شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

HANAA ALY

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جامعة عين شمس

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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

HANAA ALY

Nurses Performance Regarding Invasive Procedures in Intensive Care Unit

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree

in Medical Surgical Nursing

(Critical Care Nursing)

By

Osama Kamel Mayez

Faculty of Nursing /El Minia University (2011)

Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
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✍ ***Osama Kamel Mayez***

List of Contents

Review of Literature Outline

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full Term
ABG	Arterial Blood Gases
CDC	The Centers for Disease Control and Preventions'
CLABSIs	Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections
CRRT	Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy
CVCs	Central Venous Catheters
EJV	External Jugular Vein
FV	The Femoral Vein
GPD	General Purpose Detergent
I.V	Intra Venous
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IJV	The Internal Jugular Vein
INR	International Normalized Ratio
MIC	Minimal Inhibitory Concentration
MLC	Multi-Lumen Catheter
MRSA	Methicillin-Resistant S-Aureus
NHSN	National Healthcare Safety Network
NTC	Non Tunneled Catheters
PICCs	Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters
PTT	Partial Thromboplastin Time
SCV	Subclavian Vein
SLC	A single-lumen Catheter
TC	Tunneled CVCs
TPN	Total Parental Nutrition

Nurses Performance Regarding Invasive Procedures in Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract

Background: Several medical procedures are performed daily in the intensive care unit (ICU). It is evident that complications still occur frequently and are potentially life-threatening. The most common support and monitoring devices used in the ICU include, intravenous catheter, nasogastric tube, endotracheal tube, central venous catheter, hemodialysis double-lumen catheter and chest tube. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess nurses performance regarding invasive procedures **Design** A descriptive explorative design was utilized for the conduction of this study. **Setting** The study was carried out at intensive care units at El-Matrya teaching hospital. **Study subject:** A convenience sample of all available nurses(30)nurses working at the previous mentioned setting **Tools: I** – nurses' self – administrated questionnaire form which consisted of nurse's demographic characteristics' and nurses' knowledge **II** nurses' practice observational checklist regarding invasive procedures. **Results:** revealed that 63.3% of the studied nurse's had satisfactory total level of knowledge, while 53.3 %had satisfactory level of practice regarding invasive procedures. **Conclusion:** around two third of the studied nurses had satisfactory knowledge and around half of studied nurses had satisfactory practice with invasive procedures.. **Recommendations::** improved nurses theoretical knowledge ,clinical practice and continuous evaluation of nurses knowledge and practice regarding invasive procedures at intensive care unit

Keywords: Intensive Care Unit, Invasive procedures, Nurses performance.

Introduction

Several medical procedures are performed daily in the intensive care unit (ICU). It is evident that complications still occur frequently and are potentially life-threatening. The most common support and monitoring devices used in the ICU include, intravenous catheter, nasogastric tube, endotracheal tube, central venous catheter, hemodialysis double-lumen catheter and chest tube. Procedure complications involving critically ill patients are common and often potentially life-threatening. Decreasing the frequency of procedure-related complications is an important and direct way to improve quality of care **(Pronovost, et al, 2021).**

Procedures can be divided into two categories- invasive procedures and non-invasive procedures. An invasive procedure is defined as a medical procedure which breaks the skin in some way. Non-invasive procedures are also quite common, these are defined as any medical procedure which does not break the skin. Risks and complications of minimally invasive procedures are the same as for any other surgical operation and include; Bleeding, infection, adhesions, internal organ injury, blood vessel injury, vein or lung blood clotting, breathing problems and death. There may be an increased risk of