

护理干预模式在慢性肾炎护理中的价值

刘楠

南通市第一人民医院 江苏 南通 226001

【摘要】：目的：分析护理干预模式在慢性肾炎护理中的应用价值。方法：选取 2020-2021 年在我院收治的慢性肾炎患者 40 例作为观察对象，随机分为观察组和对照组，对照组采用常规护理管理，观察组采用护理干预管理，比较两组患者护理前后的临床恢复情况、护理后并发症及护理有效率。结果：比较两组护理前后临床症状改善情况，两组护理前比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)，护理后，观察组患者的改善情况明显高于对照组，两组比较差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)；两组并发症发生率比较，观察组并发症发生率低于对照组，两组比较差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)；观察组与对照组临床疗效比较，观察组总有效率高于对照组，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。结论：采用护理干预在慢性肾炎患者护理中具有积极意义，可以有效缓解患者临床症状，降低并发症发生率，提高治疗效果，值得推广与应用于气管切开后康复的临床护理中。

【关键词】：护理干预；慢性肾炎；应用价值

The Value of Nursing Intervention Model in the Nursing of Chronic Nephritis

Nan Liu

Nantong First People's Hospital Jiangsu Nantong 226001

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the application value of nursing intervention mode in the nursing of chronic nephritis. Methods: 40 patients with chronic nephritis admitted to our hospital from 2020 to 2021 were selected as the observation objects, and randomly divided into the observation group and the control group. The control group adopted routine nursing management, and the observation group adopted nursing intervention management. The clinical recovery, post nursing complications and nursing effectiveness of the two groups were compared before and after nursing. Results: The improvement of clinical symptoms in the two groups before and after nursing was compared. There was no significant difference between the two groups before nursing ($P>0.05$). After nursing, the improvement of patients in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); The incidence of complications in the observation group was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$); Compared with the control group, the total effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group, with a statistically significant difference ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: Nursing intervention has positive significance in the nursing of patients with chronic nephritis. It can effectively relieve the clinical symptoms of patients, reduce the incidence of complications, and improve the therapeutic effect. It is worth promoting and applying in the clinical nursing of rehabilitation after tracheotomy.

Keywords: Nursing intervention; Chronic nephritis; Application value

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1 资料及方法

1.1

2020-2021

40

40
20 11 9
25 ~69 45.25 ± 5.67
20 12 8 27 ~73
49.96 ± 7.21
P>0.05

1.2
1.2.1

1.2.2

1.3

= + / ×
100%
1.4
SPSS 20.0
± x̄ ± s t
% χ² P<0.05

2 结果

80-110 /

2.1

30-40

16	80.0%	11	55.0%
18	90.0%	16	80.0%
15	75.0%	17	85.0%

12	60.0%	17	85.0%	
15	75.0%	16	80.0%	
		P	0.05	
1	5.0%	2	10.0%	1
5.0%	1	5.0%	2	10.0%
		7	35.0%	8
40.0%	7	35.0%	5	25.0%
10	50.0%			
		P<0,05		
2.2				
20		2	10.0%	2
0	0.0%		20.0%	20
	5	25.0%	7	35.0%
1	5.0%		65.0%	
		P<0,05		
2.3				
		20		
11	55.0%	8	40.0%	1
5.0%		95.0%	20	
9	45.0%	6	30.0%	5
	75.0%			
	P<0,05			
3 讨论				
		15%-20%		

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[5]

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