

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكترونى والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



MONA MAGHRABY

Biopsychosocial Needs and Awareness of Patients with Deep Venous Thrombosis

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of Master Degree in Medical Surgical Nursing

By

Esraa Mohamed Abd El Azeem

B.Sc. Nursing, Damanhur University (2011) Clinical Instructor at Faculty of Nursing Damanhur University

> Faculty of Nursing Ain Shams University 2020

Biopsychosocial Needs and Awareness of Patients with Deep Venous Thrombosis

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of Master Degree in Medical Surgical Nursing

Supervised by

Prof. Tahany Ahmed El Senousy

Professor of Critical Care Nursing
Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University

Dr. Dalia Abdallah Abdelatief

Assistant Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing
Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University

Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020



Thanks to Allah who have lightened my path to accomplish this work.

The few words I wrote here can never and can't adequately express the feelings of gratitude; I have for my supervisors and the persons, who helped me to achieve this work. If I am to vote the heartiest thanks, it is to;

I wish to express my deep appreciation and gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Tahany Ahmed El Senousy,** Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University, and words cannot describe how grateful I am for her guidance, valuable support, constructive criticism, and continuous unlimited help. I would not have been able to start and reach perfection of this work without her. It was really an honor working under her wonderful supervision and for all her valuable efforts to produce this thesis. I cannot possibly convey words of my great appreciation for her great faithful effort in supervision during the progress of this work and without her valuable instructions this work would never have been done.

I am deeply grateful to **Assist. Prof. Dr. Dalia Abdallah Abdelatief,** Assistant Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University, for her unlimited help, effort, support, guidance, continuous encouragement and for the time she devoted to me in this work. I would not have been able to start and continue this work without her help.

I would like to express my deepest thanks to the patients who participate in the study and to all who helped me with time, effort and spirit in fulfilling this work.



Last but not least, I am deeply grateful to my family, Friends and to all those who sincerely helped me to fulfill this work.

Esraa Mohamed Abd El Azeem



List of Contents

Subject	Page No.
List of Abbreviations	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	vii
Abstract	viii
Introduction	1
Aim of the Study	5
Review of Literature	6
Subjects and Methods	67
Results	81
Discussion	117
Conclusion	148
Recommendations	149
Summary	151
References	159
Appendices	I
Arabic Summary	—

List of Abbreviations

Abbr. Full-term

ACCP : American College of Chest Physician

ACT : Activated Clotting Time

ADL : Activities of Daily Living

ADRs : Adverse Drug Reactions

AHA : American Heart Association

AHCRQ : Agency of Healthcare Research and Quality

AIDS : Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

APTT : Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time

ARDS : Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome

BMA : British Medical Association

BMI : Body Mass Index

BPS : Biopsychosocial

CDC : Centers for Disease Control

CDUS : Color Doppler Ultrasonography

CHF : Congestive Heart Failure

CI : Cumulative Illness

COPD : Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CT : Computed Tomography

CTEPH : Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension

DOACs : Direct Oral Anticoagulants

DVT : Deep Venous Thrombosis

DVT : Deep Venous Thrombosis

EMA : European Medicines Agency

EMS : Emergency Medical Services

FAS : Fatigue Assessment Scale

GCS : Graduated Compression Stockings

HADS : Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale

HCT : Hematocrit

HGB: Hemoglobin

HRT : Hormone Replacement Therapy

IBD : Inflammatory Bowel Disease

ICU : Intensive Care Unit

IGLC : Independent Grants for Learning and Change

IME : Independent Medical Education

INR : International Normalized Ratio

IPC : Intermittent Pneumatic Compression

ISTH : International Society on Thrombosis and Hemostasis

IVC: Inferior Vena Cava

LMW : Low Molecular Weight

LMWH : Low Molecular Weight Heparin

MCQs : Multiple Choice Questions

MI : Myocardial Infarction

MRI : Magnetic Resonance Imaging

NHP : Nottingham Health Profile

NHS : National Health Service

NICE : National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

NPSF : National Patient Safety Foundation

NSAIDS : Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

OTC : Over–The –Counter

PAI : Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor

PE : Pulmonary Embolism

PT : Prothrombin Time

PTS : Post Thrombotic Syndrome

PTSD : Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

SCD : Sickle Cell Disease

SCDs : Sequential Compression Devices

SD : Standard Deviation

SDRS : Social Dysfunction Rating Scale

SPSS : Statistical Package for Social Sciences

T-PA : Tissue Plasminogen Activator

U. S : United States

U.S. A: United States of America

UFH : Unfractionated Heparin

US : Ultra Sound

VTE : Venous Thromboembolism

VTEs : Venous Thromboembolic Events

VWF : Von Willebrand Factor

WHO : World Health Organization

WTD : World Thrombosis Day

List of Tables

Table No	. Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Frequency and percentage distrib the studied patients according socio-demographic data (n=90)	to their
Table (2):	Frequency and percentage distrib the studied patients according clinical data (n=90)	to their
Table (3):	Frequency and percentage distribes the studied patients according knowledge about the nature of the (n=90)	to their disease
Table (4):	Frequency and percentage distribution studied patients according to their known about drugs that treat deep thrombosis (n=90).	owledge venous
Table (5):	Frequency and percentage distribes the studied patients according knowledge about the requirement treatment of deep venous thru (n=90)	to their ents for combosis
Table (6):	Frequency and percentage distribution studied patients according to their known about the effective ways to prevent complications (n=90)	owledge t disease
Table (7):	Frequency and percentage distribution studied patients according to their kn about the discharge instructions (n=9)	owledge

Table (8):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their Katz index of independence in activities of daily living (ADL) (n=90)
Table (9):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their total Katz index of independence in activities of daily living (ADL) (n=90)
Table (10):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their numerical scale for pain assessment (n=90)
Table (11):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their fatigue assessment scale (n=90)
Table (12):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their total fatigue assessment scale (n=90)
Table (13):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their hospital anxiety and depression scale (n=90)
Table (14):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their total hospital anxiety and depression scale (n=90)
Table (15):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their social dysfunction rating scale (n=90)
Table (16):	Frequency and percentage distribution of the studied patients according to their total social dysfunction rating scale (n=90) 106

Table (17):	Relation between characteristics of the studied patients and their total knowledge about deep venous thrombosis (n=90)	107
Table (18):	Relation between characteristics of the studied patients and their total Katz index of independence in activities of daily living (n=90).	109
Table (19):	Relation between characteristics of the studied patients and their total fatigue assessment scale (n=90).	111
Table (20):	Relation between characteristics of the studied patients and their total hospital anxiety and depression scale (n=90).	113
Table (21):	Relation between characteristics of the studied patients and their total social dysfunction rating scale (n=90)	114
Table (22):	Correlation between total knowledge of the studied patients and their total biopsychosocial needs.	116

List of Figures

Figure N	o. Title	Page No.		
Figures in Review:				
Figure (1):	Anatomy of the normal venous sys lower limb			
Figure (2):	Calf muscle pump	8		
Figure (3):	Deep venous thrombosis	8		
Figure (4):	The Virchow's triad of risk factors thrombosis			
Figure (5):	Doppler ultrasound showing deep verbrombosis.			
Figures in Results:				
Figure (1):	Percentage distribution of the patients according to their total known about deep venous thrombosis (n=9)	owledge		