



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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HANAA ALY

**Nurses' Performance Regarding Eye Care
Among Unconscious Critically
Ill Patients**

Thesis

Submitted for fulfillment of the requirement of the
Master Degree in
Medical Surgical Nursing
(Critical Care Nursing)

By

Marwa El-Sayed Fahmy Mohammed

Bachelor of Nursing Sciences

Faculty of Nursing - Zagazig University

2010

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020**

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*After thanking **Allah**, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation, to all who have contributed to the success of this study.*

*I am extremely thankful to my principle supervisor, **Prof. Dr. Manal Salah Hassan**, Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Ain Shams University, whose encouragement; guidance and support from the initial to the final step. I was very lucky to work under her supervision.*

*I am deeply indebted to **Asssist. Prof. Dr. Fatma Mostafa Mahrous**, Assistant Professor of Medial Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Ain Shams University, for her constant support and invaluable suggestions which made this work successful.*

*I am also thankful to **Asssist. Prof. Dr. Samar Faltas Marzouq**, Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Ain Shams University, for her help and advice.*

*Last but not least, I dedicate this work to **my family**, whom without their sincere emotional support, pushing me forward this work would not have ever been completed.*



Marwa El-Sayed Fahmy Mohammed

Abstract

Background: Eye care is recognized as a vital nursing procedure essential among unconscious critically ill patients to eliminate ocular problems. **Aim of the Study:** was to assess nurses' performance regarding eye care among unconscious critically ill patients in intensive care units (ICUs). **Study design:** A descriptive-exploratory research design. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the Medical Intensive Care Units at Ain Shams University Hospital. **Subjects:** Convenience sample of (30) ICU nurses who are working in the above mentioned setting were included in the study. **Data collection Tools :** Nurses' self-administered questionnaire which composed of (demographic characteristics and nurses' knowledge) & Nurses' observational checklist which composed of (nurses' assessment of patients' eye health status and nurses' practice assessment) regarding eye care among unconscious critically ill patients. **Results:** This study revealed that the mean age of studied nurses was 28.75 ± 7.2 years, there was 66.7% of studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of knowledge regarding eye care and only 33.3% of them had satisfactory level of knowledge, there was 73.3% of studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of practice regarding eye care and only 26.7% of them had satisfactory level of practice and there was highly positive correlation between total knowledge and total practice of the studied nurses regarding eye care among unconscious critically ill patients at p. value < 0.001 . **Conclusion:** More than half of studied nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge regarding eye care and more than two thirds of studied nurses demonstrated unsatisfactory practice regarding eye care. There were highly statistically significant relations between total knowledge of studied nurses and qualifications, experiences and training courses at p. value < 0.001 and there were highly statistically significant relations between total practice of studied nurses and qualifications, training courses at P. value < 0.001 . **Recommendations:** Nurses need continuous education and clinical training programs about eye assessment protocol and care of unconscious critically ill patients that can be supportive to nurses in critical care units, by placing strong emphasis on theoretical and skill development.

Keywords: Nurses' performance; Eye Care; Critically Ill Patients.

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List of Abbreviations

CVP	Central Venous Pressure
LOC	Level Of Conscious
Lt	Left
MCQs	Multiple Choices Questions
OS	Ocular Surface
OSDs	Ocular Surface Diseases
POE	Probability Of Error
PAER	Pseudomonas AERuginosa
PC	Personal Computer
Rt	Right
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
VAP	Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia
X ²	Chi-square test

Introduction

The critically ill patients with severe condition are normally admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) in an unconscious or comatose condition and requiring mechanical ventilation and sedations are extremely susceptible to compromised ocular protection mechanisms and exposure keratopathy (*Vyas, Mahobia & Bawankure, 2018*).

The unconscious critically ill patients under sedation, or patients with paralysis have impaired ocular protective mechanisms, and, as a result they are at greater risk than other for developing ocular surface disease in ICU, most commonly exposure keratopathy (*Bagheri, Wajda, Calvo & Durrani, 2016*). The altered level of conscious (LOC) eliminates the natural defense mechanisms of the ocular surface and puts patients at risk of ocular surface diseases (OSDs) (*Sprigings and Chambers, 2017*).

The incidence of exposure keratopathy varies from 36.6% to as high as 60% in ICU patients. This risk is higher in those mechanically ventilated, due to greater length of stay, use of sedative/paralysing drugs and the effects of positive pressure ventilation (*Zhang, Vadoothker, Munir & Saeedi, 2019*).

Sedation are commonly used in ICU patients to reduce pain or airway discomfort, and facilitate mechanical ventilation . Sedatives and neuromuscular relaxants increase the incidence of OSDs by 20% to 28% (*Singh, Mehrotra, Singh, Agarwal & Verma, 2017*).

Sedation relax the orbicularis oculi (eye muscle that keeps the lids closed) and eliminate the blinking and corneal reflexes (*Irfan, 2015*). Incomplete lid closure and the loss of protective reflexes expose the OS constantly, leading to an increase in tear film evaporation, and subsequent risk of OS desiccation, abrasion, or eye infection (*Milner et al., 2017*).

Most common problems due to poor eyelid closure (lagophthalmos), reduced ability to use blink reflex and decreased tear production are abrasion, laceration, conjunctivitis and corneal ulceration (*Teweldemedhin, Gebreyesus, Atsbaha, Asgedom & Saravanan, 2017*) . The neglected ocular surface care in the critical care setting is a known problem, it is frequently under-appreciated, especially in the developing countries where the doctor-to-patient ratio and nurse-to-patient ratio is sub-optimal (*Hartford et al., 2019*).

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a common complication of mechanical ventilation. Eye infection is commonly caused by the inoculation of respiratory pathogen such as pseudomonas aeruginosa (PAER) (*Ostermann and*