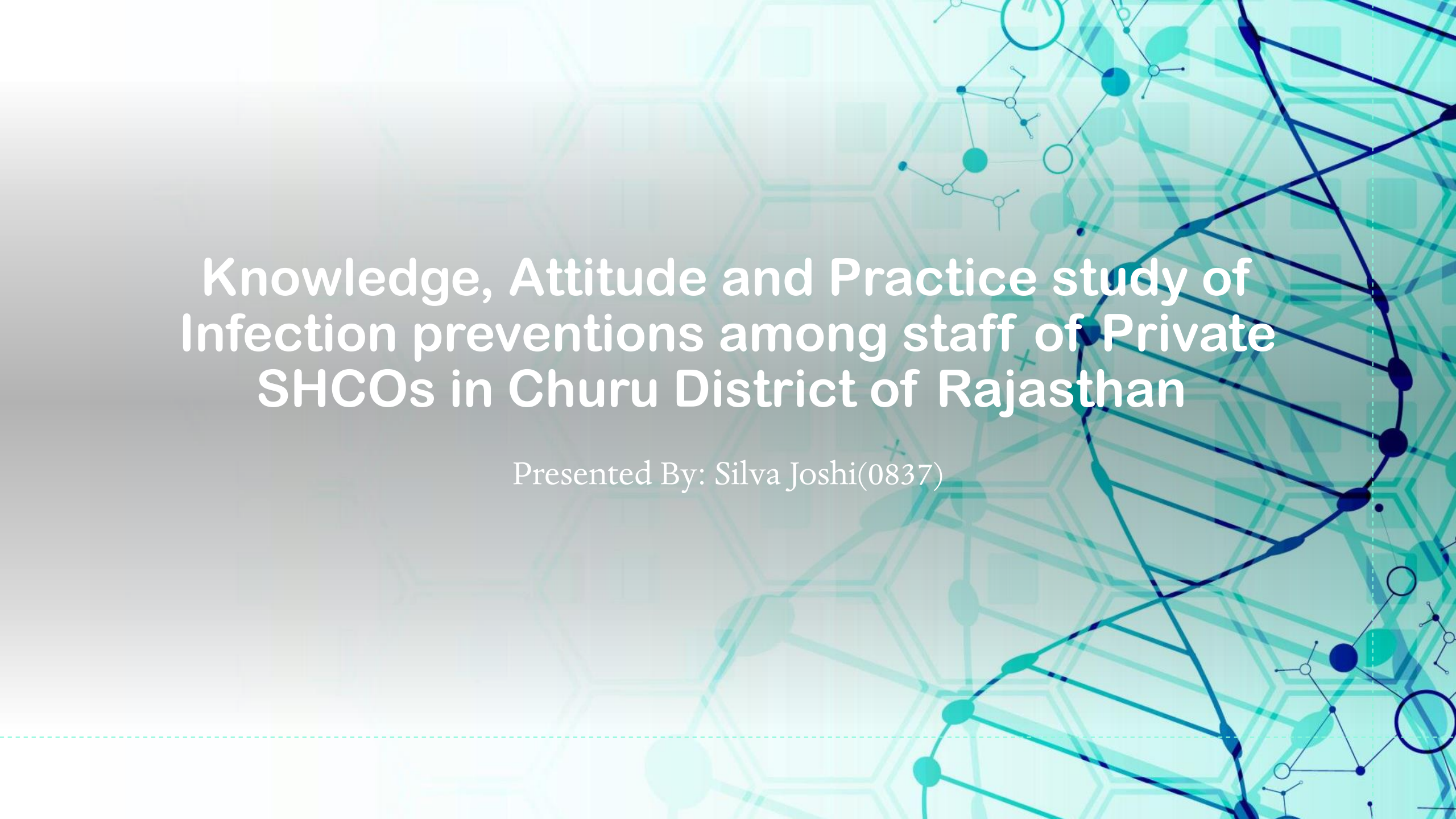




# Knowledge, Attitude and Practice study of Infection preventions among staff of Private SHCOs in Churu District of Rajasthan

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# INTRODUCTION



Health-care workers (HCWs) regularly encounter blood-borne pathogens and other microorganisms and these exposures commonly occur during major or minor surgical procedures, during routine clinical and nursing services like simple physical examination, while handling laboratory specimen, and during disposal of hospital wastes as well as during accident and life-saving emergency procedures.



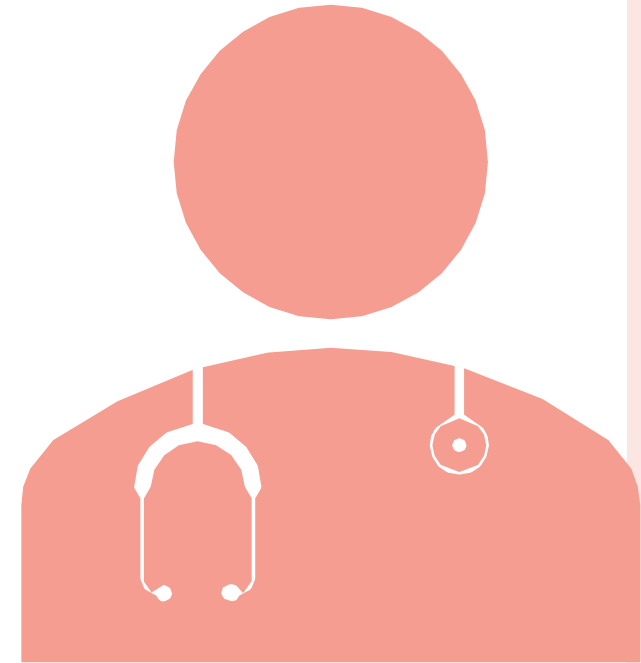
There are many measures which healthcare workers should know for their protection against these infections.



The cases of occupational exposure can be seen more in small set up of hospital due to lack of knowledge and practice of infection control precautions in these set ups. In these cases the healthcare workers handles bio medical sample, bio medical wastes and infections at critical areas.

# INTRODUCTION(continued)

- ♦ According to the World Health Organization, "the exact scale of occupational risk in the health sector is unclear, due in part to the stigma and blame attached to the reporting of sharps injuries and the lack of available post-exposure prophylaxis. HBV is a well-recognized occupational risk for HCWs."
- ♦ There may be differences in the knowledge of healthcare workers regarding the infection control precautions which may be varying due various trainings provided to them.
- ♦ There may be differences in the knowledge of healthcare workers regarding the infection control precautions which may be varying due various trainings provided to them.



# INTRODUCTION(continued)



KNOWLEDGE, BEING THE BASIC CRITERION THAT ALLOWS ONE TO EARMARK BETWEEN THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG, IS A MIXTURE OF COMPREHENSION, EXPERIENCE, DISCERNMENT AND SKILL



. ATTITUDE ACCREDITS TO THINKING TOWARDS A PROPER SITUATION.



PRACTICE MEANS CONTEMPLATION OF RULES AND KNOWLEDGE THAT LEAD TO ACTION.



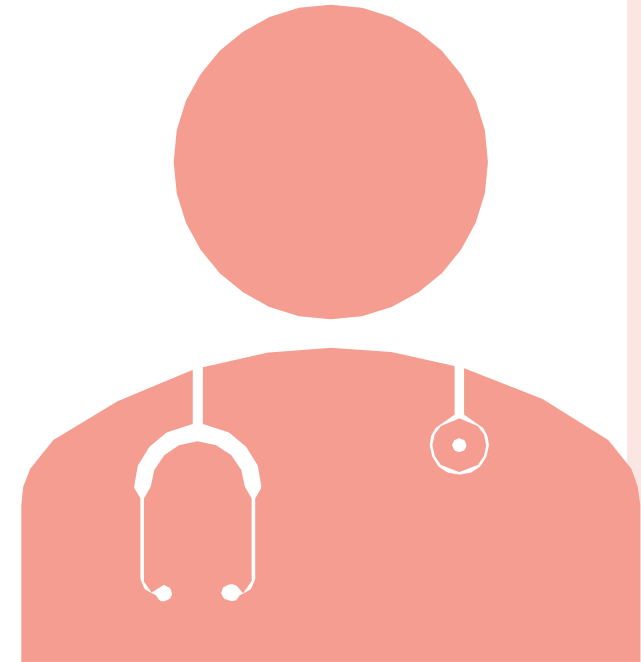
ARIGHT KNOWLEDGE, A POSITIVE ATTITUDE AND A GOOD PRACTICE ARE IMPERATIVE TO GUIDE AND SERVE THE PATIENTS.

# AIMS & OBJECTIVES

**AIM**: To measure the knowledge, attitude and practice of Infection control precautions among the healthcare workers in Churu, District

**OBJECTIVES**: The Objective of this study are as follows:

- To assess the knowledge of infection prevention measures among healthcare workers.
- To measure the attitude of healthcare workers towards infection control protocols.
- To observe the infection control protocols practiced by the healthcare workers.



# METHODOLOGY:

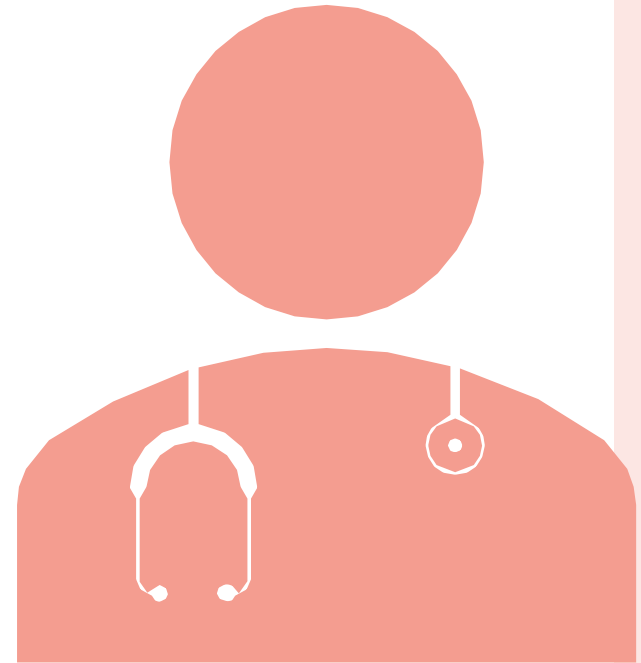
## RESEARCH QUESTION:

- ♦ How Knowledgeable is the staff of the small healthcare set ups about Infection Preventions practices?
- ♦ What is the attitude of the staff towards Infection control measures?
- ♦ What are the practices amongst the healthcare workers of small healthcare organizations?

**STUDY DESIGN:** Descriptive cross-sectional.

**SETTING:** The study was conducted in the small healthcare organizations of Churu District where HLPPT provides consultation.

**STUDY DURATION :** 3 Months



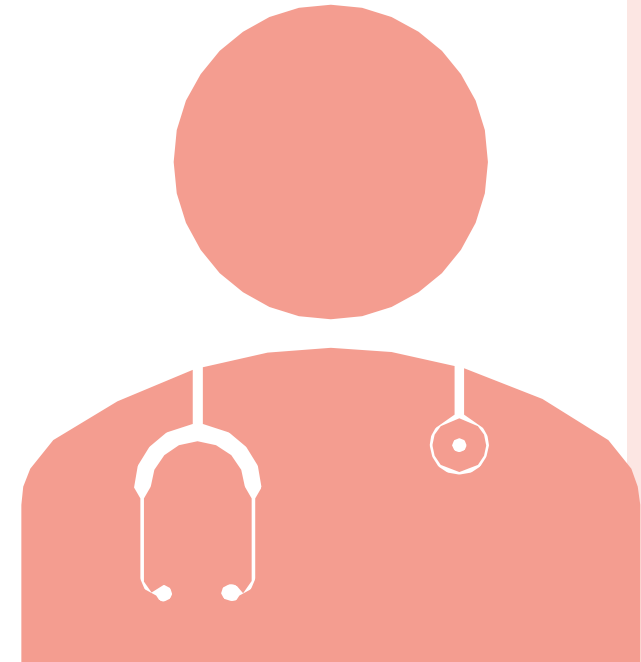
# METHODOLOGY:

**STUDY TOOL**: Interview and questionnaire

**SAMPLE SIZE**: 75 Healthcare Workers (Including all doctors, nurses, paramedics, and housekeeping staff)

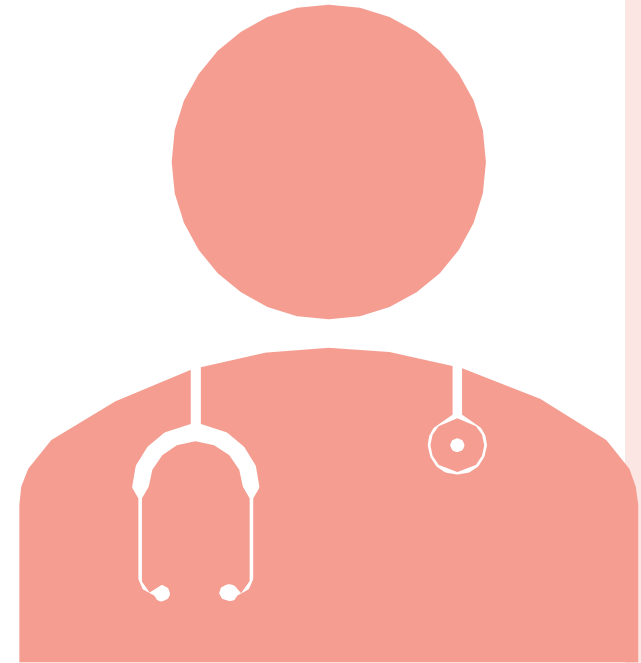
**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**: Multistage Sampling

**DATA ANALYSIS PLAN**: All the staff was analyzed separately and can be compared based on their knowledge and perception towards the infection control precautions. The knowledge score obtained will be considered as follows: Each correct answer scored 1 while wrong answer or nonresponse is scored zero. Total knowledge score = total correct answers divided by total possible correct answers multiplied by 100%. A score of <50% is considered poor, 50%–<70% is fair while 70% and above is considered good.



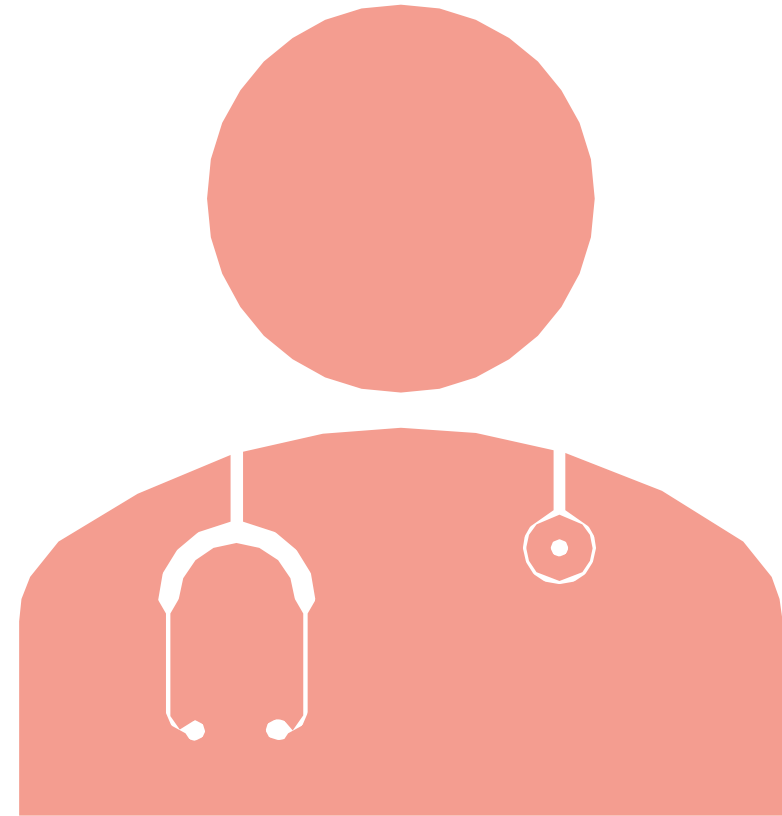
# RESULTS

- ♦ The results are depicted in the form of charts and tables. Average score of each parameter is taken, shown in the form of bar graphs, pie-charts and tables.

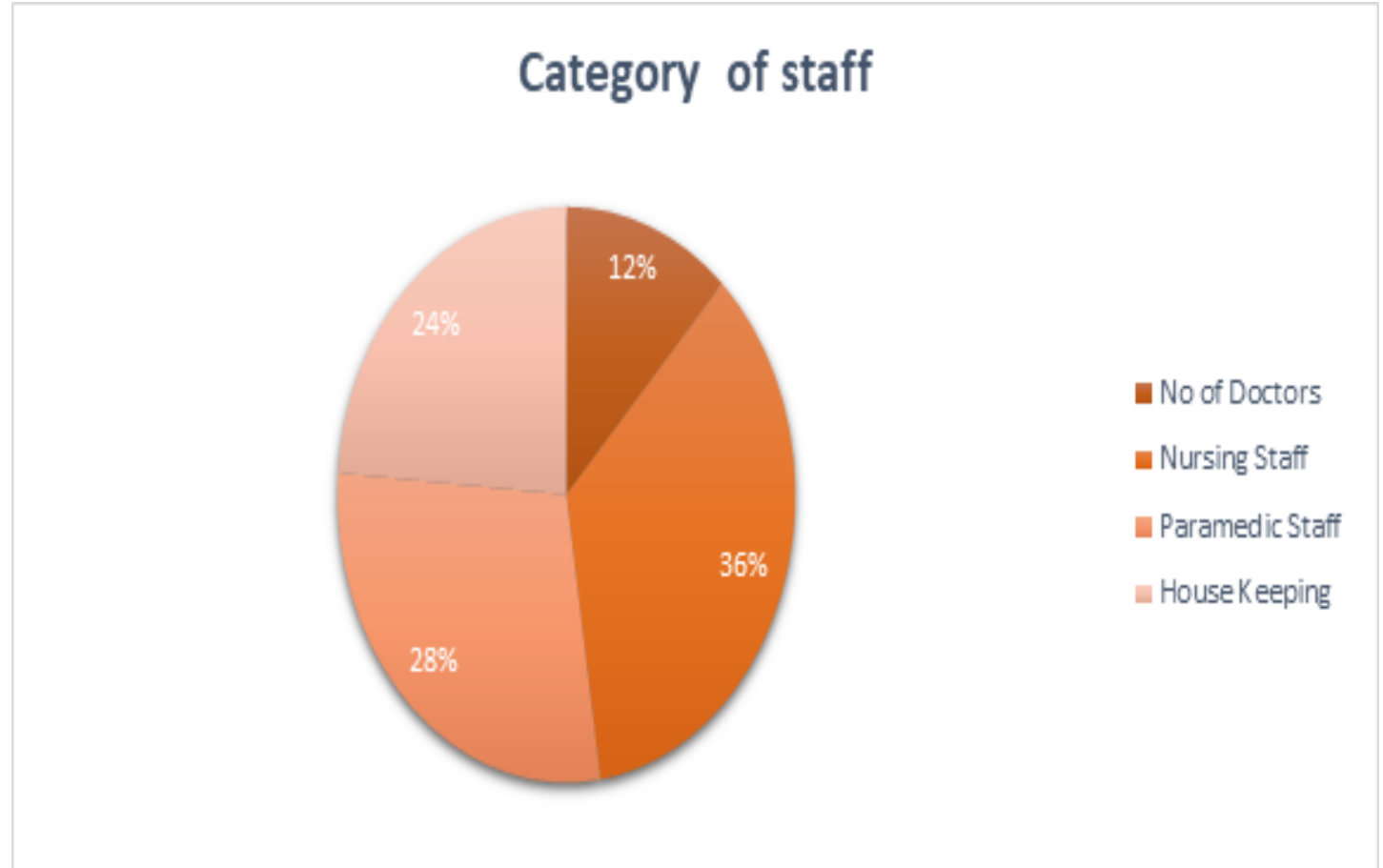


# SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS

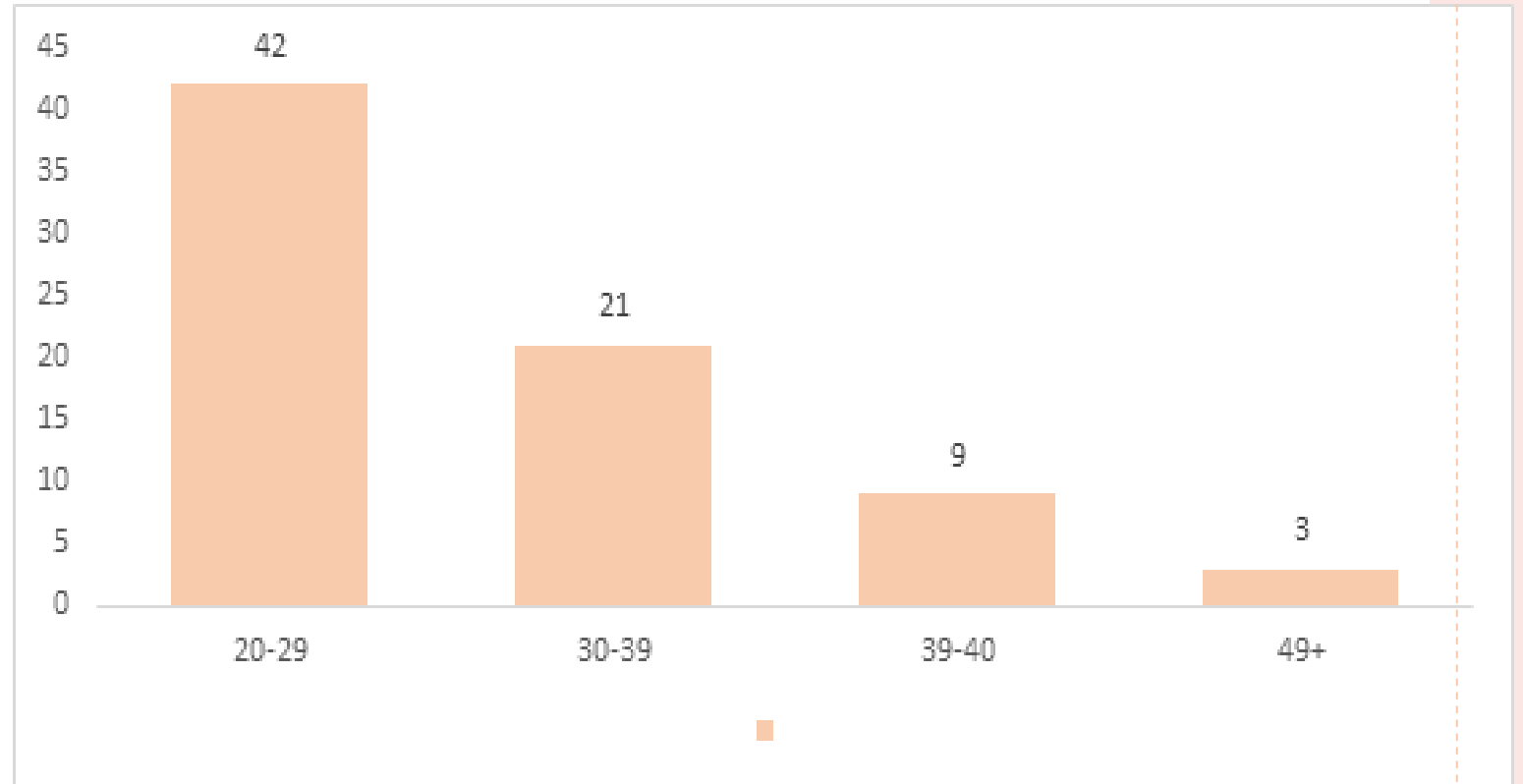
- The respondent's socio demographic status Like age, category of staff and experience, has being analyzed



# Category of staff



# Age of staff

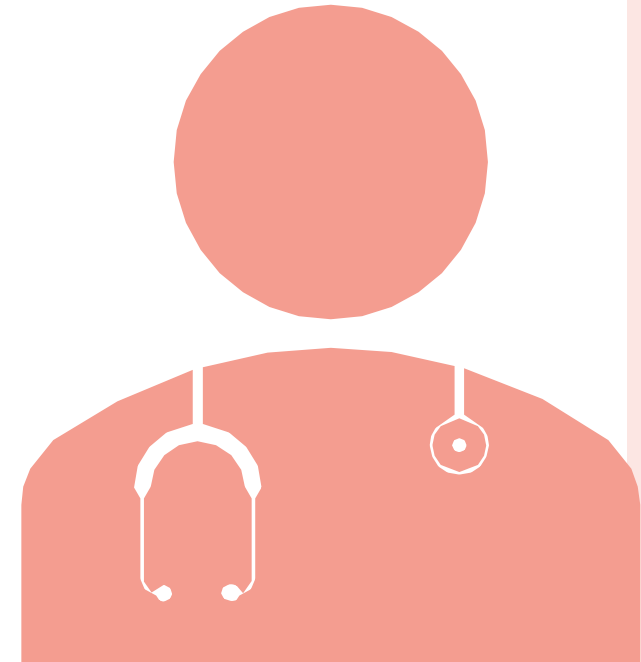


# Experience of the staff



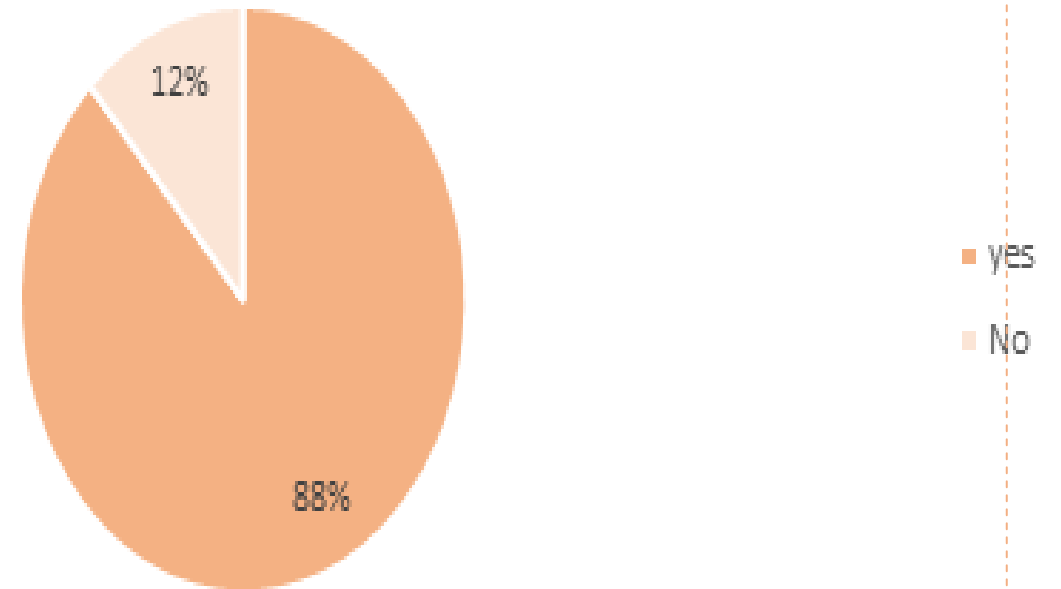
# Knowledge of staff about the Infection Precautions:

- ♦ The knowledge of staff is judged based on following criteria, in these cases several questions were asked to the various staff of hospital and combined results were obtained from all the hospital of staff. The data was calculated by giving 1 mark to the right answer and 0 to the wrong answer and the percentage of the right answers were calculated by calculating the mean percentage of each answer.

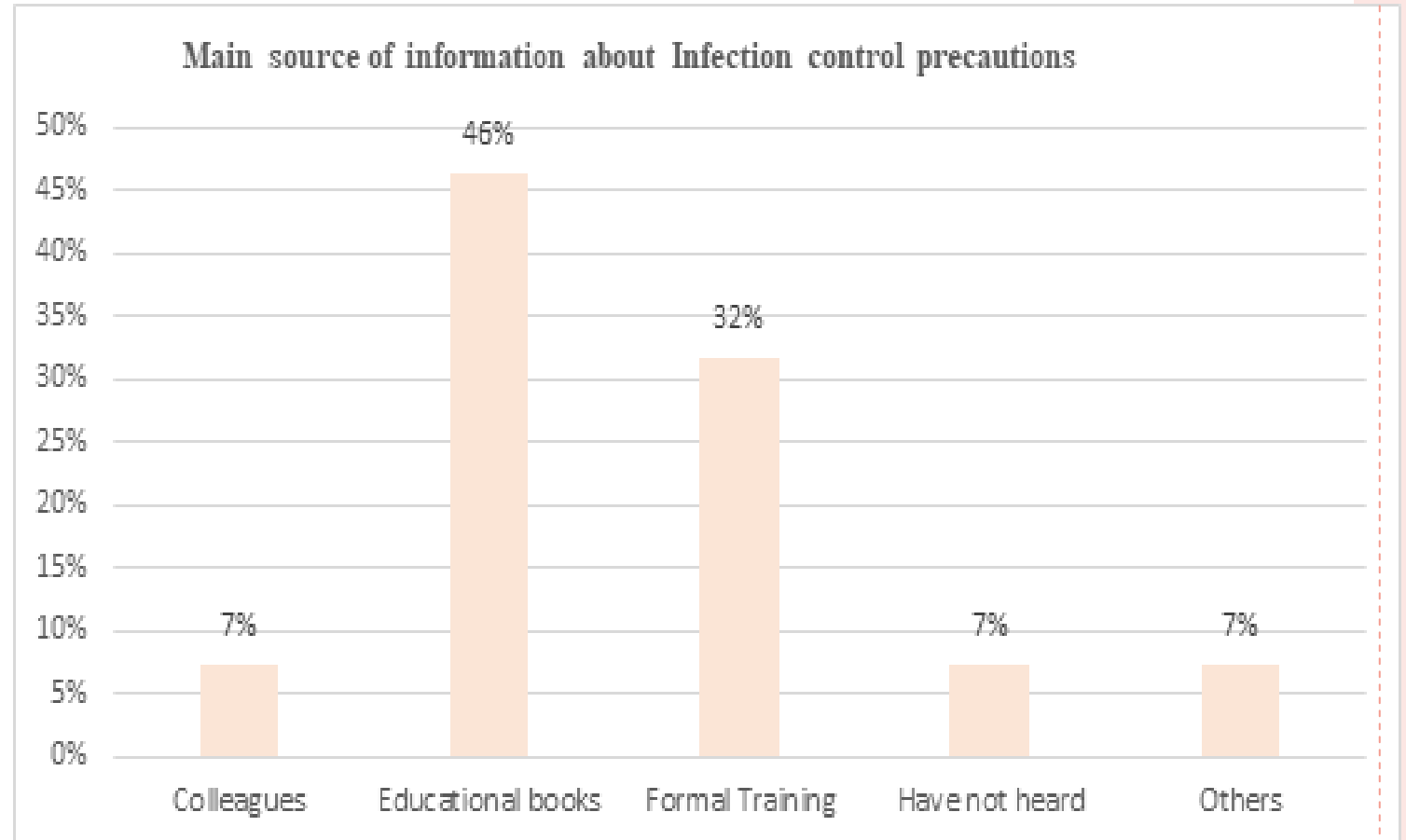


# HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT INFECTION CONTROL PRECAUTIONS

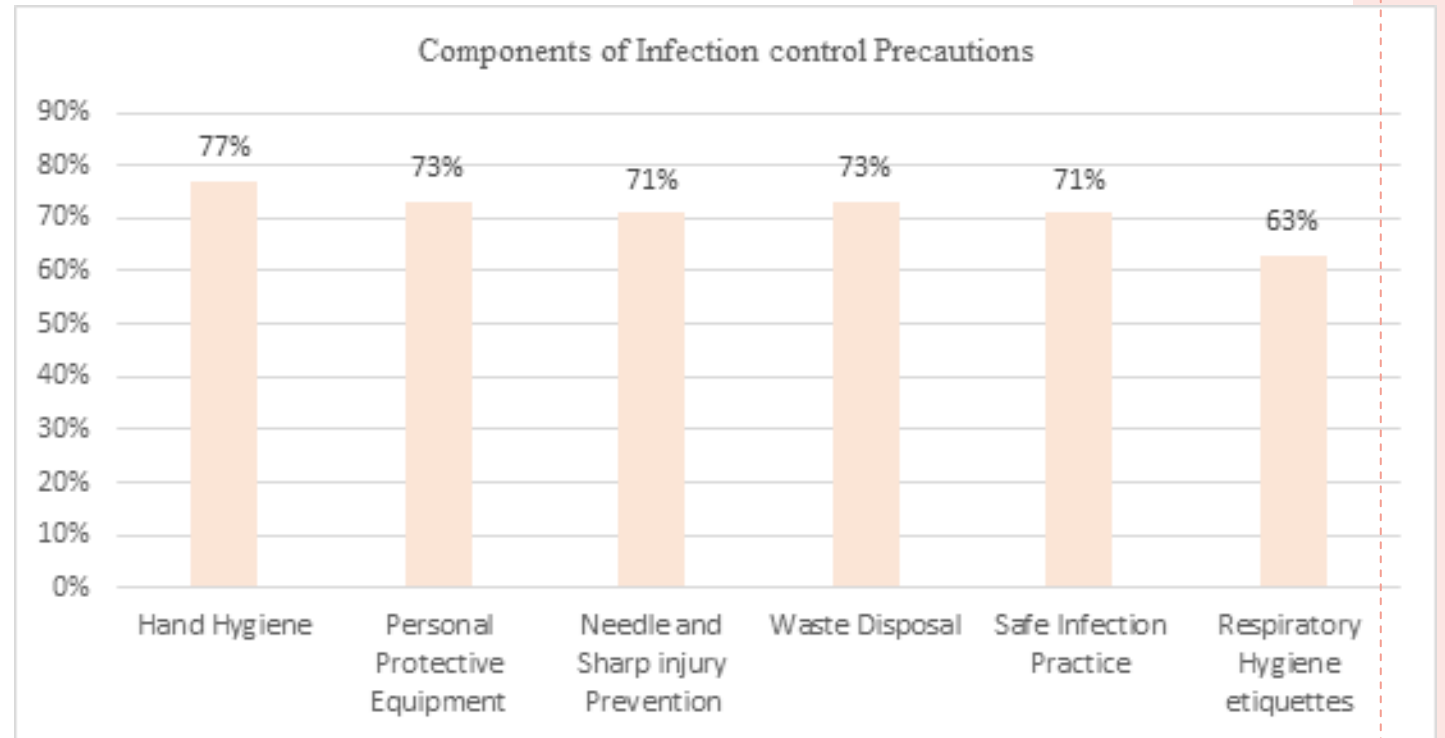
Heard about Infection control



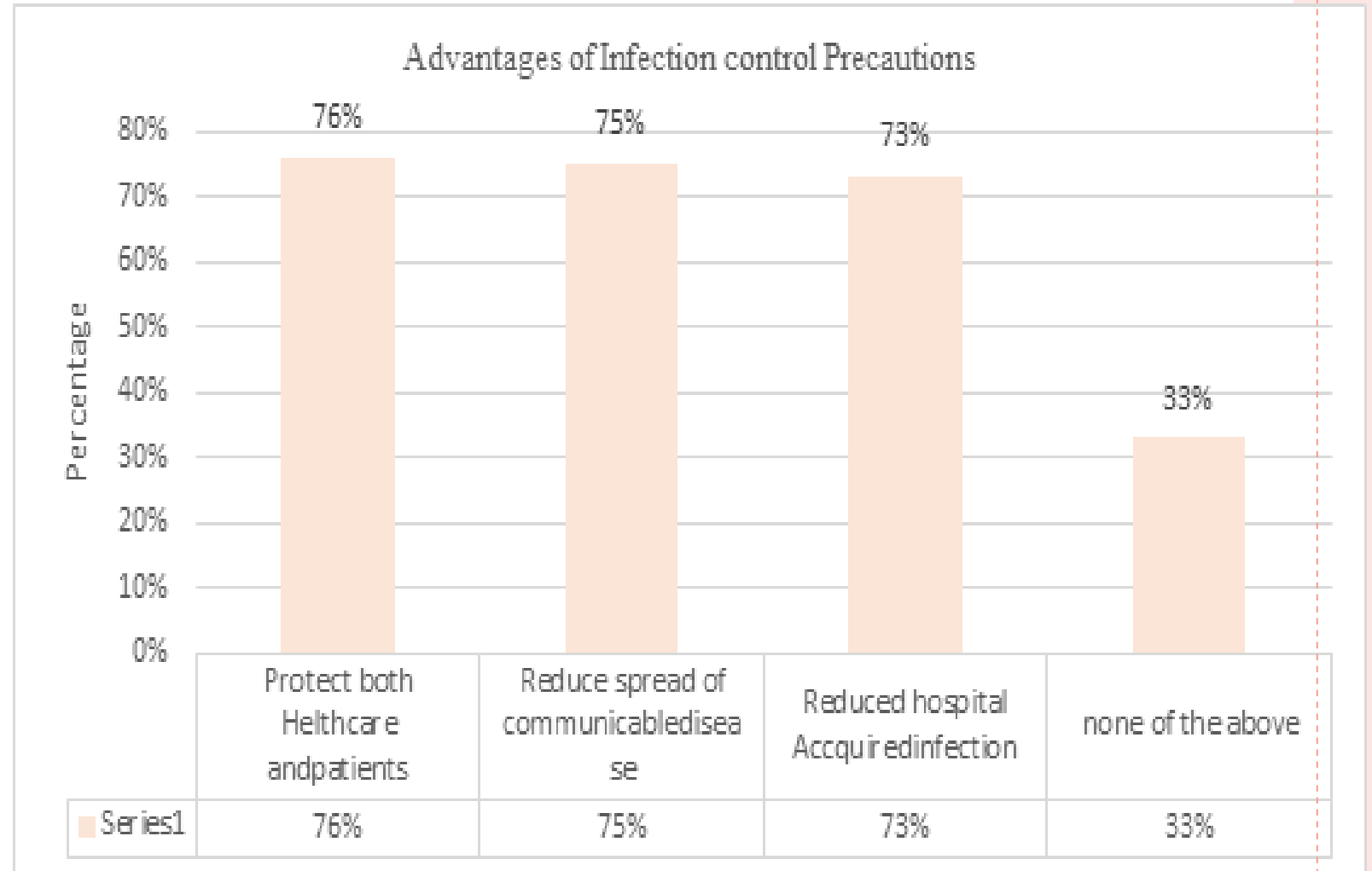
# Main source of information about infection Control Precautions:



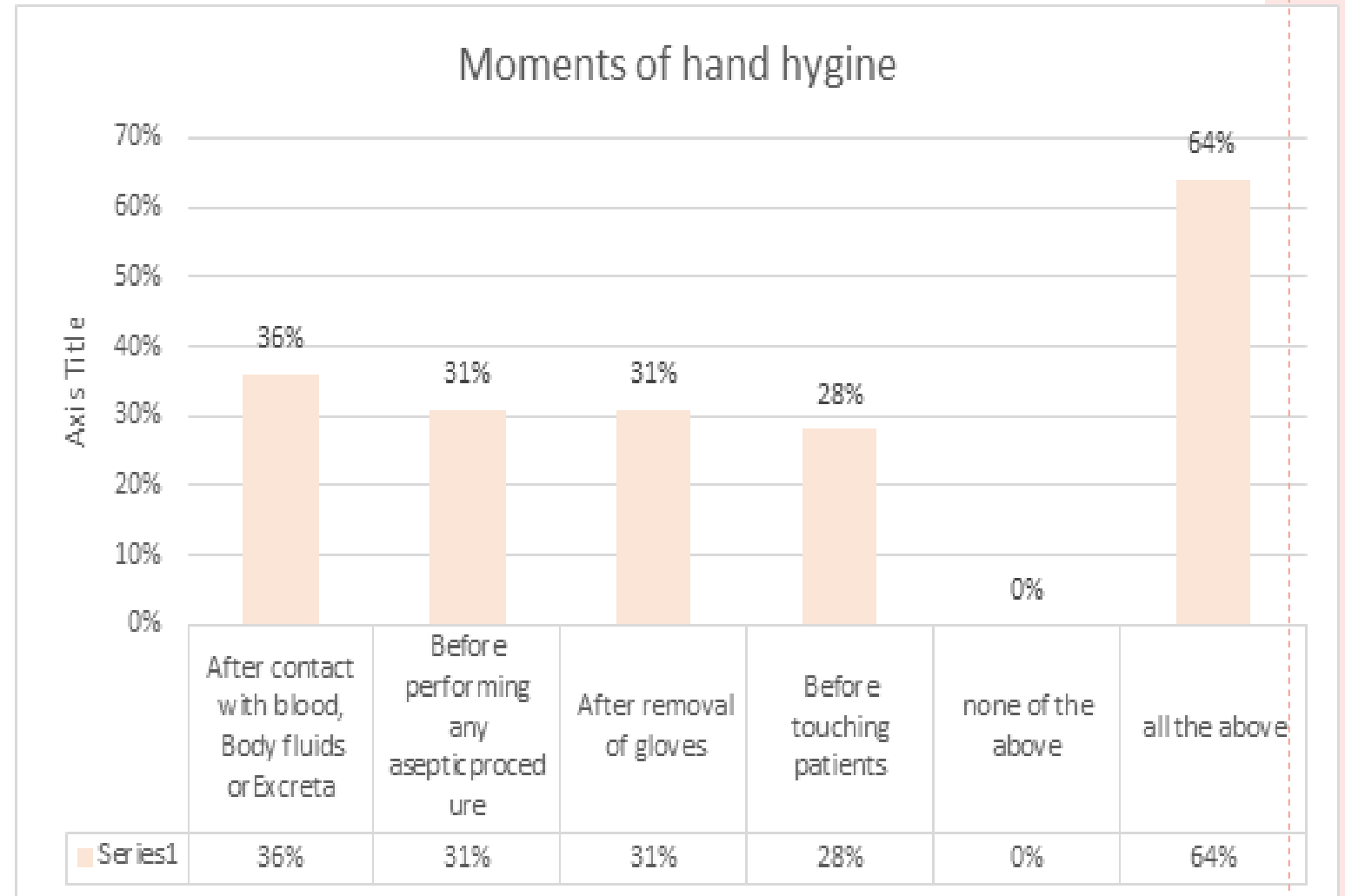
# Components of infection control precautions



# Advantages of Infection control precautions

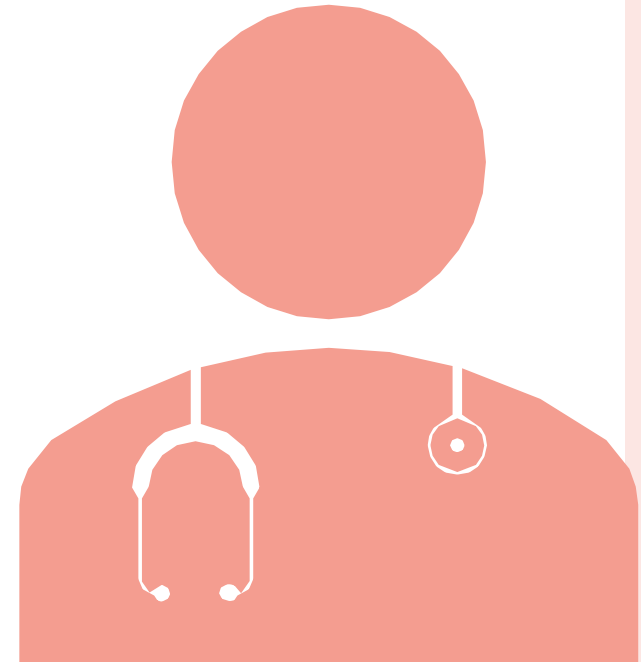


# Moments of health hygiene



# Attitude of the staff

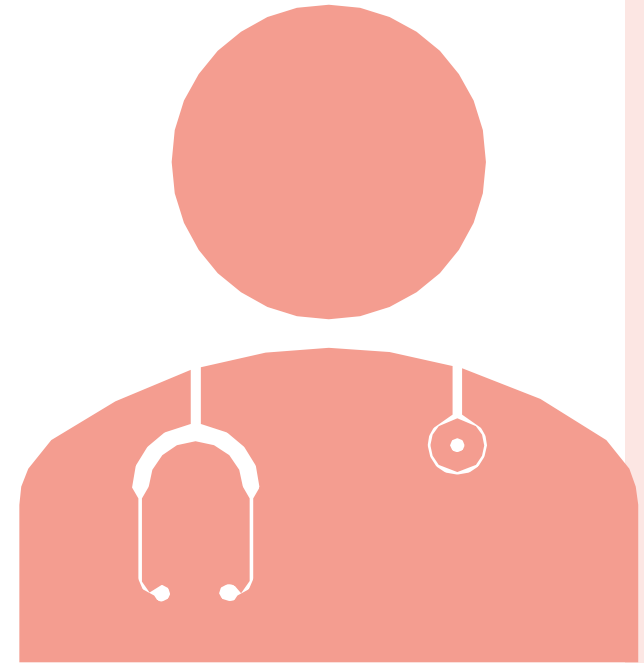
- ♦ Attitude regarding the infection control was observed based on statements given in table .



# Attitude of Staff towards Infection control precautions

| Attitude                                                                                | Strongly agree | Agree | Indifferent | disagree | strongly disagree |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| Regular training should be provided to the hospital staff                               | 86%            | 7%    | 5%          | 0%       | 2%                |
| Infection control precautions help in reducing the occupational hazards, related to you | 74%            | 17%   | 2%          | 7%       | 0%                |
| Infection control precautions are not really important in hospital                      | 3%             | 6%    | 0%          | 24%      | 68%               |
| Infection control precautions are mainly related to the critical are of the hospital    | 43%            | 16%   | 5%          | 25%      | 11%               |

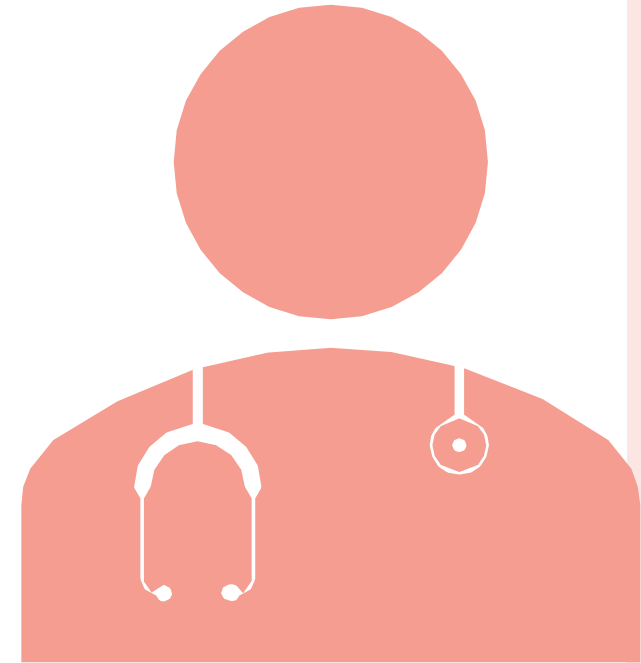
# Practice of the Infection control precautions



| Practice of infection control precautions among Healthcare workers                                            |           |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Practice                                                                                                      | Frequency | Percentage |
| Hand washing is done after and before encountering the patients, or any procedure done on patients            | 69        | 92%        |
| Autoclave of all equipment used (Especially in OT and Labour room) is done after every procedure              | 56        | 75%        |
| Is proper PPE is used in a particular Department(OT, Labour room, Lab etc)                                    | 67        | 89%        |
| manufacturers' instructions are followed while diluting disinfectants used in cleaning hospital surfaces      | 61        | 81%        |
| Disposal of used needles and syringes among doctors, nurses and laboratory technician                         |           |            |
| Recap needle and discard both syringe and needle                                                              | 44        | 59%        |
| Discard both syringe and needle into the safety box without recapping                                         | 18        | 24%        |
| Disconnect and discard needle and replace with new needle for another drug administration on the same patient | 13        | 17%        |
| Immunization of Hepatitis B                                                                                   | 65        | 87%        |
| Awareness for handling and reporting NSI                                                                      | 49        | 65%        |
| Practise of disposing the waste material                                                                      | 51        | 68%        |

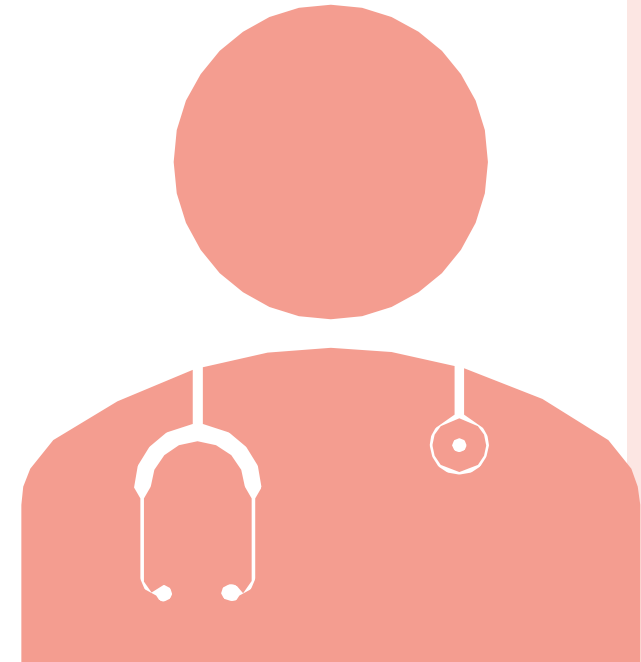
# CONCLUSION

It can be said that the knowledge of infection control precautions is fair. It can be concluded that the practices are followed as per the knowledge amongst the staff of the SCHO's. The policies and rules followed in these hospitals needs to be rechecked. The fair knowledge can lead to the infection prevalence amongst the healthcare workers, which may be transmitted to family members of HCW's or in patients too. Thinking of staff shows a positive attitude, through which it can be said that they are acceptable to the changes that are made in the hospitals for their betterment.



# RECOMENDATIONS

- ♦ Training to the staff can be provided on daily basis.
- ♦ Staff should be observed whether they are performing the infection control measures according to policies.
- ♦ Staff should be immunized to reduce the risks of the infection.
- ♦ Safe handling practices should be preached in the hospitals.
- ♦ Staff needs to increased their awareness about the infection control measures.



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