



Nursing Science

“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING STANDARD PRECAUTION AMONG THE NURSING STUDENTS OF NEMCARE INSTITUTE OF NURSING SCIENCES, MIRZA, KAMRUP(R), ASSAM”**Ms. Nazma Ahmed**

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ABSTRACT

Background Of The Study: Standard precautions are meant to reduce the risk of transmission of blood borne and other pathogens from both recognized and unrecognized sources. They are the basic level of infection control precautions which are to be used, as a minimum, in the care of all patients. Hand hygiene is a major component of standard precautions and one of the most effective methods to prevent transmission of pathogens associated with health care. In addition to hand hygiene, the use of personal protective equipment should be guided by risk assessment and the extent of contact anticipated with blood and body fluids, or pathogens. The control of spread of pathogens from the source is key to avoid transmission. Among source control measures, respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette, developed during the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak, is now considered as part of standard precautions. **Aim:** To assess the level of knowledge and to find out the association regarding standard precaution among the Nursing Students of a Nursing College. **Method:** Quantitative Research Approach was used, Descriptive Research Design was adopted in the study, the samples were collected using non-probability convenient sampling technique from 60 nursing students. **Results:** Out of 60 Nursing students, Majority 47(78%) of the respondents were in the age group of 21-23 years. Majority 3(95%) of the respondents were female. Majority 41 (70%) of the respondents were from GNM 3rd year. Majority 35(58%) of the respondents were hospital exposure for 3-6 months during the entire course., majority i.e. 46(77%) of the nursing students had Good knowledge, 10 (16%) had average knowledge and only 4(7%) of the nursing students had poor knowledge regarding standard precaution. **Conclusion:** The study shows that the majority of the student have average knowledge regarding Standard precautions among nursing students and there is no significant association with their demographic variables.

KEYWORDS :**INTRODUCTION:**

Standard precautions are meant to reduce the risk of transmission of blood borne and other pathogens from both recognized and unrecognized sources. They are the basic level of infection control precautions which are to be used, as a minimum, in the care of all patients. Hand hygiene is a major component of standard precautions and one of the most effective methods to prevent transmission of pathogens associated with health care.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding standard precaution among the Nursing Students of a Selected Nursing College of Kamrup District, Assam.
- 2) To find out the association regarding standard precaution among the Nursing Students with demographic variables

Review Of Literature:

1.Al-Faouri I, Okour S.H, Alakour N.A, Alrabadi N(2021) conducted a cross-sectional study to assess the level of knowledge and compliance and associated factors toward compliance with standard precautions among registered nurses of three hospitals in the north of Jordan. Total 300 registered nurses were selected by using multi-stage sampling method. The result revealed that 53% of the participants were from Government Hospitals and 57.1% were females. The overall knowledge score was 16.27 and the total compliance score was 49.15. The study concluded that standard precautions are the basic level of the infection control process. However, more training programs and more focusing on the standard precautions by educational institutes are needed for nurses to improve their knowledge and compliance with infection- control standard precautions.

2.Amin N, Hiba A, Ahsun (2021) conducted a cross-sectional study to assess the knowledge regarding standard precautions among the healthcare professionals working at The Indus Hospital , Karachi. The study was conducted between March 2017 and July 2018 among 205 employees working at the hospital were selected by multi-stage sampling method. The result revealed that among all participants, nearly 70% had a very good knowledge of the use of standard precaution. The study concluded that among different healthcare workers, the nurses had less knowledge as compared to doctors. Improving the knowledge of doctors and nurses would help in breaking the chain of nosocomial infections and will decrease the burden of infectious diseases on our society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research Approach: Quantitative Research Approach

Research Design: Descriptive Research Design

Research Variable: Knowledge regarding standard precaution .

Demographic variable: Age, gender, course, hospital exposure during the entire course .

Setting of the study: Nemcare Institute of Nursing Sciences, NEMCARE Foundation, Mirza, Kamrup (R).

Population: Nursing Students.

Target Population: The nursing students of NEMCARE Foundation, Mirza, Kamrup (R).

Accessible Population: Nursing students who were studied in the NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences, NEMCARE Foundation, Mirza, Kamrup (R).

Sample: Nursing students who were studied GNM 3rd year and BSc. 4th year of NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences, Mirza, Kamrup(R) and who fulfill the inclusion criteria.

Sample size: 60

Sampling technique: Non- probability convenience sampling technique.

Inclusion Criteria:

- The nursing students who are willing to participate and give consent.
- Present in the day of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria:

- The nursing students who were seriously ill.

Tool and Technique:

Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge and the technique was self-report.

Scoring Key:

The structured questionnaire consists of 20 questions. For every correct response a score of '1'(one) mark was given and incorrect response a score '0'(zero). The level of knowledge was categorized as follows:

- Inadequate knowledge <33% (<7 score).
- Moderate knowledge 33-66% (7 – 14 score).
- Adequate knowledge >66% (>14 score).

Content validity of the tool:

The prepared instrument along with the problem statement and objectives was submitted to three (3) experts: 1 Nursing experts in the field of Community health Nursing & 2 Nursing experts in the field of Medical Surgical Nursing for establishing the content validity.

Ethical consideration:

- Approval obtained from institutional ethics committee of NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences for conducting the study.
- Administrative permission was obtained from Principal, NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences.
- Verbal and written consent was obtained from the participants of the study after explaining the purpose of the study.
- The subject was assured of confidentiality during data collection.

Table 1: Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Nursing Students Based On Demographic Variables

SL.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY(f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Age(years)		
	a) 18-20	2	3.3%
	b) 21-23	47	78.33%
	c)24-26	11	18%
	d)27-30	0	0%
2	Gender		
	a) Male	3	5%
	b) Female	47	95%
3	Course		
	a) GNM Nursing	41	68.34%
	b) B.SC Nursing	19	31.66%
4	Hospital exposure		
	a) 2-3 month	10	17%
	b) 3-6 month	35	58%
	c) 6-8 month	15	25%

Table 2: Frequency, Percentages, Mean And Standard Deviation Of Statistical Data According To Their Level Of Knowledge

Knowledge in percentage	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)	MEAN	SD	RANGE OF SCORE	TOTAL SCORE
Poor Knowledge	5	7%				
Average Knowledge	46	77%	14.35	30.5	7-13	20
Good Knowledge	9	16%				

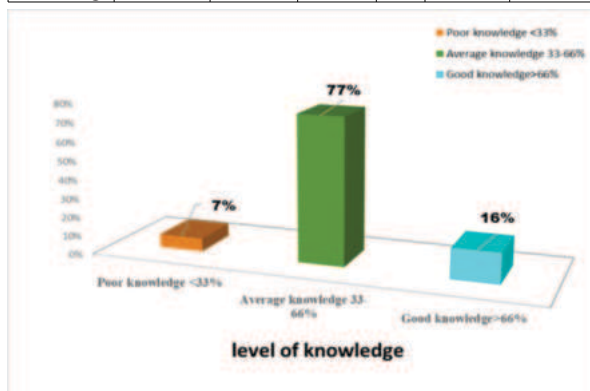


Figure 1: Bar Diagram Showing The Knowledge Distribution Of Nursing Students

Table 3: Association Of Knowledge With Selected Demographic Variables

Demographic variables	Poor knowledge		Average knowledge		Good knowledge		df	Chi-square test and P-value
Age :	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	2	3.26 and 0.192 NS at p>0.05
18-20 years	0	-	0	-	0	-		
21-23 years	3	5%	40	66.6%	9	15%		
24-26 years	2	3.3%	6	10%	0	-		
27-30 years	0	-	0	-	0	-		
Gender:							2	2.42 and 0.298 NS at p>0.05
Male	1	1.6%	2	3.33%	0	-		
Female	4	6.6%	44	73.3%	9	15%		
Others	0	-	0	-	0	-		
Undergoing course:							2	9.24 and 0.298 NS at p>0.05
GNM nursing	5	8.33%	34	56.6%	2	3.33%		
B.Sc.Nursing	0	-	12	20%	7	11.6%		
Hospital exposure during the entire course:							4	6.56 and 0.109 NS at p>0.05
2-3 months	3	5%	7	11.6%	0	-		
3-6 months	1	1.66%	28	46.6%	7	11.6%		
6-8 months	1	1.66%	11	18.33%	2	3.33%		

CONCLUSION:

- The study shows that the majority of the student have average knowledge i.e, 46 (77%). regarding Standard precautions among nursing students and there is no significant association with their demographic variables.
- The mean score was 14.35 and SD 30.5.
- Standard precaution is the basic level of infection control that should be used in the care of all patients all of the time
- Basic knowledge on standard precaution is important to prevent cross infection.
- Therefore, more emphasis must be given to create awareness among nursing students and they should get update information related to Standard precaution.

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