



PROJECT PRAKASH

KEY LEARNING POINTS

Training: Hepatitis Induction Program

Topic: Needle Stick Injury & Injection Safety **Faculty:** Ms. Tarika Sharma, Lecturer, CON, ILBS

Period: 2018 – 2020

Attendees: In-service Nurses

Needle stick injury (NSI) is defined as percutaneous exposure where the skin is breached by a needle or any sharp object contaminated by blood or other bodily fluid due to accidental pricks.

- Nurses, doctors, laboratory staff, housekeeping staff and patients itself are at risk of NSI.
- ♣ Hypodermic needles, blood collection needles, suture needles and needles used in intravenous delivery systems are majorly responsible for causing NSI.
- Use of safety syringes with a sharps injury protection (SIP) feature are recommended by WHO.
- ♣ Follow the post exposure prophylaxis in case of an NSI.
- Limit the use of multi-dose vials and dedicate them to a single patient whenever possible.
- Always use aseptic technique when preparing and administering injections.

Do's & Don'ts in case of a NSI encounter

DO's	DON'T's
• Remove gloves, if appropriate.	Do not panic!
• Wash wound site thoroughly with running water and soap.	Do not reflexively place pricked finger into mouth.
• Irrigate thoroughly with running water or distilled water if splashes have gone into the eye or mouth.	 Do not squeeze blood from wound, this cause trauma and inflammation, increasing risk of infection transmission
Spit out any fluid - rinse the mouth with water and spit it out again.	 Do not apply alcohol, betadine or any other chemical on the wound surface as this may further increase trauma.

- Report NSI to your supervisor.
- Start Post exposure prophylaxis as appropriate.
