

effectiveness of instructional module regarding blood borne infection and its prevention

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:-

There are over 17.5 million individuals living with Blood borne contamination disease on the planet today. India has the second most elevated number of individuals living with HIV/AIDS on the planet. Health care workers are increasingly inclined for getting tainted with Hepatitis-B as they are in close contact with the patients; nursing understudies are the future staff medical caretakers

Objective :- the objective of this Narrative is to look through the proof of viability of instructional module with respect to blood borne infection and its prevention.

Method:- PubMed , EBSCO database and Google researcher scanned for Narrative a, to survey the degree of knowledge about blood borne infection among students. Search methodology explicit to every database

Result:-Most of the quantitative studies on the effectiveness of blood borne infection and its preventive measure among B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students .. Out of 5 articles 4 articles shows the knowledge regarding HIV and Hepatitis and its prevention 1 of the study review is showing that needle stick injury is also a occupational health issue for students and Nurses . The 1st study finding revealed that 63.3% had the good .The 2nd study finding shows 68.33% had average .3rd study shows that the post test knowledge score of respondent is the majority 86.66% are having adequate knowledge and 4th study clearly indicated that after giving intervention 95% of students had adequate knowledge about HIV / AIDS and the last article shows that 87% student had adequate knowledge on prevention of hepatitis.

Keyword:- Keywords: Instructional module, Blood borne infection, student of B. Sc . Nursing 1st Year.

CONCLUSION:-The educational programme is an effective method giving information to people this method help to easy understanding and make more awareness about blood borne infection .

INTRODUCTION:-

Nurses are the largest occupational group in any health care agency .By virtue of their job responsibility they are frequently exposed to blood and body fluid. Blood borne infections are transmitted by direct blood contact from one individual to another through injured skin or mucous membrane .They can also transmitted through blood doping and drug abuse or through sexual contact. So student nurse are potentially more exposed to contact infectious disease at work. This risk become true if they are not following the standard protocol due to lack knowledge of blood borne infection. By using simple technique of universal precaution nurse can avoid dangerous occupational hazard and the knowledge of prevention of blood borne infection can make nurses confident to deal with patient suffering from HIV or hepatitis B virus

AIM OF THE STUDY:- The aim of this review is to gather the evidence about the effectiveness of instructional module regarding blood borne infection and its prevention among students of B.Sc. nursing 1st year.

OBJECTIVE:- To search the evidence of effectiveness of instructional module regarding blood borne infection and its prevention

METHEDODOLOGY**Search strategy methods**

- Pub Med, Google scholar, Medline
- From the year of 2015-2019
- Search strategy was limited to only English language

TYPE OF INTERVENTION

Structured teaching programme, Plan teaching Programme

TYPE OF THE STUDIES

Quasi experimental , experimental

YEAR

2015- 2019

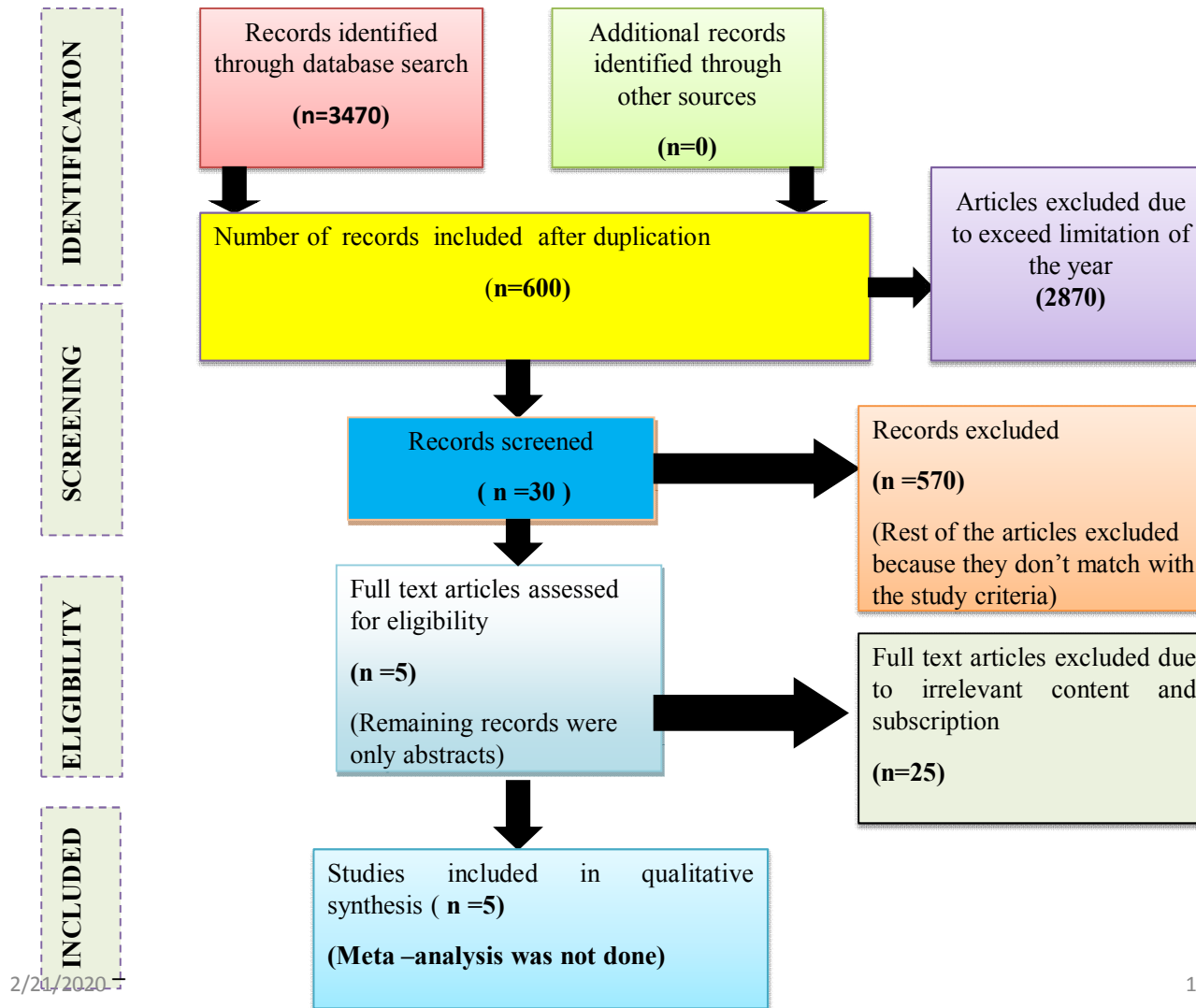
KEYWORD

Blood borne infection, student of B. Sc . Nursing 1st Year.

TYPE OF THE STUDY:- Descriptive Survey Design , Quasi experimental two group pre-test post test research design

TYPE OF PARTICIPANTS:- B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students, School children (13-14 year)

SETTING:- Nursing college, Junior High school



OUTCOME OF STUDY

AUTHOR AND YEAR	RESEARCH DESIGN	SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	FINDINGS
Dhiraj Rani ,(2015)	quasi experimental study (2 group pre test and post test)	60 B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students, Purposive random sampling.	The study finding revealed that the experimental group 26.7% had excellent ,63.3% had the good , 10% had average knowledge .In control group 76.7% student had average knowledge ,23.3% had below average knowledge . There was a need to educate all student ,as well as providing continuing education programme is essential for nursing staff so as to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to hepatitis B.
UJWALA A. Chopda, Sheetal Kadam Prabhu ,(2015)	Quasi experimental research design, (one group pre test post test design was used).	60 B.Sc. nursing 1 st year Student, Purposive sample technique	The study finding shows that after giving intervention 28.33% students had well,68.33% had average and 3.33% students had poor knowledge. The result of the study shows that there is need to arrange information programme on needle stick

			injuries and their prevention .
Joanna Johan ,(2016);	Quasi experimental study	60 Nursing students, convenience sampling technique.	The post test knowledge score of respondent is the majority 86.66% were in the adequate level & 11.66% were in moderate knowledge level. Programme was effective in increasing the knowledge as shown by higher post test mean knowledge score of experimental group then control group
Miss Tanvika Panchal et.all ,(2018);	Experimental	60 B.Sc. nursing 1 st year students , Simple Random sampling technique	The analysis findings indicated clearly that after giving intervention 95% of students had adequate knowledge and 88.33% of them had good attitude regarding HIV / AIDS. So the Planned Teaching Programme was effective in improving the knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing 1 st year students. The analysis findings indicated clearly that after giving intervention 95% of students had adequate knowledge and 88.33% of them had good attitude regarding HIV / AIDS. So the Planned Teaching Programme was effective in improving the

			knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing 1 st year students.
Dr. T. Sasikala , Dr. S. KAMLA (2019)	quasi experimental study (one group pre test post test)	100 School children by convenient sampling technique	Finding shows that The post test revealed that 13% students had poor knowledge and 87% student had adequate knowledge on prevention of hepatitis . This revealed that the structured teaching programme was very effective .

SUMMARY OF FINDING

- ❖ The available literature was refined to get 5 qualitative studies. Out of 5 articles 4 articles shows the knowledge regarding HIV and Hepatitis and its prevention, mostly students have lack of knowledge.
- ❖ 1 of the study review is showing that needle stick injury is also a occupational health issue for students and Nurses, So needle stick injury is also responsible for causing blood borne infection.

IMPORTANCE IN EDUCATION

Having baseline information regarding blood borne infection and its prevention will help the students to increase their knowledge related to infection and its prevention. Nursing educator will more focus on teaching the aseptic techniques during clinical procedure and importance of prevention of blood borne infection.

FUTURE SIGNIFICANCE

In order to reduce the exposure of blood borne infection associated with needle stick injuries and lack use of Personal Protective Equipment during clinical procedure. It is very important to provide education regarding the causes of blood borne infection and its prevention it will help to build positive view among student for prevention of blood borne infection.

LIMITATION:-

- Database search was limited.
- Electronic data bases were limited
- Limited to only knowledge of blood borne infection and its prevention among B.Sc. nursing 1st year students .

STRENGTH:-

- Article search was carried out on a significant study.

WEAKNES:-

- Only 5 articles were included for data synthesis due to limitations.
Meta-analysis was not done, only qualitative synthesis done for this review

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 - ❖ *Gillian M, Mc Carthy , Janathan E. A survey of final Year Dental ,Medical and infection student ;Occupational injuries and infection control . Journal of Canadian dental association 2000; 66-561.*
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