

“A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Staff Nurses on Needle Stick Injury in Selected Hospitals at Visnagar with a View to Develop Informational Booklet”

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ABSTRACT

These studies state the importance of proper knowledge of staff nurses regarding needle stick injury. The study helps the nurses to aware about the effects and precautions for needle stick injury. The findings shows that only 36% of staff nurses have moderate knowledge regarding needle stick injury and the aim is to increase the knowledge by providing informational booklet. The finding of this study has brought out certain facts that have far- reaching implications for nursing, particularly in the areas of practice, education, administration and research. Safe practices during procedures are vital for the patient as well as health workers. The findings of the study can be utilized by practicing nurse in alleviating the needle stick and sharp injuries.

Key words: Staff Nurse, Needle stick injury, Information Booklet

INTRODUCTION

Each day thousands of health worker around the world, suffer accidental-occupational exposures during the course of their role of caring for patients. These injuries can result in a variety of serious and distressing consequence ranging from extreme anxiety to chronic illness and premature death. The health care workforce, 35 million people worldwide, represents 12% of the working population. The misconception exists that health care industry is without hazards, but in fact blood borne exposures encountered can be career and life-ending.

A needle stick injury is a percutaneous piercing wound typically set by a needle point, but possibly also by other sharp instruments or objects. Commonly encountered by people handling needles in the medical setting, such injuries are an occupational hazard in the medical community. These events are of concern because of the risk to transmit blood-borne diseases through the passage of the hepatitis B virus (HBV), the hepatitis C virus (HCV), and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus which causes AIDS. Despite their seriousness as a medical event, needle stick injuries have been neglected: most go unreported needle sticks have been recognized as occupational hazards.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Quantitative approach

Research design: Non experimental descriptive research design

Study setting: The study was conducted in Nootan general hospital of Visnagar.

Population: Staff nurse is selected for this study. The population is complete set of individuals of objective that possess some common characteristics of interest of theresearch.

Target population: Staff nurse of Nootan general hospital, Visnagar who having B.Sc.Nursing or GNM education.

Accessible population: Staff nurse who fulfil the sampling criteria.

Sample: The sample for the present study comprise of 60 staff nurses of Nootan generalhospital.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique

Sample size: 60

Tool: Self-administered questionnaire was done to check the clarity of the items, theirfeasibility and practicability.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

Inclusion criteria for sampling

The study includes who staff nurses who are:

1. Registered staff nurses
2. Willing to participate in the study
3. Present on the day of sampling

Exclusion criteria for sampling

The study excludes staff nurses who are:

1. Not willing to participate in the study
2. Those who are absent on that day

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistic: frequency, mean, mean percentage and standard deviation is used to describe demographic characteristics and interpreted knowledge and present in the form of tables and graph.

Inferential statistic: Chi square test used to associate the level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.

Table 1: Percentage and frequency distribution of knowledge of staff nurses

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	Score	
	N	%
INADEQUATE (< 50 %)	38	63.3%
MODERATE (51 - 75 %)	22	36.7%
ADEQUATE (>75 %)	00	00%
TOTAL	100	100%

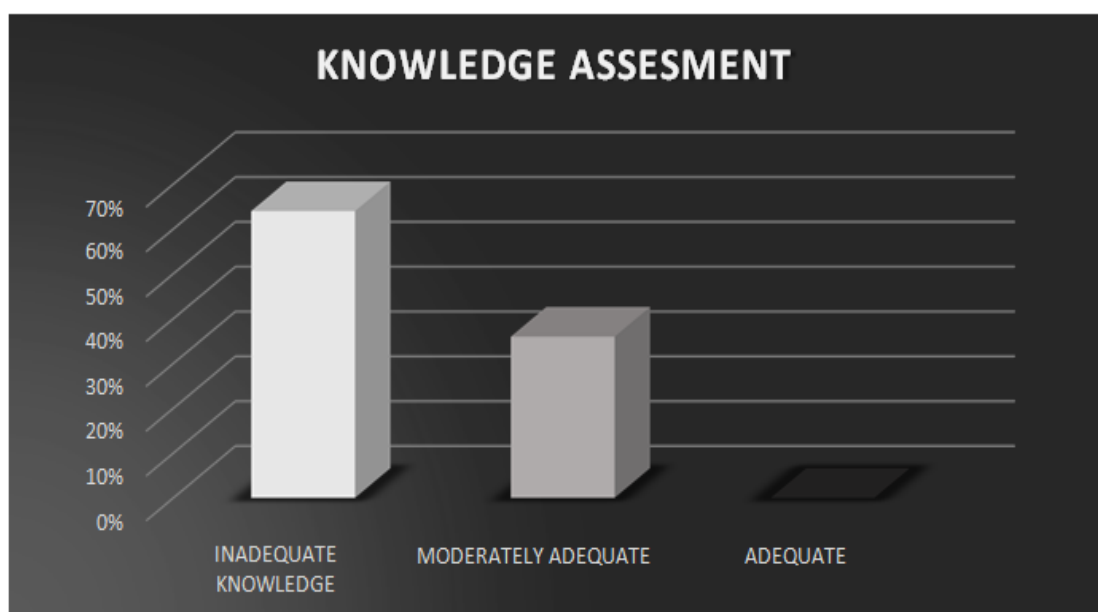


Table 2: Distribution of overall knowledge scores of staff nurses on Needle-stick injury

Sr. no.	No. of items	Max Score	Mean	SD
1	30	30	8.3	3.9

RESULT

With respect to age, majority of nursing staff 30(50%) were between age group of 20-30 years. Regarding gender, majority of staff 46(76.6%) of them were females and 14(23.3%) of them were males. Regarding Religion, almost all nursing staff 41(68.3%) belonged to Hindu Religion. With place of residence, maximum nursing staff 43(71.6%) were living in urban areas and 17(28.3%) were living in rural areas. With respect to experience 30(50%) has less than 1 year of experience and 19(31.6%) has experience between 1-3 year and 11(18.3) having more than 3 year of experience. Regarding the educational qualification majority 41(68.3%) of nursing staff has completed B.Sc. (N) and 19(31.6%) has completed GNM. 51(85%) staff attended previous classes regarding needle stick injury and 9(15%) nursing staff did not attend previous classes of needle stick injury. 16(26.6%) staff work in wards, 15(25%) nursing staff works in casualty, 15(25%) nursing staff works in ICU, 7(11.6%) nursing staff works in dialysis and 7(11.6%) nursing staff works in OPD.

In Assessment of knowledge regarding needle stick injury, majority 64% of the nursing staff had inadequate knowledge and 36% nursing staff had moderately adequate knowledge.

Based on the third objectives, the chi square test used to associate the level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables such as age, sex, residence, educational qualification, previous classes, experience, religion, area of working.

The chi-square value shows that there is no significance association between age, sex, residence area, religion, area of work and level of knowledge with socio demographic variable.(P > 0.05)

The experience, qualification and previous classes show the significant association thelevel of knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Nurses with higher education and up to date knowledge can provide cost effective and quality patient care. Nurse educators need to include various aspects of needle stick injury and precautions in the curriculum of basic nursing education as a part of practical and should encourage their students to practice the same in the clinical setting. Today there is an increasing demand for quality care. Nurse administrators are in a key position to prepare policies and its execution of quality nursing care based on research findings. In- service education should be organized periodically to upgrade the knowledge and skills of health care professionals in regarding needle stick injuries.

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