

Assess the knowledge and practices of staff nurses regarding aseptic precautions in care of neonates admitted in NICU at tertiary care hospital, Nellore

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Abstract

Nasocomial infection causing significant mortality and morbidity among neonatal population especially high incidence among low birth weight and pre term babies. The present cross sectional descriptive study was conducted for identifying knowledge and practices regarding the care of neonates among staff nurses. 30 staff nurses were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Structured questionnaire and checklist was used for assessing knowledge and practice of staff nurses. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that majority of 13(43.3%) had adequate knowledge and 29(96.67%) had satisfactory practices in providing neonatal care. The study concluded that there is a need to conduct CNE programmes to update nurse's knowledge regarding aseptic technique and delivering effective services to neonates.

Keywords: knowledge, practice, staff nurses, aseptic precautions, care of neonate

Introduction

The neonatal infection is infections of neonates during the neonatal period or first four weeks after birth. Neonatal infection is contracted by transplacental transfer in utero in the birth canal during delivery or by other means after birth. Since neonatal infections are apparent soon after delivery while others may develop post partum with the first week or month. Nosocomial infections cause significant morbidity and mortality in NICU patients. Neonates particularly those who are preterm and low birth weight are higher risk of acquiring infections compared with term and older children's. Aseptic techniques are used to different clinical settings to prevent the spread of pathogens. The primary goal of the aseptic technique is to prevent the harmful organism from spreading and causing infections.

Problem statement

A study to Assess The Knowledge And Practices of Staff Nurses Regarding Aseptic Precautions In Care of Neonates Admitted In NICU At Tertiary Care Hospital, Nellore.

Material and Methods

This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge and practice regarding aseptic precautions in care of neonates admitted in NICU at Narayana medical college hospital. 30 staff nurses were selected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Informed consent was obtained from the samples. Structured questionnaire and check list was used for assessing knowledge and practice

regarding aseptic techniques. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Criteria for sample collection

Inclusion criteria

Staff nurses who are

- Working in NICU at NMCH, Nellore
- Nurses who are present and willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria

- Nurses who are not willing to participate
- Nurses who are not present at the time of data collection

Description of TE Tool

The tool was developed with the help of related literature from various Text books, Journals, Websites, Discussions, and Guidance from Experts

- **Part 1:** Consists of items on demographic data of Staff nurses like Age, Gender, Educational qualification, Year of experience, Source of information, and Attended CNE.
- **Part 2:** Consists of self structured questionnaire and checklist to determine the knowledge and practice regarding Aseptic precautions.

Plan for data analysis

The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study by using descriptive and Inferential statistics

Table 1

SL.NO	Data analysis	Method	Remark
1	Descriptive statistics	Frequency, percentage distribution, mean, and standard deviation.	Distribution of socio demographic variables. To assess the knowledge and practice regarding aseptic precautions.
2	Inferential statistics	Chi-square	To determine the association between the knowledge and practice regarding aseptic precautions with the selected socio demographic variables.

Results

Section – I: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of staff nurses.

Majority of staff nurses In respect to age 21 (96.67%) are between 21-25 years and In relation to gender 29 (96.67%) are females, In respect to educational qualification 29 (96.67%) completed BSc (N), In relation to year of experience 22

(73.33%) had 1-3 years, In respect to source of information 25 (83.33%) received from text books, In relation to CNE programme attended by the staff nurses 21 (69.9%) have not attended CNE on aseptic precautions.

Section-II (a): Percentage distribution of level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding aseptic precautions

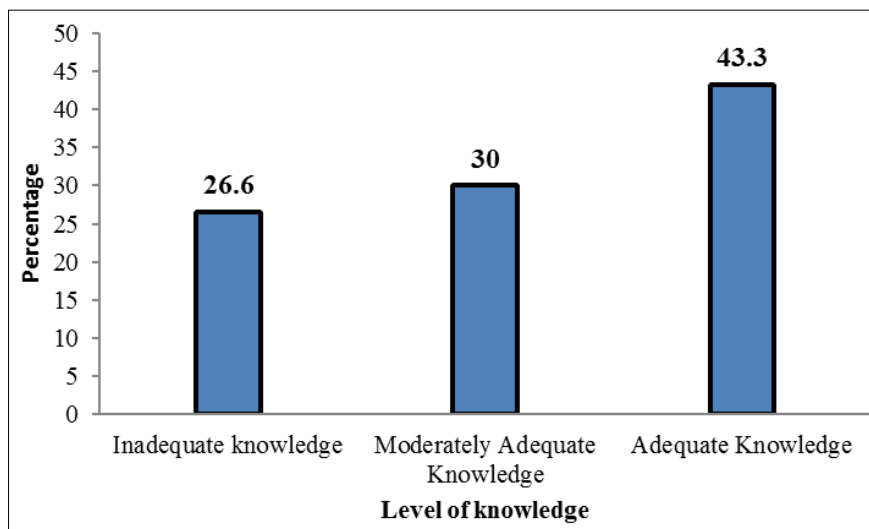


Fig 1

Section-II (b)

Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge among staff nurses regarding aseptic precautions.

Table 2

Mean	Standard deviation
23.7	8.3216

Section-III (a): Frequency and percentage distribution of level of practice among staff nurses regarding aseptic precautions.

Table 3

Level of practice	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfactory practice	29	96.67%
Unsatisfactory practice	1	3.33%

Section-III (b): Mean and standard deviation of level of practices among staff nurses regarding aseptic precautions.

Table 4

Mean	Standard deviation
19.7	2.225

Section-IV (a): Association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables of staff nurses.

The socio demographic variables has shown non significant association with level of knowledge

Section-IV (b): Association between level of practices with selected demographic variables of staff nurses.

The socio demographic variable educational qualification of nurses has shown significant association with level of practice at calculated chi square value of 29.302 with table value of 5.99 at <0.05 probability and remaining socio demographic variables has shown non significant with level of practice.

Section-V Correlation between level of knowledge and practice among staff nurses regarding aseptic precautions.

Criteria	Knowledge		practice		Correlation
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	
Staff nurses	23.7	8.32	19.7	2.22	r= 0.965

Conclusion

The study concluded that most of the nurses had adequate knowledge and satisfactory practices regarding the aseptic techniques in care of neonates. The staff nurses can participate

in conference and work shop to update and refresh their knowledge and practice on aseptic precautions.

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