

To assess the knowledge of needle stick injuries among 4th year B.Sc.Nursing students of selected nursing College .

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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 needle stick injuries.

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 and nursing students 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 and also in nursing students 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

Problem statement:

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of needle stick injuries among 4th year B.Sc.Nursing students of selected nursing college.

Objectives:

- 1 To assess the knowledge regarding needle stick injuries among 4th year B.S. Nursing students
2. To determine the association between knowledge of 4th year B.Sc.Nursing students with their socio demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

H10: There is no significant association between knowledge of 4th year B.Sc.Nursing students with their socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: There will be significant association between knowledge of 4th year B.Sc.Nursing students with their socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

Methodology

A Quantitative research approach was used for the study . In this study a pre experimental one-group pre test, design was used. Total 50 4th year B.Sc.Nursing students were selected for this study .In this present study the population is students of 4th year B.Sc.Nursing. Purposive sampling entails handpicking of the participant to be included in the sample based on researchers knowledge about the population. In this study structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Presented Data reveals that most of the subject 60% were in the age group of 20-21year, 30% were in the age group of 22--23 years and 10% in the age group of Above 23 years .

With regards to religion 70% of the population were the Christian and remaining 30% of the population was Hindu.

Concerning vaccination 100% of the population are 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 56.8 % of the sample had poor knowledge score (0-5), 37.2% sample had average knowledge score (6-10) and 6% of sample had good knowledge score (11-15), 0% of sample had very good knowledge (16-20) and again 0% 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.

Conclusion: The main aim of the study was to determine the knowledge of the 4th year B.Sc Nursing students on needle stick injuries and the study shows that most of the nursing student have poor knowledge so there is need to give knowledge about prevention of needle stick injuries to reduce the incidence rate of needle stick injury .