



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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**Assessment of Nursing Performance
toward Enteral Feeding at
Pediatric Critical
Care Units**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
of the Master Degree in **Pediatric Nursing***

By

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ASPEN	<i>American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition</i>
EN	<i>Enteral feeding</i>
GIT	<i>Gastrointestinal tract</i>
GRV	<i>Gastric residual volume</i>
NG	<i>Nasogastric</i>
NJ	<i>Nasojejunal</i>
PEG	<i>Placed endoscopically</i>
RIG	<i>Radiologically</i>

Assessment of Nursing Performance toward Enteral Feeding at Pediatric Critical Care Units

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Abstract

Background Nutrition is very important in the care of critically ill children. This study aimed to assess Nursing Performance toward Enteral Feeding at Pediatric Critical Care Units. **Subjects and Methods:** A descriptive study was conducted at pediatric critically care units (Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, and Emergency department) in the Children's Hospital affiliated to Ain-Shams University Hospitals. **Sampling:** A convenient sample composed of all available nurses at the previously mentioned settings regardless the age, gender, level of education, training and years of experience, their total number was 100 nurses. **Tools:** A structured questionnaire sheet to assess nurses' characteristics and their knowledge regarding enteral feeding. The second tool was an observation checklist to assess nurses' practice toward enteral feeding. The third tool was an attitude scale to assess nurses' attitude toward enteral feeding. **Results:** The current study revealed that nearly half of the studied nurses had 20-<25 years, and the majority of them had technical institute of nursing and bachelor of nursing, while less than half of them had one year to less than three years of experience. Also, it was clear that less than half the studied nurses had satisfactory level of knowledge regarding enteral feeding. Less than half of studied nurses had positive attitude level about enteral feeding, and less than three quarters of the studied nurses had competent total level of practice regarding enteral feeding at pediatric critical care units. **Conclusion:** the study concluded that, the majority of the studied nurses had satisfactory level of knowledge, incompetent level of practice and negative attitude regarding enteral feeding. **Recommendation:** the study recommended that, Implementation of infection control training program for nurses regarding enteral feeding. Continuous monitoring and teaching on spot from nurse supervisor are needed to ensure the care provided by nurses for enteral feeding.

Keywords: Nursing Performance, Enteral Feeding, Pediatric Critical Care Units

INTRODUCTION

Optimal nutrition is very important in the care of critically ill children. Furthermore, malnutrition has been associated with a longer length of stay in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) and with higher risk-adjusted mortality. The traditional concept of nutrition support has evolved to a strategy that involves more focused nutrition therapy in the Intensive Care Unit setting (ICU) (*Panchal et al., 2016*).

Numerous publications describe the importance of optimizing nutrition provision in acute and critically ill children. It may be to modify the systemic response to infection or injury, mitigate immune system dysfunction, promote tissue repair, prevent loss of lean muscle mass and body weight, or potentially improve patient outcomes (*Sharon et al., 2019*).

Following the initial stabilization of a critically ill child, clinicians must shift their focus to the delivery of multidimensional care that includes nutrition therapy (*Sharony et al., 2019*). However, nutritional interventions often compete with other key management priorities in the critically ill child (*Cunningham CA et al., 2018*).

Adequate nutrient delivery is dependent on the accuracy of nutrition assessment so as to avoid overfeeding or underfeeding and the successful delivery of the prescribed nutrition. Data on nutrition practices, including the use of