

**Research Article**

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Physical Health Hazards among the 2nd year and 3rd year GNM Students in Selected Nursing School of Pune City

Authors

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Abstract

Health is a basic human right it is the foundation on which the basic human needs are satisfied and improve quality of life

Problem Statement: "A study to assess the knowledge regarding physical health hazard among the 2nd year and 3rd year GNM students in selected nursing school s of pune city"

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding physical health hazards. Among the 2nd year 3rd year GNM students.

In this Quantitative approach, design was used Non-experimental descriptive survey, study was conducted in selected Nursing schools of Pune city, non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. 200 samples was selected for study, Validity of tool given to 5 experts of various fields. Reliability was done in 20 samples, test retest method was used, pilot study was conducted, A structured questionnaire was given for the students in selected nursing schools, for asses the knowledge regarding physical health hazards the result shows for assessment of knowledge percentage, poor knowledge was 4.5 % , the percentage of average knowledge was 37 % and good knowledge percentage was 58.5 %.

Conclusion: It can there for be concluded that practice of effectable in improve the skill & accuracy.

Keyword: Assess, practice, adequate skill, inadequate skill.

Introduction

"Life is a beautiful gift of god and is often wasted due to carelessness of man "

(Mahatma Gandhi)

Health is a basic human right. It is a foundation on which the basic human needs are satisfied and improves quality of life .Health still continues to be a neglected entity in spite of so much being talked and published. Health brings happiness while ill health brings sorrows , misery, suffering and huge loss is incurred .Hence healthy

individuals are an asses to the family, industry ,community and to the whole nation by and large .

We can say – "Health is wealth"

A physical hazards is defined as ` a factor within the hospital environment that can harm the body. Needle prick injuries, radiation, infective blood transmitted are the ex. of physical hazards.

Also joint pain, stress, deep vein thrombosis are the examples of the physical health hazards, physical hazards are common source of injuries.

Vibrating machinery, lighting and air pressure can also cause work related illness and injuries.

Physical hazards include but are not limited to electricity radiation, pressure, noise, heights and vibrations amongst many others.

Need of the study

While working in clinical areas students don't have adequate knowledge about physical hazards that's why they get may injured for Eg- Needle prick injuries it affects on students health. This condition we are seen in clinical area that's why we want to prove in proper statistical data.

A physical health hazards is a hazard experienced in the workplace. Physical health hazards can encompass many types of hazards, including chemical hazards, biological hazards (biological hazards). In the united state the national institutes of physical safety and health conduct workplace investigations and addressing workplace health and safety hazards resulting in guidelines.

Health care professionals are at risk to exposure to blood born illness, and particularly to emerging infectious disease. Those who do clinical work in the field or in a laboratory risk. Physical hazards is also the subtype of occupational hazards include Radiation, heat and cold stress, vibration hazards, and noise hazards. Students have not adequate knowledge about physical health hazards while working in clinical area. That's why we want prove in proper statistical data.

Problem Statement

"A study to assess the knowledge regarding physical health hazards among the 2nd year & 3rd year GNM students in selected nursing school of Pune city."

Objectives

To assess the knowledge regarding physical health hazards among the 2nd year & 3rd year GNM student.

Methodology

Descriptive research was used to assess the knowledge regarding physical health hazards among the 2nd year & 3rd year GNM students in selected nursing school of Pune city. The target population who fulfills the inclusion criteria are selected for this study, a non- probability convenient Sampling Technique was used to select 200 samples. A 20 questions assessing the knowledge regarding physical health hazards. Each corrected answer was given a score of one and wrong answer zero score. The score between poor 0–7, Average 8–14, Good 15–21 and 20 The tool was validated by 5 experts in department of medical surgical nursing faculty. Valuable suggestions were incorporated and tool was finalized. Permission was obtained from undergraduate research monitoring committee and institute ethical committee.

The reliability of tool was established by conducting a pilot study. The data collection was conducted for one month in nursing school of Pune city. The investigators explained the purpose of the study and then gained their confidence by obtaining a written consent from samples. The data collection was done by questionnaire method a separate questionnaire was used for 2nd year and 3rd year GNM students. Approximately 20 minutes were spent for each sample. Similarly the same data procedure was followed for the entire 200 samples.

Major Findings

Section A- Data analysis on knowledge of physical health hazards.

Distribution	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	09	4.5%
Average	74	37%
Good	117	58.5%

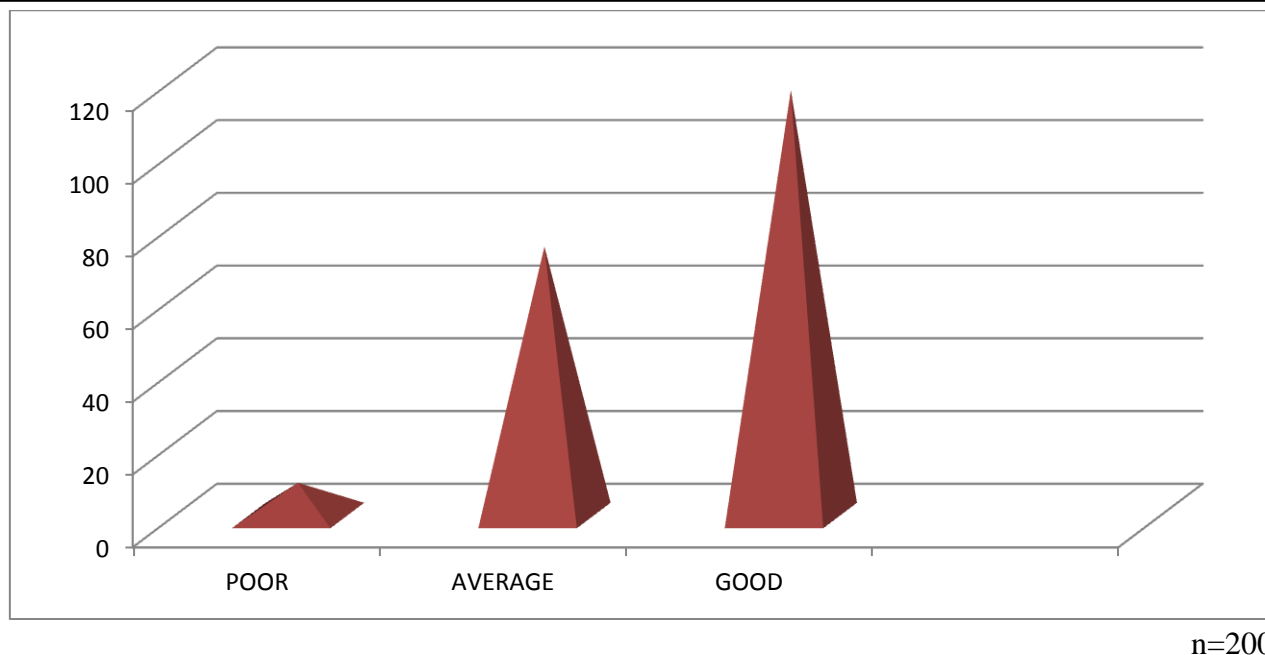


Fig shows that the percentage of poor knowledge was 4.5 % the percentage of average knowledge was 37 % and good knowledge percentage was 58.5 %.

Implications

The present study can help nurses to enrich the awareness through outreach programme regarding knowledge regarding physical health hazards among the 2nd year & 3rd year GNM student. General nursing education should give importance to the study about physical health hazards. To minimize the physical health hazards. The findings of the study help the medical health nurses and students to develop the inquiry baseline. The general aspect of the study result can be made by further researcher to identify the level of fallacy regarding physical hazards.

Conclusion

The knowledge score shows that the percentage of poor knowledge was 4.5 %.
The percentage of average knowledge was 37 %.
The good knowledge percentage was 58.5 %.

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Ethical Clearance

Administrative approval from college ethical committee.

The whole process is described to the participants.

Informed written consents were taken from the participants.

Demographic data was collected.

Structured questionnaire was given to the participants and they were given 20 minutes to solve the questionnaire.

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