

An Experimental Study to Determine the Effectiveness of Planned Health Teaching on Knowledge of Prevention of HIV/AIDS after Needle Stick Injury and Post Exposure Prophylaxis among GNM 2nd Year Students in Selected Schools of Nursing in Jammu

Indra Devi Moza¹, Bimla Rani²

¹Doctor of Philosophy, Himalyan University, Department of Nursing, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)

²Guide, Himalyan University, Department of Nursing, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)

Corresponding Author : Ms. Indra Devi Moza, Doctor of Philosophy, Himalyan University, Department of Nursing, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)

Corresponding E-mail : Indra.ab05@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction : As per WHO report 2002, each year, 35 million Health care personnel are exposed to infectious illnesses via percutaneous exposure. According to the research, Needle stick injuries are responsible for globally, health care professionals account for 37.6 percent of hepatitis B infections, 39 percent of hepatitis C infections, and 4% of HIV/AIDS infection.

Methodology : Researcher adopted quantitative research technique to attain the study's goals. During this inquiry, the researchers utilized a one-group quasi-experimental design with pre-tests and post-tests. It investigates and assesses the effectiveness of structured educational programmes. The total 300 population of the present study was GNM 2nd year nursing students in selected school of Nursing in Jammu". In this study Non-probability purposive sampling are used.

Results : Nursing students' post-test results increased significantly. Students' mean post-test attitude score of 367.06 was substantially greater than their pre-test attitude score of 158.64. The computed t-test statistic value is 30.159932, and the associated p-value is 0.0001, which is tiny (less than 0.05), indicating that the null hypothesis is rejected. It demonstrates the efficacy of organized health education in preventing HIV/AIDS among GNM second-year students.

Conclusions : The study's major aim was to improve students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention following needle stick injury and post-exposure prophylaxis. Study concluded that the pre-test knowledge of the student was poor after the administration of planned teaching program that significantly improved.

Keywords : Experimental study; Effectiveness, Knowledge; Prevention; HIV/AIDS; Needle sticks injury; Post exposure

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Introduction

In the future, nursing students will need component of the health care delivery system. Needle stick injuries are common in hospital settings and can be rather dangerous. These injuries might happen at any time during the disassembling or disposal of needles by nursing students; needles can disguise themselves in linen or rubbish and hurt other employees who come into contact with them unexpectedly. Between 30% and in clinical procedures, 50% of all needle stick injuries occur.

Every day while giving the nursing care to a patient, Nursing students are at danger of contracting infectious illnesses HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C are only a few examples as a result of contact to blood-borne viruses. While these exposures are avoidable, they are frequently a component of the work. Each time a needle stick injury occurs, infectious disease viruses are disseminated of which offers a unique danger to nursing students who are exposed.

The accidental transmission of HIV infection due to needle stick injury among nursing student is a real threat to those patients whose expectations are towards the better and best care in work places that can be a Hospital, primary health centre or medical centre etc. There will be great threat to the nursing professionals if an adequate knowledge is not acquired during the training period by the nursing students. It is mandatory for every student and teacher that teaching and learning experience shall be added with qualitative, innovative scientific and safer techniques in their practical knowledge to obtain maximum standards of precautions that is to be inculcated among trainees to enhance the new ways of teaching techniques. More over the keeping of healthy health of a nursing student is the prime priority. Precautions and protection against HIV/AIDS disease and post exposure prophylaxis will help to maintain the ethical standards of profession and moreover there will be the acceptance of providing care to patients and prevention of infection at health care settings.

Nurses are an integral part and a back bone of the healthcare delivery system and should be knowledgeable in providing care to HIV/AIDS patients while handling them, administering inject able drugs or performing any Nursing procedure.

The Government of India and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare advises that healthcare professionals be made aware of the safety procedures that must be taken to prevent NSI during nursing student clinical practice in hospitals,

polyclinics, and medical centres. Adequate training and practice is important for healthcare workers and nursing students to handle the sharp objects safely. Along with informing nursing students about heinous infections and providing adequate training, effective reporting systems should be implemented in all healthcare facilities to enable prompt reporting of cases and prompt action to address the issue by providing adequate post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and treatment within the stipulated time period. Only when data collection is adequate and timely reported can the PEP be initiated.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the pre-test score on knowledge level on post exposure prophylaxis among GNM 2nd year students in selected schools of nursing in Jammu.
2. To evaluate the post test score on post exposure prophylaxis among GNM 2nd year students in selected schools of nursing in Jammu.
3. To find and compare the mean pre-test and post test score on post exposure prophylaxis among GNM 2nd year students in selected schools of nursing in Jammu.
4. To determine the effectiveness on planned health teaching on prevention of HIV/AIDS due to needle stick injury among GNM 2nd year students in selected schools of nursing in Jammu.
5. To assess the relationship between the score on post exposure prophylaxis among GNM 2nd year students under training in selected schools of nursing in Jammu.

Methodology

The research scholar has adopted a very suitable, feasible and statistically appropriate research methodology to go about this present research study. The research technique is designed by the researcher in such a manner that the researcher is able to accomplish the study's objective and generalize the findings to the entire population under investigation. The total 300 population of the present study was GNM 2nd year nursing students in selected school of Nursing in Jammu". In this study Non-probability purposive sampling will used. The study was conducted in selected schools of Jammu. The investigator collected data from GNM 2nd year students. GNM 2nd year students were selected who met the laid down criteria by using nonprobability purposive sampling technique. The subjects were made aware of the study's purpose,

and the confidentiality of their data was maintained at all times. The information was obtained by the investigators. Respondents were given necessary instructions and consent was taken.

Results

Findings related to assess the pre-test and post test score on knowledge level on post exposure prophylaxis after NSI to prevent HIV/AIDS among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing schools in Jammu

Table No. 4.8

n=300

Knowledge	pre test	%	post test	%
Poor	244	81.3%	2	0.7%
Average	45	15.0%	124	41.3%
Good	11	3.7%	174	58.0%
Mean	15.3		36.0	
SD	8.64		7.06	

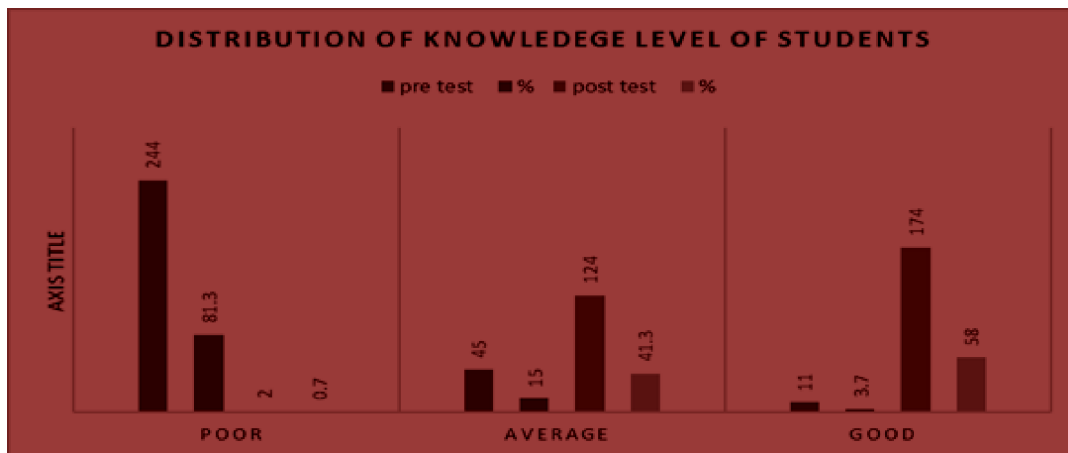


Figure 4.8 : Related to pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS after needle sticks injury and post exposure prophylaxis

Above figure shows that in pre-test majority 244 (81.3 %) students had poor and 45 (15.0%) respectively, had ordinary knowledge, and 11 (3.7 %) had superior understanding on HIV/AIDS prevention following needle sticks injury and post-exposure prophylaxis. Whereas the majority of 174 (58.0 %) students had enough knowledge, 124 (41.3 %) students had average knowledge, and two (0.7 %) students had insufficient understanding about HIV/AIDS prevention following needle sticks injury and post exposure prophylaxis.

Section V : Findings Related to Association between the Pretest Score and selected Demographic Variables among GNM 2nd Year Students

n=300

S. No.	Demographic Variables	Average	Good	Poor	Chi square calculated value	Chi square Table value	DF	P Value	Remark
1.	Age								
	a. 18 years	23	4	129	2.35	9.49	4	0.67	No Association
	b. 19 years	19	7	95					
	c. 20 years	3	0	20					
2.	Gender								
	a. Male student	5	0	11	3.34	5.99	2	0.19	No Association
	b. Female student	40	11	233					
3	Type of family								
	a. Nuclear	6	4	31	5.69	12.59	6	0.46	No Association
	b. Joint	32	5	169					

	c. Single	5	1	28					
	d. Extended	2	1	16					
4	Place of residence								
	a. Urban	44	11	221	2.79	5.99	2	0.25	No Association
	b. Rural	1	0	23					
5	Type of school								
	a. Government	19	6	74	4.83	5.99	2	0.09	No Association
	b. Private	26	5	170					
6	Occupation of mother								
	a. House maker	42	11	224	1.62	15.51	8	0.99	No Association
	b. Government Job	1	0	14					
	c. Private job	2	0	6					
	d. Business	0	0	0					
	e. Self employed	0	0	0					
7	Occupation of Father								
	a. No job	1	0	9	3.95	15.51	8	0.86	No Association
	b. Government Job	15	5	61					
	c. Private job	27	6	159					
	d. Business	2	0	6					
	e. Self employed	0	0	9					

The above table indicates that there is no statistically significant link between age, gender, family type, residence, school type, mother's work, and father's occupation. The chi-square test was used to examine the association between students' understanding of HIV/AIDS prevention and post-exposure prophylaxis in the aftermath of needle stick injuries, as well as socio demographic factors. The data indicated that no statistically significant link existed between knowledge and ability of HIV/AIDS prevention and knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Following needle sticks injury and post-exposure prophylaxis and socio demographic variables among GNM students with a p value less than 0.05. **CONCLUSION:** The study's major aim was to improve students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention following needle stick injury and post-exposure prophylaxis. Study concluded that the pre-test knowledge of the student was poor after the administration of planned teaching program that significantly improved.

Ethical approval : The study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee.

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Conflicts of interests : The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest with regard to the content of the report.

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