



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني 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

**Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of
Patients with Hypovolemic Shock:
Suggested Guideline**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
Nursing Science (Critical Care Nursing)*

By

Amira Ahmed Abdelmoty

B.Sc. Nursing – faculty of nursing

Ain shams University 2004

Head nurse at nephrology and urology institute

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020**

**Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of
Patients with Hypovolemic Shock:
Suggested Guideline**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
Nursing Science (Critical Care Nursing)*

Supervised by

Dr. Manal Hussein Nasr

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

Dr. Zeinab Hussein bakr

Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing
Faculty of Nursing – Ain Shams University

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020**



سورة التوبة الآية ١٠٥



First and foremost I am grateful to **ALLAH** for giving me the opportunity to complete this study, and give Him thanks and praise. My special thanks and gratitude to **Dr. Manal Hussein Nasr** Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University I am deeply grateful to her guidance, constructive criticism, keen supervision, encouragement and continuous support. I would like to address my great appreciation and thanks to **Dr. Zeinab Hussein bahr** Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Sham University for all her support, guidance, her close supervision, critical comments and careful revision of the work helped much in its achievement. Finally, I would like to thank all members of my family and unknown soliders for continuous support and assistance in every step in the journey of my life.

Amira Ahmed Abdelmoty

Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of Patients with Hypovolemic Shock:

Suggested Guideline

Abstract

Background: Hypovolemic shock is a clinical syndrome of inadequate tissue perfusion; it results in a decreased supply of oxygen and nutrients to cells leading to widespread cellular necrosis, multiple organ dysfunction and failure then death. **Aim** This study aimed to assess nurses performance regarding care of patients with hypovolemic shock **Design** A descriptive explorative design was utilized for the conduction of this study. **Setting** The study was carried out at medical and surgical emergency room at new emergency hospital affiliated to Ain Shams University. **Study subject** A convenience sample of all available nurses working at the previous mentioned setting **Tools I** – nurses' self – administrated questionnaire form which composed of nurse's demographic characteristics' and nurses' knowledge questionnaire, **II** nurses' practice observational checklist. **Results** revealed that 53.33% of the studied nurse's had inadequate total level of knowledge about caring of patients with hypovolemic shock, while 56.7% had inadequate level of practice regarding caring of patients with hypovolemic shock. **Conclusion** there were statistical significant relation between the studied nurses' level of knowledge and their practice regarding caring of patients with hypovolemic shock. **Recommendations** Further research is recommended to evaluate the effect of training program on nurse's performance regarding caring of patients with hypovolemic shock

Keywords: Nurses performance, hypovolemic shock, suggested guidelines

List of Contents

<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
List of Abbreviations	i
List of Tables	ii
List of figures	iv
Introduction	1
Aim of the study	4
Review of Litrature	5
Subjects and Methods	48
Results	60
Discussion	77
Conclusion	89
Recommendations	90
Summary	92
References	100
Protocol	112
Appendices	130
Arabic Summary	--

List of abbreviations

<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Full Term.</i>
aPTT	Activated Partial Prothrombin Time
ALI	Acute Lung Injury
AMI	Acute Myocardial Infarction
ARF	Acute Renal Failure
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate
AVPU	Alert, Verbal, Painful, Unresponsive
AMPLE	Allergy, Medications, Previous Medical History or Illness ,Last Meal, Event.
ADH	Antidiuretic Hormone
BP	Blood Pressure
CVP	Central Venous Pressure
CSF	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
DDAVP	Damino Darginie Arginine vasopression
ECG	Electrocardiography
EMS	Emergency Medicine Service
	Endotracheal tube T
ETT	Near Infrared Spectroscopy
NIRS	
EDP	Energias De Potugal
GIT	Gastrointestinal Tract
GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale
IV	Intravenous
LOC	Level Of Conscious
MAP	Mean Arterial Pressure
NG	Nasogastric
NANDA	North American Nursing Diagnosis Association
N	Number
spo2	Oxygen Saturation
PPE	Protective Personnel Equipment's
PT	Prothrombin Time
PEA	Pulseless Electrical Activity
ROM	Range Of Motion
STEMI	St-Elevation Myocardial Infarction

List of Tables

Table. No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic characteristics of nurses included in the study (n=30)	61
Table (2):	Frequency and Percentage distribution of studied nurse's according to their level of knowledge regarding Care of Patients with Hypovolemic Shock: (n=30).	65
Table (3):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding nasopharyngeal airway insertion (n=30).....	66
Table (4):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding oropharyngeal airway insertion (n=30).....	67
Table (5):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding Assisting of endotracheal intubation (n=30)	67
Table (6):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding Glasscoma scale (GCS) (n=30).....	68
Table (7):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding cannulation (n=30)	68
Table (8):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding Blood transfusion administration (n=30).....	69
Table (9):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding withdrawal Arterial blood gases (n=30).....	69
Table (10):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding oxygen therapy administration (n=30)	70

List of Tables (Cont ..)

Table. No.	Title	Page No.
Table (11):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding blood glucose measurement (n=30)	70
Table (12):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding Electrocardiogram (ECG) (n=30)	71
Table (13):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding nasogastric tube insertion (NG) (n=30)	71
Table (14):	Frequency and percentage distribution of nurses'practice regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) (n=30)	72
Table (15):	Relation between total level of knowledge and demographic characteristics of nurses (n=30)	74
Table (16):	Relation between overall nurses' level of practice and demographic characteristics (n=30)	75
Table (17):	Relations between nurse's level of total practice and their level of total knowledge (n=30)	76

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Frequency and percentage distribution of gender of nurses included in the study (n=30)	62
Figure (2):	Frequency and Percentage distribution for years of experience of nurses included in the study (n=30).....	63
Figure (3):	Frequency and Percentage distribution for level of education for nurses included in the study (n=30)	64

Introduction

Hypovolemic shock is a medical emergency and an advanced form of hypovolemia due to insufficient amounts of blood and/or fluid inside the human body to let the heart pump enough blood to the body. hypovolemic shock occurs when there is decreased intravascular volume to the point of cardiovascular compromise. And also could be due to severe dehydration through a variety of mechanisms or from blood loss. (*Maxine, 2018*).

Hypovolemic shock is most often the result of blood loss after a major blood vessel bursts or from a serious injury. This is called hemorrhagic shock. can also get it from heavy bleeding related to pregnancy, from burns, or even from severe vomiting and diarrhea. Recent trends in damage control resuscitation focus on "hemostatic resuscitation" which pushes for early use of blood products rather than an abundance of crystalloids in order to minimize the metabolic derangement. (*McGee& Steven 2018*)

The term hypovolemia refers collectively to two distinct disorders: (1) volume depletion, which describes the loss of sodium from the extracellular space (i.e., intravascular and interstitial fluid) that occurs during gastrointestinal

hemorrhage, vomiting, diarrhea, and diuresis; and (2) dehydration, which refers to the loss of intracellular water (and total body water) that ultimately causes cellular desiccation (*Hooper, Nicholas; Armstrong& Tyler. 2018*).

Complications of hypovolemic shock, Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, the multiy system failure or multiple organ dysfunction involved all body systems and these are a complications of hypovolemic shock. Acute respiratory distress syndrome, cardiac arrest, renal failure, cerebral confusion, drowsiness and irritability and gastrointestinal tract (GIT) paralytic ileus (*Sanders, 2017*).

Nurses' role focusing on the care of patient who require prompt medical attention to avoid the long term disability or death, the role of nurse also is to evaluate and monitor patients and manage their care in emergency department, it can be a challenge to get everything done quickly and correctly in an ever changing environment.also the nurse have a range of expertise demonstrated across a range of knowledge and skills which they acquired through continuous professional development (*Dellinger, 2018*).