



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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**Nurse's Performance Regarding Prevention
of Deep Venous Thrombosis among
Intensive Care Patients**

Thesis

Sub mitted for partial fulfillment of master degree
In Nursing Science
(Critical care Nursing)

By

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B.Sc. Nursing

Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University

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Abstract

Nurse's Performance Regarding Prevention of Deep Venous Thrombosis among Intensive Care Patients.

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is blood clot that forms in a large vein, usually in areas of slow blood flow such as the leg or pelvis. Clots can form in the deep veins or superficial veins (called superficial thrombophlebitis or phlebitis). Superficial blood clots rarely cause serious problems. **This study aimed to** assess nurse's performance regarding prevention of deep venous thrombosis among intensive care patients. **Design:** A descriptive design was utilized for the conduction of this study. **Setting:** the study was carried out in critical care unit in Beni-Suef University hospital. **Study subject:** A convenience sample of all available nurse's (n=50). **Tools** for data collections were used, tool I: - self – administration questionnaire which composed two parts: nurse`s demographic characteristics' and nurses' knowledge, Tool II: nurses' practice observational checklist, which used to assess the initial assessment, and nursing practices for prevention of deep venous thrombosis. **Results:** revealed that, 62 % of the studied nurse's had unsatisfactory level of knowledge about prevention of deep venous thrombosis and 38% of them had satisfactory level of knowledge. Meanwhile, 56% had inadequate level of practices regarding prevention of deep venous thrombosis, **Conclusion:** about more than two third of studied nurse's had unsatisfactory level of knowledge and more than half of the studied nurse's had adequate level of practices regarding prevention of deep venous thrombosis. **Recommendations:** Further research is recommended to evaluate the effect of training program on nurse's performance regarding prevention of deep venous thrombosis.

Keywords: prevention, performance, Deep vein thrombosis, Intensive care patients.

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
APTT	: Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time
Bp	: Blood Pressure
CVP	: Central Venous Pressure
DVT	: Deep Venos Thrombosis
GCS	: Graduated Compression Stocking
HIPA	: Heparin Induced Platlete Activation
HMWK	: High Molecular Weight Kininogen
I	: Fibrinogen
II	: Prothromin
III	: Tissue Factor
IL1	: Interlukin 1
IPC	: Intermittent Pneumatic Compression
IX	: Christmas Factors
Ixa	: Active Christmas factor
LMWH	: Low Molecular Weight Heparin
PE	: Pulmonary Embolism
PT	: Prothrombin Time
TF	: Tissue Factor
THR	: Total Hip Replacement
TKR	: Total Knee Replacement
VFP	: Venous Foot Pump
VI I	: Stable Factor
VIII	: Anthemophilic factor
VTE	: Venuous Thromboembolism
VWF	: van Willbrgare Factor.
Xia	: Proteolyticaly Activate Factor
XII	: Hagman Factor
XIII	: Fibrin Stabilizing Factor

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Introduction

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) occurs when a blood clot or thrombus forms in the deep vein, usually restricting blood flow. Deep venous thrombosis is a disease of hospitalized patient which can cause pulmonary embolism. The pulmonary embolism occurs if the thrombus dislodges and travels to the lungs. Venous thrombo embolism (VTE) is considered to be the most common preventable cause of hospital related death **(Grace, 2013)**.

Venous thrombo embolism is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. The most common complication of DVT is post-thrombotic syndrome. It can occur in more than one third of patients with DVT and can significantly affect. American public health association found that, 74% of U.S. adults knew little or nothing about DVT. This is an alarming number, considering every year 2 million people get deep vein thrombosis and up to 200, 000 of them die from it. Deep vein thrombosis is a serious condition with potentially fatal consequences. Many patients in both hospital and the community are at increased risk of DVT, and it is therefore important for nurses to understand the condition and how to recognize it **(Khoon, 2014)**.

Deep Venous thrombosis is a major problem facing not only old patient but also younger patients having major surgery. It is estimated that approximately one third of all patients older than 40 years having major surgery acquired small thrombi in the deep calf vein within 24 hours post operatively patients with cerebrovascular accidents or hip fractures have a 50 % or greater chance of acquiring thrombi as result of immobilization from prescribed extended bed rest **(Protro Wski, Alexander & Jacobs, 2016)**.

Deep venous thrombosis result from three factors: stasis of venous blood flow, damage to the endothelial lining of the vein wall and changes in the coagulation mechanism of the blood. These factors are still believed to be of primary importance in thrombus formation, and they contribute to the major predisposing risk factors of venous thromboembolism **(Shawky, 2013)**.

Warning signs for DVT can evolve over several days or develop rapidly over a few hours. These may include: warmth, tenderness, redness and discoloration in the affected area, usually in one calf. The most serious complications of DVT are pulmonary embolism, Chronic venous insufficiency, venous obstruction and valvular destruction **(Brunner, 2016)**.