

Cause Analysis and Countermeasure of Needle Injury in Surgical Nursing Staff

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the causes of needle injury in surgical care workers and provide countermeasures. **Methods:** A total number of 140 employees were enrolled in this study, and the questionnaire survey and interviews were conducted. The causes of needle injury and the post-injury treatment were observed statistically. **Results:** A number of 87 nursing staff were stabbed, accounting for 62.1% of the total number, and 51.7% of the total number of injuries were injured. **Conclusion:** In order to avoid the occurrence of needle injury, surgical nurses in the work should pay attention to safety precautions and be promptly after the injury to deal with the wound.

Introduction

In the various departments of the hospital, the surgical workload is large. Surgical care staff at work, not only to deal with busy work, but also at work at any time to face all kinds of danger. Needle injury is the current surgical care, the most common trauma. Medical tools on the human body caused by scratches, stab wounds are within the scope of needle injury, especially surgical care workers often contact the needle, scalpel and other tools, which will cause the deep injury of the skin. Surgical care workers are also very easy to become a high risk of blood transmission population^[1]. Therefore, our hospital is the surgical care workers in the work of the reasons for needle injury analysis and to explore the corresponding treatment and preventive measures. The investigation report is as follows.

1 Information and methods

1.1 General information

The number of surgical nurses aged between 25 and 48 years, 65 male nursing staff, 75 female patients, weight 46.5-78.8 kg, the average (50.12 ± 1.1) kg, working hours are more than one year. Staff education, college education 30, undergraduate education 60, undergraduate or higher

50. Staff titles, 50 nurses, 46 nursery care personal, 30 deputy director of the nurse and 14 owner nurses.

1.2 Survey method

Using the hospital-made surgical care staff needle injury situation questionnaire, first of 140 employees to conduct an anonymous investigation. After the completion of the investigation record, record the analysis data, interview the staff, the investigation will cause the specific situation of needle injury, and nursing staff in the treatment of needle after the investigation of the actual surgical care staff of the actual situation. To facilitate the investigation of the meeting combined with the actual work of the situation to prevent the treatment of needle injury to make recommendations.

1.3 Evaluation indicators

In the course of the study, record the values of the survey scores of the surgical nurses, as well as the interviews with the interviews, and form the table data for observation and analysis.

1.4 data processing

The data of this study were SPSS 16.0 software for data

entry, using descriptive statistical methods.

In the survey data show that 140 of the staff surveyed, the emergence of needle injury care workers a total of 87, accounting for 62.1% of the total number.

2 Results

2.1 Needle injury occurred

2.2 The emergence of needle injury work situation

Table 1 Appears the work of needle injury

Work links	Number of cases (n)	Percentage (%)
Extraction of syrup	16	18.4
Intravenous dosing	15	17.2
Needle removal	21	24.1
Draw off blood	6	6.9
When the syringe is discarded	26	30
Other	3	3.4
Total	87	100

2.3 After the treatment of needle injury situation

Table 2 After the treatment of needle injury situation

Work links	Number of cases (n)	Percentage (%)
Wound sterilization afeter wound extrusion	17	19.6
Wound squeezed out blood then syrup rinse	25	28.7
Wound squeezed out blood then water rinse	19	21.8
Wound water rinse	10	11.5
Not taking action	16	18.4
Total	87	100

2.4 Dealing with countermeasures

1) To raise awareness: For the staff in our hospital for surgical care, we must regularly carry out occupational safety education, and enhance the awareness of self-protection of nurses to strengthen the understanding of needle injury, protection, and processing of the curriculum, for the new induction of staff. In the pre-job training, we must pay attention to the concept of new staff training, including needle injury and other sharp injuries will bring harm to cultivate new employee self-protection awareness and awareness of prevention, standardized surgical care the process, strictly abide by the process requirements^[2].

2) Needle Injury Correctly Handle Training: Needle at any time may cause harm to the physical safety of the caregiver. In order to reduce the possibility of infection by the nursing staff, it is necessary to carry out the training of the nursing staff after the injury. To the wound at the blood out, the use of syrup cleaning and disinfection, and then wound, after injury, the report to

the hospital in time to carry out serum testing, the hospital should develop a perfect surgical procedures and strict surgical care, then follow the process to deal with the wound^[3].

3 Discussion

Surgical care staff in the care of patients facing of a variety of hazards, which is the highest incidence of needle injury. Especially when nurses and patients have more contact in the intravenous or blood drawing, it is prone to needle injury, resulting in a certain probability of being transmitted to some blood-borne diseases. China is a high incidence of hepatitis B countries. In the treatment, many nurses are infected, therefore, in order to protect the physical safety of nurses and improve the safety of nurses working environment for surgical care staff must be occupational safety awareness of the training to improve the need to prevent needle injury^[4].

In this study, we can see that the current surgical care workers in the work, the emergence of a greater risk of

needle injury, needle injury care workers were 87, the total number of 62.1%, which led to care personnel in the work of needle injury. When the syringe is abandoned, the patient for intravenous injection and needle is the highest frequency, which also shows that surgical care workers in the studio, especially syringes and other waste treatment are more casual, not strictly in accordance with the standards to implement. The staff of the wound treatment is not standardized. In the emergence of needle injury surgical care workers, improper handling of surgical injuries after the number of injuries accounted for 51.7% of the number, which has more than half. Nurses should pay attention to safety precautions, to strengthen the treatment after an injury.

References

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