



# “Knowledge Regarding Use Of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) Among The Class IV Employee”

**MS. Meghana Goswami**

Assistant Professor  
Medical surgical Nursing  
P P Savani School of Nursing, Surat, India

*Abstract* : In health care setting various kind of health hazard present. Class IV worker is a member of the hospital who deal with excretion of body fluid waste as well transportation of hospital waste they play major role. PPE is special equipment to create a barrier between person and infections, this barrier reduces the chance of spreading and exposed to it. Two million people each year become ill as result of hospital acquired infection. Proper utilization of PPE, hand hygiene is critical to the prevention of these infection. The main objective of the study was assess the knowledge regarding use of PPE among Class IV worker. In the study quantitative (Evaluative) approach was adopted. Non experimental descriptive design was adopted. Sample comprised of 30 class IV employee at Shree Sardar Smarak Hospital, Bardoli by non-probability convenience sampling technique. Data was collected by the tool which consist the selected socio demographic variables, self-administered structured knowledge questionnaire regarding PPE. Data analysis was done by descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings depicted that there was 73.33% had good knowledge and 23.33 % had average knowledge regarding PPE. Gender, education and source of information had found association with their knowledge score. So, this study concluded that Class IV employee had good knowledge regarding use of PPE. However, much awareness and practice of using PPE is necessary to reduce spread of nosocomial infection as well personal safety of the health care team members and individual which leads to build healthy nation.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In health care setting various kind of health hazard present. The health care worker is possible the most vital element in recovery or stability of patient health. Class IV worker is a member of the hospital who deal with excretion of body fluid waste as well transportation of hospital waste they play major role. They also provide basic care to patient include providing bedpan, urinals, empty urobag, assist in maintain personal hygiene. PPE is special equipment to create a barrier between person and infections, this barrier reduces the chance of spreading and exposed to it.

## II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Standard precautions have played an important role in minimizing the risk of exposure to blood born pathogeneses in health care setting. Two million people each year become ill as result of hospital acquired infection. Proper utilization of PPE, hand hygiene is critical to the prevention of these infection. In India hospital infection rate among health care workers and patients is at over 30%.

## III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Use Of Ppe[ Personal Protective Equipment] Among The Class Iv Employee Of Shree Sardar Smark Hospital, Bardoli.

## IV. OBJECTIVE

- To assess the knowledge regarding PPE.
- To find out association between knowledge score with their selected socio-demographic variables

**V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

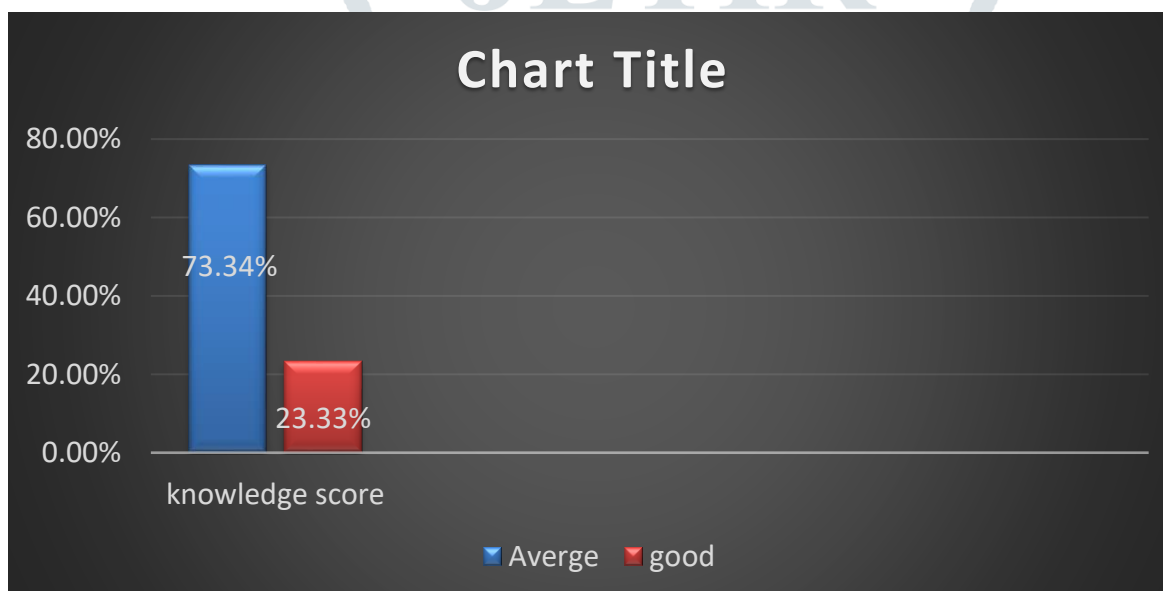
- **Research Approach** : Quantitative
- **Research Design** : Non experimental design
- **Research method** : Descriptive method
- **Research setting** : The study was conducted at Shree Sardar Smarak hospital, Bardoli.
- **Research population** : Class IV employee.
- **Target population** : Sample who were fulfil the inclusion criteria
- **Sample** : Class IV employée of SSSH
- **Sample size** : 30
- **Sampling Technique** : Non probability sampling– Convenience sampling method.
- **Selection criteria for the sample**
- **Inclusion criteria**
  1. Employee who are willing to participate in study.
  2. Employee who know read and write Gujarati.
- **Exclusion Criteria**
  1. Employee who are not present during study.

**VI. RESULT**

**Section – I: DESCRIPTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.**

Most of the samples 30% were belonged to 30-35 year and 40-45 year, 60% were female, 53.34% having primary education, 100% were Hindu, 60% having income between 15000/- RS., 60% from urban area, 50% belonged to nuclear family and joint family, 93.34 know use of PPE, 86.67% getting information from their staff.

**Section II-knowledge score regarding PPE**



**Graph 1: Bar diagram showing the knowledge score of sample**

**Section III- Association between knowledge score with their selected sociodemographic variable**

Sociodemographic variable	Average	Good	df	Calculated chi square value	Table value	Significance
1. Gender	3	9	1	3.85	3.84	S
a. Male	3	15				
b. female						
2. Education	3	13	1	3.84	3.84	S
a. Primary education	3	11				
b. Secondary education						
c. No formal education						
3. Sources of information	1	2	2	7.800	5.99	S
a. Mass media	6	22				
	0					

b. Staff/ Colleges						
c. Friends and relatives						

Above table depicted there was a significant association found between knowledge score with selected sociodemographic variable, where in some sociodemographic variables like age, religion, income, residence, type of family, knowledge regarding use of PPE were not having association between knowledge score and sociodemographic variables.

## VII. DISCUSSION

**Dr. Archana Lakshmi P.A. (2018)** has done descriptive cross sectional study on personal protective equipment use among health care providers, Tamilnadu. PPE limits the health care workers contact with all secretion biological products. This study was planned to find gap between used of PPE among health care providers. The objective of study was to evaluate appropriate use of PPE among HCPs in tertiary centers Tamilnadu. Among them 38.9% were doctor, 51.9% nurses and 9.1 % technicians. Use of PPE high among the doctor followed by nurse and technician. The reason for inappropriate use of PPE was non availability 78% followed by not aware of the important 11%.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

- The main objective of the study was to assess knowledge regarding use of PPE. The statistical analysis revealed that majority of the sample having average knowledge score, mean knowledge score association found in some selected sociodemographic variable like gender, education and sources of information.
- However, much awareness and practice of using PPE is necessary to reduce spread of nosocomial infection as well personal safety of the health care team members and individual which leads to build healthy nation.

## IX. RECOMMENDATION

- Similar study can be replicated on large samples.
- Similar study can be replicated by other health care team member.

## X. REFERENCES

1. Smeltzer CS, Bare GB, Hinkle L J, Cheever HK. Brunner and Suddarth's "Text book of Medical Surgical Nursing" 11th Edition, Lippincott; page no-1493-1495.
2. Ford J C, Pope J F, Hunt AE, Gerald B. Laboratory values and knowledge of PPE HCPs with practice. Journal of social welfare management (2004 jan); 14(1); 36-44.
3. Kugler C, Vlamicnek H et al. Non adherence with diet and fluid restriction among adults having hemodialysis. Journal of nursing scholar 2005; 37(1): 25-29.
4. Eleftheria TzaZakaki, health science journal, Causes and complications of BMW and nosocomial infection in patients on dialysis, vol.8; IIS 3; 2014 <http://www.hsj.gr/medicine/causes-and-complications-of-chronic-kidney-disease-in-patients-on-dialysis.pdf>, 134-138.