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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge on preventive practices regarding needle stick injury among the nursing students at Era College of nursing, Lucknow

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Abstract
A descriptive study to assess the knowledge on preventive practices regarding needle stick injury among the Nursing students at Era college of Nursing, Lucknow. The descriptive research design was used. 60 nursing students were included in the study. The socio demographic and knowledge questionnaire were collected. The knowledge level of nursing students was assessed by self-structured questionnaire Formal permission obtained from Era college of Nursing prior to conducting the study. The data obtained are tabulated and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The statistical analysis of sample 18.34% Nursing students having Inadequate, knowledge 45% having moderate knowledge and 36.66% having Adequate knowledge. Data shows that out of 60. The find objective of the study was to assess the knowledge among the Nursing students. The standardized perceive questionnaires used for study investigated the assess the knowledge on preventive practices regarding needle stick injury among the Nursing students. In the study 18.34% were having Inadequate knowledge, 45% were having moderate knowledge and 36.66% were adequate knowledge.

Introduction
Nursing students are more vulnerable to needle stick injuries (NSIs) among all the nurses due to lack of work experience and poor awareness of occupational protection. A cross-sectional study of 400 nursing students was carried out to assess the participants' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding prevention of NSIs. The results indicated that 67% of nursing students suffered at least one NSI during their internship. The most common causes of injury were the injection process, venous catheter management process, and the process of disposal of all kinds of needle waste. Intentionally breaking the needle after injection, capping needles, and separating the needle from the syringe by hand are the risk factors for NSIs among nursing students.

Background
Needle stick injuries are most regular type of word related exposures in human services settings and destined to result disease. Medicinal services specialists acquire 2 million needle stick wounds for each year that outcome in contaminations. Needle stick wounds may happen with crisply debased sharps, yet in addition, after some time, with needles that convey dry blood. It is evaluated that sharp wounds cause around 66,000 HBV, 16000 HCV and 200-5000 HIV diseases among human services specialists consistently. Staff attendant's remissness, learning and experience, quiet uncooperativeness, visit recapping of needles. Information and preventive practice are a need in counteractive action and control of needle stick wounds. Consequently, the agent wanted to take up the examination to survey the information and preventive routine with regards to staff attendants in regard to needle stick damage, so powerful measures can be taken as required and there by diminishes cross defilement of ailments from patients to medical caretakers as well as from attendants to patients as well.

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Materials and Methods
Research Approach- Quantitative research approach.
Research Design- Descriptive research design.
Variables under the study: Demographic variables and Knowledge level of nursing students.
Setting of the study – Era college of Nursing.
Sample size- 60.
Sampling Technique- Nonprobability convenient sampling technique.

Procedure
- Ethical clearance was certificate issued to conduct the final study.
- The subjects were selected according to the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria.
- Nursing Students were selected conveniently from Era college of Nursing, Lucknow.
- The demographic data were collected using structured questionnaire.
- The knowledge level was assessed using frequency distribution and percentage. Data computed on the basis of paired "t" test. Association of knowledge with selected demographic variables and knowledge questionnaire were computed based on chi-square test.
- The knowledge level was assessed after completion of 7 days.

Results
The data was coded and entered in Microsoft Excel Sheet and were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods with the help of SPSS version 20.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables in nursing students. N= 60

S.No	Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Below 20 years	20	33.33%
		21 – 25 years	35	58.33%
		26 – 30 years	5	8.34%
		Above 30 years	0	0.00%
2	Religion	Hindu	50	83.34%
		Muslim	10	16.67%
		others	0	0.00%
3	Gender	Male	0	0.00%
		Female	60	100%
4	Qualification	Intermediate	0	0.00%
		Diploma	60	100%
		Graduate	0	0.00%
5	Previous knowledge	Yes	48	80%
		No	12	20%

Table 2: To assess the knoledge level of the nursing students regarding needle stick injury.

S.NO.	Knowledge Level	Score	Knowledge Score	
			Frequency	Percentage %
1	Inadequate knowledge	0 – 10	11	18.34%
2	Moderate knowledge	11 -15	27	45 %
3	Adequate knowledge	16 – 20	22	36.66 %
	Total		60	100

Table 3: Overall mean score on knowledge level of nursing students regarding needle stick injury. N= 60

Catagory	Max Score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean %
Total knowledge score	20	9-18	13.95	2.7412	69.75%

Maximum = 20, minimum = 0

Table 4: Association between knowledge level score of nursing students regarding needle stick injury with selected demographic variables.

Demographic variables	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Chi square value	Df	P value
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Age									
Below 20 years	5	8.3	8	13.3	7	11.6	0.1204	4	.998
21-25	8	13.3	15	25.0	12	20.0			
26-30	1	1.6	2	3.3	2	3.3			
Religion									
Hindu	3	5	16	26.66	31	51.6	1.4068	1	.235
Muslim	2	3.33	3	5	5	8.33			
Have you stand going for clinical duties?									
Yes	9	15	13	21	26	43.33	1.7014	0.5	.428
No	3	5	5	8.33	4	6.66			
Previous knowledge about needle stick injury									
Yes	7	11.66	13	21.66	18	30	3.6442	0.5	.16178
No	9	15	5	8.33	8	13.33			
Have you ever experienced a needle stick injury?									
Yes	5	8.33	10	16.66	20	33.33	6.5694	0.5	.03746
No	7	11.66	12	20	6	10			

Discussion

The meaning of research in simple language is to explore or discover new things and concepts. People do research in the same issues again to find a gather number of facts to compare and discuss their results with the previous findings or to provide a base for future research in same subject. By doing this, it helps to make the objectives, theoretical based literature and formulated research hypothesis.

The find objective of the study was to assess the knowledge among nursing students. The standardized assess knowledge questionnaires used for study investigated the knowledge ty among the nursing students. In the study 18.34 % were having inadequate knowledge, 45 % were having moderate knowledge and 36.66% were having Adequate knowledge.

Most of the Nursing students were between 20-25 years of age 58.33%. All the nursing students are female 100%. Most of patients were Hindu 83.34%. All the nursing students were studying in GNM Diploma 100%.

Acknowledgment

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