducted in MMIMS&R Hospital, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana. 150 staff nurses were selected by using convenient sampling technique.

The data was collected by using a performa of sample characteristics and structured knowledge questionnaire. Sample Characteristics Performa consisting of 8 items and Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries consisting of 30 items. Content validity of the tools was established by the suggestion of experts in the field. Internal consistency of the questionnaire was computed by using kuder Richardson and found to be

reliable (0.61). Ethical consideration: Formal administrative approval was obtained from the Medical Superintendent and Nursing Superintendent of MMIMS&R Hospital, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana. Informed written Consent was taken from the participants.

3. Results

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge of Staff Nurses regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries

Level of Knowledge	Range of Score	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very good (>75%)	23-30	19	12.7
Good (61-75%)	19-22	40	26.7
Average (51-60%)	15-18	53	35.3
Poor (\leq 50%)	0-14	38	25.3

Table 1 reveals that the majority of Staff Nurses had average knowledge (35.3%) regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries followed by good knowledge (26.7%).

Table 2: Range, mean, median and standard deviation of knowledge score of Staff Nurses regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries

Test	Range	Mean and SD	Median
Knowledge	8-20	17.5+4.34	17.5

Table 2 shows that the mean knowledge score of staff nurses is 17.5+4.34 regarding the prevention of Needle Stick Injuries. Findings related to association between level of knowledge score and selected sample characteristics: There was significant association of knowledge score with area of work i.e. surgery ward ($\chi^2=99.113$). There was no significant association of knowledge score with age, gender, qualification, working experience, area of work, previous history of Needle Stick Injury, attended any health education programme and vaccination of three doses of hepatitis B.

4. Discussion

The findings of the present study, 35.3% had a average knowledge regarding needle stick injuries followed by good knowledge 26.7%. A similar study was conducted by Rakesh Shah, tertiary care hospital in Gujarat, to assess knowledge and awareness regarding Needle Stick Injuries among health care workers. The findings of the study revealed that 53% health care workers have good knowledge regarding Needle Stick Injuries.⁵ Another study, conducted by Lekhranjampal to assess knowledge regarding Needle Stick Injury in a teaching hospital of Gujarat. The findings of study showed the health care workers have average knowledge regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injury.⁶ The finding of present study shows 60.7% staff nurses were not attended any in-service education programme related to needle stick injuries. The findings of the present study was consistent With the another study, conducted by Dass D. Study to Assess the Effectiveness of SIM on Needle Stick Injuries regarding knowledge and practices of Staff Nurses which shows 61% health personnel were not attended any in-service education programme related to Needle Stick Injuries.⁷

5. Conclusion

The study concluded that the Staff Nurses had average knowledge (35.3%) regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries followed by good knowledge (26.7%).

6. Recommendations

The study can be replicated on a large population. A teaching manual should be developed for the Health care workers especially for the nursing personnel as dissemination of information on awareness of Health care workers regarding prevention of Needle Stick Injuries.

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