

## The Risk of Damage to Drilling with Needle And Sharp Materials at the Students of The Faculty of Nursing And Employees of the Health Services at the “QSUT” “Nënë Tereza” University Hospital Center”

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### Abstract

In this study are researched **673** students and professionals from which 106 Male - M and 567 Female – F. The study is realized from the students who are attending the second cycle study program for master in the branches of nursing, midwife, technical laboratory and employees of the Health Services in the pavilions of Pathology, Internal diseases, Surgery, Pediatrics and Laboratory **2012 -2013**. In the clinical practice medical personnel could be drilled with needle or with sharp materials during the process of taking the blood from patient, but also can be damaged during the process of the manipulation of the blood samples of patients. Furthermore, could happen at the contamination of the blood during the process of passing of the blood in the containers or could be drilled during the placing of the filleting, when are placed in the waste boxes. Through the questionnaire research we wanted to know the knowledge of persons that were doing the procedures of this questionnaire in the above situations and if they were really damaged and also the scale of damages during the clinical practice or work in the health services.

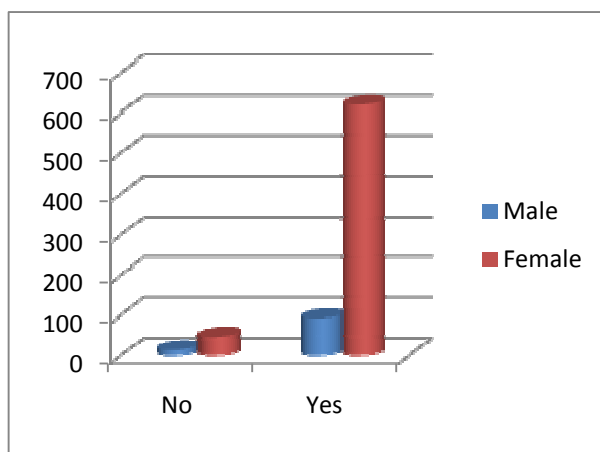
**KEYWORDS:** Exposure and the source of exposure, post exposure prophylaxis, Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) acquired Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

**Introduction:** The place of this professional work side (drilling with needle and with other sharp materials) so far neglected as “something known as ordinary”, so more direct something neglected, to some extent it highlights the everyday and the ordinary of dealing with such risk, further highlighting its dangerous and especially her UNDERESTIMATING, FORGETFULNESS, which raises the potential of such an injury. The absence or deficiency of professional education for the recognition of this kind of damages that have in their bases PREVENTION “of one possible blood (or other biological fluids of the patient “POTENTIAL CARRIERS OF INFECTION) “contact” or “touch” with the blood of the health employees. **GOAL OF RESEARCH WORK:** Is the evaluation of the knowledge and preparation of the students and health personnel with necessary information in the cases of exposure also of post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to them. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This study brings new evidence to the prevalence of the risk of infection from blood and other body fluids and knowledge of students and Health employees for the measures taken for post-exposure. Statistical analysis were done only to calculate the level of knowledge of the students and health services employees who are endangered for the transmission of pathologies as HBV, HCV and HIV during the exercise of professional practice or as health service professionals and the development of above pathologies. In this survey are included some questionnaire that provide data for the level of knowledge about the risks and the potential development of infections, such as HBV, HCV and HIV. **CONCLUSION:** Our data in this study shows that, although

that has more knowledge and practice for measures prevention of the damage during the exercise of the profession where dominates higher average age and greater seniority in work **compared** with submission of specific examinations and reporting of cases is low, which means the programming of such measures in order to be fully successful and natural integral part of all programs of work and, finally for the development of theoretical - practical programs (pedagogic) that students and new generation of the professionals, but not only, to be aware for this essential elements and to take into consideration at their daily work and routine in accordance with the contemporary measurements of the theoretical and practical development of personnel training in all areas of the University and post University and authentic Scientific Studies.

**The first procedure. In your working procedure do you put on the cap of the needle after using it?**

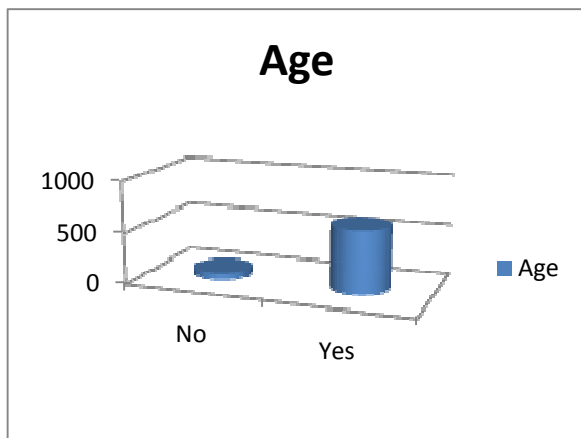
The first procedure/ Sex				
Crosetab				
		M	F	Total
	No Count % within gjinia	14 13.2%	47 8.3%	61 9.1%
	Yes Count % within gjinia	92 86.8%	620 91.7%	612 90.9%
Total	Count % within gjinia	106 100.0%	567 100.0%	673 100.0%



**The females have a greater percentage of the first procedure compared to males, but this result is not so significant. ( P = 1.138 ).**

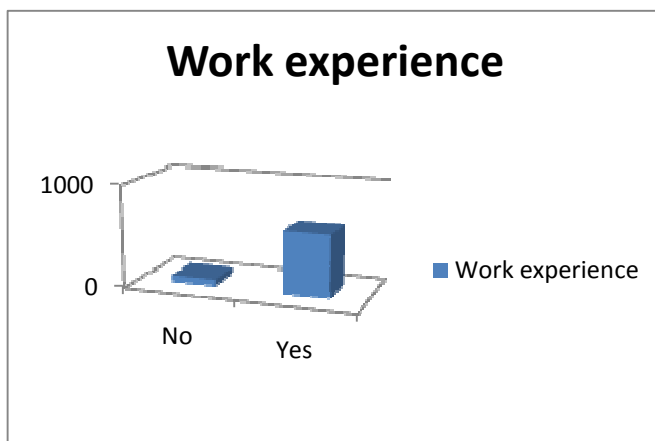
Group Statistic				
The first procedure	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean

<b>Age</b>	<b>No</b>	61	29.06	9.708	1.243
	<b>Yes</b>	612	25.68	7.008	.283



The people who reported “ yes “for the first procedure have the lowest average age in comparison with people who reported “ no “for this procedure and this difference is significant ( P = 0.001).

Group Statistic					
The first procedure		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
<b>Work experience</b>	<b>No</b>	61	6.3834	9.70975	1.24313
	<b>Yes</b>	611	2.9018	6.26474	.25426

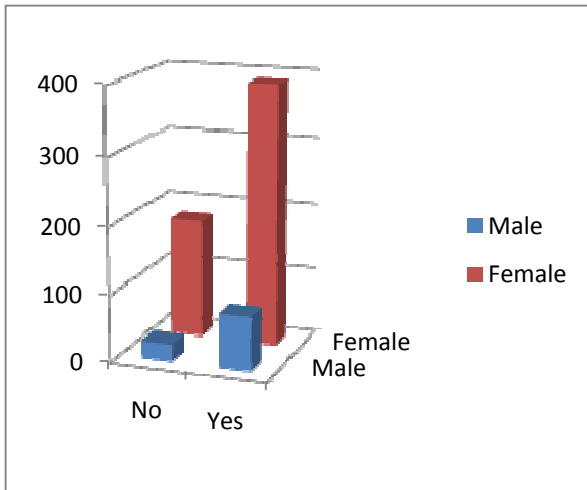


All the people who said “ yes “ for the first procedure have a lower average number of years working compared to people who reported “ no “ for this procedure and this difference is significant ( P = 0.001).

The procedure II During your working time do you put on gloves before the manipulation and the usage of the needles?

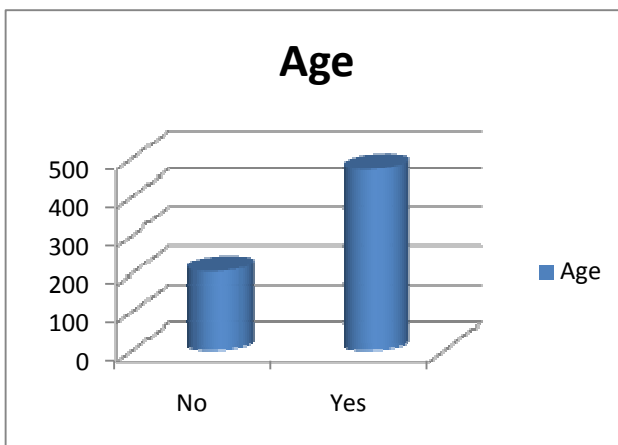
The second procedure /Sex				
Crosstab				
		M	F	Total
<b>No</b>	Count	26	178	204
	% within gjinia	24.5%	31.4%	30.3%

	<b>Yes</b>	Count % within gjinia	80 75.5%	389 68.6%	469 69.7%
<b>Total</b>		Count % within gjinia	106 100.0%	567 100.0%	673 100.0%



The females have a lower percentage compared to males for the second procedure, but this result is not significant ( $P = 0.169$ ).

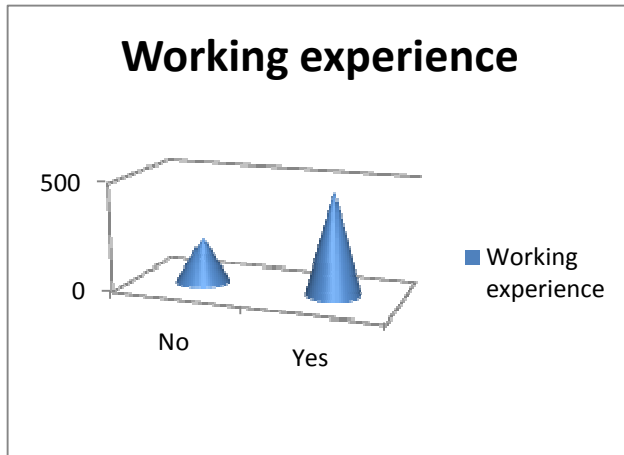
Group Statistic					
The procedure 2		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Age	No	204	25.04	6.370	.446
	Yes	469	26.40	7.708	.358



The people who reported “ yes “ for the procedure 2 have a lower average age compared to those who reported “ no “ for this procedure and this difference is significant ( $P = 0.02$ ).

Group Statistic					
The procedure 2		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean

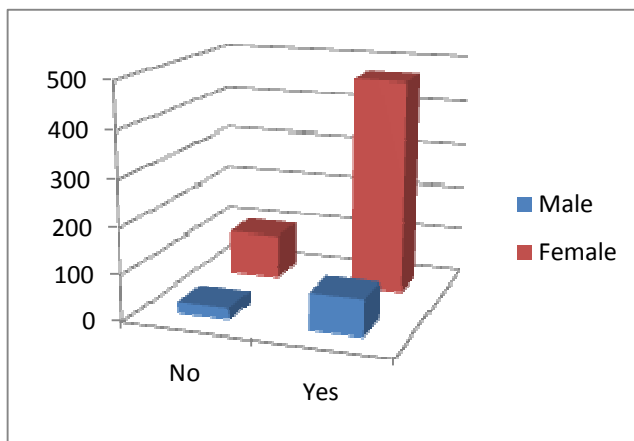
<b>Working experience</b>	<b>No</b>	204	2.3721	6.74386	.40275
	<b>Yes</b>	468	3.5878	7.09656	.32804



The people who reported “ Yes “ for the procedure 2 have an average number of working years higher compared to those who reported “no “ and this difference is significant ( P = 0.02).

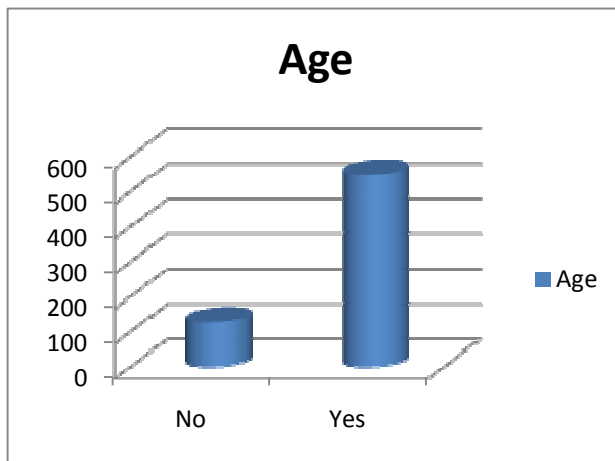
The procedure\_ III during your working procedure do you have got a plastic container for the disposal of used needles?

The procedure 3/ Sex					
Crosetab					
		M	F	Total	
	<b>No</b>	Count	26	100	126
		% within gjinia	24.5%	17.6%	18.7%
	<b>Yes</b>	Count	80	467	547
		% within gjinia	75.5%	82.4%	81.3 %
<b>Total</b>		Count	106	567	673
	<b>gjinia</b>	% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



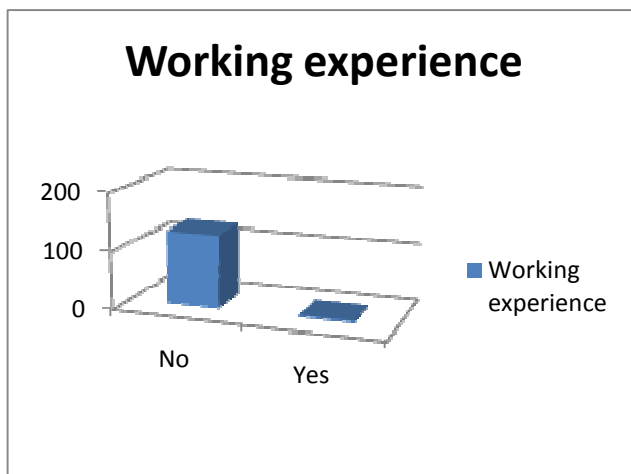
The females have a higher percentage compare dto males for the procedure 3 and this result is not significant ( P = 0.104 ).

Group Statistic					
The procedure 3		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Age	No	126	24.74	5.741	.511
	Yes	547	26.28	7.649	.327



The people who reported “ yes “ for the procedure 3 have a higher average age compared to the people who reported “ no “ for this procedure and this difference is significant ( P = 0.01).

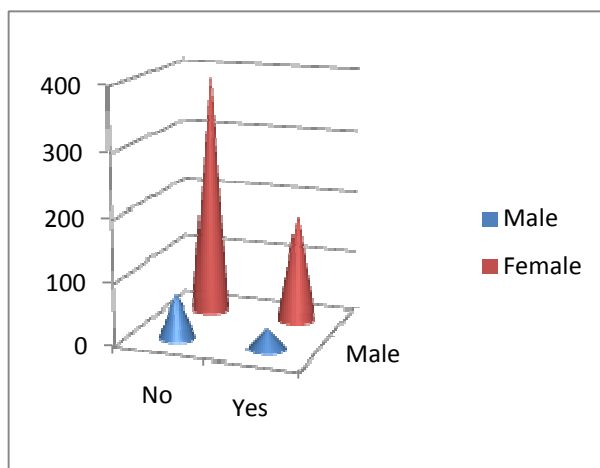
Group Statistic					
The procedure 3		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Working experience	No	126	2.0667	5.29112	.47137
	Yes	546	3.4846	7.00205	.29966



The people who reported “ Yes “ for the procedure 3 have a higher average number of years working in comparison to those who reported “ no “ for this procedure and this difference is significant ( P = 0.01).

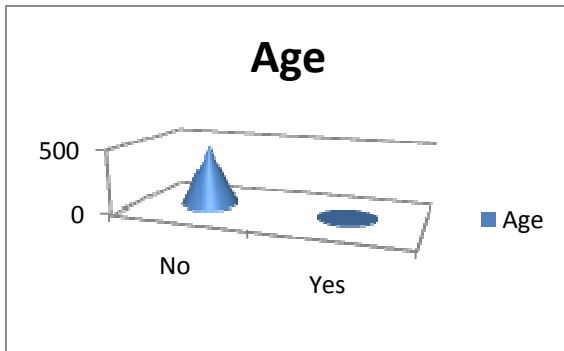
The procedure\_ IV In your working procedure do you wear protective glasses meanwhile the manipulations with liquids?

The procedure 4 /Sex				
Crosetab				
		M	F	Total
	<b>No</b>	Count 73	Count 393	Count 466
		% within gjinia 68.9 %	% within gjinia 68.9 %	% within gjinia 69.3%
	<b>Yes</b>	Count 33	Count 175	Count 206
		% within gjinia 31.1 %	% within gjinia 30.6 %	% within gjinia 30.7 %
<b>Total</b>		Count 106	Count 106	Count 672
	<b>gjinia</b>	% within 100.0%	% within 100.0%	% within 100.0%



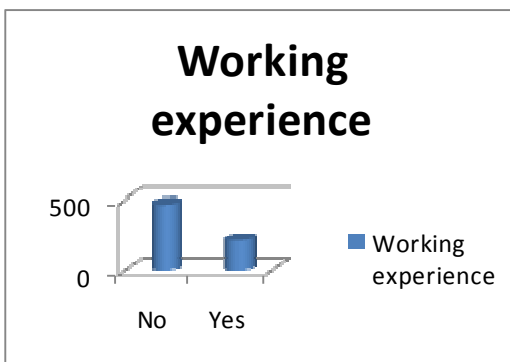
The females have a lower percentage compared to males for the procedure 4 but yjis result is not significant ( P = 0.909).

Group Statistic					
The procedure 4		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Age	No	466	26.01	7.625	.349
	Yes	205	25.95	6.972	.486



The people who reported “ yes “ for the procedure 4 have an average age a little bit lower compared to those who reported “ no “for this procedure and this result is not significant ( **P = 0.91**).

Group Statistic					
The procedure 4		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Working experience	No	465	3.3789	7.12976	.33063
	Yes	206	2.8728	5.75616	.40105

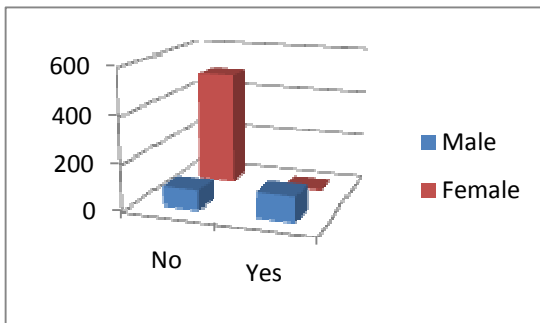


The people who reported “ yes “ for the procedure 4 kanë have an average number of years working lower compared to those who reported “ no “ for this procedure and this result is not significant ( **P = 0.331**).

The procedure\_ V In your working procedure in case when an injury occurred to you , did you go by examinations?

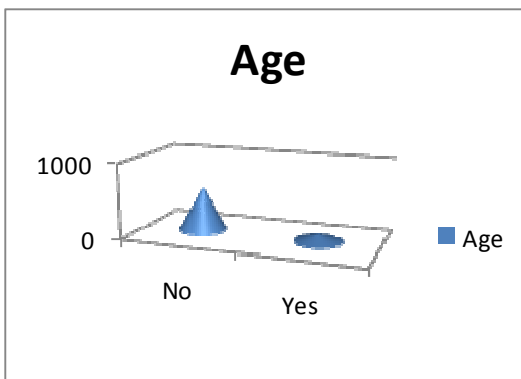
The procedure 5 /Sex					
Crosetab					
			M	F	Total
	No	Count	84	496	580
		% within gjinia	79.2 %	87.5 %	86.2 %
	Yes	Count	22	71	93
		% within gjinia	20.8 %	12.5 %	13.8 %
Total		Count	106	567	673
	gjinia	% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%





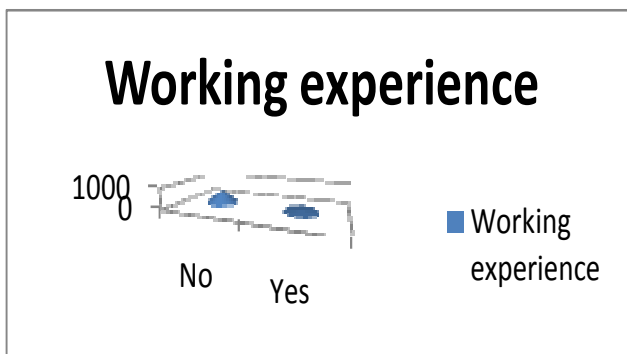
The females have a lower percentage of this procedure in comparison to males and this result is significant (  $P = 0.031$ ).

Group Statistic					
The procedure 5		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Age	No	580	25.14	6.684	278
	Yes	93	31.27	8.966	932



The people who reported “ YES “ have a higher average age compared to those who reported “no “ for this procedure and this difference is significant (  $P < 0.001$ ).

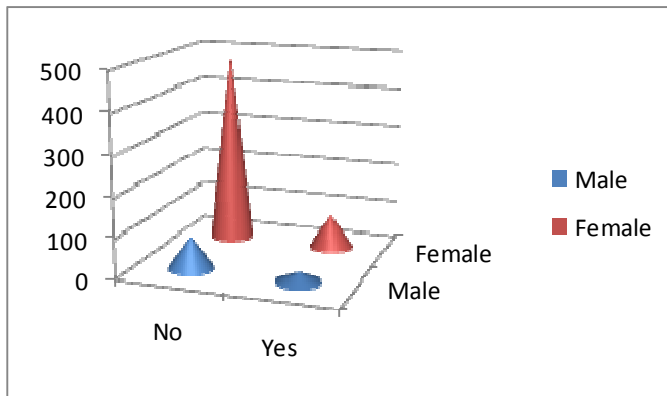
Group Statistic					
The procedure 5		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Working experience	No	580	2.4543	5.92434	.24800
	Yes	92	8.0380	9.15594	.95457



The people who reported “ Yes “ for the procedure 5 have a higher average of years working compared to people who reported “ no “ for this procedure and this result is significant (  $P < 0.001$ ).

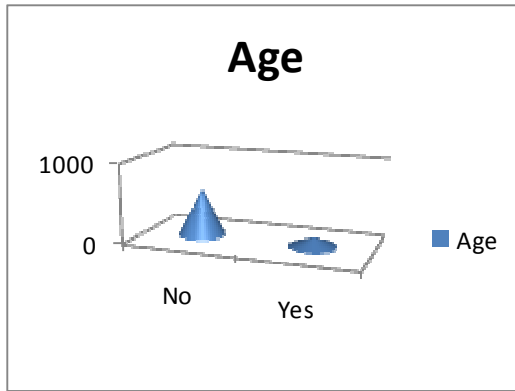
The procedure VI during your working procedure in case of accident have you ever reported it?

The procedure 6 /sex				
Crosetab				
		M	F	Total
	<b>No</b>	Count 81	Count 483	Count 564
		% within gjinia 76.4 %	% within gjinia 85.2 %	% within gjinia 83.8 %
	<b>Yes</b>	Count 25	Count 84	Count 109
		% within gjinia 23.6 %	% within gjinia 14.8 %	% within gjinia 16.2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>gjinia</b>	Count 106	Count 567	Count 673
		% within 100.0%	% within 100.0%	% within 100.0%



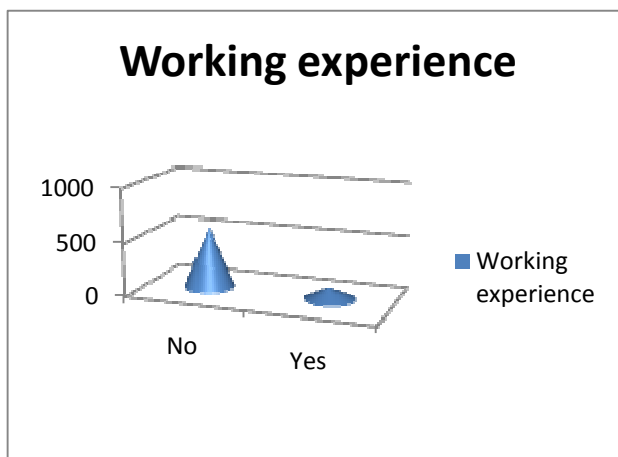
The females have a lower percentage of the 6-th procedure compared to males and this result is significant (  $P = 0.031$ ).

Group Statistic					
The procedure 6		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Age	No	586	25.10	6.712	.283
	Yes	109	30.59	8.711	.834



The people who reported “ yes “ for the 6-th procedure have a higher average age compared to those who reported “ no “ for this procedure and this difference is significant (  $P < 0.001$ ).

Group Statistic					
The procedure 6		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std Error Mean
Working experience	No	564	2.4193	5.93896	.25008
	Yes	108	7.3935	8.82093	.84879



The people who reported “ Yes “ for the 6-th procedure have a higher average number of years working compared to people who said “ no “for this procedure and this difference is significant (  $P < 0.001$ ).

### Recommendations

We have to point out that the assessment ofexposure and the source of exposure, for post exposure prophylaxis monitoring and toxic management of the post exposure prophylaxis, advice and education.

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