

重症医学科留置导尿管相关尿路感染原因分析及护理效果

沈郁楠

深圳市前海蛇口自贸区医院 广东 深圳 518067

【摘要】目的：实验将针对重症医学科患者实施治疗，重点分析留置导尿管相关尿路感染原因分析及护理效果。方法：针对 80 例重症医学科患者为对象，样本来源于 2021 年 1 月，截止为 2021 年 12 月前来的患者，针对留置导尿管相关尿路感染进行原因分析，提出优质护理对策。结果：从数据可见，在 80 例患者中，留置导尿管相关尿路感染发生率为 21.25%，从原因上看，与导尿管留置时间长、患者卧床时间久、未使用抗生素，合并糖尿病等因素相关。在护理中则需要针对具体情况开展指导，预防导管相关尿路感染，从原因中分析，并改进护理工作内容。结论：针对重症患者的治疗要加强并发症预防，积极处理原发病和基础疾病，要重视尿路感染问题，给予全面的、科学的护理指导，改善患者的生活质量，促使患者早日康复出院。

【关键词】：重症医学科；留置导尿管；尿路感染；护理效果

Analysis of Causes of Urinary Tract Infection Associated with Indwelling Urinary Catheter and Nursing Effect

Yunan Shen

Shenzhen Qianhai Shekou Free Trade Zone Hospital Guangdong Shenzhen 518067

Abstract: Objective: The experiment will focus on the cause analysis of urinary tract infection related to indwelling catheter and the nursing effect for patients in the Department of Critical Care Medicine. Methods: 80 patients in the Department of Critical Care Medicine were selected. The samples were from January 2021 to December 2021. The causes of urinary tract infection associated with indwelling urinary catheter were analyzed, and high-quality nursing countermeasures were proposed. Results: According to the data, the incidence of urinary tract infection related to indwelling urinary catheter was 21.25% in 80 patients. From the perspective of causes, it was related to the long indwelling time of urinary catheter, the long stay in bed of patients, no use of antibiotics, diabetes and other factors. In nursing, guidance should be given according to specific conditions to prevent catheter related urinary tract infection, analyze the causes, and improve the content of nursing work. Conclusion: For the treatment of severe patients, we should strengthen the prevention of complications, actively deal with the primary and basic diseases, pay attention to urinary tract infection, give comprehensive and scientific nursing guidance, improve the quality of life of patients, and promote the early recovery and discharge of patients.

Keywords: Department of Critical Care Medicine; Indwelling catheter; Urinary tract infection; Nursing effect

[3]

2

[1]

[2]

65

80%

[4] ICU 1.2
80
2021 1 2021 12 10 37

1 资料与方法

1.1

80

2021

105CFU/ml 104CFU/ml

1

2021 12

31

103CFU/ml

49

41-88

65.45±

1.3

3.96

P>0.05

SPSS 20.0 t x± s

2

[n %] P 0.05

2d

2 结果

80

21.25% 17/80

1

				/%	P
/		49	6	12.24	<0.05
		31	11	35.48	
/	≥60	50	13	26.00	<0.05
	<60	30	4	13.33	
/d	≥5	65	12	18.46	<0.05
	<5	15	5	33.33	
/	≥2	43	11	25.58	<0.05
	<2	37	6	16.22	
/	≥2	40	12	30.00	<0.05
	<2	30	5	16.67	
		70	16	22.88	<0.05
		10	1	10.00	
		55	15	27.27	<0.05
		25	2	8.00	
		37	14	37.84	<0.05
		43	3	6.98	
		41	13	31.71	<0.05
		39	4	10.26	
		60	1	1.67	<0.05
		20	16	80.00	

2

ICU

2

	β	SE	Wald X^2	P	OR	95CI
	0.092	0.041	5.407	0.012	1.098	1.021-1.178
	0.900	2.281	0.157	0.331	2.461	0.402-15.113
	2.502	39.563	0.004	0.441	12.096	0.021-7488.365
	2.116	6.525	0.107	0.007	8.268	1.777-38.451
	1.186	1.363	0.881	0.004	3.527	1.461-7.258
	1.282	1.516	0.649	0.002	3.605	1.524-8.415
	0.609	0.618	0.950	0.071	1.825	0.950-3.557
ICU	0.149	0.058	6.652	0.003	1.162	1.052-1.285
	-0.305	0.196	2.524	0.241	0.715	0.435-1.233
	2.652	15.3496	0.028	0.020	13.528	1.551-122.638

3 讨论

[5]

ICU

[9]

[10]

ICU

[6]

[7]

pH

[8]

[11]

- [12] [7] , , .2012-2018
[J]. ,2020,30(15):
2321- 2325.
- [8] , 嫵, . ICU
[J].
,2022,31(02):160-163.
- [9] , .ICU
[J]. ,2018,2(15):
199+201.
- [10] .
[D]. ,2019.
- [11] , , , , , , ,
[J]. (),2019,5(01):9-14.
- [12] , .QCC
[J]. ,2017,47 (04):
49-52.
- [5] . - - ICU
[J].
,2020,17(07):132-134.
- [6] , , , . ICU
[J].
,2020,17(09):30-32.
- [1] , , .
ICU [J].
,2020,6(36):35-36.
- [2] , , , , , .
[J]. ,2021,59(08):164-167.
- [3] , , , , , , , ,
[J]. ,2021,30(16):2916-2920.
- [4] , , .
ICU [J].

参考文献: