



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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MONA MAGHRABY

**Factors Affecting Length of Hospitalization
for patients with Acute
Abdominal Trauma**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
of Master Degree in Medical Surgical Nursing
(Critical Care Nursing)*

By

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(B.Sc. In Nursing Science 2011)

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020**

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List of Abbreviations

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Full term</i>
LOS	Length of Hospital Stay
L4	Lumbar (4)
Grey-Turner's sign	Bluish Discoloration of the Flanks
MI	Mile Litter
Mg	Mile Gram
Mg/Kg	Mile Gram for each Kilo Gram
CT-Scan	Computed Tomography Scan
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
FAST	Focused Abdominal Sonography for Trauma
DPL	Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage
ISS	Injury Severity Score
SPo2	Oxygen Saturation
AMPLE	Allergy- Medication- Past History- Last Meal- and Events
RSI	Rapid Sequence Induction
ABCDEs	Airway- Breathing-Circulation- Disability- and Exposure
AVPU	The patient is (Alert, Responding to Verbal Stimulation, Responding to Painful Stimulation, Completely Unresponsiveness)
NANDA	North American Nursing Diagnosis Association
CVP	Central Venous Pressure
ICU	Intensive Care Unit

Factors Affecting Length of Hospitalization for Patients with Acute Abdominal Trauma

Abstract

Background: abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen. It may be blunt or penetrating. **Length of hospital stay (LOS)** is an important indicator of the use of medical services and reflects the efficiency of hospital management, patient quality of care, and functional evaluation. **Aim** of the study was to assess factors affecting length of hospitalization for patients with acute abdominal trauma. **Methodology: Design-** :A descriptive exploratory research design was utilized in this study. **Subject:** A purposive sample of 60 adult patients was recruited in this study. **Setting:** El-Mansoura University Emergency Hospital. **Tools of data collection:** 1- patient demographic characteristics assessment tool. 2- Patient clinical data assessment tool. 3- Abbreviated Injury Severity Score assessment tool. **Results:** there was a statistically significant relation between patients' age, educational level, mechanism of injury, reason for admission, types of abdominal injuries and length of hospitalization. There was a statistically significant relation between the Injury Severity Score and length of hospitalization. **Conclusion:** length of hospitalization increased with age, low educational level, poly-traumatic injuries, stab injuries and high injury severity score. **Recommendation:** further research is needed to determine best interventions to decrease the length of hospitalization for patients with acute abdominal trauma.

Keywords: *Factors, length of hospitalization, acute abdominal trauma.*

Introduction

Trauma or injury has been defined as damage to the body caused by an exchange with environmental energy that is beyond the body's resilience. Trauma includes intentional and unintentional injury from motor vehicle crashes, penetrating or blunt violence, falls, firearms, poisoning, and burns. Pre-hospital systems have been studied extensively to optimize the initial care of trauma patients **(Panchal & Ramanuj, 2016)**.

The Abdomen is the third most frequently injured body region. Abdominal trauma accounts for 22% of body regions injured in major trauma and can be difficult to diagnose and manage. About 25% of all abdominal trauma cases require an abdominal exploration. Around 7-10 % of all trauma-related deaths occurred due to missed abdominal injuries **(Babak et al., 2016)**.

Length of hospital stay (LOS) is an important indicator of the use of medical services that are used to assess the efficiency of hospital management, patient quality of care, and functional evaluation. Many studies suggest that; decreased LOS has been associated with decreased risks of opportunistic infections and with improvements in treatment outcome and lower mortality rates **(Almashrafi et al., 2016)**.

In recent years, studies have identified such risk factors that play a significant role in the patients' LOS. These factors include age, gender, marital status, place of residence, socio-economic status, physical and functional status, patients' status at discharge time, types and severity of illnesses, complications, hospital infections, delay laboratory exams and in surgical interventions (**Baygeldi et al., 2016**).

Significance of the study:

According to **World Health Organization (2013)**, poly-trauma is one of the main reasons for hospital admission in Egypt; at least four individuals are injured, and one individual is killed each hour due to different causes of trauma. Road traffic accidents are responsible for about 80-85% of these injuries. By the end of **2015**, the total number of abdominal trauma patients reached 1148; based on (**Mansoura University Hospitals Statistical Department, 2015**).

Thus, the present study aimed to assess factors affecting length of hospitalization for patients with acute abdominal trauma.