

持续质量改进在风湿免疫科护理中的应用效果及不良事件发生率

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【摘要】:目的: 探讨持续质量改进在风湿免疫科护理中的应用效果及不良事件发生率。方法: 选取2020年4月至2022年4月在我院风湿免疫科住院治疗的86例患者, 按照随机数字表法分为对照组和实验组, 各43例。对照组采用常规护理, 实验组采用常规护理+持续质量改进措施。观察两组患者的护理满意度、不良事件发生率及生活质量。结果: (1) 护理满意度: 实验组高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。 (2) 不良事件发生率: 实验组低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。 (3) 生活质量: 实验组高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 持续质量改进措施在风湿免疫科护理中的应用, 能提高护理质量, 降低不良事件发生率, 提高患者生活质量, 值得推广。

【关键词】: 持续质量改进措施; 风湿免疫科; 不良事件; 生活质量

Application Effect of Continuous Quality Improvement in Nursing of Rheumatology and Immunology Department and Incidence of Adverse Events

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Abstract: Objective: This paper aims to analyze the effect of continuous quality improvement measures in the nursing of rheumatology and immunology department and its influence on the incidence of adverse events. Methods: Random in our hospital from April 2020 / (start/end) in April 2022, 86 cases of patients with li rheumatism lead of observation for research object, the patients in two groups according to random number table method, the control group (group were treated by routine nursing intervention, 43 cases), the experimental group (group were treated by routine nursing intervention + continuous quality improvement measures, 43 cases), The nursing satisfaction, incidence of adverse events and quality of life of the two groups were observed. Results: (1) Nursing satisfaction: after nursing, environment satisfaction, professional satisfaction, comfort satisfaction, attitude satisfaction, education satisfaction, the experimental group was higher than the control group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). (2) Incidence of adverse events: After nursing, the incidence of adverse events in the experimental group was lower than that in the control group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). (3) Before nursing, the scores of emotion, social activity, energy, sleep, pain and physical activity of Nottingham Health Survey Scale (NHP) were not statistically significant between the experimental group and the control group ($P > 0.05$). After nursing, the scores of emotion, social activity, energy, sleep, pain and physical activity in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The use of continuous quality improvement measures in the nursing of rheumatology and immunology department can improve the quality of nursing, reduce the incidence of adverse events such as falls, improve nursing satisfaction, improve the life of patients, and can be promoted.

Keywords: Continuous quality improvement measures; Rheumatology and immunology department; Incidence of adverse events; Quality of life

持续质量改进(Continuous Quality Improvement, CQI)是指通过不断地对组织内部的过程进行改进, 以提高组织的整体绩效。在护理工作中, CQI的应用可以帮助护理人员及时发现和解决存在的问题, 提高护理质量, 降低不良事件的发生率。本研究旨在探讨持续质量改进在风湿免疫科护理中的应用效果及不良事件发生率。

本研究采用随机对照试验设计, 选取2020年4月至2022年4月在我院风湿免疫科住院治疗的86例患者, 按照随机数字表法分为对照组和实验组, 各43例。对照组采用常规护理, 实验组采用常规护理+持续质量改进措施。观察两组患者的护理满意度、不良事件发生率及生活质量。结果: (1) 护理满意度: 实验组高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。 (2) 不良事件发生率: 实验组低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。 (3) 生活质量: 实验组高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 持续质量改进措施在风湿免疫科护理中的应用, 能提高护理质量, 降低不良事件发生率, 提高患者生活质量, 值得推广。

