Prevalence and the underreporting of needlestick injuries among trainee physicians | 1

“The high prevalence and the underreporting of non-intentional punctures places students at a higher risk of transmissible diseases. Strategies focused on prevention, monitoring, and control of accidental punctures should be implemented by hospitals, schools, and medical schools” Padrón Salas et al (2014).

Reference:


Prevalence and the underreporting of needlestick injuries among trainee physicians
http://ctt.ec/8g4d5+ @ivteam #ivteam

Click To Tweet

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Physicians in training face high-risk clinical situations for needlestick injuries during their training.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence and establish behaviors associated with needlestick injuries.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A cross-sectional study was conducted during the 2012-2013 school year among undergraduate and graduate medical students of a Faculty of Medicine in Mexico.

RESULTS: There were a total of 441 questionnaires completed, of which 56.7% of students reported having experienced at least one lesion, of which only 44.5% reported it. The conditions and unsafe acts associated were: female students had a greater risk for the first puncture, whereas male students correlated with three or more punctures; third year students, night shift rounds, the feeling of being rushed by someone else, and the presence of fatigue were risk factors for the first puncture (p < 0.05).
CONCLUSIONS: The high prevalence and the underreporting of non-intentional punctures places students at a higher risk of transmissible diseases. Strategies focused on prevention, monitoring, and control of accidental punctures should be implemented by hospitals, schools, and medical schools.

Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM