

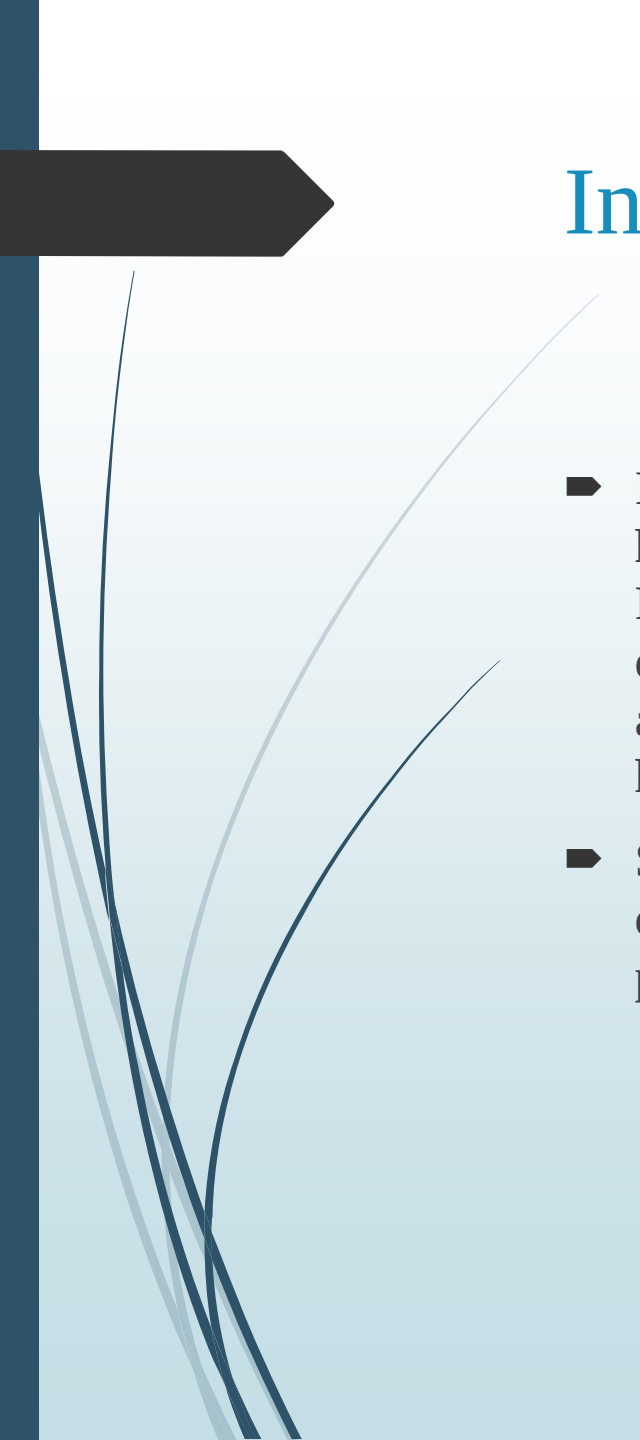


Awareness & compliance of infection prevention (IP) practices amongst healthcare professionals of private SHCOS In Kota



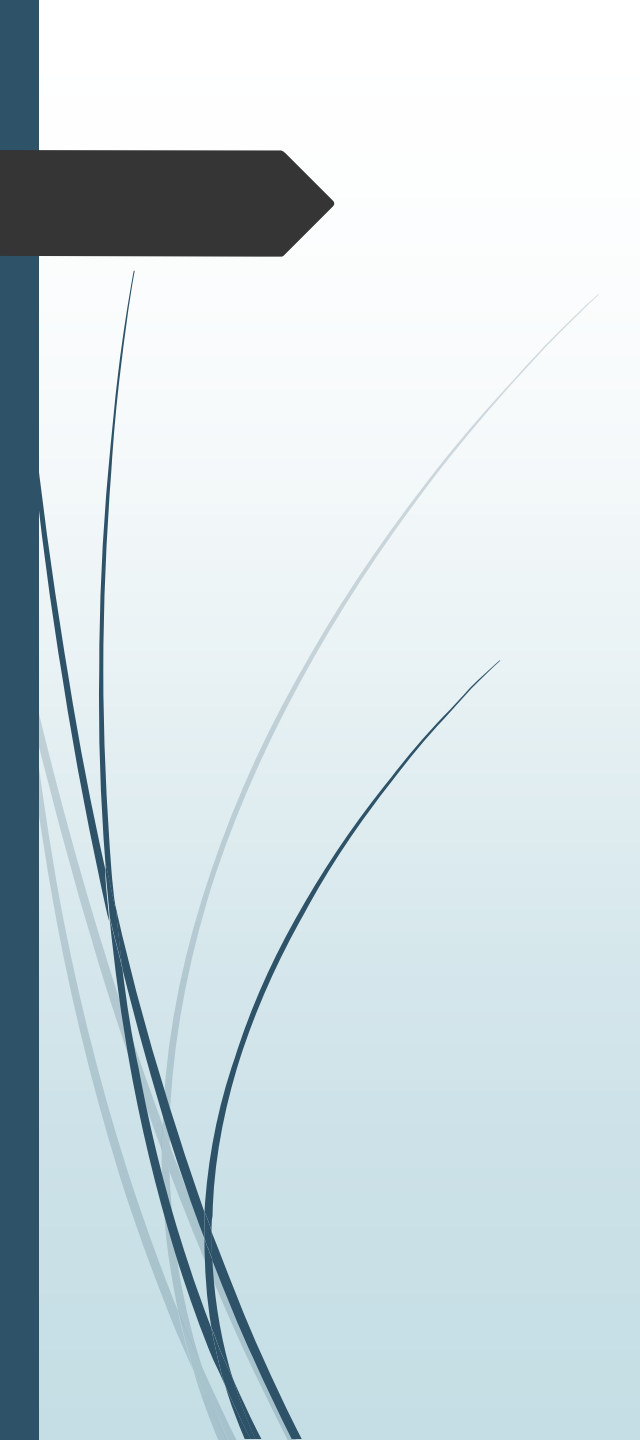
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- Introduction
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Introduction

- Infection prevention and control (IPC) is most important factor in health care system. It helps our health workers to remain safe from any exposure or affected by any diseases. Prevention from infection helps us to reduce from high risk infection, reduce cost, maintain quality of health system thus lead to improve in our health. Prevention from human acquires disease is most important. To become free from avoidable infection and safer out health care workers are working to improve practice and behaviour of our health system.
- Standard guideline for precaution from infection are made for health care workers for being directly exposed from body fluids and from blood by following proper rules of infection prevention by washing hands , and mainly by using PPE kit.



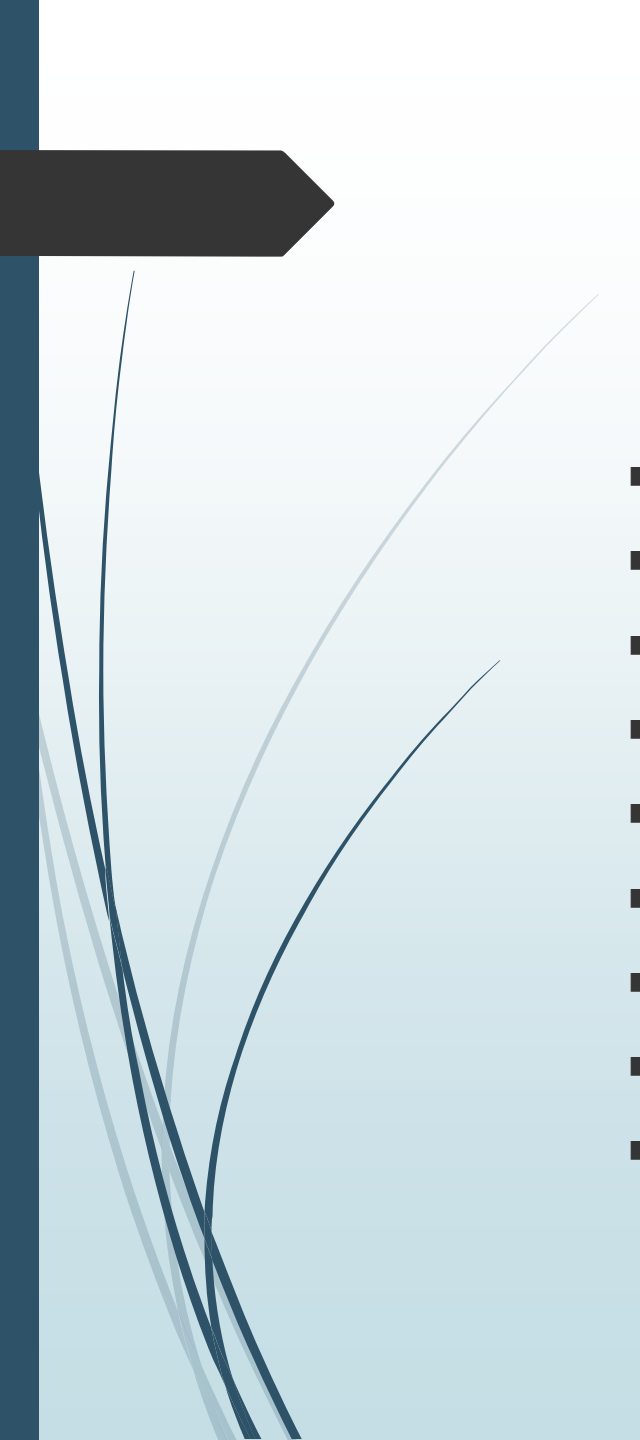
Elements of Standard Precaution

- Hand Hygiene Steps
- PPE (Personal Protective Equipments)
 - Hand Gloves
 - Gowns
 - Face Mask
- Respiratory hygiene
- Patient care equipment and instrument/devices
- Care of environment
- Linen and laundry
- Safe injection practices



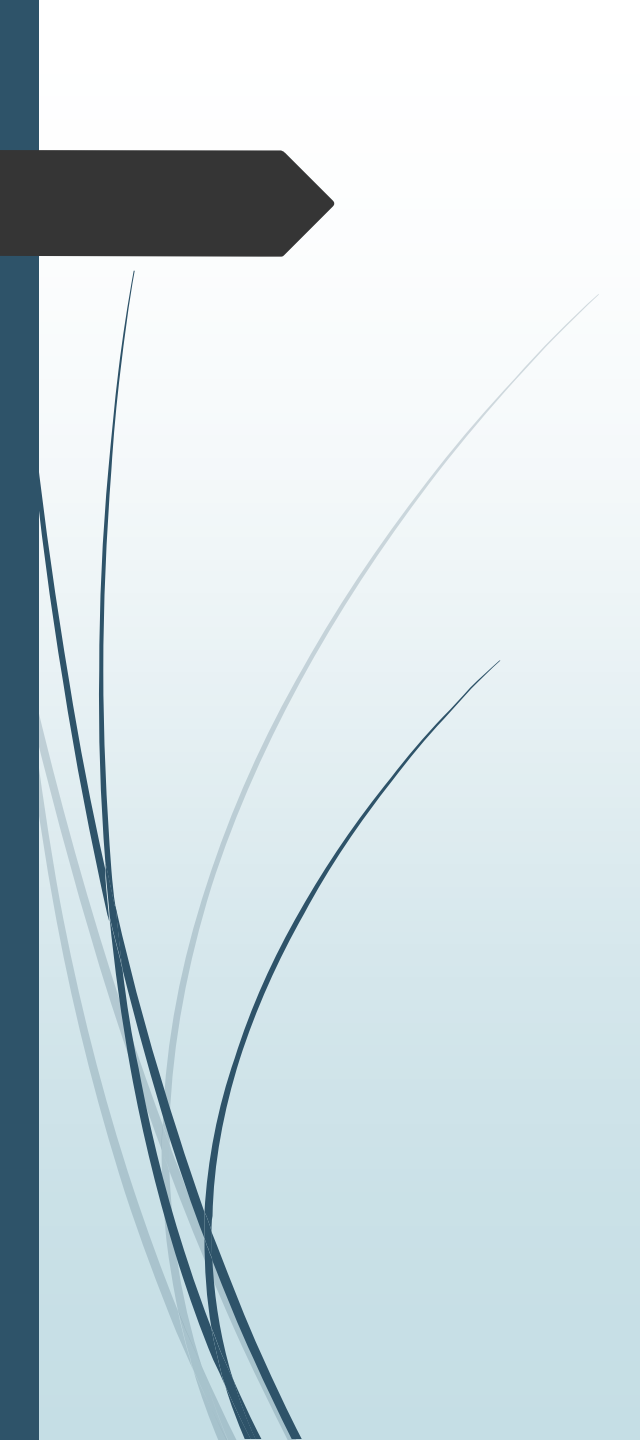
Research Objectives

- To investigate their practice towards standard precautions.
- To identify specific areas that may need further attention in the continuing education of healthcare workers.
- To study different types of IP practices in a private small healthcare organization



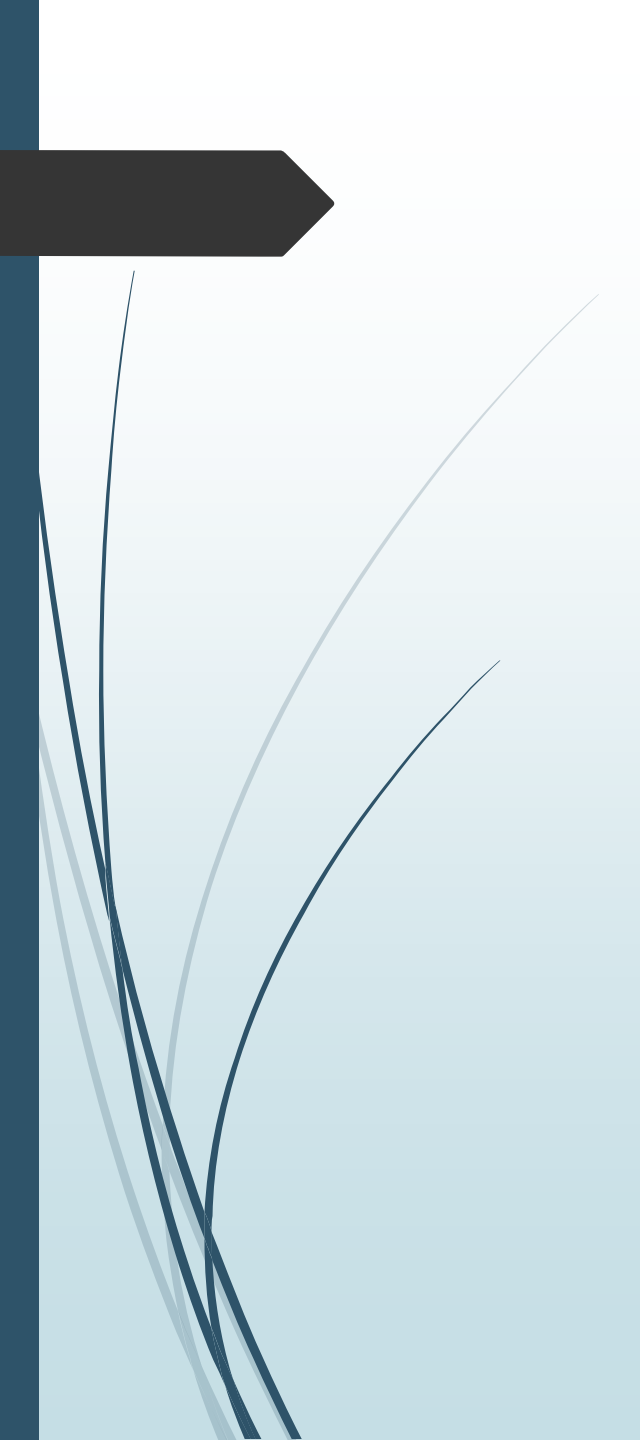
Research Design

- **Study Design-** Descriptive, Cross sectional Study.
- **Duration-** 3 months
- **Type of data** – quantitative
- **Data collection procedure** – Structured, Self-Administered Questionnaire
- **Sample Area** – SHO's of Kota
- **Data entry-** Manually.
- **Data Analysis-** Using Bar Charts, Pie charts in MS Excel, Google forms.
- **Sample Technique** – Convenience Sampling
- **Sample Size** – 50



Rationale of the study

- Hospital going for pre entry level NABH, So this study was designed to investigate level of standard precautions and identify the behavioural determinants for safe and unsafe practice. The proposed study would have a significant input in identifying and improving the pattern of standard precautions at the health facility level in the study area and beyond



Layout of Questionnaire

- Section A- General awareness
- Section B- Knowledge on PPE
- Section C-Awareness about HIC programme in hospital
- Section D – Awareness on carrying blood contaminated fluid

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Age	
<20	1
21-30	42
30<	7

Profession	
Doctor	14
Nurses	9
Supportive Staff	27

Area of practice	> 1 year	1-3 years	3 < years	Total
Doctor	5	4	5	14
Nurse	1	4	4	9
Supporting Staff	11	10	6	27

Gender	Doctors	Nurses	Supporting Staff	Total
Female	11	5	13	29
Male	3	4	14	21

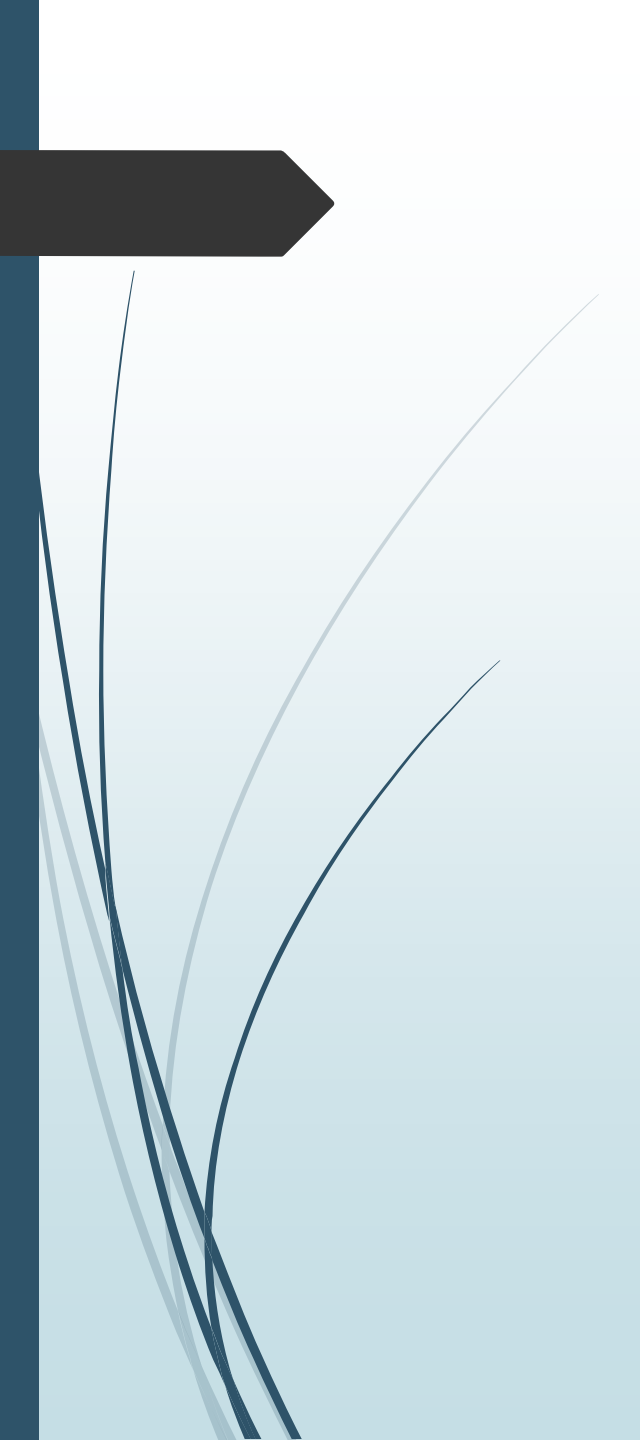
Section -A

	Doctors	Nurse	Others	Total
Politician	0	0	0	0
Teachers	0	0	0	0
Doctors	2	1	2	5
Everyone	12	8	25	45

Ques 1 - Who is at risk of infection due to corona:

Interpretation-

Results shows that almost all HCW's were aware of risk of infection due to corona .i.e. 90% of them are aware of it and 10% OF HCW's still required awareness on it.

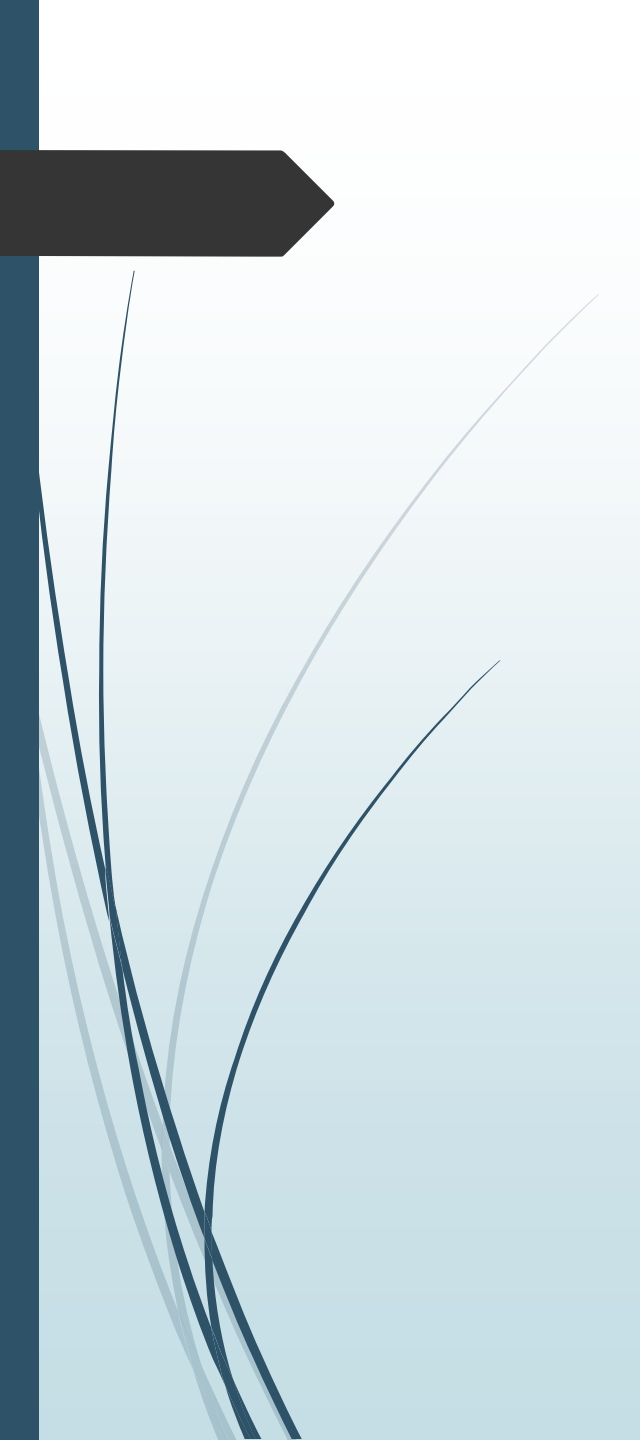


	Doctor	Nurse	Others
Ministry of India	0	0	0
Administration of India	0	0	0
Health workers of India	0	1	0
Everyone	14	8	27

Ques 2 - Who is responsible to fight against Covid-19

Interpretation-

Results shows the almost 99% of HCW'S are well aware that we all are responsible to fight against Covid-19

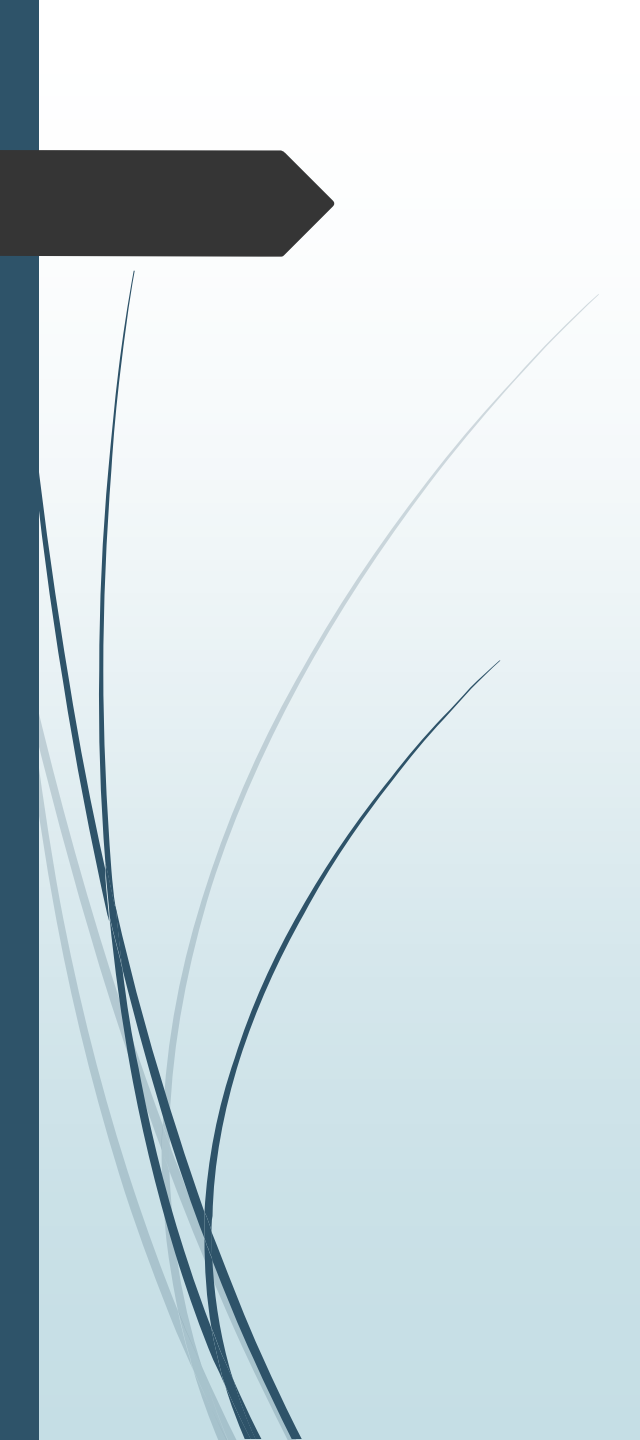


	Doctors	Nurse	Other
By Protecting Everyone	14	8	27
By Protecting Surrounding and Family	0	1	0

Ques -3 How do we protect us from Infection prevention and Control?

Interpretation –

By analysis it is found that HCW's are well aware that everyone of us must protect ourself, environment, family, friends and community by equal contribution to prevent from infection prevention and control.

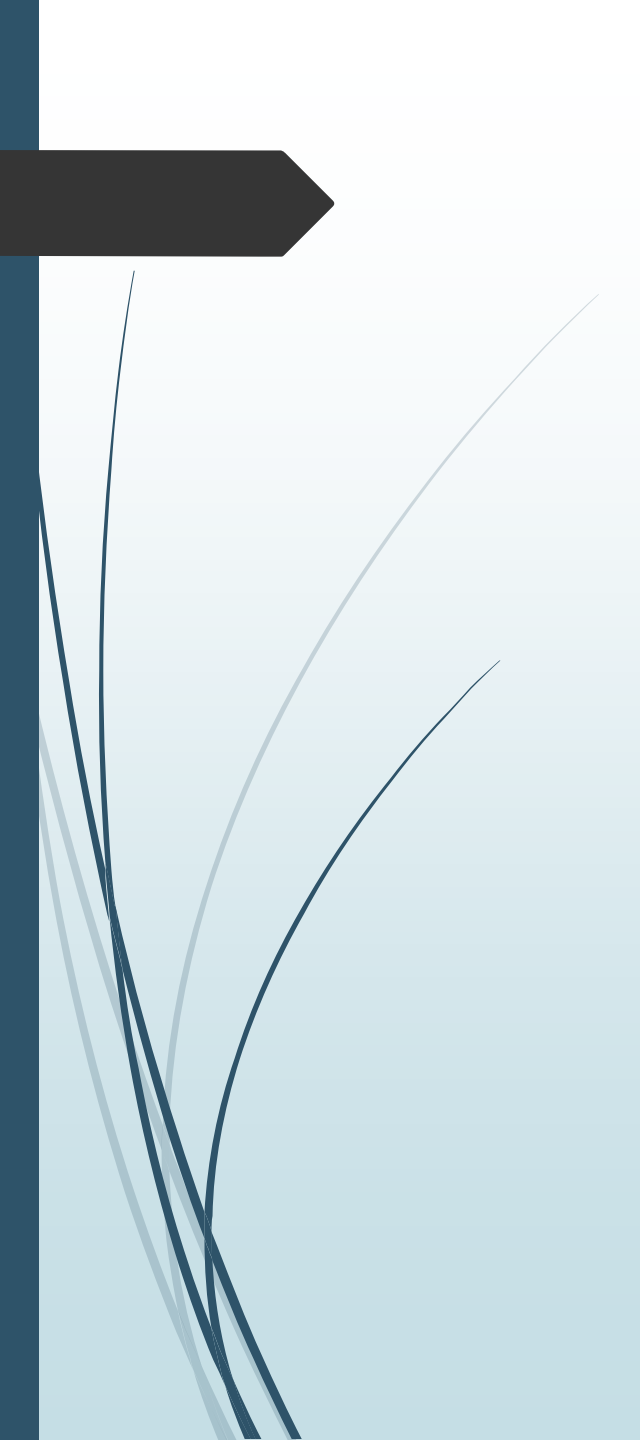


	Doctors	Nurse	Other
Stay home	2	2	3
Social Distancing	4	2	7
All the above	8	5	17

Ques 4 -Which is best way to prevent from Covid-19

Interpretation-

By the analysis it is found that social distancing and staying at home is the best way to prevent from covid-19. Most of the HCW's are aware and guiding their patient to stay at home and to maintain social distancing during this pandemic.



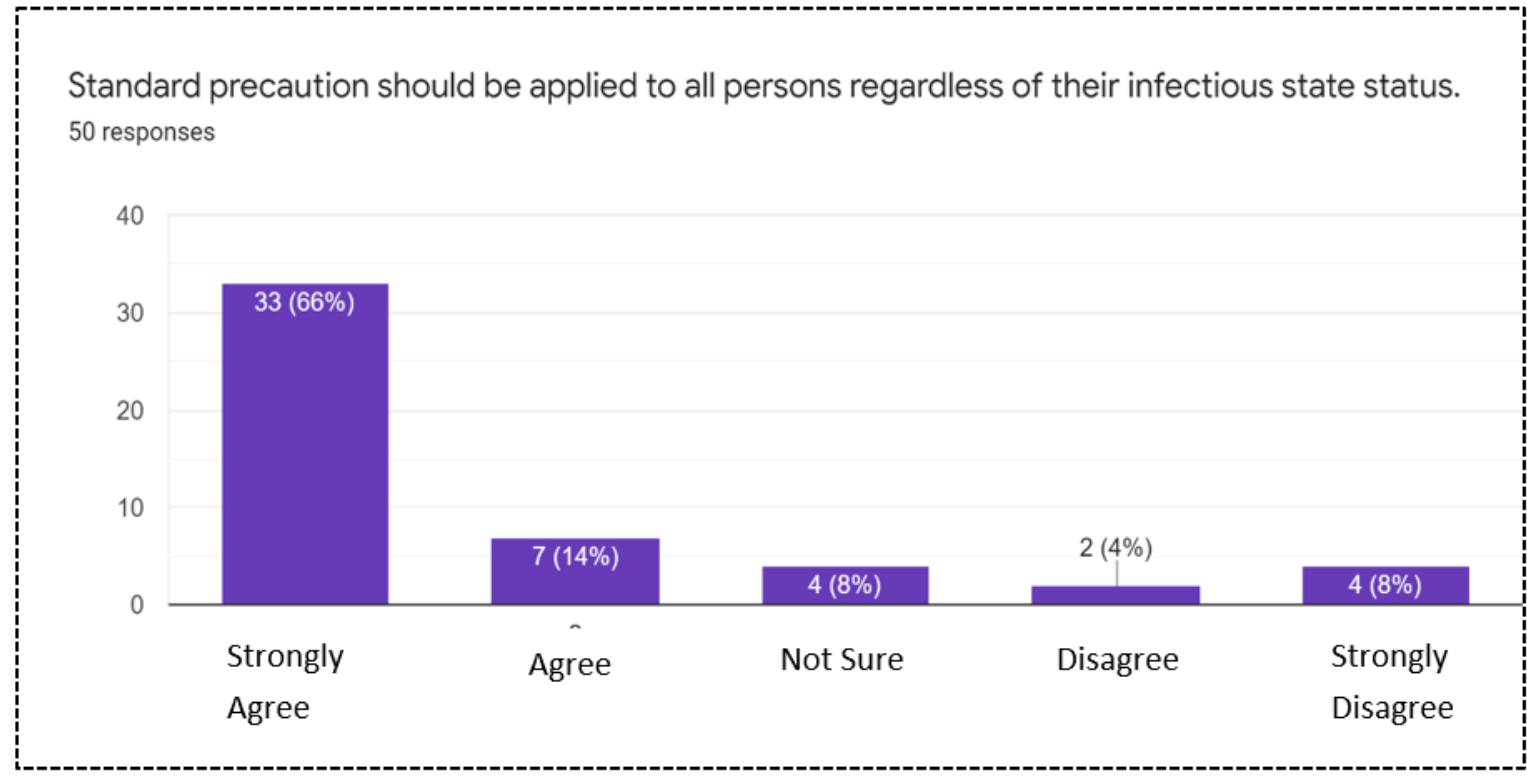
Place	Doctors	Nurse	Other
Home, Market , Public Place	2	2	0
Home	12	7	27

Ques 5- Which is the best place to visit during Covid-19 pandemic

Interpretation-

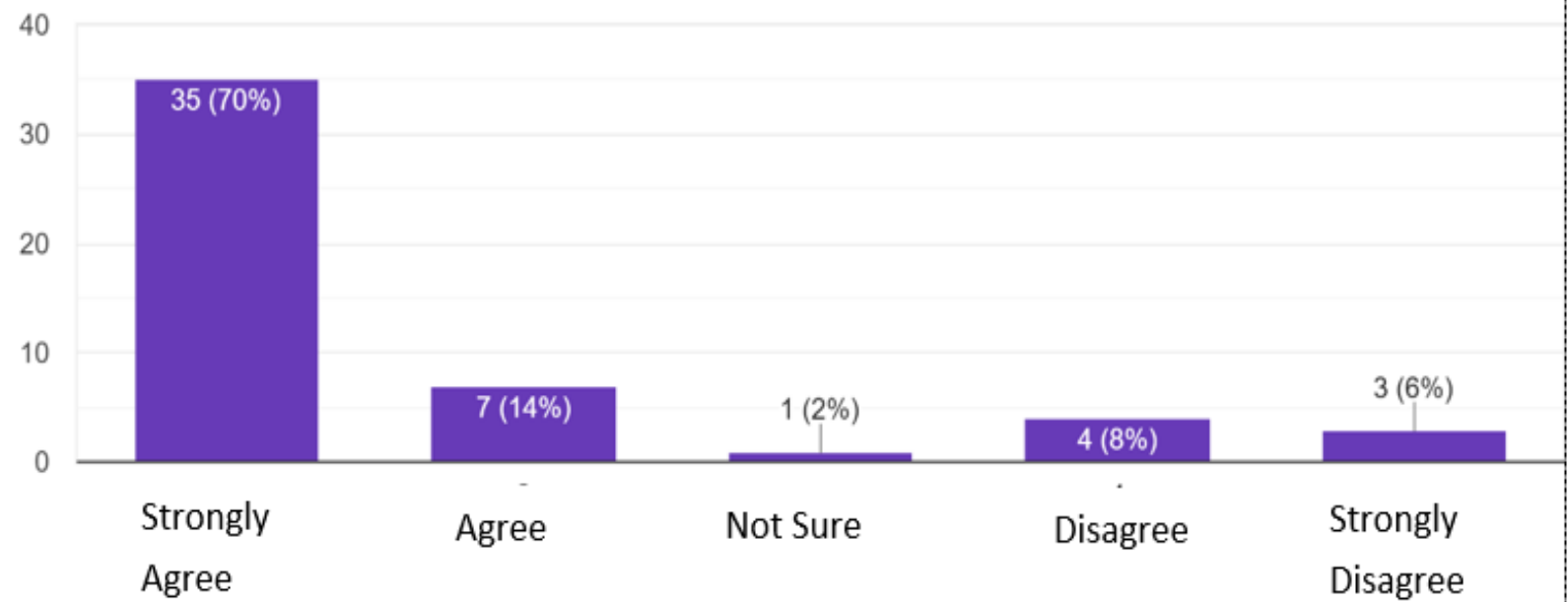
Results shows that all health workers are aware that staying at home and maintaining social distancing is best way to live during this pandemic.

Section –B (Knowledge on PPE)



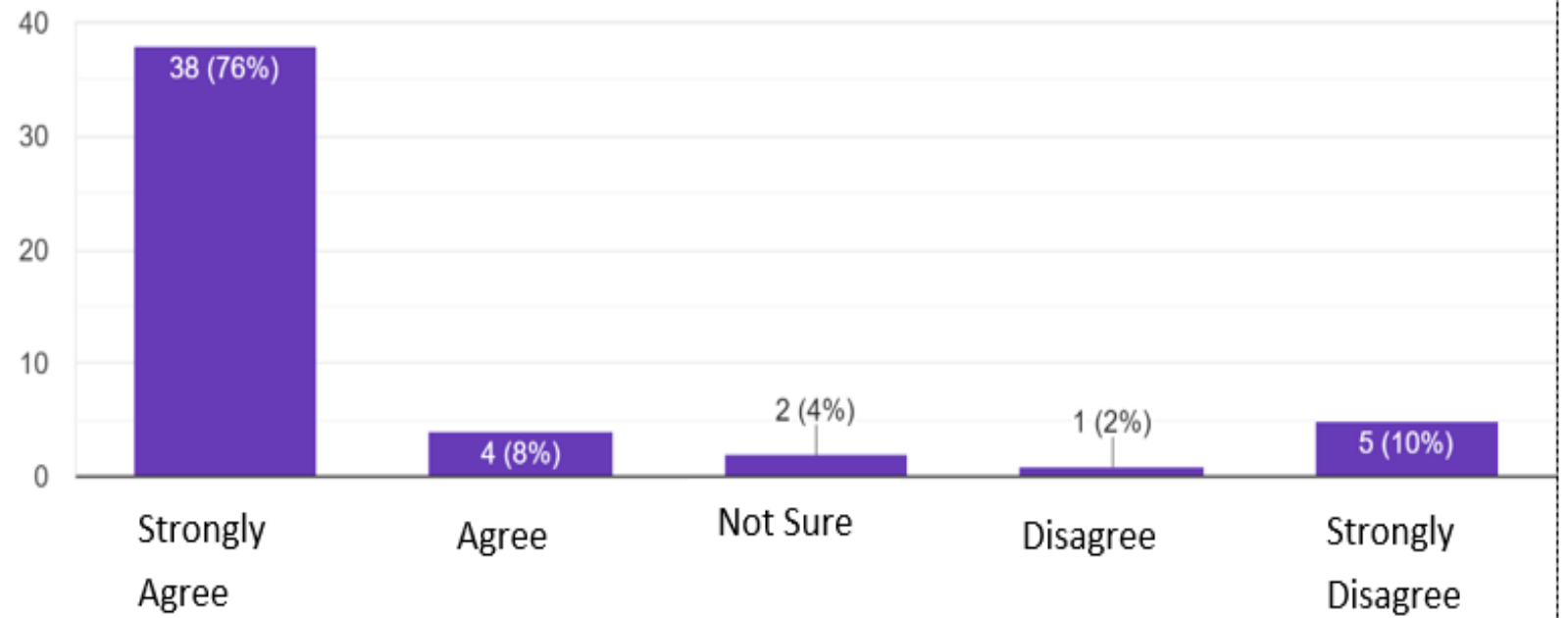
Covid-19 can easily transmitted by touching, Sneezing, coughing.

50 responses



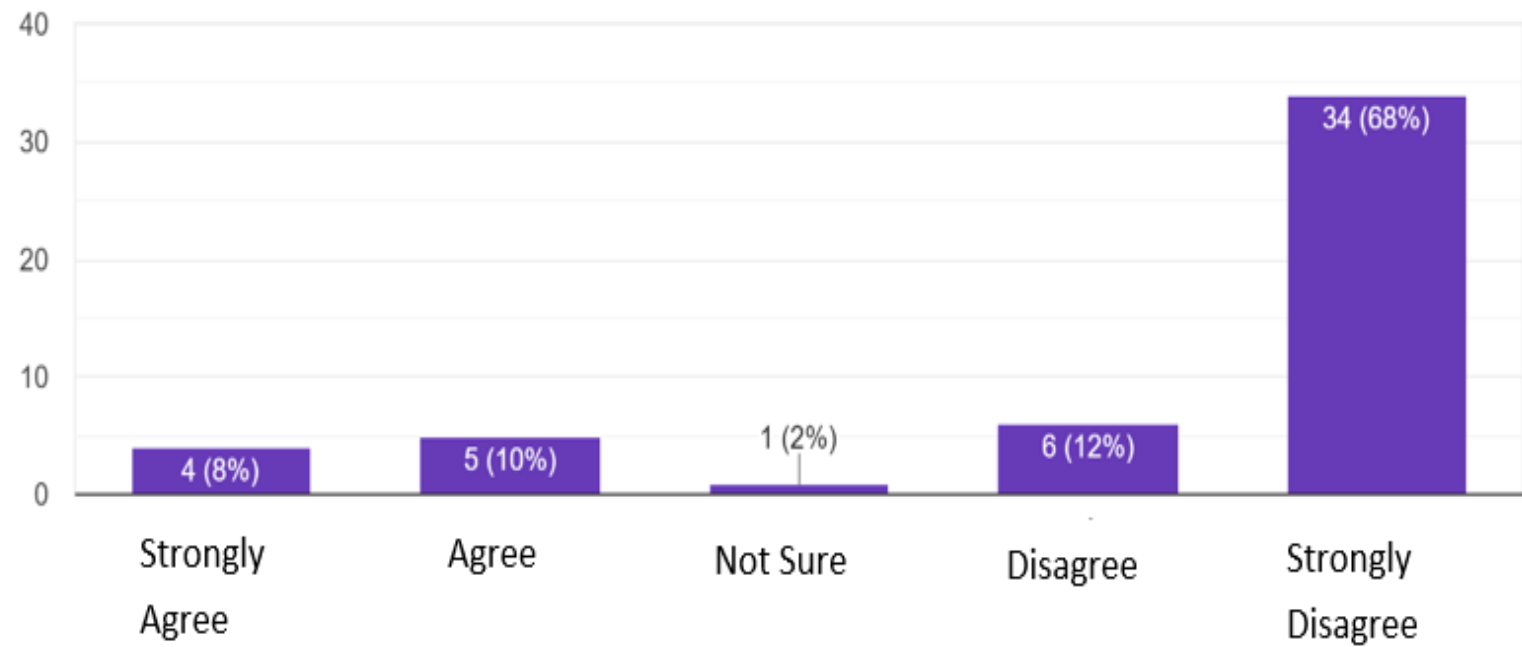
Hand hygiene is recommended before and after contact with the patient

50 responses



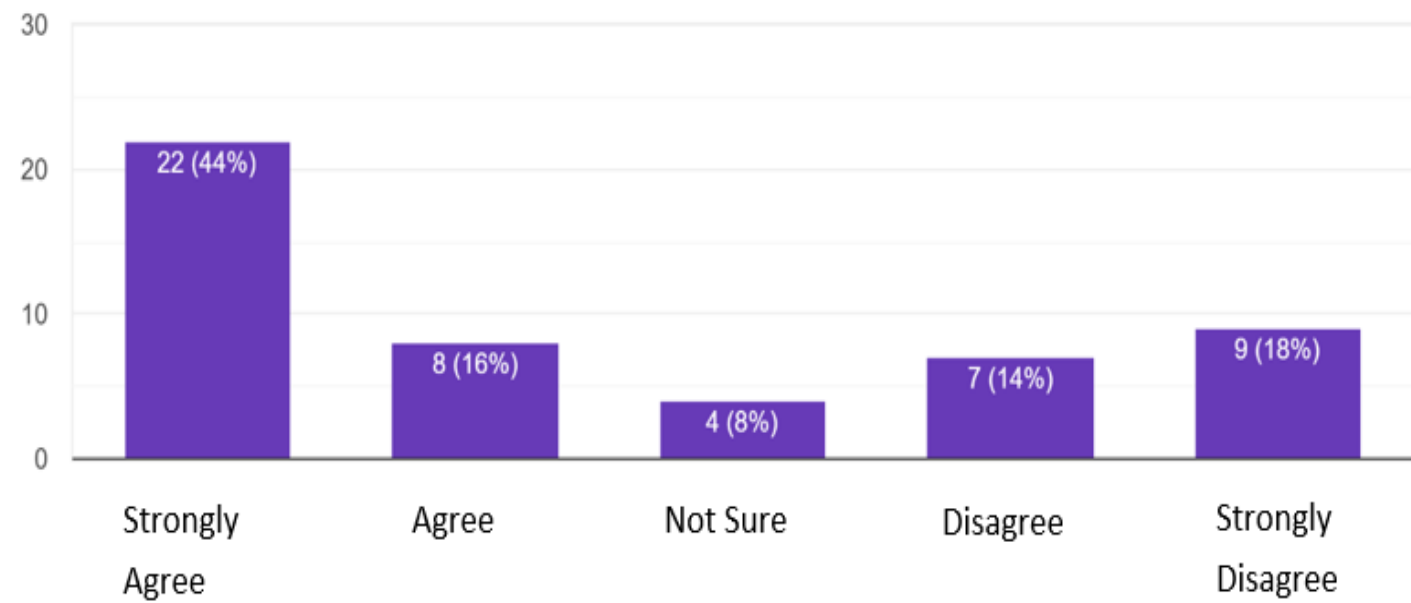
Gloves are not necessary when handling body fluids

50 responses



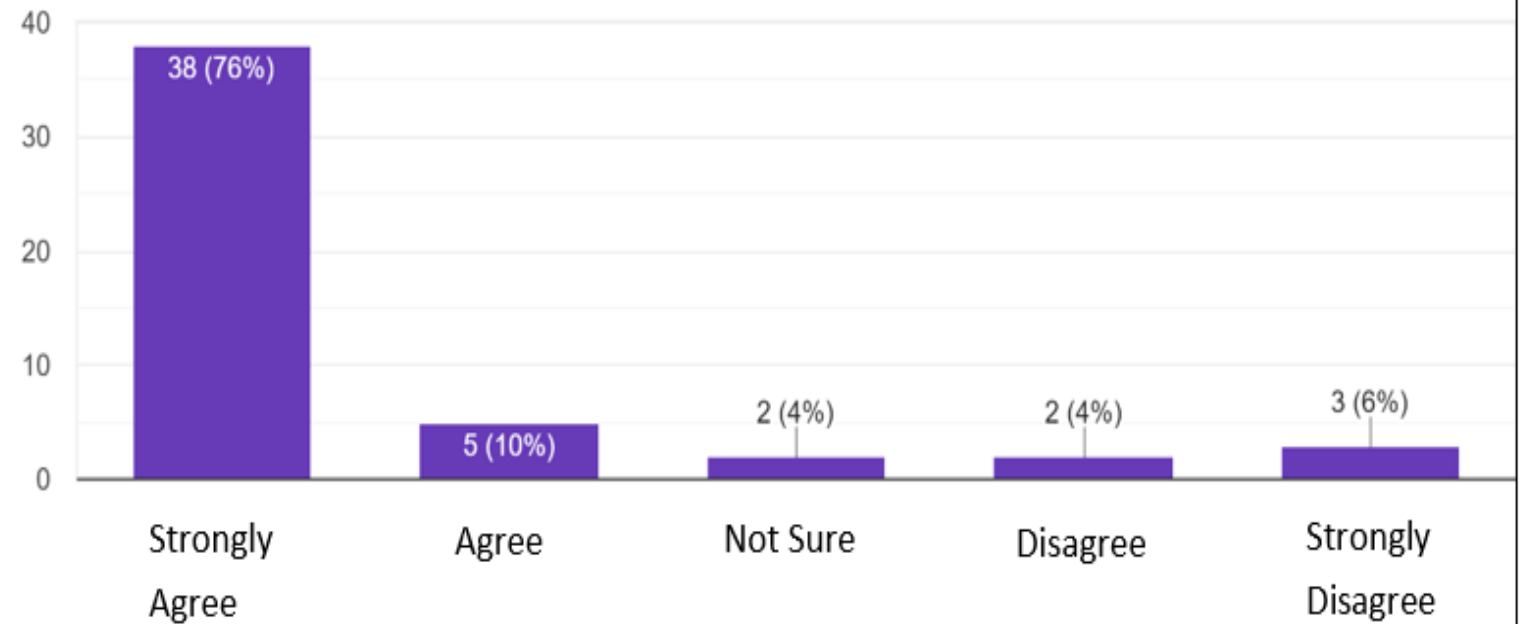
Needles should be recapped or bent

50 responses



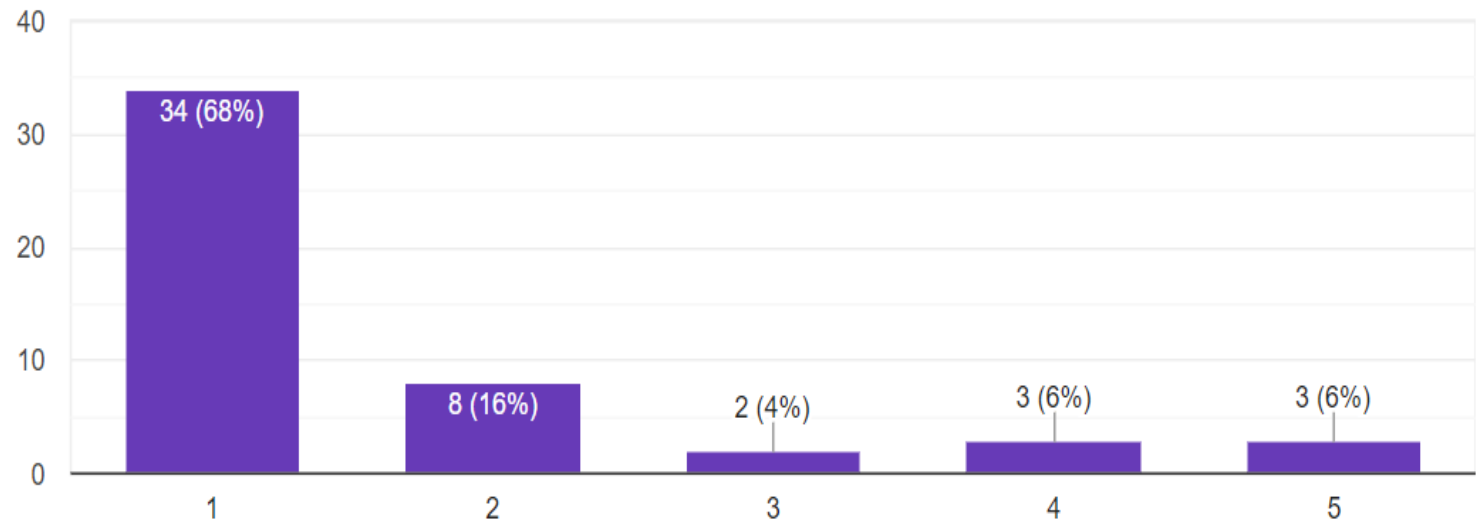
Face Mask, gloves and gowns are required for any type of contact with Covid-19 patient.

50 responses



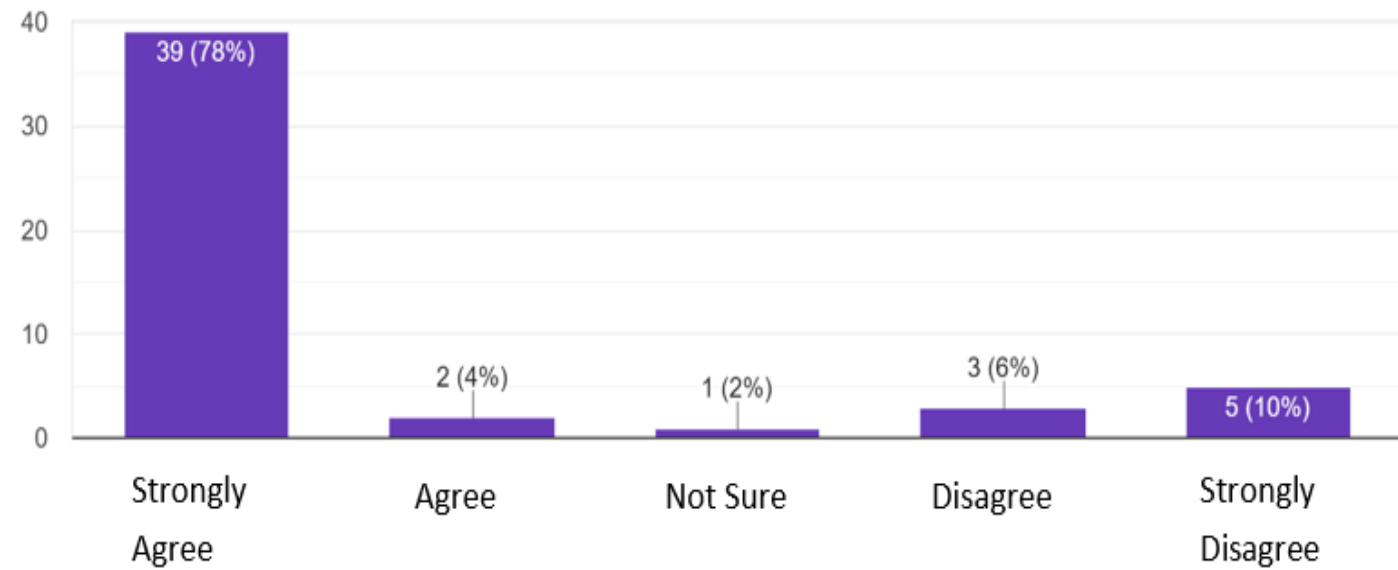
Puncture proof containers should be used for disposal of sharps.

50 responses



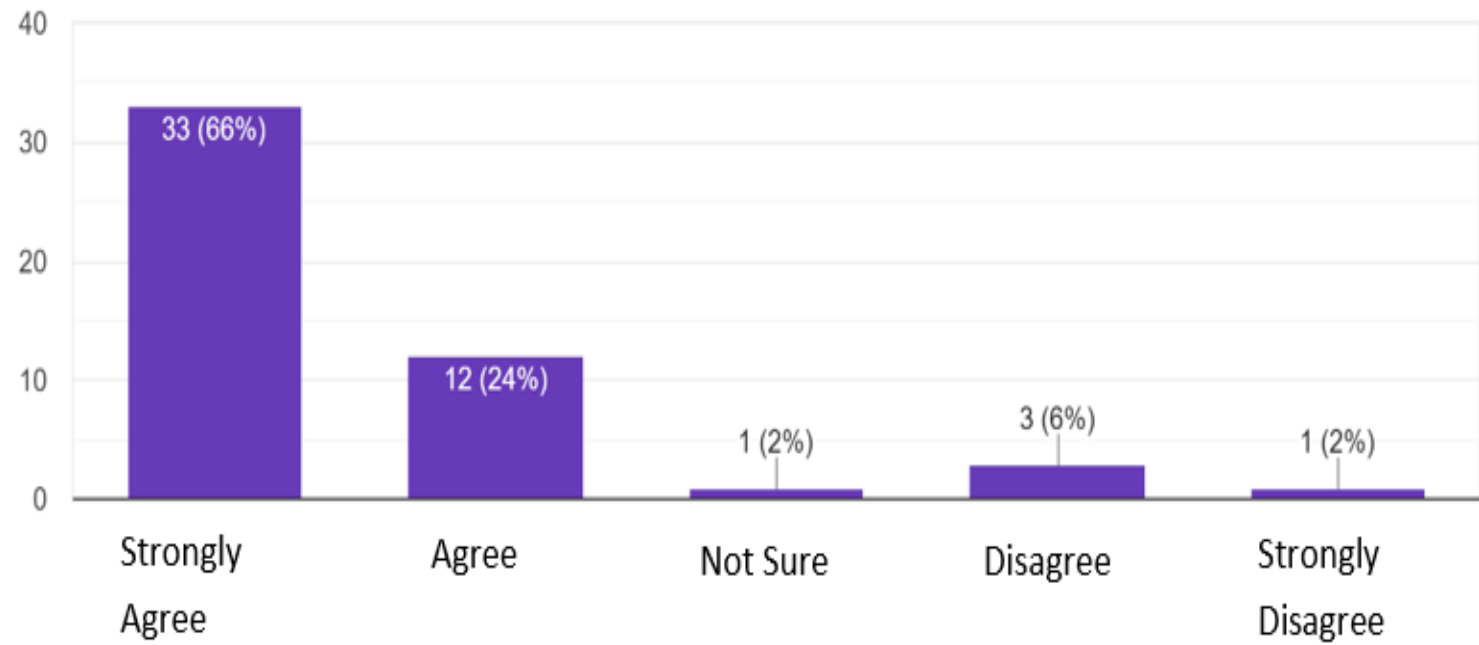
Following needle stick injury, finger should not be kept in mouth.

50 responses



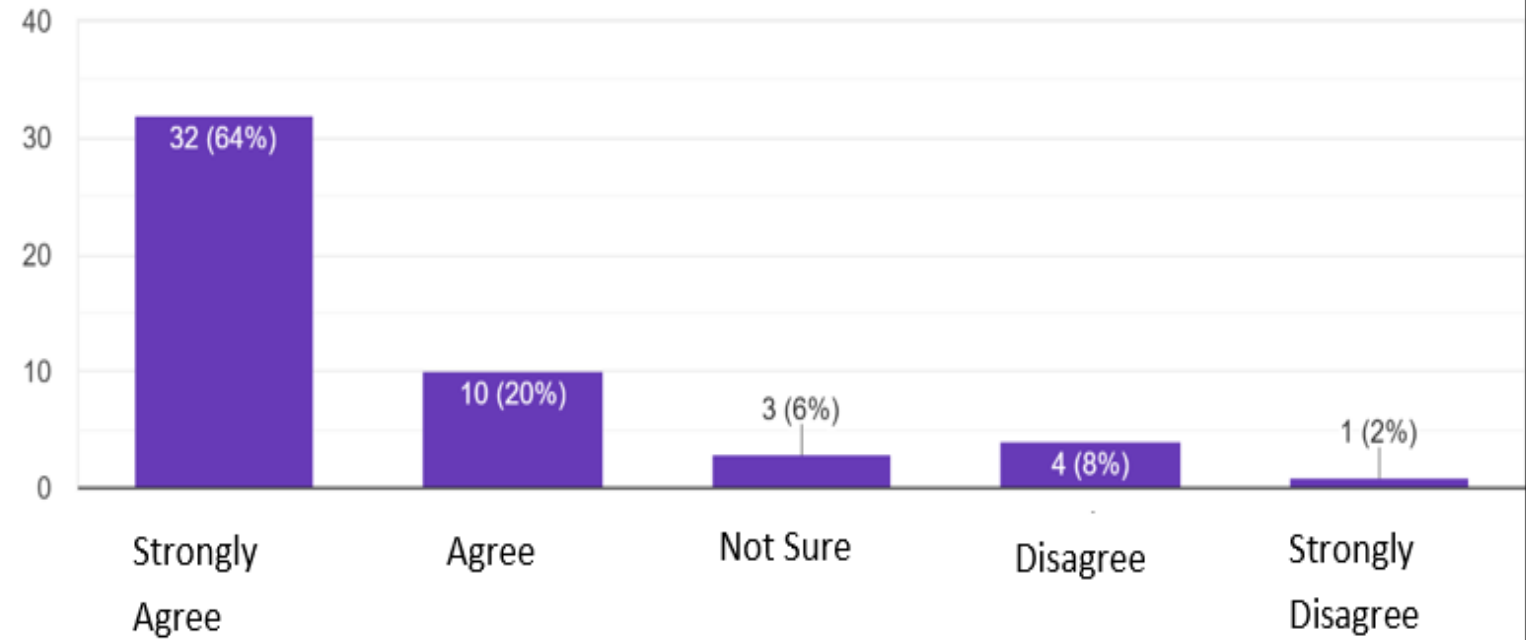
It is important to perform routine environmental cleaning and disinfecting by sodium hypochlorite.

50 responses

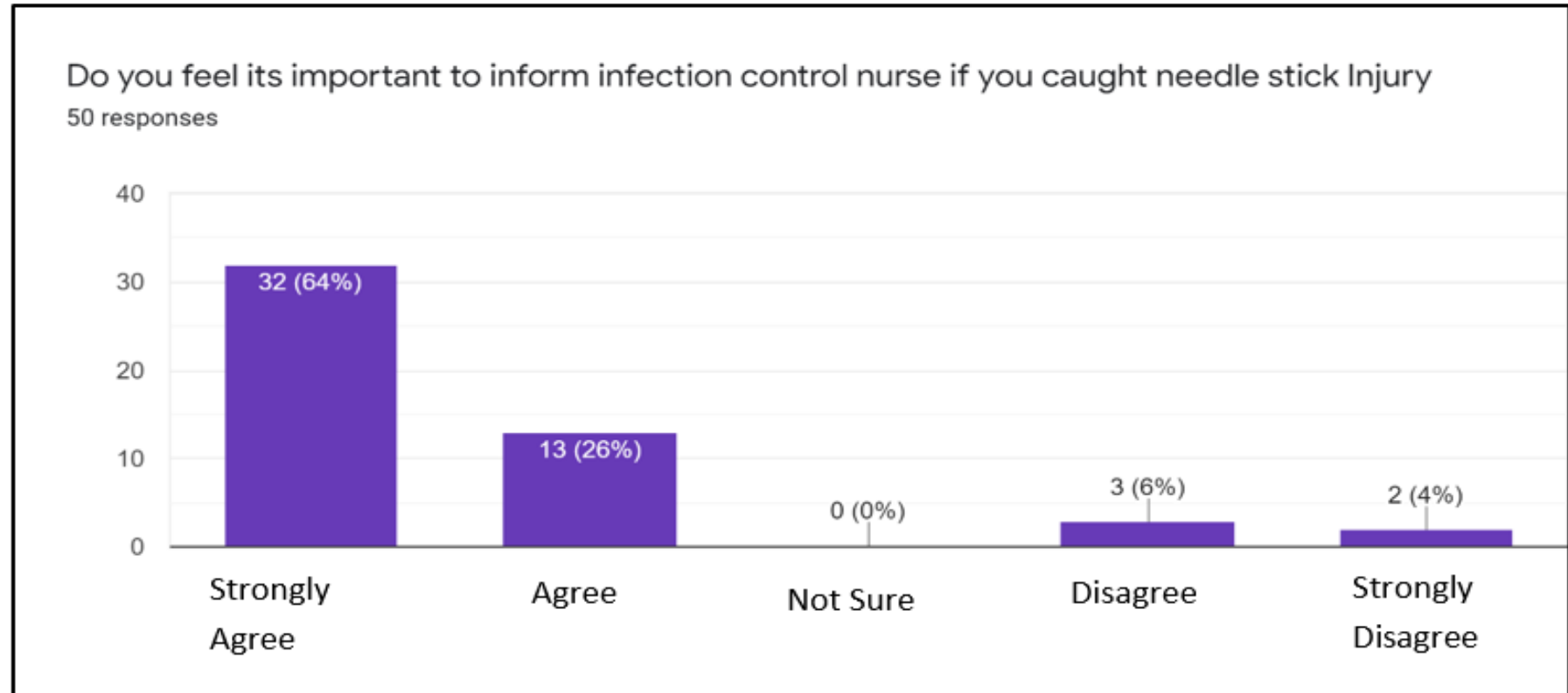


Reusable instruments should be cleaned after each use with sterilium.

50 responses

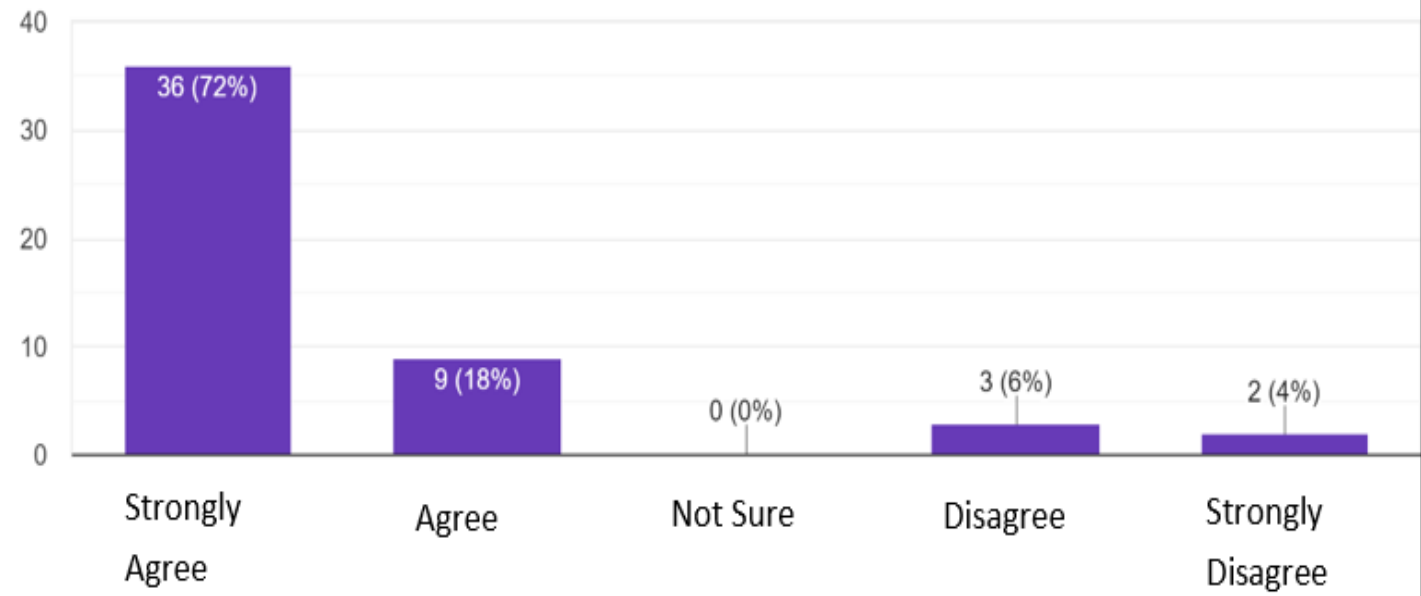


Section – C(Awareness about HIC Programme in hospital)



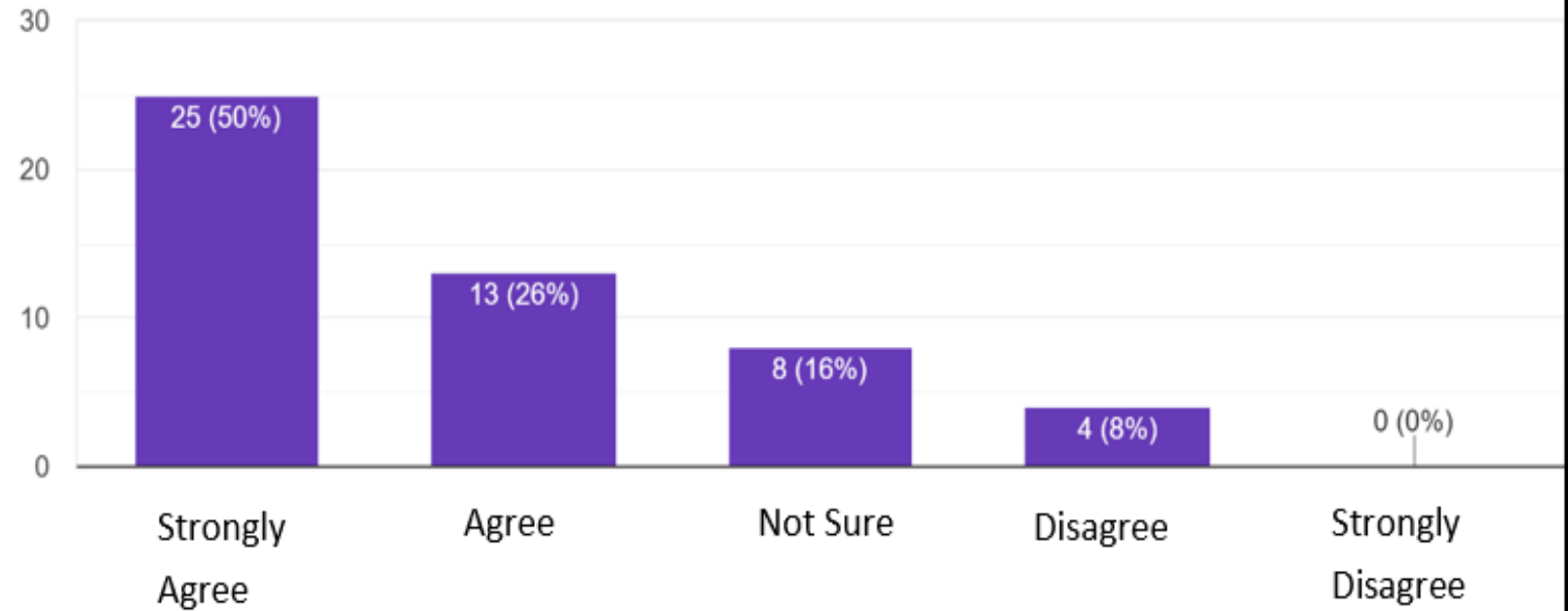
Do you feel concept of following hand hygiene practices reduces transmission of infection.

50 responses



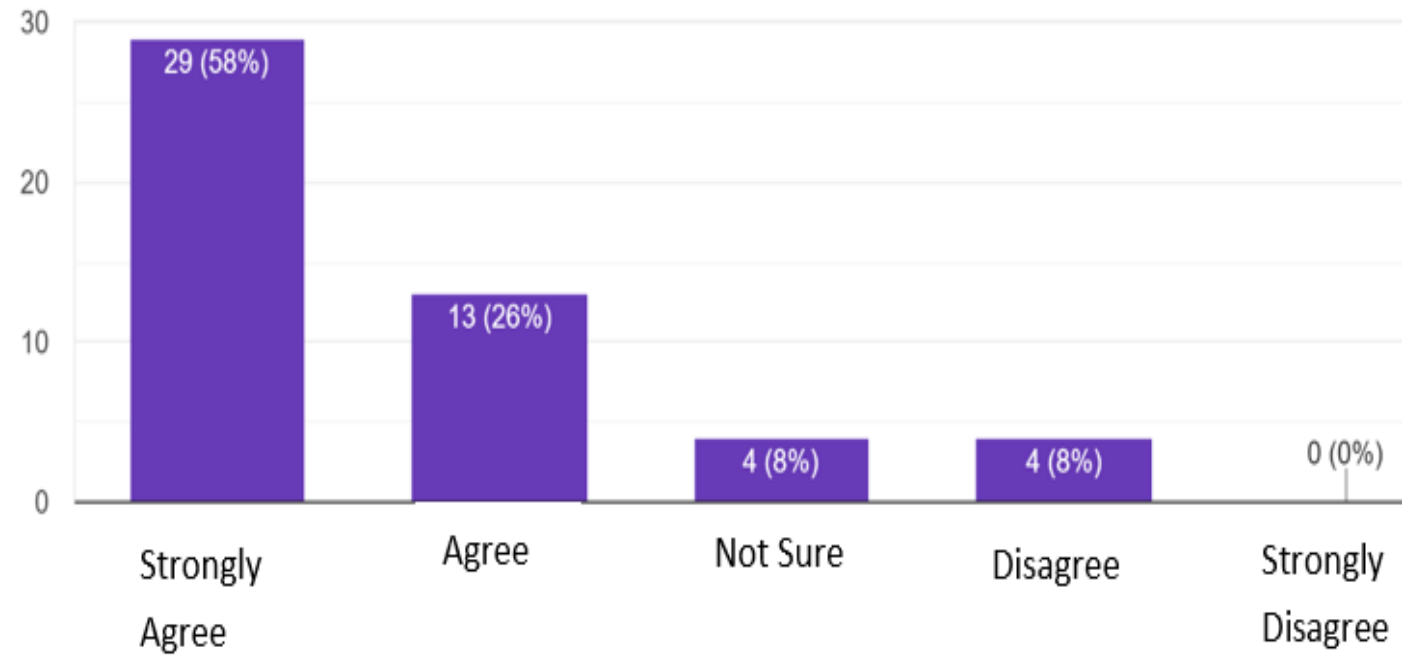
Do your hospital have an infection control committee.

50 responses

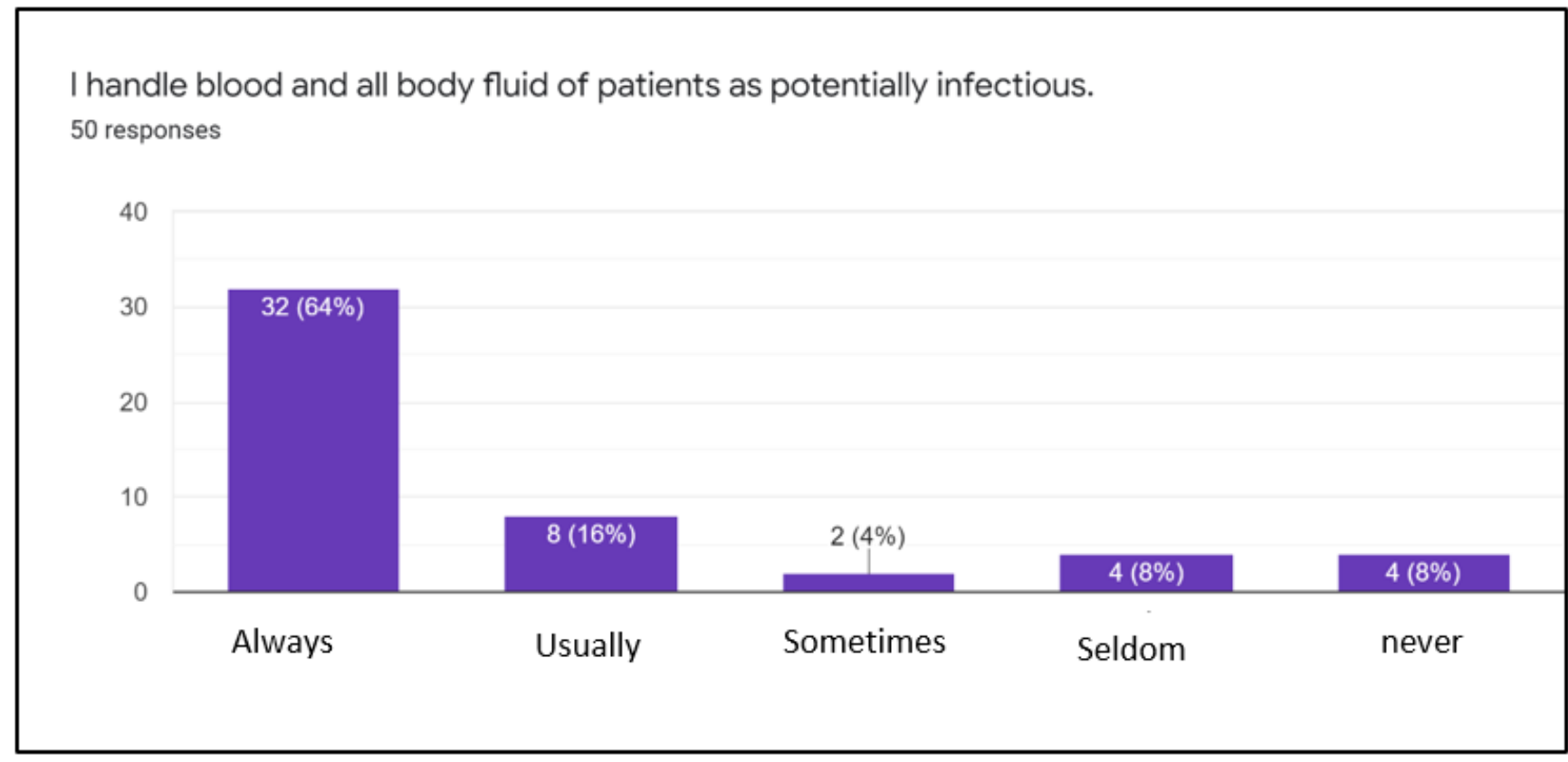


What according to you , follow the guidelines of standard precautions strictly will reduce the chance of infection to negligible.

50 responses

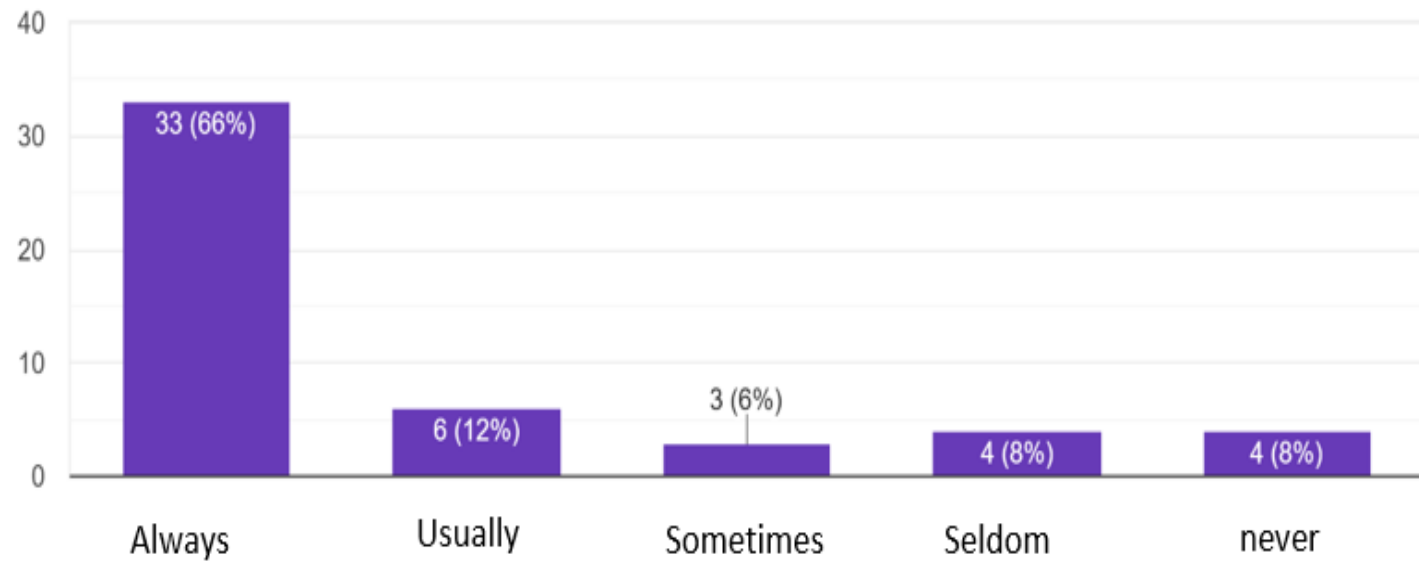


Section –D (Awareness on handling blood contaminated clothes)



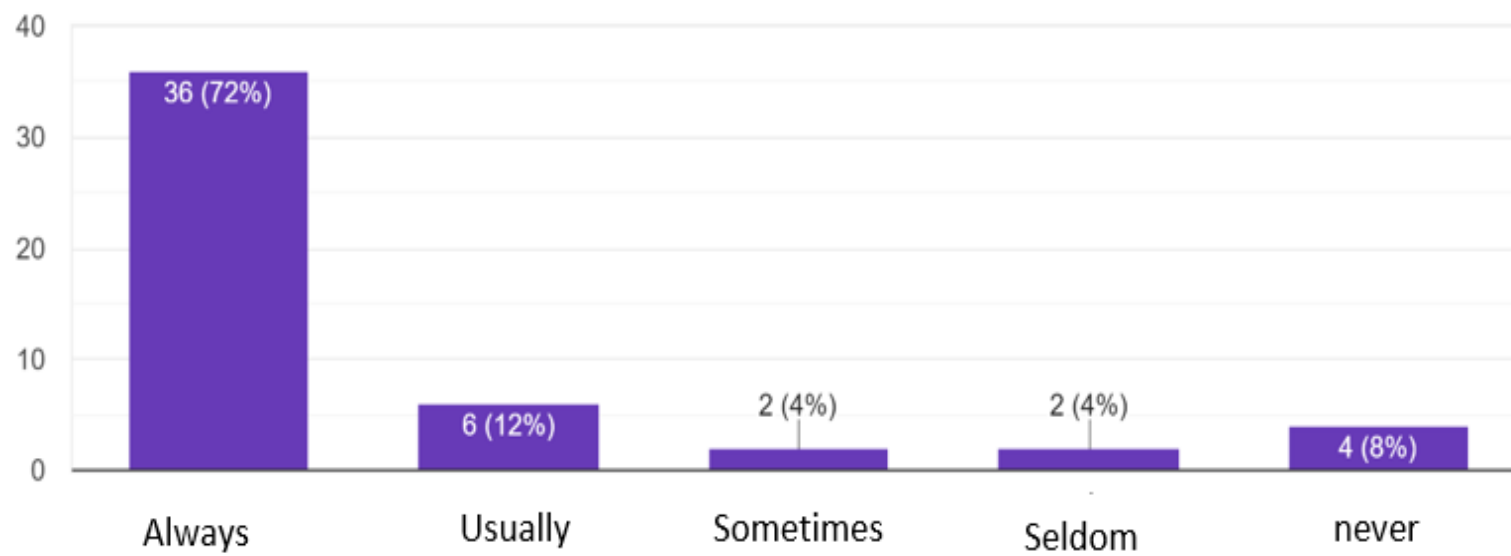
I handle all linen solid bold/ body secretions as potentially infectious

50 responses



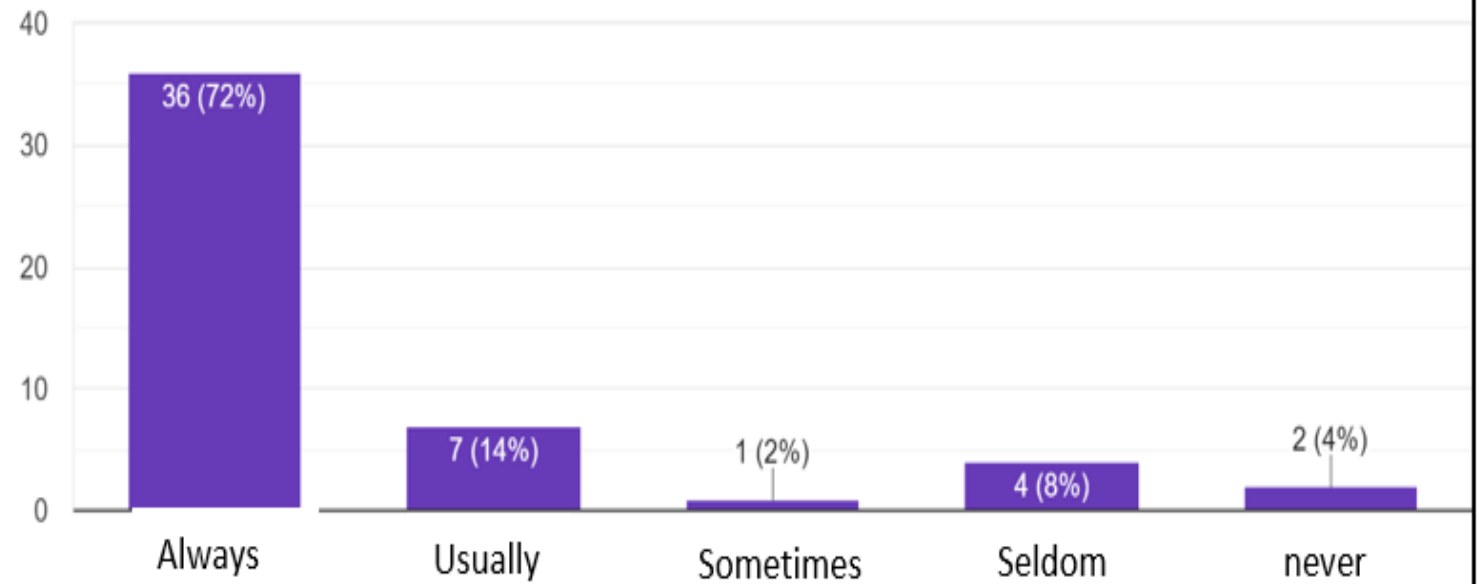
I follow five steps of hand washing

50 responses



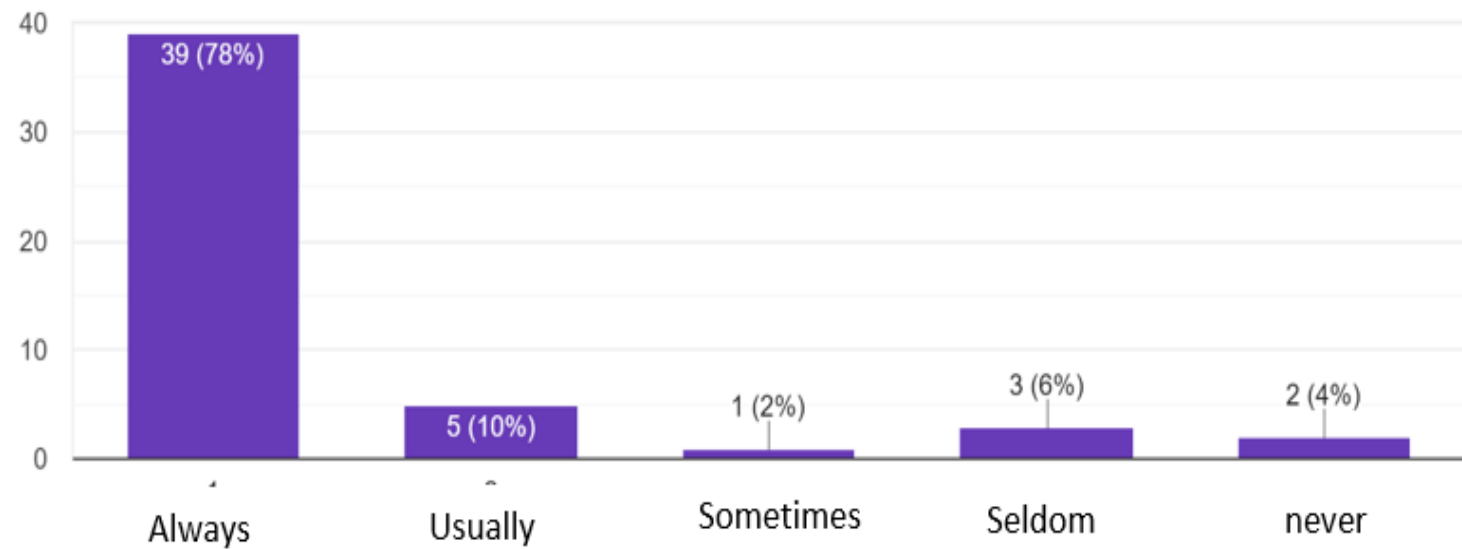
I disposed off needles into sharp container after usage.

50 responses



I always wear mask and gloves while being in contact with patients especially patients with symptoms of Covid-19.

50 responses





Conclusion

- By serving health care facilities Healthcare workers are at higher risk of been affected by Needle Stick Injury. They may have chance of being exposed with infected patient and cause disease.
- By this study it is found that there is lack of awareness and knowledge about Infection safety measures.
- As well as hospital are not upgrading them in new technology and procedure which will help them to improve their health as well as patient help.



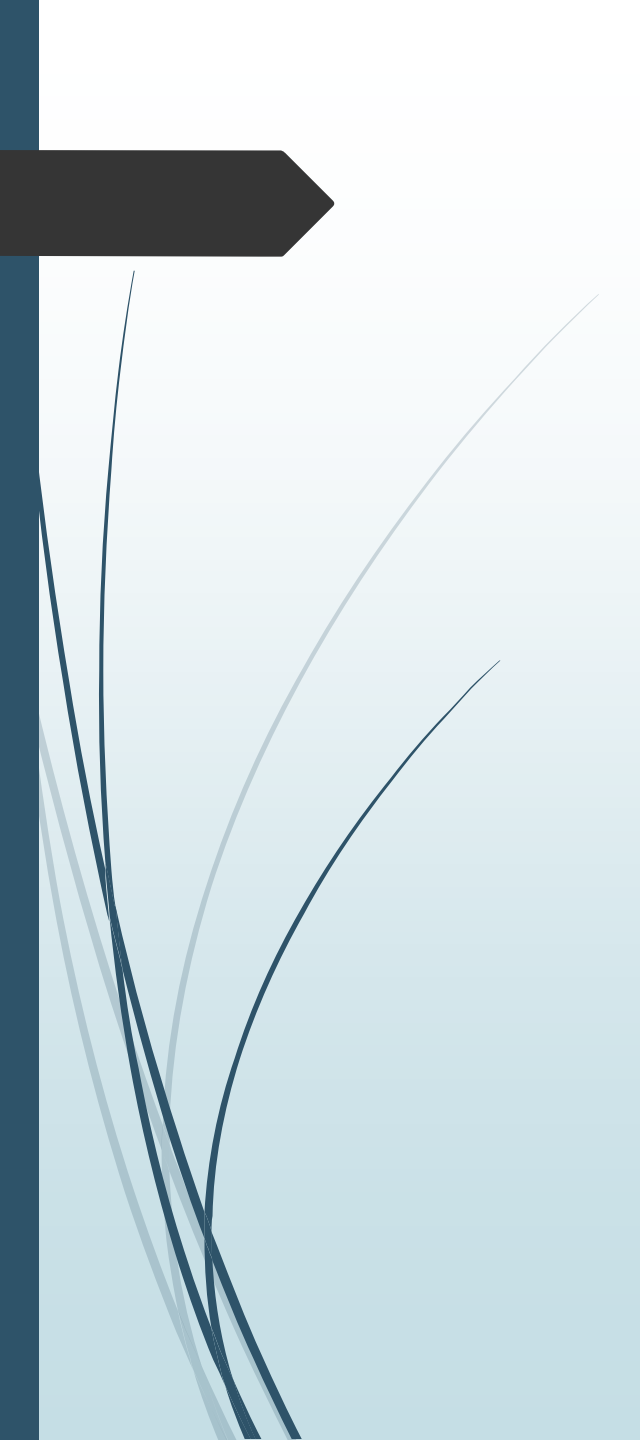
Challenges

- Due to lack of awareness , knowledge on infection prevention and control compliance of health workers remains slow and which is most important for health care facility.
- Lack of awareness about communicable and non-communicable disease among health workers
- Communication gap between policy makers and followers.



Implementation

- Installation of dustbins according to guidelines of biomedical waste management.
- Training on infection control and prevention has given.
- Develop surveillance system in hospital for reporting any accident related to blood and body fluids.
- Formation of infection control committee and trained them timely against any disease.
- Mock drills given on infection control practices.
- Protection of health care workers by vaccination.
- Monthly KPI Indicators should be maintained which can include Needle stick injury, Hand hygiene and Blood spill management.



Recommendation

- Quarterly audits to be done by infection prevention and control committee.
- Ensure of continuous improvement of hospital on basis of latest guidelines.
- Monthly training should be given to nursing staff on basis of standards of infection control.
- Pre and post test should be conducted at the time of training.
- Induction training should be given to newly joined nursing staff by head nurse.

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➡ Thank You