

分析护理风险管理预防老年患者跌倒坠床发生的效果

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【摘要】:目的: 分析老年患者跌倒坠床发生的效果。方法: 选取老年患者 72 例, 分为对照组和实验组, 每组 36 例。对照组采用常规护理, 实验组采用护理风险管理。比较两组患者的护理满意度、跌倒坠床发生率及生活质量。结果: 实验组护理满意度为 97.22%, 跌倒坠床发生率为 5.56%, 生活质量评分为 80.56%; 对照组护理满意度为 80.56%, 跌倒坠床发生率为 25.00%, 生活质量评分为 72.22%。结论: 护理风险管理能有效降低老年患者跌倒坠床发生率, 提高护理满意度及生活质量。

【关键词】: 护理风险管理; 老年患者; 跌倒坠床; 护理满意度; 生活质量

To Analyze the Effect of Nursing Risk Management in Preventing Elderly Patients from Falling into Bed

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the effect of nursing risk management in elderly patients to prevent falling out of bed and other problems. Methods: A total of 72 elderly patients admitted to our hospital were retrospectively selected as experimental subjects. The experimental time was from March 2021 to March 2022. According to different nursing methods, they were divided into basic group and experimental group, 36 cases in each group. Among them, the basic patients use routine nursing, the experimental group patients use nursing risk management, the two groups of patients' nursing satisfaction and the incidence of fall, fall out of bed and quality of life indicators were compared. Results: The nursing satisfaction of the experimental group was 97.22%, the incidence of fall was 5.56%, and the incidence of falling out of bed was 2.78%. The nursing satisfaction of the basic group was 80.56%, the incidence of fall was 25.00%, and the incidence of falling out of bed was 22.22%. The quality of life of the experimental group was better than that of the basic group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: When applying nursing risk management in preventing elderly patients from falling down, it can effectively control the occurrence of falling down and falling down, improve patients' nursing satisfaction and quality of life, maintain the physical and mental health of elderly patients, and has the significance of promotion in clinical treatment.

Keywords: Quality of life; Elderly patients; Nursing risk management; Nursing satisfaction; Fall off the bed

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1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

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