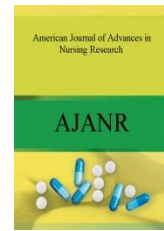




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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING NEEDLE STICK INJURY AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE AT TIRUNELVELI

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge regarding Needle stick injury among Nursing students in selected settings. The investigator framed the tool and the data collection was done for 1 week. Descriptive research design was used for the researcher convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the sample. The sample size was 50. The finding revealed that among 50 samples 4% students had Adequate knowledge 86% students had moderately adequate knowledge, 10% of them had inadequate knowledge. The study revealed that there was no significant association between the level of knowledge regarding Needle stick injury among Nursing students and the selected demographic variable.

INTRODUCTION

Needle stick injuries (NSIs) are the injuries that are caused by needles such as hypodermic needles, blood collection needles, intravenous stylets, and needles used to connect parts of intravenous delivery systems.[1] NSIs lead to a risk of developing various types of infections and healthcare providers are always under serious threat. The main problem because of underreporting of NSIs is that the people who are exposed could not be given postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) at appropriate time to prevent the development of infection in the person who has experienced NSI. For example, PEP for HIV is shown to be 80% effective in preventing the development of the infection.[2] Safety protocols should be always in place in all hospitals and healthcare facilities to prevent the risk of NSIs and for the enforcement of safety precautions and immediate actions to be taken in the case of any exposures.[3],

These injuries are more common in nurses and nursing students than in other healthcare workers (4) The majority of nursing students' training takes place in clinical settings, where they learn various nursing skills, including injection techniques, taking blood samples, and monitoring blood sugar levels using glucometers under the supervision of instructors. However, these nurses more vulnerable to NSI than experienced nurses due to inadequate knowledge and experience in terms of handling needles and sharp objects in a clinical setting (5). Our first step in preventing this problem is to gain an understanding of its exact prevalence. Therefore, this study aimed to estimate the pooled prevalence of NSI in nursing students all over the world.

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among Nursing students in selected nursing college at Tirunelveli

Objectives

To assess the level of knowledge on needle stick injury among Nursing students.

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Research Article



To find the association between the knowledge on needle stick injury among Nursing student with their selected demographic variables

METHODOLOGY

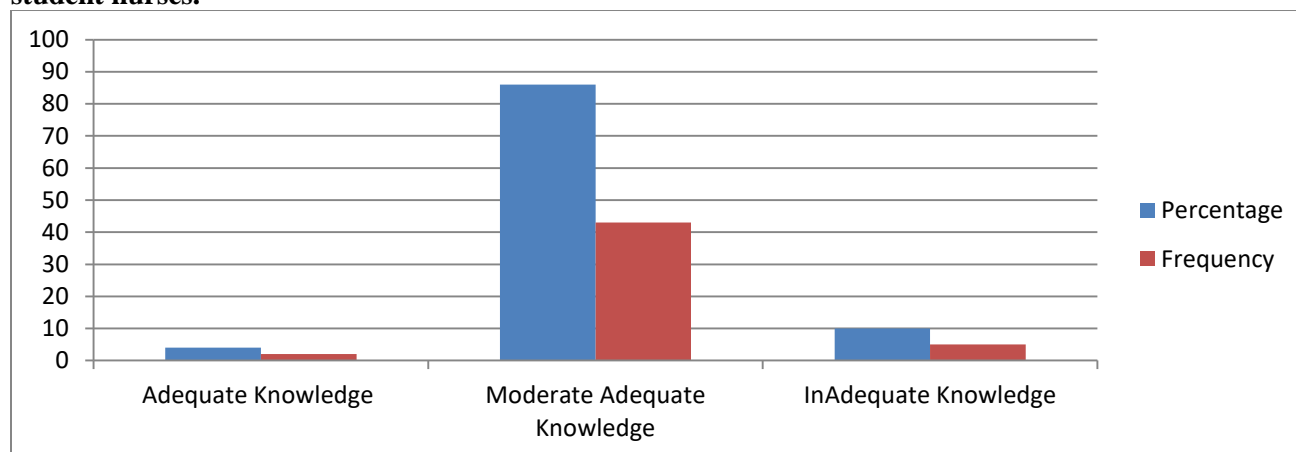
Quantitative research approach was adopted for this study using descriptive research design. Nursing students are selected using Non probability convenient sampling technique. The samples were selected based on

the criteria of sample selection. After getting initial permission the investigator got informed consent from the participants and proceeded with data collection with a given period of time. The investigator collected the data using structured questionnaire. The data was collected regarding demographic variable and structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding needle stick injury the scoring was given based on the answer. Ethical principal, justice was maintained during and after the course of data collection.

Table: 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among student nurses.

Sl. No	Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Adequate knowledge	2	4%
2	Moderately adequate knowledge	43	86%
3	Inadequate knowledge	5	10%

Figure 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding needle stick injury among student nurses.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

With respect to age in years 48 (96%) belongs to 18-20 years and 2 (4%) were 21 -22 years. In regards of gender out of 50 sample 24 samples (48%) were in female. 26 sample (52%) were in male. In relation to religion 20 (40%) were Hindu, 25 (50%) were Christian and 5(10%) were Muslim. In relation to the previous knowledge regarding needle stick injury 40 (80%) were 10(20%) students don't have any previous knowledge regarding needle stick injury. In relation to the past history regarding needle stick injury 10(20%) were 40(80%) students don't have any past history regarding needle stick injury.

DESCRIPTION

Figure 1.1 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding Needle stick injury among Nursing Students.

With respect to level of knowledge 2 (4%) of them having adequate knowledge; 43 (86%) of them

having Moderate Adequate Knowledge and 5 (10%) of them having Inadequate Knowledge.

Association between the demographic variable and the level of knowledge

There is no association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables such as age in years, gender, previous knowledge regarding needle stick injury and past history of needle stick injury.

CONCLUSION

The study is to assess the knowledge regarding needle stick injury among student nurses using descriptive method. Data was collected by using questionnaire. The result showed the level of knowledge 2(4%) of them have adequate knowledge, 43 (86%) of them having moderately adequate knowledge and 5 (10%) have inadequate knowledge. The investigator has analyzed the data collected has come to the conclusion that the knowledge of student nurses who have average level they



may require further knowledge by education.

Conflict of Interest: There is no conflict of interest

Sources of fund: Self

Ethical Clearance

The proposed study was conducted after the approval of the ethical committee. Assurance was given to the study participants regarding the confidentiality of the data collection.

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