



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF NEEDLE STICK INJURIES AMONG 1ST YEAR BSC NURSING STUDENTS OF NIMS COLLEGE OF NURSING NEYYATTINKARA

Greesha G S

Asso. Professor

Sowmia. S

Asst. Professor

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injuries among 1st year Bsc Nursing students of NIMS college of nursing Neyyattinkara. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injuries among participants, to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding prevention of needle prick injuries among study participants, to find out the association between pretest knowledge with selected demographic variable of study in participants. The conceptual framework which suit the present study is based on General system Theory of von Ludwig Bertalanffy. The methodology selected was a quantitative evaluative approach which was experimental in nature. The total sample size was 50, first year Bsc Nursing students of Nims college Neyyattinkara and who were satisfied the sample criteria chosen by convenient sampling technique. The study was conducted at NIMS college of nursing, Neyyattinkara. The data was obtained by using demographic variables and questionnaire. The data was analyzed by percentage, frequency, paired 't' test and chi-square test. The mean value of level of knowledge regarding needle stick injury is 14.4 and the standard deviation is 28.887. Hence the structured teaching program on needle stick injury is found to be more effectiveness.

KEYWORDS : assess, effectiveness, structured teaching programme, knowledge, needle stick injury.

INTRODUCTION

WHO defines safe injection as one that does not harm the recipient does not expose the provider to any avoidable risk and does not result in any waste that is dangerous to the community. Global burden of diseases found that the annual estimated proportions of health care workers exposed to blood borne pathogens globally 26% for HCV, 5.9% for HIV. Similar to about 16,000 HCV infections in health care personnel worldwide. In India health care workers were experienced sharp injuries at the rate of 2.2 per 100 full time equivalent workers at 157 hospitals in 32 states. Globally, it is estimated that out of the total 35 million health care workers world wide, 3 million experienced needle sticks injuries every year. Nurses are at the greatest risk with up to 50% of all needle stick injuries. Nursing is crucial occupation in Iran and nurses constitute the majority of the health care workers force. Needle stick injuries are common and an extent inevitable in health care workers during execution of their patients care service. Percutaneous exposure occurs as a result of accidental prick by a used needle or sharps contaminated with or body fluids. Needle stick injuries have been recognized as a source of exposure to blood borne pathogens such as hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, human immunodeficiency virus for health care workers. It has been estimated by the Center Disease Control that every year more than three million health care members are exposed to blood and body fluids via sharp and mucocutaneous injuries in the United States alone with an annual estimated 6 million Needle stick injuries. Due to Needle stick injury the risk of infectious diseases ranges from as low as 0.2-0.5% for HIV to as high as 3-10% for hepatitis C virus and 40% for hepatitis B virus. So the researcher was interested to conduct a study regarding needle stick injury among first year Bsc Nursing students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Quantitative evaluative approach was adopted. One group pre test post test design was used for the study. Setting of the study was conducted in NIMS college of Nursing. The sample size is 50. The data was obtained by using demographic variables and questionnaire. The data was analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT

The chapter deal with the result was based on the findings obtained from the statistical analysis and its relation to the objective of the study, conceptual frame work and its related literature.

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injuries among 1st year Bsc Nursing students of NIMS college of nursing Neyyattinkara.

The Following Were The Objectives Of The Study:

- To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injury among study participants.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding prevention of needle stick injury among study participant.
- To find out the association between the post test score of level of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among 1st year BSC(N) students with their selected demographic variable.

Chi-square test was employed to find out the association between level of knowledge regarding needle stick injury with their selected demographic variable. There is no significant association between post test scores on knowledge regarding needle stick injury with their selected demographic variable like age and gender.

Objective 1&2

To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injury among 1st year BSC(N) students before and after structured teaching program.

- a) Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge regarding needle prick injury among 1st year BSC(N) students depicts that;
 - *66.6% of them have excellent knowledge and 33.4 have very good knowledge regarding structured teaching program.
 - *The mean value is 14.04 and standard deviation is 2.8184
- b) Paired 't' test value of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among 1st year nursing students depicts that;
 - *paired 't' test value is 3.1405 when compared to the table value is 2.031, it is more so there is an improvement in post test score and pre test score of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among 1st year BSC(N) students.

Hypothesis 1

H1: there is significant knowledge regarding needle prick injury among 1st year BSC(N) students before and after structured teaching program. So this hypothesis was accepted.

Objective 3

To find out the association between the post test score of knowledge regarding needle stick injury with their selected demographic variable.

Chi-square test was calculated to find out the association between post test scores of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among 1st year BSC(N) students with their selected demographic variable, It reaches that there is no significant association between post test scores and demographic variable like age and gender.

Hypothesis-2

There is significant association between post test scores of knowledge regarding needle stick injury with their selected demographic variable. So the hypothesis was rejected.

CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with the results which was based on the finding obtained from statistical analysis. This study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on the level of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among 1st year BSC nursing students. It reveals that there is significant knowledge regarding needle stick injury among 1st year BSC nursing students. So the hypothesis 1 is accepted. There is no significant association between pre test and post test score of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among 1st year BSC nursing students with their selected demographic variable. The actual experience concluding the study was satisfying and enriching.

The result of study show that there is improvement in knowledge level regarding needle stick injury among 1st BSC(N) students after structured teaching program.

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, AND CONCLUSION**DISCUSSION**

The chapter discusses the major findings of study and reviews them in terms of result from other studies which the investigator reviewed.

- Majority of the samples 91% belongs to the age group 18–19 yrs 7% belongs to 20-21yrs of age group and 2% belongs to 22-23 of age.
- Majority of the samples belongs to girls (90%) and minority groups belongs to boys(10%).
- Level knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injury among 1st bsc nursing students before and after structured teaching programme
- All the samples have excellent knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injury (100%) after structured teaching programme.

Association between post test scores of knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injury with their selected demographic variables.

Chi square test was employed to find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injury with their selected demographic variables no significant care with their demographic variables.

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