

**EVALUATE THE EFFICIENCY OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME
REGARDING UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS**

Sonal Patel¹, Kinjal A²

¹ *Assistant Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College,
Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University,
Piparia, Waghodia, Vadodara - 391760, Gujarat, India.*

² *Post graduate Nursing student Medical Surgical Nursing (Cardio vascular and thoracic
Nursing), Sumandeep Nursing College,
Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University,
Piparia, Waghodia, Vadodara - 391760, Gujarat, India.*

Corresponding author

Sonal Patel

Assistant Professor

*Department of Medical Surgical Nursing department,
Sumandeep Nursing College,
Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University,
Piparia, Waghodia, Vadodara - 391760, Gujarat, India.*

ABSTRACT

Background of the study: Every day while concerned for patients, nursing students are at risk for contact to blood borne pathogens which results in infections. Students are exposed to blood and other body fluids in the course of their work. The most common nursing student has lack of information regarding universal precaution. **Aim:** Assess the information regarding universal precaution through self developed question tool was used among nursing students in Gujarat, India. **Material and method:** Pre-experimental one group pre-post test research design was used to assess the information of nursing students regarding universal precaution. The evaluation of information was done through self structure question. **Result:** Analysis using the collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using inferential statistics and excel. The results show that among nurse's majority 92% having good and 8% average knowledge score after the administration

plane teaching program. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Tool was found effective and improve information. There is requiring of improvement of knowledge among nursing students.

Keywords: Evaluate Efficiency, Planned Teaching Programme, Universal Precaution, Nursing Students.

INTRODUCTION

“Universal precaution” is the international term used by the medical industry to describe the set of measures introduced to allow medical staff to safely handle material that may carry blood or body fluids infected with diseases. “Universal precautions” are designed to prevent infection from inoculation; contact with mucous membranes such as mouth or eye, or through skin damages such as cuts [2]. “Universal precaution” is the international term used by the medical industry to describe the set of measures introduced to allow medical staff to safely handle material that may carry blood or body fluids infected with diseases. “Universal precautions” are designed to prevent infection from inoculation; contact with mucous membranes such as mouth or eye, or through skin damages such as cuts [2]. “Universal precaution” is the international term used by the medical industry to describe the set of measures introduced to allow medical staff to safely handle material that may carry blood or body fluids infected with diseases. “Universal precautions” are designed to prevent infection from inoculation; contact with mucous membranes such as mouth or eye, or through skin damages such as cuts [2].

All the sharps should be handled with great care. They should never be approved straight from one person to another, and there used should be kept to a smallest. Do not recap used needles by hand; do not take away used to a unprovoked from not reusable syringes by hand; and do not been, rupture, or otherwise influence used needle by hand. Place used not reusable syringes, scalpel blades and other sharps items in puncture resistant containers for disposal. Puncture accepting containers must be willingly accessible, close at hand, and out of rich of children. Pointed object should never be thrown in to normal waste bins or bags, or to rubbish plenty or in to misuse pits or latrines.¹ Do not apply to feces, nasal secretion, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, and vomits unless they havenoticeable blood . The risk of spread of HIV and HBV from these fluids and materials is very low or nonexistent. Concern to blood and to other body fluids contain visible blood. Occupational transmission of HIV and HBV to health-care workers by blood is documented² HIV has been remote and HBs Ag has been established in some of these fluids;

however, epidemiologic studies in the health-care and community setting have not concerned these fluids or materials in the transmission of HIV and HBV infections^{4,5}HBS Ag has been detected in synovial fluids, amniotic fluids and peritoneal fluids.^{6,7}

MATERIAL METHODS

The study was conducted by using pre experimental one group pre-post research design. Population of this study was nursing students who are studying in college, Vadodara. The data collected by a self structured questionnaire to assess the information regarding universal precaution.

Reliability of tool was assessed by conducting pilot study among 06 patients who participated in this study. A split half method and Karl Person's formula was used to check reliability its result was 0.9. This states that modified self structure question was reliable. Validity of this tool was re examined by 5 experts.Data were analyzed using excel. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used.

RESULTS

The majority of nursing students (82%) respondents studying B.Sc. Nursing. 84% students are female more than male. The (82%) participant's age groups between 19-21 and (60%) have not attended the seminar. 84% respondents are from science and 44% participants are Day scholar.

The information of respondent before 96% average information and after the teaching plan provides increase awareness and 92% have good information about universal precaution. So, plan teaching program was effective and require more awareness about universal precaution.

Sr.no	Knowledge level	Pre	Post
1	Poor	00%	00%
2	Average	96%	08%
3	Good	04%	92%

DISCUSSION

A study was concluded as, interventions to improve UPs fulfillment among nursing students in lack of their information and thoughtful but also the protectionaverage temperatureshaped by the organizations that utilize them.⁸Found that prepared education programme was highly efficient to

get better the information score and to improve the approach score of subject/ caregiver towards care of patient.⁹

CONCLUSION

The research study findings shows that nursing students have good and average awareness regarding universal precaution.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

A formal ethical approval received from institutional ethical committee. Informed consent was obtained from participants and assured for anonymity.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Author declared that no conflict of interest disclosed.

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