



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

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HANAA ALY

**Factors Affecting Adherence to Therapeutic
Regimens among Patients with cardiac
valve Replacement**

Thesis

*Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Requirements of
Master Degree in Nursing Science
(Medical Surgical Nursing)*

By

Samar Mohamed Etiwa Mabrouk

B.Sc. Nursing

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2022**

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AF	Atrial Fibrillation
ANA	American Nurses Association
AR	Aortic Regurgitation
AS	Aortic Stenosis
AV	Aortic Valve
BMI	Body Mass Index
CMR	Cardiac Magnetic Resonance
CT	Computed Tomography
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
DSWI	Deep Sternal Wound Infection
ECG	Electro Cardio Graph
EF	Ejection Fraction
HF	Heart Failure
MR	Mitral Regurgitation
MS	Mitral Stenosis
MV	Mitral Valve
NANDA	North American Nursing Diagnosis
PCA	Patient-controlled analgesia
PR	Pulmonary Regurgitation
PS	Pulmonary Stenosis
PV	Pulmonary Valve
SD	Standard Deviation

Abbreviation	Meaning
SPSS	Statistical Program for Social Science
TR	Tricuspid Regurgitation
TS	Tricuspid Stenosis
TTE	Transthoracic Echocardiogram
TV	Tricuspid Valve
VHD	Valvular Heart Disease
X2	Chi-square

Factors Affecting Adherence to Therapeutic Regimens among Patients with cardiac valve Replacement

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ABSTRACT

Background: Adherence is a dynamic, multidimensional process in which many factors play a part. The patients understanding of the surgical procedure, informed consent, and adherence to treatment protocols are evaluated. Helping the patient to cope, understand the procedure, and maintain dignity are nursing responsibilities. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess factors affecting adherence to therapeutic regimens among patients with cardiac valve replacement. **Design:** A descriptive exploratory design was conducted to achieve aim of this study. **Setting:** the study was carried out in cardiac surgery outpatient clinic at Suez Canal University Hospitals. **Subjects:** A Purposive sample of 70 patients admitted in the previous mentioned setting. **Tools:** four tools were used to collect the study data. Interview questionnaire sheet, adherence scale ,hospital anxiety and depression scale ,Factors affecting adherence to therapeutic regimen. **Results:** more than half of studied patients had satisfactory level of knowledge. More than half of studied patients had adhered level of adherence to therapeutic regimen. More than half of studied patients' had abnormal level of anxiety,the study revealed that, 74.4% of studied patients' were affect regarding factors, while, 21.6% of studied patients were not affect regarding factors.**Conclusion:** There was significant relation between total adherence and medical factors. **Recommendations:** Replication of the study on longer sample to be able generalize the result study.

Keywords: Factors, Adherence, Therapeutic regimen, cardiac valve replacement.

Introduction

Heart valve surgery is a procedure to treat heart valve disease. In heart valve surgery, the surgeon repairs or replaces the affected heart valves. Many surgical approaches can be used to repair or replace heart valves, including open-heart surgery or minimally invasive heart surgery. There are two basic types of heart valve defects: a narrowing of a valve (stenosis) and a leak in a valve that allows blood to back up (regurgitation). Heart valve surgery necessary if patient have one of these defects and it's affecting heart ability to pump blood (*Ferri, 2020*).

Cardiac valve damage may be symptomatic or asymptomatic. If valve damage occurs with symptoms the patient may suffer from dizziness, chest pain, breathing difficulties, palpitations, edema (swelling) of the feet, ankles, or abdomen (belly) and rapid weight gain due to fluid retention. Mechanical and biologic valves are used to replace faulty valves. Mechanical valves are artificial components that have the same purpose as a natural heart valve. They're created from carbon and polyester materials that the human body tolerates well. They can last between 10 and 20 years (*AACVPR, 2020*).