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Knwoledge, Attitude And Practice Towards Hiv Among Health Care Workers In Badhan Hospital Snaag, Somalia In 2021

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Abstract

The study was set to investigate the knowledge, attitude and practice towards HIV among health care workers in Badhan hospital. Particularly, it sought to investigate how the Knowledge of HIV, Attitude of HIV and Practice of HIV among Health care workers in Badhan hospital.

The researcher adopted a correlation research design to investigate how each of the different dimensions of decentralized governance relates to stability in Somalia. A sample of 68 respondents was selected from study population of 82 persons. Data was collected by use of self-administered closed ended questionnaires. Study findings were presented using frequency tables, figures and percentages. Pearson's correlations were used to investigate the relationship between the different study variables among the three dimensions of HIV among Health Workers. Research findings based on the responses received revealed that all the three different study variables (Knowledge of HIV, Practice of HIV and Attitude of HIV) have a statistically significant relationship of Health Workers in Sanaag - Somalia.

The study recommended that the researcher recommends that government must give full consideration to Health workers ideas and Advices for appropriate plan for HIV cases and its protections.

1. INTRODUCTION

(Fahad Al-Owais, 2015) HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) is a lent virus group that belongs to retrovirus family.

Infection with HIV causes AIDS which is a syndrome characterized by progressive deterioration of the immune system, mainly affecting CD4 cells count. This makes the body more susceptible to opportunistic infections and cancers. The majorities of the HIV infections are transmitted through body fluids, such as blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre ejaculate and breast milk. The majority of infections are due to sexual intercourse, and the most common route for children is vertical transmission (mother to child). HIV disease continues to be a serious health issue for parts of the world.

(Gurubacharya DL, 2003) Health care workers who have occupational exposure to blood are at increased risk for acquiring blood-borne infections. The level of risk depends on the number of patients with that infection in the health care facility and the precautions the health care workers observe while dealing these patients. There are more than 20 blood-borne diseases, but those of primary significance to health care workers are hepatitis due to either (HBV) or (HCV) and (AIDS) due to (HIV) .

The individuals who are at risk for transmission of blood-borne diseases are doctors, laboratory technicians, blood bank workers, nurses, personnel working in renal dialysis units, and other health care workers.

(Przemysław Wyżgowski et al, 2016 Jun 14), However, epidemiologists reported that HIV infection occurs mainly through sexual contact, contaminated blood, breast milk, semen, and vaginal secretions. It has been proved that blood is the major and the strongest source of infection of not only HIV but also other pathogens and is the major route of transmission in health care employees. On the other hand, infection through semen and vaginal secretions for health care workers seems to be irrelevant, because contact with these fluids is minimal, and even during contact, protective gloves are worn during patient examinations, which are sufficient to prevent infection. Also, infection through cerebrospinal

fluid, synovial fluid, and peritoneal or pleural fluid seems to be very unlikely. While searching the global literature, one case was founded of HIV infection during puncture and evacuation of bloody fluid from the pleural cavity. Unfortunately, the risks associated with HIV transmission and other pathogens through the aforementioned body fluids are not certain due to insufficient epidemiological data. The risk of HIV transmission through body fluids such as urine, sputum, feces, vomits, nasal secretions, sweat, and tears is low or even does not exist if

they do not contain visible blood. However, these fluids are also a source of transmission for other pathogens that are dangerous to human health. Human milk can also be a potential risk factor for the infection of blood-borne viruses, including HIV. However, it is not a risk factor for health care workers (except nursing neonate), especially surgeons or anesthesiologists, because of very low or even no exposure to this type of body fluid. Also, saliva of patients infected with the HIV poses no threat to the daily works of surgeons and anesthetists. This was demonstrated by epidemiological data gathered from studies among families living with a HIV-positive member, where HIV was not transmitted to other family members, despite the contamination of open wounds with saliva from the infected family member. However, that saliva is a potential source of infection of hepatitis B virus (HBV).

(Laura Dwyer et al, June 2019) Since the beginning of the epidemic, 75 million people have been infected with the HIV virus and about 32 million people have died of HIV. Globally, 37.9 million [32.7–44.0 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2018. An estimated 0.8% [0.6-0.9%] of adults aged 15–49 years worldwide is living with HIV, although the burden of the epidemic continues to vary considerably between countries and regions. The WHO African region remains most severely affected, with nearly 1 in every 25 adults (3.9%) living with HIV and accounting for more than two-thirds of the people living with HIV worldwide. (Mahy and Mary,et al, December 15, 2019)

HIV remains the most common cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa. The burden of the global HIV epidemic is disproportionately Concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, where—in 2017—75% of deaths and 65% of new infections occurred and where 71% of people living with HIV resided.

(https://amisom-au.org, 2014) According to statistics from the Somalia National Aids Commission, Somalia has a total of 26,000 people living with HIV & AIDS with 51 percent of them being women. This figure

includes those living in Southern Somalia, Punt land and Somaliland. In 2013, 2,691 new cases were reported in south central Somalia alone, while 980 was reported in Somaliland and 278 in Puntland.

The problem of HIV infection in health care facility has become a major health problem. Especially in resource poor setting health care workers are managing huge number of HIV infected patients that made them to be more exposed to HIV infection. (Biniam Mathewos et al, 2013).

In Somalia, HIV is still considered a taboo subject as is directly associated with promiscuity in a

where country 100 percent of its population profess Islam. Health workers dealing with HIV depend largely on those living with HIV to help them break these barriers. (https://amisom-au.org, 2014)

When we focus on HCWs that are found in developing countries, they are at serious risk of infection from blood borne pathogens like HIV Because of the high prevalence and increased occupational risk of this pathogen in the areas. Unsafe practices like careless handling of contaminated needles, unnecessary injections on demand, reuse of inadequately sterilized needles, and improper disposal of hazardous waste (major problem in developing countries) can increase the potential risk of occupational transmission of this blood borne pathogen. (Biniam Mathewos et al, 2013)

Therefore Knowledge of health care workers about the risk associated with needle-stick injuries and use of preventive measures are inadequate.

The most important precaution is washing hands before and after examining a patient, which is the most often ignored precaution among the medical staff (Med., 1991)

However, the researchers want to find out the causes of it and to ascertain whether those involved in the practice are Aware of the dangerous effects on HIV and the need to put a stop to it. The practice of HIV among health care workers in Somalia has become very rampant.

The researchers therefore want to find out knowledge, attitude and practice towards HIV among health care workers in Badhan hospital.

2. METHODOLOY

The study was a quantitative research. The researcher used cross-sectional research study. A is an attempt to collect data from the knowledge, attitude and practice Towards HIV on Health care workers to determine the current status of with respect to one or more variables. The method has been selected because it's excellent for the measurement of characteristics of the the knowledge, attitude and practice Towards HIV on Health care workers at Badhan Hospital.

Although the study will be conducted at Badhan district and any Health care workers in this district is target for the researcher, but the target population of the study will be 40 respondents consisting of all Health care workers Badhan Hospital.

The sample size was 68 respondents only. The sample size was determined by using Slovene's formula for sample-size determination:

$$n = N / (1 + (N*e^2))$$

This study was use the probability sampling and one of the easiest sampling methods which is the best one which use as sampling methods is simple random sampling which is the main common use when focusing probability sampling which means this things can happen by chance but no choose so that the simple random sampling this study will conduct because this methods will makes all respondents will give equal chance to participate and also avoids the bias and prediction and the analysis of data will use SPSS in the study.

The researchers will use a structured Questionnaire tool as a collecting data; the selecting of this tool has been guided by the nature of data to be collected. Questionnaire tool was administered to collect quantitative data from the selected respondents. The researcher will prefer this method because it is the most appropriate in collecting view respondents whose place was geographically spread. The questionnaire is less cost and less time than interview. It's difficult to ask question any of 68 populations one by one. The questionnaire will create through the process of adapted (mixed) in the literature and then will make pilot test on sample of expertise, and the researcher will make the results that got a pilot test on re-modification, and finally though the operation, the study will used four point liker scales.

Reliability refers to the extent which your data collection techniques or analysis procedure was yielded consistent findings before distributing the questionnaire. The researcher did pilot-testing with 5 experts including the supervisors. Some the changes as well as reformulation of questions and possible answers were made as the result of the pilot test. In order to avoid subject or participant bias, this is one of the threats to reliability; the inscrutability of the respondents was assured in the questionnaire and confidentiality in the questionnaire by the researcher

.

Table 1.1 Target Populations

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	38	55.9
Female	30	41.1
Total	68	100.0

While Validity refers to the extent to which data collection method accurately measures what it was intended to measure to the extent to which researcher findings are about what they are claimed to be about . Generally validity of each question or group of questions is assessed rather than of the questionnaire as a whole. In order to increase validity of the questions in this research, the researcher will utilize content validity index for the reason that the researcher was construct the questions as clear as possible, measuring only one thing at the time. English being the language of the research might have had some influence in decreasing the validity of question; however a great care exercised to decrease the faults.

Statistical analysis was carried out by using the statistical package for the social science (SPSS) version 20 program and excel. Frequency summary statistics and graphical summaries in charts pie, bar, Correlation variables and Excel were presented.

3. RESULT

The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents were females. This finding shows that study participant were purposively sampled in order to gauge the research objectives. However, the all questionnaire related on three dimensions first knowledge, secondly Attitude and thirdly Practice of HIV Towards health care workers in badhan Hospital sanaag, somalia

According professional level the majority answer of the study showed That 26 (38.24%) were medical doctor and 27 (39.71%) were trained nurses, 11(16.18%) were auxiliary nurses, 4(5.8%) were laboratory.

Therefore the Majority of the Respondents Were trained nurses Of 27 (39.71 %).

Knowledge of Hiv Towards Health care works, respondents were asked a number of questions including cause of Hiv/Aids, A large number of the respondents, 96% said that HIV caused by virus, 4% said bacteria.

The respondants were indicates how HIV transmits the majority of the respondents during questioners of HIV, 60% of total respondents said all above, 28% sexual, and 6%

said body fluid, 6% said mother to child transmission.

The respondents were indicates that the most preventive measure of Hive the majority of the respondents during questioners about 76% of total respondents said all above while 16% said illegal sex 2% sterilize medical equipment and 2% train health personnel.

The respondents were indicates the risk of infection with hiv after an accidental needle stick injury at work place is high According to the respondents The risk of infection with HIV after an accidental needle stick injury at work place is high, 52(76.47%) of the respondents were said true, 6 (8.82%) were said false, and 10 (14.71%) of the respondents were said don't know.

Attitude of hiv towards health care workers, respondents were asked a number of questions including do you think to be at risk to make than the general population, A large number of the respondents, 82.35% of total respondents said yes while 22% said No. The respondants were indicates because of your clinical practice, you worry about being exposed to Hiv infection 39. 71% of the respondents were strongly agree, 52.94% were agree and 7.35% of the respondents were said strongly disagree.

The respondants were indicates that when admitted to hospital, patients who are HIV positive should not be put in rooms with other patients, 44.12% of the respondents were strongly agree, 30.88% were agree, 16.10% of the respondents were said disagree, and 8.82% of the respondents were said strongly disagree.

The respondents were indicates Do you make sympathetic towards the misery that the patient with HIV? 73.53% said yes while 26.47% said no.

The respondents were indicates Do you think our health system is well equipped to diagnose and treat HIV? Indicates the majority of the respondent63.24% said yes while 36.76% said no.

Practice of Hiv towards health care workers, respondents were asked a number of questions including do you wear protective clothing when handling blood or body fluids? A large number of the respondents, 45.59% of the respondents were said always. 41.16% were said sometimes. 13.24% of the respondents were said never. The respondants were indicates do you recap needles immediately after using them? The majority of respondents 64.71 % of total respondents said yes, 14.71% they said no, while 20.59 % of the respondents were said not sure.

The respondants were indicates do you wash your hands after you contact patient with HIV positive? 89.71% of the respondents reported to have said yes and 10.29% responded to have said

no. there is a big margin between the two responses. The respondent were indicate Do you sterile the instrument you use with the patient with HIV positive? The majority of the respondents reported to have said yes 72.06% and responded to have said no 27.94%. There is big margin between the two responses.

The respondent were indicate did you use gloves the last time you had contacted a patient? the majority of respondents mostly expressed that they wear gloves after contact every patient with HIV About 77.94% said yes however, 22.06% felt no need for gloves sometimes.

4. CONCLUSION

This part concerns the research result and findings derived from the distributed questionnaires. The main purpose of this study was to knowledge, attitude and practice towards hive among health care workers in badhan hospital sanaag, Somalia.

The research showed that most of the health workers both female and male have a good level of knowledge regarding HIV. Which is to be taken as a good sign; however, the male had overall better results than the female concerning the knowledge, attitudes and practices of HIV towards HIV among health workers HIV transmission were relatively common, especially among health workers . In spite of the various seminars, classes and inputs on HIV programs 96% of the health workers have a good knowledge attitude and practice.

A customs of wearing gloves and avoiding contacting patient's blood or fluid are always encourage the health workers to avoid taking the diseases from their patient in hospital clinics. The health workers also indicate a positive and healthy attitude towards those infected with HIV. Also a study was reported that most of the HCWs had adequate knowledge about HIV. the result showed that a significant number of individuals had a negative attitude and poor practice with regards to hiv.

The health workers are an essential element to the society I strongly advise the government and other health agencies like MOH UNAID MALENA GATE hold health workers seminars trains and capacity building towards HIV Especially in this era of HIV.

Based on the conclusion the following recommendations are made:-

1.The ministry should identify training programmers for HCWR'S such as providing information on how HIV is transmitted, and HIV counseling skills, Anti-retroviral treatment to manage HIV patients thus minimize stress and fear in the work place.

2. The ministry of health should put a mechanism in place to monitor the health staff's activities and movements in order to find strategies to address these challenges.

3. Boost health system in Somalia.

4. training health workers

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