Facility 1

Interview with 5 nurses

Date: 06-03-2020

File:712\_0095

R: Could you explain what type of training you had for being a nurse? What your education is, what school?

N: You want school?

R: Yes, what sort of school did you go to?

N:There is for nurse, GNA. General nursing it is called. That is three years of courses. And in that we will learn mostly about first care, we will learn about, anatomy, micro-organism, dusting, cleaning the areas where we work. Like that. Sterilisation. Second year, human anatomy they will teach. Third year we will have midwivery, deliveries. And community also. When we work after our training, they asked us which department we want to go to, medical department or surgical department. And that is our choice, we can go anywhere. Otherwise, they also send us based on our performance. That way we work. This OT is very different than where we worked.

N: They have worked: How many years? 4 years. Soon after training they were working in the theatres.

R: What that here?

N: No in a different place.

R: Are you all from Jharkhand?

N: Two are from Orissa, Three are from Jharkhand. I did my training in Bangalore. She in Orisha and they in Ranchi.

R: In the nursing school, did you learn how to sterilise the instruments?

N: Yes

R: Did you learn it the same way as you are doing now

N: Some things are different

R: What are the differences?

N: Same same. The solutions are different.

R: What solutions did you learn to work with in school?

N: Dekkins solution. Cidex

R: Okay. Did you learn in school about laparoscopy equipment?

N: Not in school. I came from here, otherwise I was not knowing. We learned after we went to (unintelligible), for duty.

R: Did you learn it in this hospital?

N: No there.

R: Do they clean the instruments here the same as in your other work?

N: Same same

R: I was looking at the cleaning process here. You rinse with water, then clean with surf powder, then dried. Then some in Cidex some in the Formalin chamer.

N: Some are then sent to the autoclave.

R: Do you know why you do it this way?

N: Because there will be microorganism. To prevent cross infection.

R: So this method is the same as you learned in school?

N: Yes.

R: But different wolutions then?

N: Yes

R: If you have new instruments that you don’t know how to clean. Do you know where to find extra information to clean it?

N: No

R: So who do you ask if you don’t know how to clean something.

N: The surgeon

R: Can you ask someone if you don’t know how to clean it?

N: No one is here

R: Do you have instructions for cleaning the instrument. Like on paper?

N: No, nothing

R: So it’s all based on your school training?

N: Yes

R: Is there something you would like to improve in your cleaning process. Could you think of something?

N: Sometimes when infected cases are there, we have to keep the instruments (…). When there are many cases, there are not enough instruments. Usually with infected cases, we dip them in bleach, sodium hypochlorite. We dip and we keep them for one hour. Then we wash and double sterilise.

R: Is that also for Laparoscopic equipment?

N: It is not done. We have not had infected cases in laparoscopy

R: If you want to. If you can change the process now. Do you know how you would change it? So now, for instance, the cidex is on the floor and you have to clean in the sink. Do you know how you would change it to make it better?

N: Would could keep it (the Cidex) up, because it is on the ground. So that could be done.

R: Would you need something better to clean the instruments, something like brushes or to dry them.

N: Vaccuum pressure could have been there. I have told them many times but we have not gotten it. For instance for catheters, water will stay inside and will not dry so we have to give air pressure and it will get dry. I have asked this many times but they will not give it.

R: So a vacuum machine for drying?

N: Yeah vacuum pressure, something like that.

R: What happens if a laparoscopic instrument breaks

N: We need a replacement?

R: Is there a replacement available?

N: No. We have to tell administration, we will ask and then get a replacement.

R: So there are no repairs of insturments?

N: No

R: Do you know, of the laparoscopic equipment, what parts break most often?

N: After we have gotten laparoscopy, nothing has broken?

R: Nothing has broken?

N: No

R: That’s good

N: We work carefully. The instruments are very costly. Like light source and camera.

One set of laparoscopic scissors are not working.

R: So what is broken on the scissors

N: Not broken. We have a replacement pair.

R: So you have two scissors

N: Yes

R: That was it. That were all the questions. Thank you so much for helping.