

Assess The Knowledge, Attitude, And Factors Influencing On Compliance To The Infection Control Practice Among Healthcare Workers In Hospitals

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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of infection control is to reduce the probability of infections during medical treatment. The term "healthcare-associated infection" (HCAI) refers to any time a patient gets sick while receiving treatment in a healthcare setting like a hospital or medical facility. It plays a role in substantial morbidity and death, prolonged hospitalization, and higher treatment costs. Misuse of antibiotics has led to the rise of germs resistant to many drugs. As a result, it's crucial to take preventative steps against the spread of illness in order to lessen this threat. Proper hand washing has been shown to significantly minimize the incidence of HCAI. Nosocomial infection rates can be decreased by 40% if patients consistently use alcohol-based hand rubs.

Goal Of the study: To Investigate medical staff infection prevention expertise and examine medical staff's infection control methods.

Methods and Materials: Quantitative survey study designed to investigate the level of knowledge, attitude and factors influencing on compliance to the infection control practice variables among healthcare personnel with regards to infection control. Age, gender, healthcare worker type, education, and experience are demographic characteristics. A population is a group of people that possess a significant characteristic. This research surveyed for all hospital health personnel (nurses, paramedics, lab techs).

A questionnaire is an information-gathering form. The tool was selected and prepared. Literature review (research, non-research)

Result: 82.5 % of healthcare workers were between the ages of 17 and 25. 80% of the samples are female and 20% are male. The majority of samples are nurses (51.2%), laboratory technicians (30%), and paramedics (18.8%). Most samples are diploma (61.3%), graduate (12.5%), and master (26.3%). The majority of the samples had a degree of 0 to 3 years (85.0%), 3.1 to 6 years (7.5%), or 6.1 or more years (7.5%). The majority of samples had low knowledge (57.5%), moderate knowledge (42.5%), and strong knowledge (0%). The majority of samples are average to good (45%) or poor (10%). The majority of sample variables are good (80%), although average (16.3%) and good (3.8%) exist.

Keywords: HAIs, Assess, Knowledge, Effectiveness, and Awareness, Infection, and Healthcare workers.

INTRODUCTION

The term "infection control" refers to the methods employed to lower the prevalence of infectious diseases. Infection prevention is necessary for identifying and monitoring risk factors for HAIs. Most infection control initiatives were developed and overseen by academic centers, which led to inconsistency in effectiveness and subpar outcomes. More transparency and accountability on the part of doctors is desired, as is a more rapid decline in HAIs. Preventing the spread of disease within hospitals is a top priority. Assistance with

monitoring, quarantining, controlling outbreaks, cleaning, hygiene, staff health, and training.

HAIs must be eliminated from hospitals if patients are to receive safe, effective care (HAIs). HAIs are brought on by patient-to-worker transmission and improper antibiotic use. Patient mortality and healthcare worker infection are both affected by healthcare-associated infections (HAIs).

PROCEDURE METHODOLOGY

A target population is a group that incorporates medical professionals including nurses and paramedics as well as laboratory personnel. In all, there will be 80 hospital employees (Nurses, Paramedical, and Lab Technicians) chosen at random to participate in the study. Non-probability, convenient sampling technique will be used for this study. This descriptive study intends to analyze Vadodara hospital health care personnel's knowledge, attitude, and variables affecting control practice." Knowledge, attitude, and variables affecting on compliance among health care workers are the independent variable of this study and age, gender, healthcare worker type, healthcare worker education, and healthcare worker experience as demographic factors.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

80 healthcare providers from the specified hospital in Vadodara have been recruited for this study. Samples will be selected based on the following criteria Professionals in the healthcare industry, such as nurses, paramedical workers, and laboratory technicians. Who's up for taking not part they are neither medical professionals nor students. Those that choose not to take part in this research

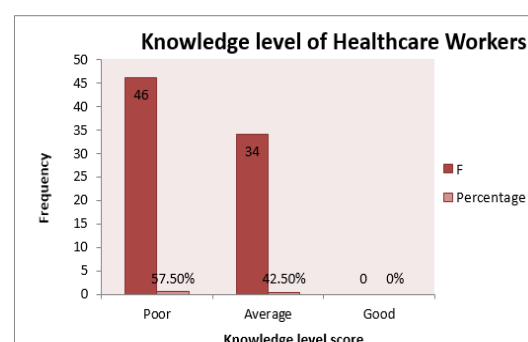
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In this study, using a self-made questionnaire tool, which is generally based on a Likert scale and assigns a score of 0 to 5 to each domain in this Knowledge, questionnaire, attitude demographic variables, and clinical variables were analyzed with descriptive statistics (percentage mean standard deviation) and associated the level of stress with demographic variables by inferential statistics (chi-square). Data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). Paired t-test was used to ascertain the significance of differences between the mean Pre-test and post-test. A $P < 0.05$ level was designated as the significance threshold.

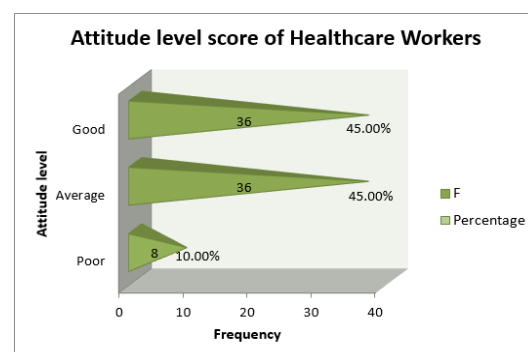
RESULTS

The frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables of Healthcare workers. According to their age, the highest percentage (82.5%) of Healthcare workers were in the age group of 17-25 years. The Healthcare workers in the age group 26-30 years are of (16.3%) were in the age group of 31-35 years (1.5%). Regarding the gender of Healthcare workers, the majority of samples belong to the female category (80%)

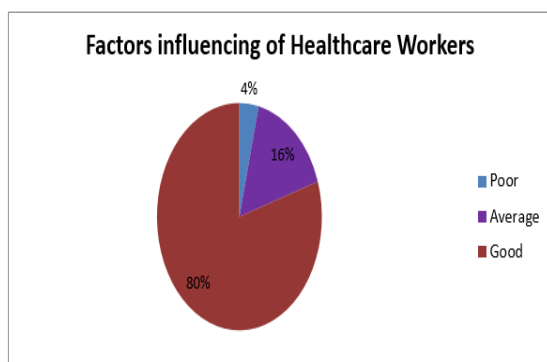
whereas 20% belong to the male category. With regard to the educational status of Healthcare workers, the majority of samples belong to the diploma (61.3%) whereas belonging to graduate (12.5%) and master's degree (26.3%). According to the type of Healthcare workers, the majority of samples are nurses (51.2%), lab technicians (30.0) (18.8%) the paramedical staff. According to the experience of Healthcare workers, the majority of samples experience 0 to 3 years (85.0%) whereas the 3.1 to 6 years (7.5%) and 6.1 or more years degree (7.5%). Regarding the knowledge of Healthcare workers, the majority of samples' knowledge level is poor (57.5%) whereas the average (42.5%) and good (0%).



Regarding the level of attitude of Healthcare workers, the majority of the sample's attitude level is average & good (45.0%) and poor (10.0%).



Regarding the influence on compliance to the infection control practice among Healthcare workers, the majority of sample factors influencing is good (80.0%) whereas the average (16.3%) and good are (3.8%).



DISCUSSION:

The age of the healthcare workers are 82.5% between 17 to 25 years, 16.3% between 26 to 30 years & 1.4% between 31 to 35 years. As compare to previous study of the age of healthcare workers is 28.8 year, the percentage is 5.8%. There are 51.2% of healthcare workers who are nurses, 30% are lab technicians & 18.8% are healthcare technicians. There are 80% of female workers & 20% of male healthcare workers, the majority of them are female.

CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude, and factors influencing compliance with the infection control practice among Healthcare workers in the hospital in Parul Sevashram hospital Vadodara district. The present study design was descriptive. The data was collected in the number it was 80 and assess the knowledge, attitude, and factors regarding infection control among healthcare workers in the hospital.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

Human subjects were engaged in the study, thus it had to be approved by the university's ethics committee.

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