RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATED INFECTION AMONG CLASS IV WORKERS IN MGMCRI AT PUDUCHERRY IN A VIEW TO PREPARE A BOOKLET ON PREVENTION OF HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATED INFECTION.

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Background: Infection control is the order worried about forestalling the spread of diseases inside the medicinal services setting. It is a fundamental piece of the framework of human services. Insights show that an emergency clinic is one of the most perilous work environments. Medical clinics recorded 253,700 business related wounds and sicknesses. Around 35 million wellbeing laborers around the world, around 3 million experience percutaneous presentations to blood borne microorganisms. Over 90% of these contaminations happen in creating nations. The current examination was intended to survey the information in regards to medicinal services related infection control among class IV laborers. **Materials and Methods:** The research design adopted for the study was non experimental descriptive research design. 60 samples were assigned using simple random sampling technique. The study population consisted of class IV workers who are working in MGMCRI. Data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** The study findings reveal that 38(63.3%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge, 7(11.7%) of them had adequate knowledge and 15 (25%) of them had inadequate knowledge. **Conclusion:** Health care associated infection is more in the developing countries. The study proves health care workers are inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of heath care associated infection.

INTRODUCTION

Infection control is the order worried about forestalling the spread of diseases inside the human services setting. It is a fundamental piece of the framework of social insurance. Infection control delivers factors identified with the spread of diseases inside the medicinal services setting whether quiet to-understanding, from patients to staff and from staff to patients (Horan, 1999). Each patient is in danger of getting a disease while they are being treated for something different. Indeed, even human services suppliers are in danger of getting a contamination while they are treating patients. Forestalling the spread of germs is particularly significant in emergency clinics (Arefian, 2016). Measurements show that an emergency clinic is one of the most perilous work environments. Clinics recorded 253,700 business related wounds and illnesses (Aly, 2016). Around 35 million wellbeing laborers around the world, around 3 million experience percutaneous introductions to blood borne

microorganisms every year; 2,000,000 of those to HBV, 0.9 million to HCV and 170 000 to HIV (Jeong, 2008). The Hospital Waste Management is a piece of clinic cleanliness and upkeep exercises. This includes the executives of scope of exercises, which are fundamentally designing capacities, for example, assortment, transportation, activity or treatment of handling frameworks, and removal of wastes (Victor D Rosenthal, 2006). Standard precautionary measures have assumed a significant job in limiting the danger of contamination in human services settings (Aarti, 2007).

Statement of the problem: A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding Prevention of Health Care Associated Infection among class IV workers in MGMCRI at Puducherry in a view to prepare a booklet on Prevention of Health Care Associated Infection.

Objectives of the study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding Prevention of Health Care Associated Infection among class IV workers in MGMCRI at Puducherry.

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Table 1. Association between the level of knowledge on Prevention of Hospital Associated Infection Prevention with the selected Demographic Variables

S.No	Demographic Variables		Level of Knowledge			Total	X2	
			Inadequately Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge		Chi square Tests	P value
1	Age	25-35	3	9	1	13	2.944	0.77
		36-45	4	17	3	24		
		46-55	5	9	2	16		
		Above 65	3	3	1	7		
2	Gender	Male	7	14	2	23	0.759	0.729
		Female	8	24	5	37		
3	Occupation	Sedentary Worker	8	17	4	29	0.565	0.789
		Heavy Worker	7	21	3	31		
4	Education status	Illerate	0	2	1	3	4.117	0.728
		Primary education	6	18	4	28		
		Secondary education	8	14	2	24		
		Higher secondary	1	4	0	5		
5	Income	Rs. 5000-Rs. 10000	4	9	1	14	0.836	0.931
		Rs. 10000-Rs. 15000	6	18	3	27		
		Rs. 15000-Rs. 20000	5	11	3	19		
6	Working Area	Medical ward	2	8	1	11	6.528	0.33
		Surgical ward	6	13	4	23		
		Critical Care Unit	3	13	0	16		
		OPD's	4	4	2	10		
7	Years of Experience MGMCRI	0-5 years	4	5	0	9	6.783	0.443
		5- 10 years	5	16	2	23		
		10- 15 years	5	11	2	18		
		15- 20 years	1	6	3	10		
8	Previous Experience	Yes	6	9	3	18	1.987	0.366
		No	9	29	4	42		
9	Needle Stick injuries	Yes	9	27	5	41	0.642	0.777
		No	6	11	2	19		
10	Knowledge about Health care associated infection prevention protocol	Yes	3	11	4	18	3.19	0.219
		No	12	27	3	42		

- To associate the level of knowledge regarding Prevention of Health Care Associated Infection with the selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design adopted for the study was non experimental descriptive research design. The study population consisted of class IV workers who are working in MGMCRI. People were randomly assigned using simple random sampling techniques. The sample were selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample size was calculated based on the power analysis at the power 51. The institutional Human ethical approval was obtained. The informed consent was obtained from the participants. A structured interview was used to collect the demographic variables and self structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding Prevention of Health Care Associated Infection among class IV workers. The pilot study was conducted to assess the tool reliability. In this study the researcher used self-structured questionnaire. The reliability value was r = 0.96. The data was done for a period of 4 week. Researcher interview was done to assess the knowledge regarding Prevention of Health Care Associated Infection among class IV workers. After the data collection an information booklet was provided to all the participants.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data analysis was done using SPSS software 16 epidata version 2.2.2.186.

The investigator used descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean and standard deviation, were used to present descriptive characteristics of the class IV worker. Kruskaltest was used to the association the level of knowledge with their demographic variables.

RESULTS

The following results were obtained when the data were collected from the class IV worker
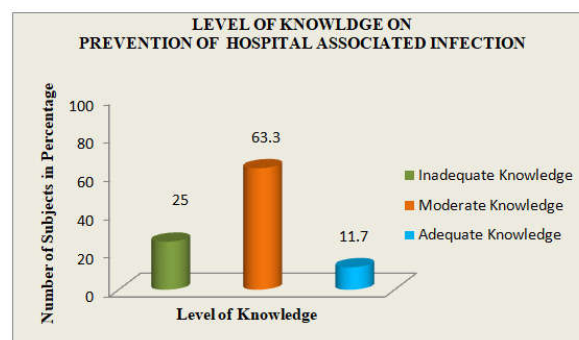
Figure 1. Level of Knowledge on Prevention of Hospital Associated Infection

Socio demographic Variables: Distribution of Class IV workers according to Dispersion of Working area, 11 (18.3%) of them are working in medical ward, 23 (28.3%) of them are working in surgical ward, 16 (26.7%) of them are

working in Critical Care Unit and 10 (16.7%) of them were in OPD's Dispersion of Working Experience in MGMCRI. Dispersion of History of Needle Stick injuries, 41 (68.3%) of them had history of injury and 19 (31.7 %) of had no history of needle stick injury. Dispersion of Knowledge about Health care Associated Infection Prevention Protocol, 18 (30%) of them had previous knowledge and 42 (70%) of them had no previous knowledge. The present study reveal that 38(63.3%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge, 7(11.7%) of them had adequate knowledge and 15 (25%) of them had inadequate knowledge. The table depicts association of level of knowledge regarding Prevention of health care associated infection among class IV workers in which it shows that none of the demographic variables are non significant with the P value <0.05.

DISCUSSION

The first objectives of the present study reveals that 38(63.3%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge, 7(11.7%) of them had adequate knowledge and 15 (25%) of them had inadequate knowledge. Finding is consistent with similar study done by Huang SS et al study was conducted on knowledge, attitude and practice of biomedical waste management among waste handlers in, Private clinics. Study findings show that 28.3% of them had adequate knowledge, 55.6 of them had moderately adequate knowledge and 16.1 had inadequate knowledge with the p< 0.01. The second objectives of the present study findings reveals that the association of level of knowledge regarding Prevention of health care associated infection among class IV workers in which it shows that none of the demographic variables are non significant with the P value <0.05.

Conclusion

The many of the workers had moderately adequate knowledge and some of them are inadequately knowledge and few of them had adequately knowledge.

This shows that knowledge on prevention of Health care Associated Infection shows that level of knowledge was poor. So there is a need to improve the knowledge on Health care Associated Infection. So health education for class IV workers has been given by means of a Health care Associated Infection Prevention Protocol which includes hand washing techniques, personal protective equipment and biomedical waste management techniques

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