

Internship Report

Internship Organisation: IIHMR University, Jaipur

Intern: Subhabrata Patra

Roll No: 1629

Mentor: Ashish Bandhu

Duration: 1 April, 2024 – 30 June, 2024

About IIHMR:

Founded on October 5, 1984, and established as a postgraduate research university in 2014 by the Government of Rajasthan, IIHMR University includes five schools: IHMR, SPM, SDS, SDG-SPH, and SDH. It offers MBA programs in health and pharmaceutical management, an MPH with Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School, and Ph.D. programs in various health disciplines. The university's mission is to improve health standards through education, research, and training. Known for its diverse student body and significant contributions to executive development programs, IIHMR engages with global organizations, fostering a vibrant, inclusive learning environment.

Vision:

IIHMR University aspires to become a world-class higher education institution by promoting education and research for the betterment of society.

Mission:

IIHMR University is dedicated to the improvement in standards of health through better management of health care and related programs. It seeks to accomplish this through management education, research, training, consultation and institutional networking in a national and global perspective.

Acknowledgements:

I would like to sincerely thank my mentor, Deepti Sharma for his invaluable guidance and support throughout my internship at IIHMR University. I am also grateful to the faculty and staff of IIHMR University for providing a conducive learning environment and all necessary resources.

Introduction:

The purpose of this study is to examine how organizational and individual factors affect the infection control procedures used by nurses at tertiary care hospitals. These infections have the potential to dramatically raise healthcare expenses, morbidity, and mortality. As front-line healthcare providers, nurses are essential in preventing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) by closely adhering to infection control policies. It covers a broad range of practices, such as aseptic technique, hand cleanliness, and the appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE). In many healthcare settings, low adherence to ICPs persists as an issue, despite established standards and practices.

Objectives:

Efficiency and Comprehensiveness of PPSA Efforts: Evaluate how effectively PPSA maps private health facilities and ensures the comprehensive notification, treatment adherence, address verification, and contact tracing of TB patients.

Role of PPSA in Enhancing Diagnostic and Treatment Services: Analyze the impact of PPSA in facilitating diagnostic testing (UDST, Naat + Culture) and providing essential services like sputum collection and transportation to improve TB diagnosis and treatment outcomes in the private sector.

Data Management and Reporting Processes: Assess the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of PPSA's data collection, management, and reporting, focusing on its effectiveness in supporting NTEP and relevant stakeholders.

Impact of PPSA on Patient Support and Treatment Success: Investigate PPSA's strategies for patient support, including financial management, HIV and DM screening, contact tracing, and doorstep drug delivery, and measure their impact on treatment adherence and success.

Methodology:

Private Notification and Mapping: Achieve a monthly target of 20 TB notifications from Alirajpur's private sector by ensuring 100% mapping of private health facilities and engaging providers in comprehensive TB patient notification and follow-up.

Sputum Collection and Transportation: Target 300 sputum samples monthly from Alirajpur's private sector, ensuring efficient collection, transportation to labs within 48 hours, and quality verification by the DTC.

UDST (Naat + Culture) Testing: Facilitate UDST for 80% of notified private TB patients within 7 days, managing testing kit supplies and maintaining timely records and updates to NTEP.

Validated Bank Details and ABHA ID: Ensure collection and updating of bank details, Aadhar card copies, and ABHA IDs for private TB patients within 7 days, facilitating bank account opening and prompt validation.

HIV and DM Screening: Implement mandatory HIV and DM screening for all TB-notified patients in Alirajpur, ensuring comprehensive health assessments and timely follow-ups.

Successful Treatment: Ensure successful TB treatment outcomes by confirming treatment adherence and reporting outcomes within 15 days for 100% of notified patients in Alirajpur.

Contact Tracing and TPT: Implement comprehensive contact tracing and preventive treatment for TB in Alirajpur, including geo-mapping, IGRA testing, and provision of IPT for eligible household contacts.

Study Area: Alirajpur

Conclusion:

The NTEP (PPSA) program in Alirajpur district has achieved a 100% success rate in sputum collection and significant increases in TB, HIV, and DM testing compared to the previous year. Moving forward, the focus will be on investigating the reasons for the rise in TB notifications, achieving the TB notification targets, and enhancing patient support services to contribute to India's TB elimination goals.