



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

Biopsychosocial Needs of Patients Post Coronary Artery Bypass Graft

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree
in Nursing Sciences (Medical -Surgical Nursing)*

By

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B.SC. Nursing, Ain Shams University, 2004

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020**

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Doaa Gamal Abdelbadee

Biopsychosocial Needs of Patients Post Coronary Artery Bypass Graft

Abstract

Background: coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) is considered one of the most critical surgeries in Egypt nowadays. Assessing biopsychosocial needs for patients post (CABG) is very important for facilitating their recovery and helping them cope with any healthy problems. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess biopsychosocial needs of patient post coronary artery bypass graft (CABG). **Research design:** Descriptive exploratory design was used to achieve the aim of this study. **Setting:** This study was conducted in the Cardio Thoracic Outpatient clinics at Cardio Thoracic Academy affiliated to Ain Shames University Hospital. **Subject:** A purposive sample of 60 adult patients' post CABG were taken to conduct this study randomly selected. **Tools:** 1). Patient' interviewing questionnaire, 2: Bio psychosocial needs of patients post Coronary Artery Bypass Graft assessment tool. **Results :** 70% of patients under study had satisfactory level of knowledge regarding coronary artery bypass graft. As well as, there was higher mean score of the studied patients regarding their social needs 53.06 ± 13.63 rather than psychological need 44.64 ± 7.37 and physical need 40.74 ± 12.53 . **Conclusion:** The studied patients reported the social needs very much need more than the other needs, More than half of the studied patients reported psychological needs regarding depression. **Recommendations:** further studies should be designed to encouraged Patients to participate in rehabilitation programs post coronary artery bypass graft surgeries to satisfy their physical, psychological, social needs .

Keywords: Biopsychosocial Needs, Coronary Artery Bypass Graft

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
ABG	: Arterial Blood Gases
ADL	: Activities of Daily Living
ADL	: Left Anterior Descending Artery
BMI	: Body Mass Index
CABG	: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft
CAD	: Coronary Artery Disease
CFR	: Coronary Flow Reserve
CHD	: Coronary Heart Disease
CPB	: Cardio Pulmonary Bypass
Co2	: Carbon Dioxide
COPD	: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CVD	: Cardio Vascular Disease
CVP	: Center Venous Pressure
DM	: Diabetes Mellitus
ECG	: Electro Cardio Graph
FEV	: Forced Expiratory Volume
HR	: Heart Rate
IHD	: Ischemic Heart Disease
LCA	: Left Coronary Arteries
LCX	: Left Circumflex
LMCA	: Left Main Coronary Artery
LVH	: Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
MI	: Myocardial Infarction
MCQ	: Multiple Choices Question

MIDCAB. : Minimally Invasive Direct Coronary Artery
Bypass Grafting

PA : Physical Activity

PCI : Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

PDA : Posterior Descending Artery

PPS : Post Pericardiectomy Syndrome

QOL : Quality of life

RCA : Right Coronary Arteries

TTE : Trans Thoracic Echocardiography

Introduction

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is one of the most common causes of death worldwide. In 2014, heart disease accounted for 7.4 million deaths worldwide. CHD is caused by impaired blood flow to the myocardium, which results from the accumulation of atherosclerotic plaque in the coronary arteries (**Santarpino, Ruggieri and Mariscalco, et al., 2015**).

Coronary heart disease may be asymptomatic or may lead to angina pectoris, acute coronary syndrome, myocardial infarction and even sudden death. There are several risk factors that can lead to CHD such as cigarette smoking, high cholesterol level, high blood pressure; harmful use of alcohol (**LeMone, Burke and Gerene, et al., 2014**).

Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG) is one way to treat the blocked or narrowed arteries. It is to bypass the blocked portion of the coronary artery with a piece of a healthy blood vessel from elsewhere in the patient's body who is suffering from CHD. Blood vessels or graft used for the bypass procedure may be pieces of a vein from leg or an artery in chest or an artery from wrist may also be used. Cardiac surgeon attaches one end of the graft above the
