

A Critical Analysis of the Rising Incidences of Needle Stick Injuries (NSIs) Among Healthcare Workers (HCWs) at Sri Balaji Action Medical Institute

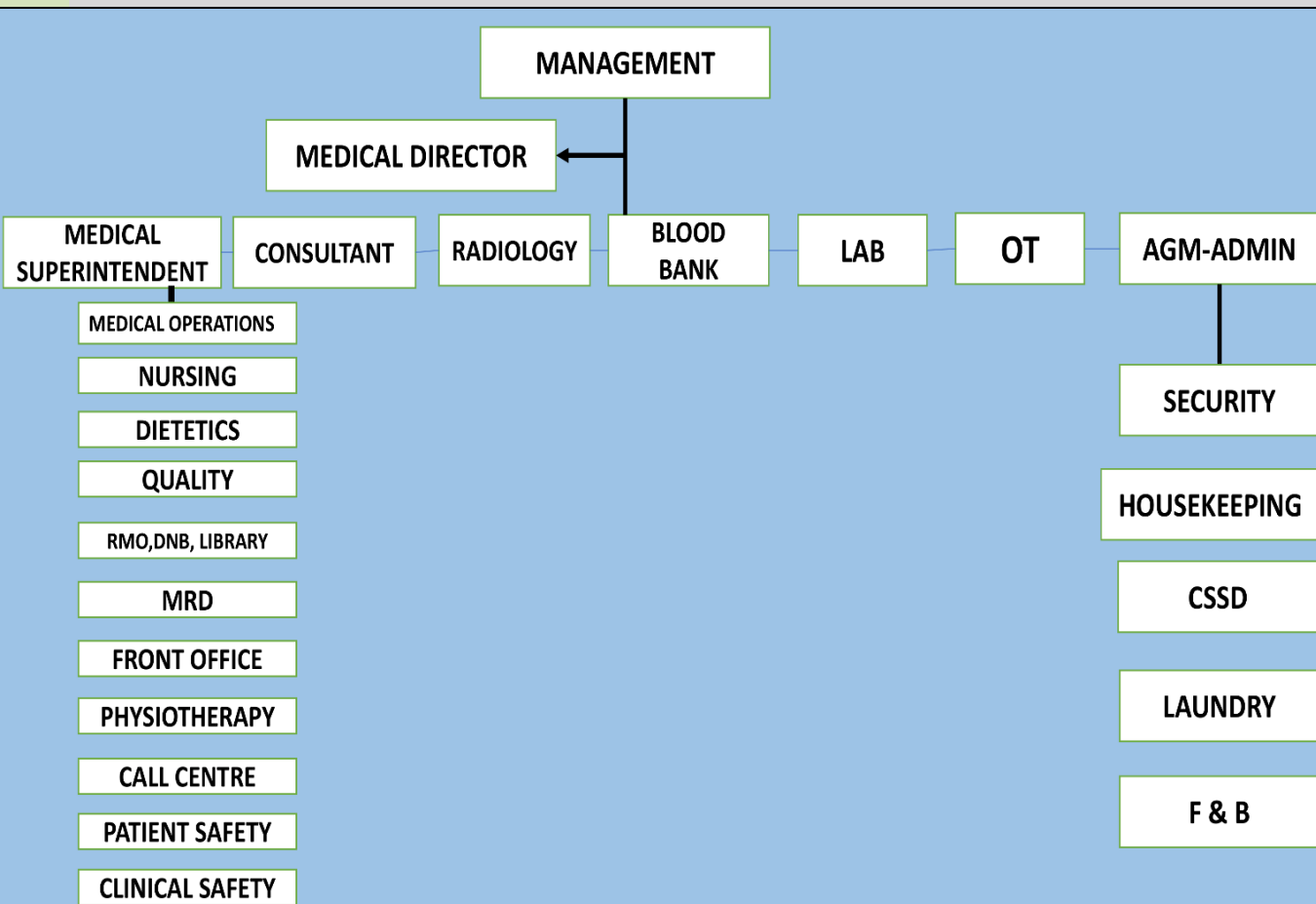
ORGANIZATION INTRODUCTION

Sri Balaji Action Medical Institute(SBAMI) is the dream and vision of great philanthropist Sri Lala Mange Ram Aggarwal. The logo of this institute symbolizes its philosophy. Spread across 6 acres of landscaped ground, this 275 beds, centrally air conditioned hospital, is 3 lakh sq. ft. of medical mastery. State of the art infrastructural equipment and a highly specialized team of medical professionals make this one of Delhi's best hospitals. Hospital boasts a comprehensive array of medical specialties, including over 30 specialties & more than 15 super specialties, proudly hold the prestigious NABH certification, a testament to its world class infrastructure.

Mission: SBAMI was established with a mission to provide world-class affordable healthcare facilities to all sections of the society with a humanitarian touch, whilst maintaining high standards of ethical practices and professional competency with emphasis on training and education leading to research.

Vision: To become the largest healthcare provider with a human touch.

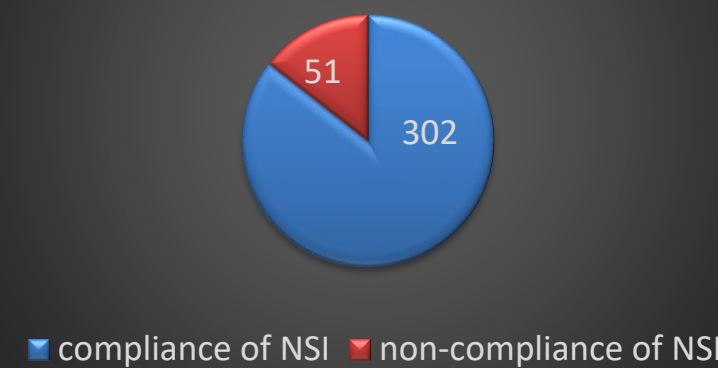
ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



Initial 368 events of NSI



Post interventions- 353 events of NSI



LEARNING AND VALUE ADDITION

- Communication and collaboration is necessary for improvement.
- Building rapport is crucial for get the work done.
- Learnt about underlying causes of quality problems, allowing for target solutions.
- Understanding compliance requirements in hospital.

CHALLENGES FACED DURING INTERNSHIP

- Ensuring timely and clear communication to the staff can be challenging.
- Maintaining long-term improvements in audits requires ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and reinforcement of new practices.
- Introducing preventive measures may face resistance from staff.

USEFULNESS OF INTERNSHIP

- Helped me develop practical skills with respect to theoretical learnings.
- Improved collaborative and communication skills.
- Learnt about functioning of various departments in hospital and how their activities impact overall patient care.

LEARNING DIFFERENCE

- | THEORY | PRACTICAL |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learnt about general quality principles, standards and regulations.• Gone through lectures, case studies , simulations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducted audits for compliance, root cause analysis of quality incidents, participating in quality improvement projects.• Worked alongside experience staff, developed practical skills for real-world application. |

OBJECTIVES OF AUDIT

Objectives

- To establish a comprehensive NSI surveillance program that effectively identifies and analyze these incidents in order to prevent future occurrences.
- To identify pattern in NSIs over time including factors associated with increased risk.

Audit summary

- Audit is done to check for recapped syringes, open used needles.
- Audit population include nurses and supporting staff.
- Types of events includes iv cannulation trays, while cannula insertion, sample collection, dirty trays, patient's bedside.
- Department includes all ICUs and wards.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF NEEDLE STICK INJURIES AUDIT

Strengths

- Valuable data on the prevalence, types and circumstances on NSIs.
- Raise awareness among HCWs.
- Findings can inform the development and implementation of targeted interventions
- Demonstrate the hospital's commitment to HCW safety.

Weaknesses

- Fear of repercussions or lack of awareness.
- May only focus on specific departments.
- If data analysis is not thorough, key insights might be missed, hindering the effectiveness of the audit.

Opportunities

- Collaboration between infection control professionals and HCWs can lead to more comprehensive and effective interventions.
- Can guide the development of targeted training programs for HCWs on safe sharps handling and NSI prevention strategies.

Threats

- Excessive pressure to comply with safety protocols can lead to burnout and decreased vigilance.
- Failure to implement and monitor the effectiveness of interventions identified through the audit.

SUGGESTIONS

- Reinforcing training on safe sharps practices.
- Evaluating and improving sharps container placement.
- Enhancing communication and fostering a culture of NSI reporting.
- Enhancing communication and teamwork through clear communication protocols.

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