

An Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on Knowledge regarding Infection Control Protocol among GNM 3rd Year Students in F. I. College of Nursing. (UP)

Jyoti Grace Masih

jiyotigracedass[at]gmail.com

Abstract: *Background of the study: Infection control protocol is the provision by nurse of specialist advice and support on infection control procedures with health and social care settings. In addition to this role a key element of infection control nursing is the public health function including the prevention of diseases and injury to patients, clients and communities. Infection control protocols are the provision by nurse of specialist advice and support on infection control procedures with health and social care settings. In addition to this role a key element of infection control nursing is the public health function including the prevention of diseases and injury to patients, clients and communities. Infection control nursing provides advice and support related to service delivery arrangements, the environment of care and management of outbreaks of diseases. This support and advice is provided through education and training initiatives, development of guidance and protocols, participation in surveillance and monitoring, audit and re-research, outbreak management and on-going advice to service providers. Methods: The study was conducted in F I college of nursing, Lucknow. The target population for the study was students of GNM 3rd from F. I. College of nursing. The present study included 30 nursing students of 20-30 years of age A variable is a measurable or potentially measurable component of an object or event that may fluctuate in quantity or quality or that may be different in quantity or quality from one individual object or event to another individual object or event of the same general class. There are three types of variables-Independent Variables: Planned teaching programme. Dependent variables: Knowledge of GNM 3rd year students regarding infection control protocol. Extraneous variables Demographic Variables: Age, sex, education, religion. The nursing students were asked to complete the questionnaire method. Structured questionnaire was used to collect base line data for the knowledge level of infection control protocols. Result: The collected data were analysed by using both descriptive statistics (Mean, Standard deviation, Frequency, Percentage.) and inferential statistics (Paired't' test and Chi-square) and results were drawn. Major Study Findings are Among GNM 3rd year students, most of them were 20-25 years 25 (83.3%), female sex 23 (76.6%), Hindu 28 (93.3%). Regarding the knowledge on infection control protocol among GNM 3rd year students in experimental most 17 (68%) of them had inadequate knowledge. With regard to the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme regarding infection control protocol on knowledge among GNM 3rd year students, the post-test mean value of knowledge was higher than the pre-test mean value of knowledge. The obtained 't' value for knowledge was 6.81 that was highly significant at $p < 0.05$ level. There was no significant association between the knowledge regarding Infection control protocol among GNM 3rd year Students with their selected demographic variables such as age, Gender, marital status, religion,. Mean and standard deviation of the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores were: 4.7, 3.7 and 16.7, 2.20 respectively. The mean post-test knowledge scores (67.06) was significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge scores (49.06). "t" value i. e.6.81 was found to be significant at 0.05 level of 29, Suggesting the effectiveness of PTP in increasing the knowledge of care givers in infection control protocol among health care personnel. Conclusion: On the basis of above reported findings of the study the following conclusion drawn-Deficit of knowledge regarding the infection control protocol existing in varying degrees among the GNM 3rd year students in F. I. college of nursing. The planned teaching was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge of GNM 3rd year students regarding infection control protocol.*

Keywords: Assess Effectiveness, Knowledge, Nosocomial infection, infection control protocols.

1. Introduction

Infections which arise in hospitals are termed "hospital associated infections" (HAI). Infection is a painful fact of life and the chief cause of death. Even though the major infectious diseases are controlled still infections are the main cause for disability and mortality. It is no surprise then, that a fear of infection is deeply rooted in the human consciousness. Meticulous infection control protocols are required to prevent health care associated nosocomial infection. The common sites of nosocomial infections in clients are the urinary tract, lower respiratory tract, surgical wounds and blood stream. To prevent the spread of infection in clinical setting nurses need more knowledge and resources to comply with infection control protocols. Infection control services including infection control nursing must be a priority at policy, commissioning and service

delivery levels. The review illustrates that this will require a substantial investment in their service over the coming years, with particular emphasis on a more robust infection control service to primary care and the independent sector. Infection control is fundamental to safe nursing practice, which is turn is predicated on effective pre post registration education. There should be systematic inclusion of infection control into theory and practice at all levels and across the range of nursing and midwifery. Access to regular updating on infection control should be built into continuing professional development (CPD) and appraisal plans for nurses working in all sectors including primary care and the independent sector users of agency staff must assure themselves, through the contracting or other processes that staff are fully updated and competent in the area of infection control.

2. Literature Survey

Freeman M CJ, etal (2014); conducted a study on hygiene and health - systematic review of handwashing practices worldwide and update of health effects. The objectives of this study were to estimate the global prevalence of handwashing with soap. To achieve this objective they reviewed 42 previous studies reporting handwashing prevalence we estimate that approximately 19% of the world population washes hand with soap after contact with excreta (i. e. Use of a sanitation facility or contact with children's excreta) our results shows that handwashing after contact with excreta is poorly practised globally, despite the likely positive benefits. Horton R. (2007) Conducted a non experimental study on nurses perception of infection control issues in general hospitals, with the placed on, and general awareness of infection control by health personnel. The research suggests that infection control in hospital could be significantly improved. Technical knowledge of tested and over all finding suggest the nurses rely on the knowledge gained through their training. The subjects are perception and knowledge regarding infection control issues need to be improved.

3. Methods

The study was conducted in F I college of nursing, Lucknow. The target population for the study was students of GNM 3rd from F. I. College of nursing. The present study included 30 nursing students of 20 - 30 years of age A variable is a measurable or potentially measurable component of an object or event that may fluctuate in quantity or quality or that may be different in quantity or quality from one individual object or event to another individual object or event of the same general class. There are three types of variables - **Independent Variables:** Planned teaching programme. **Dependent variables:** Knowledge of GNM 3rd year students regarding infection control protocol. **Extraneous variables** Demographic Variables: Age, sex, education, religion. The nursing students were asked to complete the questionnaire method. Structured questionnaire was used to collect base line data for the knowledge level of infection control protocols.

4. Result

The collected data were analysed by using both descriptive statistics (Mean, Standard deviation, Frequency, Percentage) and inferential statistics (Paired 't' test and Chi - square) and results were drawn. Major Study Findings are Among GNM 3rd year students, most of them were 20 - 25 years 25 (83.3%), female sex 23 (76.6%), Hindu 28 (93.3%). Regarding the knowledge on infection control protocol among GNM 3rd year students in experimental most 17 (68%) of them had inadequate knowledge. With regard to the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme regarding infection control protocol on knowledge among GNM 3rd year students , the post - test mean value of knowledge was higher than the pre - test mean value of knowledge. The obtained 't' value for knowledge was 6.81 that was highly significant at $p < 0.05$ level. There was no significant association between the knowledge regarding Infection

control protocol among GNM 3rd year Students with their selected demographic variables such as age, Gender, marital status, religion,. Mean and standard deviation of the pre - test and post - test knowledge scores were: 4.7, 3.7 and 16.7, 2.20 respectively. The mean post - test knowledge sores (67.06) was significantly higher than mean pre - test knowledge scores (49.06). "t" value i. e.6.81 was found to be significant at 0.05 level of 29, Suggesting the effectiveness of PTP in increasing the knowledge of care givers in infection control protocol among health care personnel.

5. Conclusion

On the basis of above reported findings of the study the following conclusion drawn - Deficit of knowledge regarding the infection control protocol existing in varying degrees among the GNM 3rd year students in F. I. college of nursing. The planned teaching was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge of GNM 3rd year students regarding infection control protocol.

6. Future Scope

Infection control protocols are the provision by nurse of specialist advice and support on infection control procedures with health and social care settings. In addition to this role a key element of infection control nursing is the public health function including the prevention of diseases and injury to patients, clients and communities. Infection control nursing provides advice and support related to service delivery arrangements, the environment of care and management of outbreaks of diseases. This support and advice is provided through education and training initiatives, development of guidance and protocols, participation in surveillance and monitoring, audit and research, outbreak management and on - going advice to service providers. Infection control services including infection control nursing must be a priority at policy, commissioning and service delivery levels. The review illustrates that this will require a substantial investment in their service over the coming years, with particular emphasis on a more robust infection control service to primary care and the independent sector. Infection control is fundamental to safe nursing practice, which is turn is predicated on effective pre post registration education. There should be systematic inclusion of infection control into theory and practice at all levels and across the range of nursing and midwifery. Access to regular updating on infection control should be built into continuing professional development (CPD) and appraisal plans for nurses working in all sectors including primary care and the independent sector users of agency staff must assure themselves, through the contracting or other processes that staff are fully updated and competent in the area of infection control.

This study is limited to a GNM 3 rd year Students with in the F. I. College of Nursing, Lucknow. Among GNM 3rd year students, most of them were 20 - 25 years 25 (83.3%), female sex 23 (76.6%), Hindu 28 (93.3%). With regard to the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme regarding infection control protocol on knowledge among GNM 3rd year students , the post - test mean value of knowledge was higher than the pre - test mean value of knowledge. The

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Author Profile



Mrs Jyoti Grace Masih, BSC Nursing (2014), MSC Nursing (Psychiatric Nursing), 2018. She is working in KGMU College of Nursing Lucknow as a Nursing Tutors since 2022
[jyotigracedass\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:jyotigracedass@gmail.com)