



Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Infection Control Measures in Terms of Knowledge among Staff Nurses

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on infection control measures in terms of knowledge among staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Nadiad city.

KEYWORDS

Infection, Teaching, Hospital

INTRODUCTION

Hospital acquired infection is a health hazard. It is important to minimize the risk of spread of infection to patients and staff in hospital. Good infection control programme reduce patients morbidity and mortality, length of hospital stay and cost associated with hospital stay.

Nursing staff play a crucial role in health care delivery and constitute an integral part of health care workers in any health care setting. In their day to day activities, they are exposed to blood and body fluid with the risk of transmission of various blood borne pathogens.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Nursing personnel are at a greater risk of acquiring and transmitting blood-borne pathogens.

According centers and prevention ,there were an estimated 1.7 million health care associate infection and 99,000 deaths from those infection in 2002 (new york).

Across sectional hospital based study sought to assess the level of knowledge and practices regarding standard

precautions for infection control amongst nurses and to determine their source of information .In a tertiary care hospital in Delhi, 293 nurses were administered a semi structure questionnaire in December 2011 .the questions were asked on knowledge and practice about standard precautions , transmission of blood borne pathogen, use of gloves , hand washing. Data was entered and analyzed in SPSS version12. The study revealed that the nurses had poor knowledge about standard precaution (97.9%). 189(64.5%) nurses had inadequate knowledge about he transmission of blood borne pathogens; more than three-fourth(77.5%) were aware about hepatitis-B vaccine; majority (72.7%) practiced washing soiled hands immediately ; more than half(58.7%) used gowns and gloves very often. Refresher training was the major source or information.

Correct environmental cleaning protocols as per hospital infection control policy were being followed by 82% of nurses but significantly less aware (61.4%) regarding the infection control.



An international survey of prevalence of hospital acquired infection was conducted in 14 countries in different regions' of the world between 2003 & 2004. The results of this survey, which covered 28861 patients who were observed by local teams of doctors and nurses in their own hospital, showed a wide range of nosocomial infection with prevalence varying from 3% to 21% in individuals hospital.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach – Experimental

Research Design - Quasi experimental study

Setting of study - Selected hospital of the Nadiad city

Population - All the staff nurses of the Nadiad city

Sample - Staff nurses who were present in the Muljibhai Patel Urological Hospital, Nadiad during the data collection period.

Sample size – 40

Sampling Technique – Purposive sampling technique

Inclusion criteria –

- This study include staff nurses,
- willing to participate in the study
- present during the period of data collection

Tool

Section –I It consist of Demographic data of staff nurse

Section –II It consist multiple choice questions of all different area regarding infection control measures.

MAJOR FINDING

Findings related to sample characteristics

1. The distribution of sample by **Age**
Samples 15(37.5%) were in age group of 20-30 years, samples 14(35%) were in age group of 30-40 years, samples 6(15%) were in age group 40-50 years and samples 5(12.5%) were in age group above 50years.
2. **As regards of education** 33(82.5%) sample had GNM and 7(17.5%) samples had B.sc.
3. **As regards of Gender**, 5(12.5%) samples were male and 35(87.5%) samples were female.
4. **Regarding experience** 10(25%) samples had 1year , 15(37.5%) samples had had 2 years and 15(37.5%) samples had above 3 years.

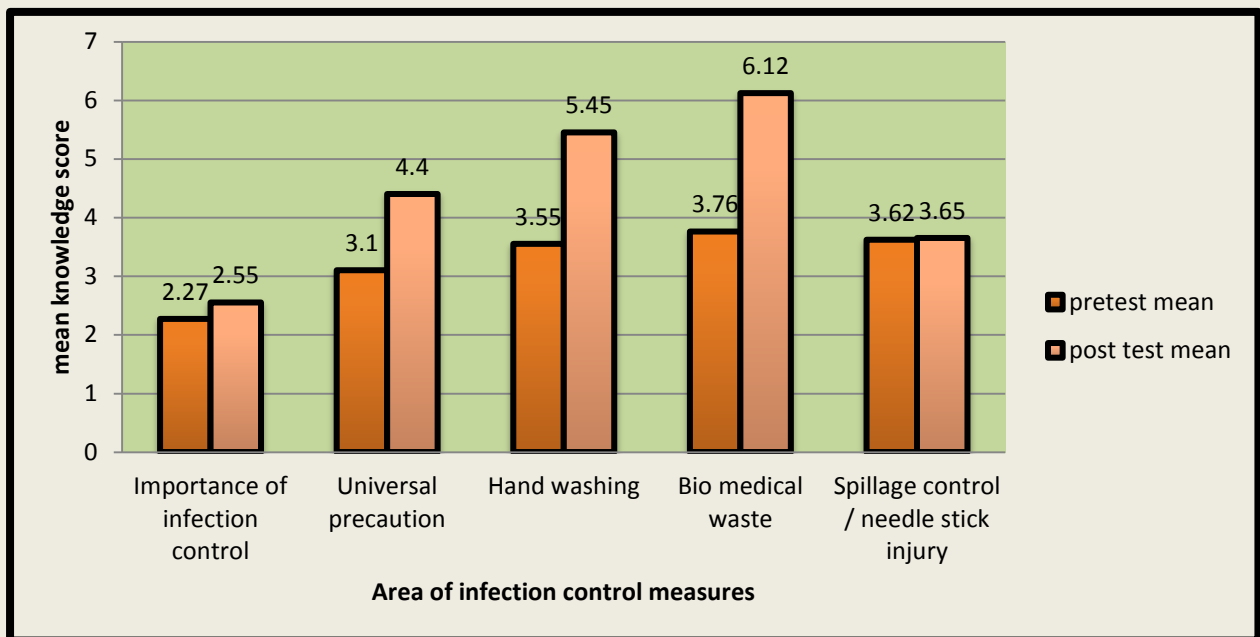


Figure 1 Bar graph showing comparison of area wise mean scores of pre test & post test knowledge scores of samples regarding Infection Control Measure

The standard deviation of knowledge in post test 2.35 which is lower the standard deviation of the knowledge in pre test 2.93

[N=40]

Knowledge Test	Mean	Mean difference	Standard deviation	Standard error of mean	Calculated 't' value	Tabulated 't' value
Pre- test	16.87	5.5	2.93	0.5937	9.26	2.02
Post –test	22.37		2.35			

(*P<0.05 as well as P<0.01, df = 39)

Mean difference between pre test and post test knowledge score is which indicates gain in knowledge after administration of planned teaching programme on Infection Control Measures. The calculated “t” value

(9.26) is significantly higher than the tabulated “t” value (2.02). There for the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance. That is planned teaching programme is effective on staff nurses.

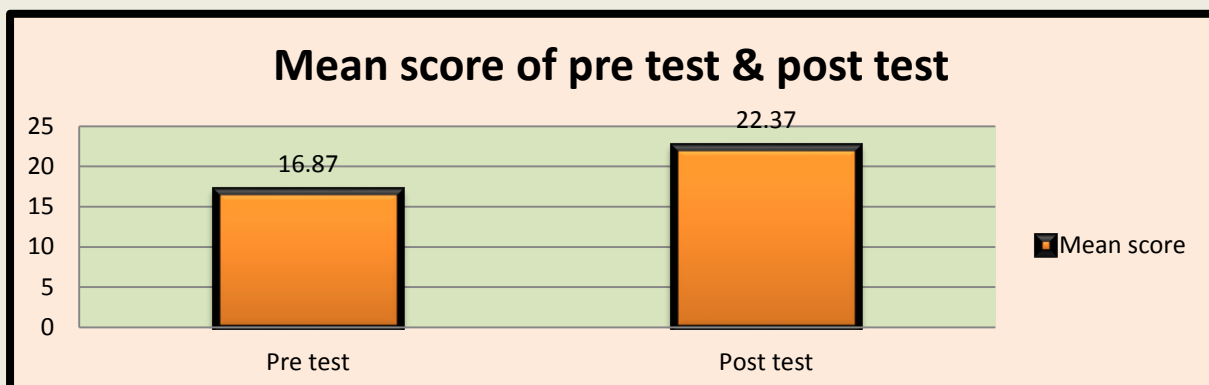


Figure 2 Bar graph showing the comparison of mean score of pre test and post knowledge score of samples regarding Infection Control Measures



RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are made on the bases of finding present study.

1. A similar study can be implicated using a large sample so that findings can be generalized for a larger population.
2. A similar study can be implicated among nursing college students.
3. A comparative study can be conducted in order to compare the knowledge and attitude of Infection Control Measures of,
 - In government and private hospital staff nurses.
 - Different states of the India.
4. A study can be conducted by using other teaching strategies.
5. A similar study can be undertaken with a control group design.
6. A study can be conducted to identify the factors responsible for poor attitude for Infection Control Measures.
7. A true experimental study may be carried out the standardize the planned teaching programme.



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