



Effect of Nurse-Led Intervention on Knowledge and Practice of Nurses in Preventing Needle Stick Injuries



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Introduction/ Background

- Background of the Literature unveiled that NSIs have increased from 14% to 69.4% among healthcare workers, which seems very high.
- Measures should be taken to enhance nurses' knowledge so that the incidence of needle stick injuries can be decreased.
- Therefore, this study was conducted to determine nurses' knowledge & Practice regarding needle stick injuries.

Results

- The majority (85.5%) of the study participants were females and their median and IQR age was 25 years in the control group.
- In interventional group, 73.7% of the participants were females and their median age was 25 years. Approximately two-thirds 51 (67.1%) of the study participants had a low and 25 (32.9%) had a moderate level of knowledge in the pre-intervention phase. After intervention, 57 (75%) of the study participants
- knowledge reported as a high and it is found statistically significant ($p\text{-value}<0.001$).

Objective (s)

- To asses the knowledge and practice of nurses regarding needle stick injuries at a private tertiary care hospital Karachi.

Conclusion/Recommendations

The result of this study revealed that most of the nurses had a good knowledge regarding needle stick injuries. However, still somewhat poor knowledge about needle stick injuries reported; hence, continuous nursing education sessions can be conducted for the enhancement of nurse's knowledge.

Methods/ Materials

- This quasi-experimental study was conducted on 152 nurses working in a private tertiary care hospital in Karachi. Calculated sample size was 138 nurses of both genders. Non-probability convenience sampling method was used to recruit the participants. A validated questionnaire was utilized to determine the existing knowledge & practice of needle stick injuries. SPSS version 24 was used to analyze the data. Data was shown in mean standard deviation for quantitative variables, as well as frequency and percentages for all qualitative variables.

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