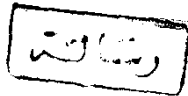


**ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE,
PERFORMANCE, AND ATTITUDE OF NURSES
WORKING WITH PATIENTS SUBJECTED TO
INTRAOCULAR SURGERY**



THESIS

Submitted for partial fulfillment of
M.Sc. Degree in Medical-Surgical Nursing

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Dedication

To...

*My Mother,
and
My Family*

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The eye is the external organ responsible for the sense of vision. Loss of vision according to Ignatavicius and Bayne (1991) is one of the most profound and dreaded of physical disabilities. When a seeing person is no longer able to see, his world changes and he is required to make any adjustments.

Ocular diseases as identified by Loeb (1991), are many like cataract, glaucoma, corneal opacities or rhegmatogenous retinal detachments accompanied with proliferative vitreoretinopathy. The information center reports of Ain Shams University Hospital indicated that, the number of cases admitted for the intraocular surgery were 614 female and 654 male, and in the Research Institute of Ophthalmology were 900 cases, at the year of 1992. While Eweda (1982), reported that, the total number of patients admitted with cataract and glaucoma were 663 cases among all admitted ophthalmic patients at the Main University Hospital in Alexandria.

Eye care has become the focus of more attention in recent years because expanding knowledge and technology have increased the opportunity for early diagnosis and successful treatment of eye disorders (Hood and Dincher, 1992).

Many intraocular surgery complications for vision can be diminished in effect or prevented completely as stated by Smeltzer and Bare (1992), with early detection, prevention of injury, appropriate treatment and proper nursing care.

Inadequate pre and post operative nursing care may lead to serious complications to patients having intraocular surgery. For those patients special care is required for the prevention of infection (Royle and Walsh, 1992).

Nursing assessment for an accurate view of the patient's conditions that can cause blindness is a major nursing responsibility, so that, the nurse must be familiar with the recent advances in the pre and post operative intraocular nursing care, to prevent the complications (Dewit, 1992). The nurse play an important role in all aspects of care, should be specialized in the ophthalmic nursing and familiar with all emergencies (Lewis and Collier, 1992).

For the success of the surgical treatment, there must be a skilled nursing team caring for the patients. Also the ophthalmic nursing demands accuracy of judgement and of manual dexterity as the eye is easily damaged (Thompson et al., 1993).

AIM OF THE STUDY