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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON INFECTION PREVENTION AND PRACTICES AMONG ICU STAFFS IN SREE BALAJI MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Nurses are responsible for providing medications, dressing, sterilization, and disinfection. They are involved in more contact with patients than any other health care workers (HCWs). Therefore, they are more exposed to various nosocomial infections

Nosocomial infections contributes greatly to morbidity, mortality and often length of stay in the intensive care unit (ICU) with enormous additional costs by patients and their families. (John, 1999)

In an intensive care unit, people are crowded and health care workers are frantically running from patient to patient. Have washing might not be adhered to assiduously enough. Health care working going from a wound site to an intravenous catheter without washing their hands can trigger infection among many patients. (WENZEL, 1990)

Infection control involves hand hygiene, standard and transmission-based precautions and care bundles for urinary tract infections, central line infections and ventilator-associated pneumonia. Even with advances in the health care system, the threat of hospital-acquired infections remains. Not all HAIs can be prevented; however, evidence suggests that one-third to one-half of HAIs can be prevented Hospital administrators should strive to create an organizational atmosphere in which adherence to recommended infection control practices is considered to be an integral part of providing high-quality care. For this approach to be successful, hospitals must provide visible support and sufficient resources, such as continuous education programs.

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INTRODUCTION

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding the infection prevention and practices among the Staff nurses
- To determine the association between knowledge regarding infection prevention and practices among Staff nurses with selected demographic variables

Hypothesis

H1: There will be proper knowledge on infection prevention and practices among the Staff nurses.

H2: There will be no significant association between the selected demographic variables and knowledge of infection prevention and practice.

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METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used for the study.

FINAL RESULT AND CONCLUSION

The final result shows that shows that 73.3% (22) staff nurse between the age group of 24-35 years, 20% (6) were 36-45 years and 6.7% (2) 46 years and above. In gender 100% (30) was female. In education 70% (21) were GNM, 20% (6) were BSc nursing, 10% (3) were ANM. In working experience, 86.7% (26) had < 5 years experience, 13.3% (4) had > 5 years working experience. In current position, 83.3% (25) were staff nurse, 16.7% (5) were ward in-charge. In course training on infection control, 73.3% (22) answered 'yes', 26.7% (8) answered 'no'. In area of working experience, 60% (18) were from ICU, 40% (12) were from post operativeward. In work experience in infection control, 50% (15) answered 'yes' and 50% (15) answered 'no' of those working in ICU and post operative ward.

At the end of the data analysis and interpretation it was concluded that the knowledge regarding the infection

prevention and practices among the staff nurses working in ICU and post operative ward shows that majority of the staff nurses have 21 (70%) moderate knowledge, 9 (30%) have adequate knowledge regarding infection control and practices.

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