



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

NURSES' KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION.

KEY WORDS:

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INTRODUCTION

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) is one of the most common healthcare-associated infections, which has a great impact on patient safety. Knowledge of nurses plays a key role for the prevention of spread of infection. To provide quality of care, it is very important for nurses to have good knowledge towards prevention of SSI.

It is estimated that 2-5% of all the patients who endure a surgical procedure will suffer from surgical site infection. Patients who develop surgical site infection are two times more probable to die as other postoperative patients and it is resulting increased morbidity, extended hospital stay and increased financial expenditure.

In addition, SSI caused pain, misery, emotional distress, and possible deformity (Fry & Fry, 2007).

Problem Statement:

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of surgical site infection among nurses at selected hospital of Indore,

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of surgical site infection among nurses at selected hospital of Indore.
2. To find out the association of knowledge score regarding prevention of surgical site infection with selected socio demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H0 – There will be no significant association of selected socio demographic variables with the knowledge score regarding prevention of surgical site infection among nurses at selected Hospital Indore.

Review Of Literature

A descriptive approach was used by Dhakal et al., (2016) to find out the nurses' knowledge regarding aseptic technique. Fifty-six nurses in the operation theatre of selected hospitals, Bhagalpur. The analysis of the data revealed that revealed that, 62.5 % respondents had high knowledge, 37.5% had average knowledge and none of the respondents had low knowledge on aseptic technique. (Dhakal, Angadi, & Lopchan, 2016)

A cross sectional study was conducted by Ayed et al (2015) aimed to assess the level of knowledge and practice of infection control among nurses in governmental hospitals of Palestine on 271 nurses. The study revealed that, approximately half (53.9%) of the studied sample had fair knowledge level (>80%). However, the majority (91.1%) of the studied sample had Good practice (>80%). (Fashafsheh, Ayed, Eqtaït, & Harazneh, 2015)

METHODOLOGY:

Permission for the study was obtained from the Ethical

committee of the Institutional. The subjects were nurses working in the surgical related wards one of the tertiary care, NABH accredited hospital. .80 nurses are the sample size of this study. The non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to collect data from nurses using a self-administered structured questionnaire.

Knowledge questionnaire was tested for content validity by 3 experts and for internal reliability, test retest method was used. The reliability coefficient of knowledge questionnaire was 0.83, which showed the tool was reliable.

Result: The scores for the nurses' knowledge in regarding to the prevention of SSI were average (25 %), Good (70 %) and excellent (5 %) categories.

The socio demographic variables of staff nurses (Age, Qualification, Area of working, Source of information and years of experience) with knowledge regarding prevention of surgical site infection were found significant at level of 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is retained i.e. there is no significant association of selected socio demographic variables with the knowledge score regarding prevention of surgical site infection among nurses. So alternative research hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSION:

Nursing knowledge related to prevention of surgical site infection is satisfactory. But still more efforts are required to increase nurse's knowledge who are in average category so for them educational and awareness programs will conduct to improve their knowledge in regarding to prevention of surgical site infection.