ABSTRACT

IMPROVING COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARD PRECAUTIONS AMONG MYANMAR NURSES BY USING HEALTH BELIEF MODEL

Introduction: Occupational exposure to blood/body fluids is a serious concern for health care workers and presents major risk for the transmission of contagious infections. Standard Precaution is a life saving measure which is even more relevant as the number of people living with HIV/AIDS, HBV, HCV and other contagious diseases are measuring. The objective of this study is to recommend the improving compliance with Standard Precautions by analyzing factors effecting on compliance with Standard Precautions. Method: A cross-sectional study design was used with 34 nurses to formulate the strategic issues and focus group discussions were used to gather in-depth information directly. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression were performed in this study. Result: Almost three forth (73.5%) of participants had good compliance with Standard Precautions and (91.18%) participants had high knowledge on Standard Precautions. Among all variables, exposure to blood/body fluids , perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits and perceived barriers statistically significant effect on compliance with Standard Precautions in this study (Significant value is < 0.05). After continuous nursing education and open group discussion based these strategic issues, post results showed increased positive associations in all items of the questionnaires. Discussion: There is a satisfactory result for knowledge and compliance on Standard Precautions of Myanmar nurses in SHW. Health belief model can be used in improving compliance with Standard Precautions. Recommendation for provision of regular and basis trainings, both human and material resources in quality and quantity, championship and punishment program, closely supervision and assessment of occupational exposures needed to be introduced.

Keywords: Standard Precautions, Compliance, Knowledge, Health Belief Model