

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF PREVENTION TOWARDS HIV/AIDS AMONGST HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TAPAH HOSPITAL , PERAK, 1996

PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN AMALAN PENCEGAHAN TERHADAP HIV/AIDS DI KALANGAN KAKITANGAN HOSPITAL TAPAH, PERAK, 1996

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ABSTRACT

With the increase of HIV/AIDS problem, health personnel are at an increased risk of infection. A cross sectional study was conducted amongst health personnel of Tapah hospital with the objective of determining their knowledge on HIV/AIDS and their attitudes and practice towards preventive measure. Self-administered questionnaires were used to measure their knowledge, attitudes and preventive measures taken, while observations of their daily work were carried out to determine the practice of 'universal precaution'. There was a total of 222 respondents consisting mainly of Malays (74.8%) and 59.5% of them were females. The mean age of the respondents was 39.5 ± 8.06 and the main duration of service with Ministry of Health was 15.7 ± 9.2 . Results showed high level of knowledge amongst respondents (86.9%) and this is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) according to their place of work where those who work in the ward have high level of knowledge, and also age below 40 years old. It was also found that 73.5% of respondents showed positive attitude towards HIV/AIDS patient and this is significantly related ($p < 0.05$) to their position as medical officers, staff nurses, hospital assistants and also those with high educational status compared to those in other positions and with primary school education. The practised of universal precaution (theory) was shown by 65.4% of respondents, which was significantly related ($p < 0.05$) to their positions as medical doctors, staff nurses and hospital assistants and also to those who work in the ward compared to those in other positions and other works places. However, a different finding was found based on a 5-day observation of their daily work. During this period, we found 214 incidents of not adhering to tile recommended preventive measure; 67.5% of which were related to hand washing and wearing of gloves and these unhealthy practices involved most medical officers, staff nurses and laboratory technologists. So infection control team must actively do supervision to make sure universal precautions are followed for a safe future of health staff:

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan kes-kes HIV / AIDS memberikan pendedahan serta risiko yang tinggi di kalangan kakitangan kesihatan terhadap jangkitannya. Maka satu kajian irisan lintang secara persampelan universal telah di lakukan pada bulan 1. Febuari 1996 di kalangan kakitangan Hospital Tapah untuk mengenal pasti tahap pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan pencegahan mereka melalui pengisian borang kajiselidik jawab sendiri serta pemerhatian terhadap pengamalan pencegahan universal di dalam tugas harian mereka. Seramai 222 orang membelikan respon yang terdiri dari majoritinya berbangsa Melayu (74.8%) dan 59.5% responden adalah wanita. Min umur responden adalah 39.5 ± 8.06 tahun dan lama rneraka berkhidmat dengan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia adalah 15.7 ± 9.2 tahun. Kajian ini mendapati 89.6% responden mempunyai tahap pengetahuan yang tinggi iaitu mereka yang berkerja di wad serta mereka yang berumur kurang dari 40 tahun adalah lebih berpengetahuan berbanding dengan mereka yang berkerja di luar wad dan berumur melebihi 40 tahun. Perbezaan ini adalah bererti ($p < 0.05$). Sebanyak 73.5% responden menunjukkan sikap positif terhadap kes HIV/AIDS di mana mereka yang berpendidikan sekolah menengah ke atas dan juga di kalangan yang berjawatan pegawai perubatan, pembantu perubatan dan jururawat terlatih adalah bersikap lebih positif berbanding dengan berkelulusan sekolah rendah dan juga berjawatan sokongan yang lain di mana perbezaan ini adalah bererti ($p < 0.05$). Di dalam amalan pencegahan pula didapati 65.4% responden mengamalkan amalan pencegahan universal (teori) di mana mereka yang berkerja di wad lebih mengamalkannya terutamanya di kalangan pegawai perubatan, jururawat terlatih dan pembantu perubatan berbanding dengan rneraka yang berkerja di luar. wad dan berjawatan kategori sokongan yang lain di mana perbezaan ini adalah juga bererti ($p < 0.05$). Walau bagaimana pun terdapat sebanyak 214 kali ketidakpatuhan arahan amali pencegahan universal terjadi dalam tempoh 5 hari terutamanya di dalam wad dan juga di makmal. Ini dilakukan oleh juruteknologi makmal dan pembantu teknologi makmal sebanyak 5.3% setiap individu, pegawai perubatan sebanyak 3.4% setiap individu dan jururawat terlatih sebanyak 1.0% setiap individu dimana 67.5% ketidakpatuhan yang terjadi adalah mengenai pengamalan tidak membasuh tangan dan juga tidak memakai sarung tangan. Oleh itu unit kawalan jangkitan hendaklah aktif menjalankan aktiviti penyeliannya supaya amalan pencegahan universal dipatuhi demi masa depan kakitangan kesihatan.