

“An interventional study to evaluate effectiveness of planned teaching program on hand hygiene in terms of knowledge and attitude among nurses” working in various in-patient units of Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti Hospital, Meerut.”.

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BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: -

More than 1.4 million people around the world become seriously ill at any given time. Just because of hospital acquired infections (HAI). It has been reported that most infections are transmitted by the hands of HCWs and hand washing causes a significant reduction in the carriage of potential pathogens on the hands of HCWs. Hand hygiene is one of the most important ways to prevent the spread of infections. Semmelweis demonstrated more than a century ago that hand washing itself was sufficient in reducing the incidence of infections, but despite relative simplicity of HH procedures and recommendations; compliance with hand washing is still poor. According to the Centers for Disease Control, 2 million patients a year become infected while in the hospital, while another 100,000 die each year in the U.S. The real crime however is not the infections themselves, the morbidity and mortality they cause, but rather it is that hospital acquired infections are almost entirely preventable.

Effective hand hygiene practices in hospitals play a key role in improving patient and provider safety, and in preventing the spread of health care-associated infections. It has been reported that only 30-60% of health care workers comply with the established hand hygiene guidelines of Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention. Given that approximately 30% of hospital illnesses and deaths can be attributed to insufficient hand hygiene practices, it is paramount that current hand hygiene practices be assessed and resultant educational and behavioral reforms determined. The current study provides data on nurses' compliance with hand washing guidelines in various in-patient units of a health care setting.

Objectives: Hand hygiene is one of the most important procedures for preventing the transmission of hospital-acquired infections. The present study was conducted with an aim

1. To assess nurses' existing knowledge and attitude regarding importance of hand hygiene
2. To measure the effectiveness of planned teaching program on hand hygiene in terms of knowledge and attitude among nurses.

Material and method: pre-experimental one group pretest posttest design was used to guide the study. 40 staff nurses working in various in- patient units (wards and ICUs) of Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti Hospital, Uttar Pradesh were included in the study. A planned teaching program cum small group discussion was implemented. Data was collected using a self-structured tool on hand hygiene. Data was analyzed using statistical package SPSS 17.

Result: Majority of the participants (65%) had inadequate knowledge before planned teaching program and, after the implementation of teaching program, about 3/4th of the participants had adequate knowledge about hand hygiene. There was a significant increase in the mean knowledge and attitude level of the participants about hand hygiene which was significant at p value<0.00

Table 4: Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score

N= 40

	Knowledge score (Mean \pm SD)	Paired t- Test	P value significance (2 tailed)
Pre-test	5.9750 + 1.80438	9.402	.000
Post-test	8.4000 + 1.53255		

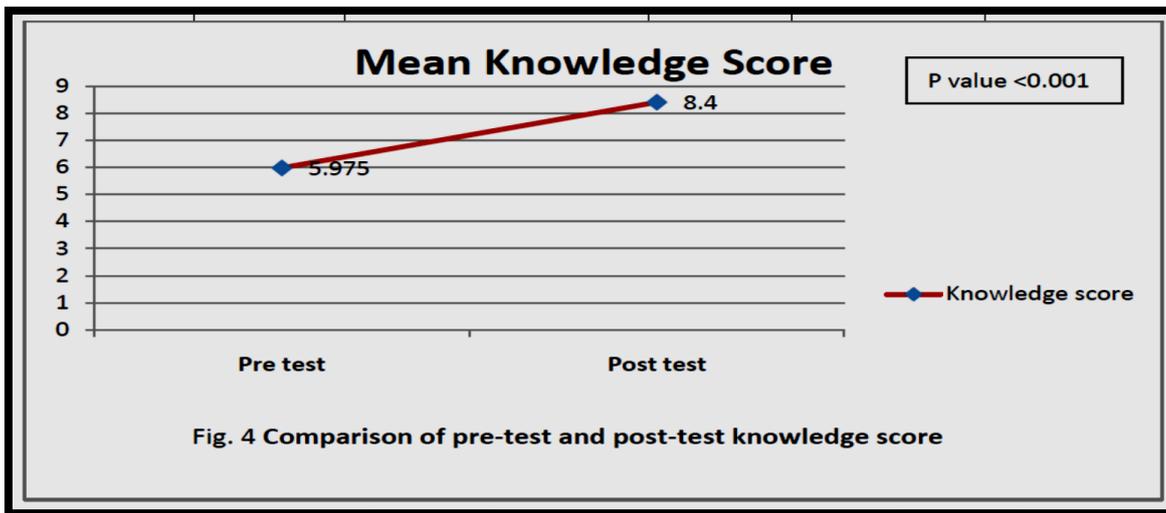


Table 2 Attitude score of the participants

N= 40

Variable		Pre test		Post test	
		n (%)	Range	n (%)	range
Strong positive attitude	Score 41-50	33 (82)	24-48	40 (100)	41-50
Positive attitude	31-40	6 (15)		0 (0)	
Negative attitude	21-30	1 (2.5)		0 (0)	
Strong Negative attitude	10-20	0 (0)		0 (0)	

Conclusion: - Preexisting knowledge of nursing staff was found to be inadequate. However, the planned teaching program has brought significant improvement in knowledge score and attitude regarding hand hygiene among the staff nurses.

Keyword: Handhygiene,plannedteachingprogram,handwashing

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