To Assess the Knowledge of Needle Stick Injuries among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospital

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1. Introduction

A needle stick injury is a percutaneous piercing wound caused by a sharp instrument commonly encountered by people handling needles in the medical setting such injuries are an occupational hazard for health care professionals. Needle stick injuries are particularly dangerous because they may transmit blood borne disease including hepatitis B hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS. Needle stick injuries are common event in the healthcare environment when drawing blood, administering an intramuscularly or intravenous drug or performing any procedure involving sharps, accidents can occur and facilitate the transmission of blood borne diseases. Injuries also commonly occur during needle recapping or via improper disposal of devices into an over field or poorly located sharps container. Lack of access to appropriate personal protective equipment or alternatively, employee failure to use provided equipment increases the risk of occupational needlestick injuries.

2. Need of the Study

Needle stick injuries are an important and common occupational injury among health care workers. Needle stick injuries have been widely recognized as a source of exposure to blood borne pathogens for workers in health care.

There are more than 20 blood borne pathogens that can be transmitted from contaminated needles or sharps. Needle stick injury is most common in nursing staff due to lack of knowledge about safer handling of needle and they are the highest rate of occurrence. So we find the need of conduct a study for awareness regarding prevention of needle stick injury

2.1 Problem statement

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of needle sticks injuries among staff nurses in selected hospital of Indore.

2.2 Objectives

1) To assess the knowledge regarding needle stick injuries among staff nurses
2) To determine the association between knowledge of staff nurses with their socio demographic variables.

2.3 Hypothesis

H10: There is no significant association between knowledge of staff nurses with their socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.
H1: There will be significant association between knowledge of staff nurses with their socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

3. Methodology

A Quantitative research approach was used for this study. In this study a pre experimental one-group pre test, design was used. Total 100 Nursing staff were selected for this study In this present study the population is Nursing staff working in different wards. Purposive sampling entails handpicking of the participant to be included in the sample based on researcher's knowledge about the population. In this study structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Presented Data reveals that most of the subjects 60% were in the age group of 40-41year, 30% were in the age group of 42-43 years and 10% in the age group of 38-39years.

With regards to religion 70% of the population was the Christian and remaining 30% of the population was Hindu. Concerning vaccination 100% of the population is vaccinated for hepatitis B.

Regarding the previous knowledge 80% of the population has not attended the conference or seminar on needle stick injury and 20% of the population has attended the conference or seminar on needle stick injury.

This percentage shows that 36% of the sample had average knowledge score (06-10), 30% sample had good knowledge score (11-15) and 20% of sample had poor knowledge score (0-5), 8% of sample had very good knowledge (16-20) and 6% of sample had excellent knowledge (21-25) knowledge regarding needle stick injury.

The computed chi-square value shows that there is no significant association between knowledge score and demographic variables so null hypothesis is retained and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

5. Conclusion

The main aim of the study was to determine the knowledge of the nursing staff on needle stick injuries and the study shows that most of the nursing staff has poor knowledge so

there is need to give knowledge about prevention of needle stick injuries to reduce the incidence rate of needle stick injury.