

重症颅脑外伤病人的一站式急救护理

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【摘要】目的：对患有重症颅脑外伤的病人进行一站式的急救护理，并探索与研究此护理方法对患有重症颅脑外伤的患者来讲能够起到的相应效果程度为多少。方法：选择在接受相同治疗的、患有重症颅脑外伤的患者共 80 例为本文研究的主要分析对象，并根据科学的随机法，选择对照组与实验组各 40 例。在相关研究开展的过程之中，对重症颅脑外伤病人的患者应用与常规方法无异的护理手段，对患有重症颅脑外伤病人应用本文探索的一站式急救护理方法，从而形成科学的医学效果对此，比较两组实验之间对患者进行不同护理方法应用从而起到的不同效果。结果：通过对患者进行不同的护理方法对比之后，研究结果显示实验组的一站式急救护理方法十分明显的比对照组的护理方法更加具有显著效果。 $(P<0.05)$ ；实验组接受护理的患者在后期接受治疗与抢救等相关医护治疗环节时，救治成功的效果也明显高于对照组；另外，实验组的重症颅脑外伤患者使用一站式急救护理方法虽然更有护理效果，但消耗费用也相对较高。但是，从护理所产生的积极影响意义上来看，对于重症颅脑外伤的患者而言，一站式急救护理方法值得加以宣传与推广。

【关键词】重症颅脑外伤；实验对照；一站式急救护理

One-stop Emergency Nursing Care of Patients with Severe Craniocerebral Trauma

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Abstract: Objective: To carry out one-stop emergency nursing for patients with severe craniocerebral trauma, and explore and study the corresponding effect of this nursing method for patients with severe craniocerebral trauma. Methods: A total of 80 patients with severe craniocerebral trauma who received the same treatment were selected as the main analysis objects of this study. According to the scientific random method, 40 patients in the control group and 40 patients in the experimental group were selected. In the process of carrying out relevant research, we applied the same nursing methods as conventional methods to patients with severe craniocerebral trauma, and applied the one-stop emergency nursing methods explored in this paper to patients with severe craniocerebral trauma, so as to form a scientific medical effect. We compared the different effects of applying different nursing methods to patients between the two groups of experiments. Results: After comparing different nursing methods for patients, the research results showed that the one-stop emergency nursing method in the experimental group was significantly more effective than that in the control group. $P < 0.05$ When patients in the experimental group received treatment, rescue and other related medical treatment links in the later stage, the effect of successful treatment was also significantly higher than that of the control group; In addition, although the one-stop emergency nursing for patients with severe craniocerebral trauma in the experimental group is more effective, the cost is relatively high. However, in terms of the positive impact of nursing, for patients with severe craniocerebral trauma, the one-stop emergency nursing method is worth promoting.

Keywords: Severe craniocerebral trauma; Experimental control; One stop emergency care

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1 资料与方法

1.1

2019 2020

80

40

③

80

40

40

23

17

19 63

30.6±7.2

12

17

[2]

9

2

1.3

25

15

17~62

27.6±8.3

15

11

11

3

P < 0.05

1.2

②

①

③

1.4

Visual FoxPro6.0

SPSS12 0

t χ^2 P 0.05

2 结果

2.1

P 0.05

EICU CT

“ ”

[4]

结语

[3]

“ ”

P 0.05

3 讨论

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