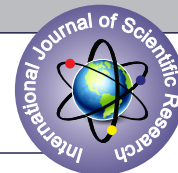


A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING NEEDLE STICK INJURY AND ITS MANAGEMENT & PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG STAFF NURSES AT GOVERNMENT RAJAJI HOSPITAL, MADURAI.



Clinical Research

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ABSTRACT

This is a study to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures among staff nurses at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. The target population for the study was the staff nurses who are working in medical and surgical wards in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai-20. A total of 30 samples were selected using purposive sampling technique. Research design was descriptive study design. The data was collected from the staff nurses by using a Questionnaire method and rating scale. Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings show that 96.67% had adequate knowledge and 3.33% had inadequate knowledge regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures; 100% had adequate attitude regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures; 90% had adequate practice and 10% had inadequate practice regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures. There is no association between knowledge, attitude and practice regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures with their selected demographic variables.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Needle stick injury, Management & Preventive measures

INTRODUCTION

A needle stick injury is a percutaneous piercing wound typically set by a needle point, but possibly also by other sharp instruments or objects. Occupational needle stick injuries are mainly focused on the healthcare environment, but law enforcement is at particularly high risk for incidental needle sticks, though this population is commonly overlooked.

These events are of concern because of the risk to transmit blood-borne diseases through the passage of the hepatitis B virus, the hepatitis C virus, and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the virus that causes AIDS.

Needle stick injuries are a common event in the healthcare environment. When drawing blood, administering an intramuscular or intravenous drug, or performing other procedures involving sharps, the needle can slip and injure the healthcare worker. This sets the stage to transmit viruses from the source person to the recipient. These injuries also commonly occur during needle recapping and as a result of failure to place used needles in approved sharps containers.

During surgery, a surgical needle may penetrate the glove and skin of the surgeon or assistant. Penetrating accidents of the surgeon or assistant with the scalpel or other sharp instruments are also handled as a needle stick injury. Scalpel injuries tend to be larger than a needle stick.

After a needle stick injury, certain procedures must be followed to minimize the risk of infection for the recipient. The affected area should be rinsed and washed thoroughly with soap and water; the practice to "milk out" more blood is controversial and not recommended by the CDC.

Lab tests of the recipient are obtained for baseline studies: HIV, acute hepatitis panel and for immunized individuals HB surface antibody. Unless already known, the infectious status of the source needs to be determined by checking for HBs Ag, anti-HCV, and HIV antibody. Unless the source is known to be negative for HBV, HCV, and HIV post-exposure prophylaxis should be initiated, ideally within one hour of the injury; typically this is done in the emergency department or the occupational health office.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge, Attitude and Practice of the staff nurses regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures among staff nurses working in medical and surgical ward.
2. To find out the association between knowledge, Attitude and Practice of the staff nurses regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1 –There will be a significant association between knowledge, Attitude and Practice of the staff nurses regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A descriptive study design was adopted for the study. Surveys are carried out for the purpose of providing an accurate portrayal of a group of subjects with specific characteristics. This study is intended to ascertain the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures among staff nurses at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS:

The target population for the study was the staff nurses who are working in medical and surgical wards in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai-20. A total of 30 samples were selected using purposive sampling technique. The data was collected from the staff nurses by using a Questionnaire method and rating scale. Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT AND INTERPRETATION:

Table-1 Frequency distribution of knowledge regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures

S.no	Score	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Adequate Knowledge 50 – 100%	29	96.67%
2.	Inadequate Knowledge 0.00-49.99%	1	3.33%

Table-2 Frequency distribution of attitude regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures

S.no	Score	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Adequate attitude 50 – 100%	30	100%
2.	Inadequate attitude 0.00-49.99%	-	0%

Table-3 Frequency distribution of practice regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures

S.no	Score	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Adequate practice 50 – 100%	27	90%
2.	Inadequate practice 0.00-49.99%	3	10%

RECOMMENDATIONS

The project recommends the following for further research:

- The study can be replicated with larger sample size.
- The study can be conducted with the inclusion of all the

department of staff nurses posted in the hospital.

- The study can be conducted rather than purposive technique.
- The study can be conducted among the community health staff nurses in various settings.
- An experimental study can be done to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program to improve the knowledge regarding needle stick injury and its preventive measures.

CONCLUSION:

The study findings show that 96.67% had adequate knowledge and 3.33% had inadequate knowledge regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures; 100% had adequate attitude regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures; 90% had adequate practice and 10% had inadequate practice regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures. There is no association between knowledge, attitude and practice regarding needle stick injury and its management & preventive measures with their selected demographic variables.

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