

ABSTRACT

Background

In Uganda, the current status and factors associated with needle stick injuries are systematically lacking examination in relation to health care workers.

Objective

The main objective of the study is to determine the prevalence and risk factors of needle stick injuries among hospital staff in Naguru Hospital.

Methods

The dependent variable was the prevalence of needle stick injuries the independent variables were socio-demographic, individual and institutional Factors. This study employed logistic analysis to identify factors associated with needle stick injuries.

Results

Logistic regression analysis revealed that socio-demographic factors such gender, monthly income, marital status, qualification, and experience were found to be associated with NSIs ($P < 0.01$). Individual factors such as working experience, type of NSIs experienced, procedures associated with NSIs, and duration of hours worked per day ($p < 0.001$) were found to be associated with occurrence of NSIs. In addition, Institutional factors such as presence of guidelines on NSIs, time of the task shift when NSIs occurred and action taken following NSIs were found to be associated with NSIs ($P < 0.01$) as indicated in table 8 above.

Conclusions

The study was aimed at determining the prevalence and risk factors of needle stick injuries among

hospital employees in Naguru Hospital. NSIs were high and associated with various associated factors. These included Socio-demographic factors such gender, monthly income; marital status, qualification, and experience were found to be associated with NSIs. Individual factors such as working experience, type of NSIs experienced, procedures associated with NSIs, and duration of hours worked per day were found to be associated with occurrence of NSIs.

In addition, Institutional factors such as presence of guidelines on NSIs, time of the task shift when NSIs occurred and action taken following NSIs were found to be associated with NSIs.