

Effect of Clinical Pathway Regarding to Care of Neonates on Noninvasive Continuous Positive Airway Pressure

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment
of Doctorate degree in
Pediatric Nursing*

By

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List of Contents

Title	Page No
List of Tables	i
List of Figures	iv
List of Abbreviations	vi
Abstract	viii
Introduction and Aim of Study	1
Review of Literature	
Noninvasive Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (NICPAP)	4
Indications & Contra indications for Initiating Noninvasive CPAP	10
Weaning from Noninvasive CPAP	16
Hazards and complications of Noninvasive CPAP	17
Effects of Noninvasive CPAP on bodily systems	20
Clinical Pathway	24
Goals of clinical pathway	25
Benefits of clinical pathway	26
Elements of Clinical Pathways	27
Development of clinical pathway	30
Barriers of a clinical pathway implementation	32
Nurses role in clinical pathway for neonates on NICPAP	33
Duties and responsibilities of multidisciplinary team	52
Subjects and method	61
Results	69
Discussion	112
Conclusion and recommendation	128
Summary	129
References	141
Appendices	178
Arabic summary	—

List of Tables

No	Title	Page No
	Tables of Review	
1	Hudson Interface Nasal prongs size	9
2	Factors affecting the incidence of RDS	12
3	steps of weaning neonates from NICPAP	17
4	Goals of clinical pathways	26
5	Normal value of blood gases	40
	Tables of Results	
1	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their place of work.	73
2	Distribution of the studied neonates on NICPAP according to their Weight	74
3	Distribution of the studied neonates on NICPAP according to their modes and methods of NICPAP	79
4	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge about clinical pathway (pre and post intervention)	83
5	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge about clinical pathway (pre and post intervention)	84
6	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their total knowledge about clinical pathway (pre and post intervention)	85
7	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge about the implementation of admission phase in clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP pre/post intervention	86
8	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge about the implementation of curative phase in clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP pre/post intervention	87
9	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge about the effect of implementing recovery phase in clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP pre/post intervention	88
10	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge about the implementation of discharge phase in clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP pre/post intervention	89
11	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their total knowledge regarding to the effect of implementing clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP (pre and post intervention)	90
12	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge regarding to NICPAP device (pre & post intervention)	91
13	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge regarding to complications of NICPAP (pre & post intervention)	92

No	Title	Page No
14	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge regarding to weaning process from NICPAP (pre & post intervention).	93
15	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge regarding to suctioning (pre & post intervention).	94
16	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge regarding to administration of oxygen therapy for neonates on NICPAP (pre & post intervention)	95
17	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge regarding to blood gases technique for neonates on NICPAP (pre & post intervention)	96
18	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge regarding to feeding of neonates on NICPAP (pre & post intervention)	97
19	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge toward prevention of infection for neonates on NICPAP (pre & post intervention)	98
20	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their knowledge about the effect of implementing clinical pathway care map on role of multidisciplinary health team management in care of neonates on NICPAP (pre/post intervention)	99
21	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their total knowledge regarding to role of multidisciplinary health team management in implementation of clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP (pre/post intervention)	101
22	The relation between nurses' knowledge regarding clinical pathway in care of neonates on NICPAP with their age pre / post intervention	102
23	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding implementing clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP with their age pre / post intervention	103
24	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding clinical pathway with their educational qualifications in care of neonates on NICPAP pre / post intervention.	104
25	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding the effect of implementing clinical pathway care map with their educational qualifications in care of neonates on NICPAP pre / post intervention.	105

No	Title	Page No
26	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding clinical pathway in care of neonates on NICPAP pre / post intervention and characteristics of the studied nursing (Place of work).	106
27	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regards the effect of implementing clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP pre / post intervention and characteristics of the studied nursing (Place of work)	107
28	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding clinical pathway in care of neonates on NICPAP pre / post intervention and characteristics of the studied nursing (years of experiences)	108
29	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding the effect of implementing clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP pre / post intervention and their years of experiences.	109
30	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding the effect of implementing clinical pathway care map with role of multidisciplinary health team management in care of neonates on NICPAP (pre/post intervention)	110
31	The relation between nurses' Knowledge regarding clinical pathway and effect of implementing clinical pathway care map in care of neonates on NICPAP (pre/post intervention)	111

List of Figures

No	Title	Page No
	Figures of Review	
1	Modes of noninvasive CPAP	5
2	Types of NICPAP pressure generators	5
3	Nasal mask and nasal prong	7
4	An infant on Hudson Prongs nasal CPAP	8
5	Head chamber	10
6	Criteria for evaluating respiratory distress	13
7	Place of chinstrap	19
8	Septal erosion and nasal snubbing	19
9	Left side facial nerve palsy	20
10	Effects of NICPAP	22
11	Arterial blood gases	41
12	Capillary blood gases	41
13	Tube feeding and bottle feeding of neonates on bubble CPAP	42
14	Steps of hand washing technique	45
15	Hospital housekeeper collect used linen from patients' room.	57
	Figures of Results	
1	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their age in years.	70
2	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their educational qualifications	71
3	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their years of experience	72
4	Distribution of the studied neonates on NICPAP according to their	75

No	Title	Page No
	gestational age	
5	Distribution of the studied neonates on NICPAP according to their gender	76
6	Distribution of the studied neonates on NICPAP according to their length of hospital stay	77
7	Distribution of the studied neonates on NICPAP according to their diagnosis	78
8	Distribution of the studied neonates according to their period of initiation NICPAP	80
9	Distribution of neonates according to complications related to NICPAP	81
10	Distribution of the studied neonates according to their onset of complication due to NICPAP	82

List of Abbreviation

NICPAP	Noninvasive Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
PVR	Pulmonary Vascular Resistance
RDs	Respiratory Distress Syndrome
ICP	Intra Cranial Pressure
CPP	Cerebral Perfusion Pressure
ADH	Anti Diuretics Hormone
VLBW	Very Low Birth Weight
PaCO ₂	Partial Pressure of Arterial Carbon-dioxide in blood
PO ₂	Partial Pressure of Oxygen
ABGs	Arterial Blood Gases
Tpco ₂	Total Concentration pressure of Carbon dioxide
AOP	Apnea of Prematurity
FRC	Functional Residual Capacity
PDA	Patent Duct Arterious
Mas	Meconium Aspiration Syndromes
MAF	Meconium-Stained Amniotic Fluid
NC	Nasal Cannula
CDP	Continuous Distending Pressure
H ₂ O	Two Hydrogen ion and oxygen
FiO ₂	Fraction of inspired oxygen
PAL	Pulmonary Air Leak
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
MMHg	Millimeter Mercury
L/M	Liter per Minutes

CBGs	Capillary Blood Gases
BPD	Bronco Pulmonary Dysplasia
Kg	Kilograms
PN	Parenteral Nutrition
CVCs	Central Venous Catheters
HCO ₃	Bbicarbonate
CSSD	Ccentral Sterile Services Department
SPD	Sterile Processing Department
CSD	Central Supply Department
CSS	Central Sterilizing Services
IFD	Infant Flow Driver
GP	General Practitioner
IPCT	Infection Prevention and Control Team
ICD	Infection Control Department
IC	Infection Control
NRD	Neonatal Respiratory Distress
IRDS	Idiopathic Respiratory Distress syndrom

Abstract

Neonates on noninvasive continuous positive airway pressure (NICPAP) are requiring special care from nurses' working in neonatal intensive care unit to insure maximum performance. By applying the clinical pathway, it provides opportunities for collaborative practice, promote critical thinking and enhance collaboration among disciplinary team to provide optimal care outcomes for neonates on NICPAP. The aim of this study was to assess nurses' knowledge regarding to clinical pathway, designing, implementing, and evaluating the effect of clinical pathway intervention on nurses toward care of neonates on noninvasive continuous positive airway pressure. The study was carried out at Children and Maternity& Gynecological Hospitals affiliated to Ain-Shams University, El-Fayoum University Hospital, El- Fayoum Teaching Hospital and El-Fayoum Health Insurance Hospital. The subjects of the study involved all available nurses (69) who provided care to (56) neonates on NICPAP. Tools of data collection involved a structured questionnaire by interviewing the studied nurses (pre/post intervention of clinical pathway), neonates' sheet and the clinical pathway formats & contents. Results of the study revealed that the majority of the studied nurses (95.7%) showed good knowledge about clinical pathway post intervention while, none of them showed poor knowledge. All of the studied nurses had good knowledge regarding to activities of clinical pathway post intervention. All of nurses had good knowledge regarding complications of NICPAP post intervention, while only 4.3% had poor knowledge about management of NICPAP complications. It can be concluded that, nurses were improved in their knowledge after the intervention concerning with the effect of clinical pathway and it is activities in care of neonates on continuous positive airway pressure (NICPAP).The researcher recommended the importance of raising awareness of multidisciplinary health team regarding advantages of clinical pathway and it is activities in care of neonates on NICPAP.

Key words: Clinical pathway, Neonates on NICPAP, Nurses' knowledge, intervention.

INTRODUCTION

Noninvasive continuous positive airway pressure (NICPAP) is a management option for treatment of neonates with respiratory problems. It can be used to provide continuous positive pressure oxygenation to neonates with respiratory problems in an effective and safe manner. However, NICPAP remains the least invasive and one of the most easily administered respiratory treatment methods. Noninvasive continuous positive airway pressure is associated with less surfactant use and less exposure to mechanical ventilation, it has the benefits for alveolar recruitment and reduction of airway collapse (*Dibiasi, 2014*).

Clinical pathway is a strategy that reduces resource utilization while maintaining the quality of care and the most popular methods intended to meet intense pressures to reduce the costs of health care. It is a management plan that display goals for patients and provide the corresponding ideal sequence and timing of staff actions to achieve those goals with optimal efficiency (*Annie and Justin, 2009*).

The clinical pathway represents standardize and integrated multidisciplinary care plan, which includes the assessment and care given by all disciplines involved patients care. Its purpose is to help coordinate health care services and decrease costs associated with duplication of effort. Using a clinical pathway helps to optimize quality efficacy and organization of health care delivery services. It requires the active understanding of care principles and participation of the health care team including paediatric patients (*Stephen, 2010*).

Goals of pathways are to improve quality using printed standards of care, improve documentation of the care delivered, and improve communication about daily goals between all team members, patients and families, standardize inpatient chart format throughout the hospital, and increase efficiency of care. The pathway provides physicians and nurses with the standards of care and provides a mechanism for documentation at inpatient charts (*Peterson, 2011*).