A Study to Assess the knowledge of Nursing Staff Regarding Needle Stick Injury in Selected Hospital Mysore

Lakshmi KN*
Principal, Vikram College of Nursing, Mysore, India

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*Corresponding author: Lakshmi KN, Principal, Vikram College of Nursing, Mysore, India

Abstract

Background of the study: Needle stick injuries (NSIs) are among the most common accidents reported by healthcare workers, including doctors, nurses and non-clinical staff.

Objectives:

a) To assess the level of knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury.

b) To find the association between knowledge scores of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury with their selected personal variables.

Methodology: Formal administrative permission was obtained from Institution prior to data collection. Informed consent was obtained from the samples. 60 samples were selected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Data was collected by administering personal proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire regarding needle stick injury. Staff took 30 min to fill the questions. Data collection process was terminated by thanking the samples.

Results: 1 (1.6%) nursing staff had poor knowledge, 24 (40%) had average knowledge and 35 (58.3%) had good knowledge regarding needle stick injury. There was no association found between knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury and their selected personal variables.

Keywords: Nursing staff, Needle Stick Injury

Introduction

Needle stick injuries (NSIs) are among the most common accidents reported by healthcare workers, including doctors, nurses and non-clinical staff. This is particularly worrying because hospital workers who are pricked with a needle may be at risk of contracting viruses that are carried in the bloodstream. The most serious of these include HIV and Hepatitis C. Over the past two decades, efforts have been made to reduce the rate of NSIs. The average risk of transmission of HIV to a health care worker after percutaneous exposure to HIV-infected blood has been estimated as 3 in 1000 [1]. Needle stick injuries have significant indirect consequences in health care delivery especially so in the developing countries, where already the qualified work force is limited with respect to the disease burden in the population. These injuries not only potentiate health consequences but also cause emotional distress in health care workers which results in missed workdays and directly affects the health care services and resources [2].

Need for the Study

According to a WHO study, the annual estimated proportions of health-care workers (HCW) exposed to blood-borne pathogens globally were 2.6% for HCV, 5.9% for HBV, and 0.5% for HIV, corresponding to about 16,000 HCV infections and 66,000 HBV infections in HCW worldwide [3].

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the level of knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury in selected hospitals at Mysore.

Objectives of the Study

a) To assess the level of knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury

b) To find the association between knowledge scores of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury with their selected personal variables.

Hypothesis

H1: there will be a significant association between knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury with their selected personal variables.
Assumptions
Nursing staff may have some knowledge regarding needle stick injury.

Methodology
Research approach and design: Descriptive research design
Variables of the study: knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury
Setting: Selected Hospital, Mysore
Population: Nursing staff
Sample and sample size: 60 nursing staff
Sampling technique: No probability Convenience Sampling technique

Criteria for Sampling
Inclusion Criteria
Nursing staff who are:
a) Available at the data of data collection.
b) Willing to participate.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution to assess the sample characteristics. n=60.

| Sl no | Personal variables | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1     | Age                |           |                |
|       | a) 22-30 years     | 56        | 93.3           |
|       | b) 31-40 years     | 4         | 6.7            |
|       | c) above 40 years  | 0         | 0              |
| 2     | Sex                |           |                |
|       | a) Male            | 2         | 3.3            |
|       | b) Female          | 58        | 96.7           |
| 3     | Educational qualification | |        |                |
|       | a) GNM             | 57        | 95             |
|       | b) BSc(N)          | 2         | 3.3            |
|       | c) PBBSc(N)        | 1         | 1.7            |
| 4     | Years of experience |         |                |
|       | a) 0-1 year        | 32        | 53.3           |
|       | b) 2-5 years       | 23        | 38.3           |
|       | c) 6-10 years      | 3         | 5              |
|       | d) Above 11 years  | 2         | 3.3            |
| 5     | Department they work |           |                |
|       | a) Emergency ward  | 4         | 6.7            |
|       | b) ICU             | 56        | 93.3           |

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury. n=60.

| Level of knowledge | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Poor               | 1         | 1.66           |
| Average            | 24        | 40             |
| Good               | 35        | 58.3           |
Results: (Tables 1-3)

Table 3: Mean, median and standard deviation scores knowledge scores of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury. n=60.

| Group            | Mean  | Median | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|
| Nursing students | 20.10 | 23.5   | ±10.32            |

Conclusion

The present study revealed that knowledge scores of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury 1(1.66%) had poor knowledge, 25(41.66%) had average knowledge and 34(56.66%) had good knowledge among nursing staff.

Recommendations

a) A study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury.
b) A study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury among private and government hospitals.

c) Study can be done to compare the knowledge of nursing staff regarding needle stick injury among private and government hospitals.

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