

多方位护理干预对减少肿瘤患者 PICC 并发症的应用价值

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【摘要】: 目的: 2020 年 1 月 ~2022 年 1 月 80 例 PICC 患者, 随机分为 2 组, 每组 40 例。对照组给予常规护理, 观察组给予多方位护理干预。结果: 观察组并发症发生率显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 导管置管符合率在观察组显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 观察组护理满意度显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 观察组生活质量评分(躯体功能、心理状态、主观症状、社会活动状态)均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: 多方位护理干预不仅能减少肿瘤患者 PICC 并发症, 还能提高患者生活质量。导管置管符合率和护理满意度较高, 值得临床应用。

PICC

【关键词】:

Application Value of Multi-directional Nursing Intervention in Reducing PICC Complications of Tumor Patients

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the application value of multi-faceted nursing intervention in reducing the complications of peripheral puncture central catheter (PICC) in tumor patients. Methods: Selected 80 cases of PICC-treated tumor patients treated in our hospital from January 2020 to January 2022, and divided them into 2 groups according to the random number table method, with 40 cases in each group. The control group was given routine care, and the observation group was given routine care. Multi-faceted nursing intervention was given, and the nursing effect of the two groups was observed. Results: The incidence of complications in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$); the compliance rate of catheter placement in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$); the nursing satisfaction in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$); the quality of life scores of physical function, psychological and emotional state, subjective symptoms, and social activity state in the observation group were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Multi-faceted nursing intervention can not only reduce the complications of PICC in tumor patients, but also improve the quality of life of patients. The compliance rate and nursing satisfaction of patients are higher, which is worthy of clinical application.

Keywords: Multi-directional nursing intervention; Tumor; Central venous catheterization through peripheral puncture; Complication

1 资料与方法

1.1

2020 年 1 月 ~2022 年 1 月 80 例 PICC 患者, 随机分为 2 组, 每组 40 例。对照组给予常规护理, 观察组给予多方位护理干预。结果: 观察组并发症发生率显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 导管置管符合率在观察组显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 观察组护理满意度显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 观察组生活质量评分(躯体功能、心理状态、主观症状、社会活动状态)均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: 多方位护理干预不仅能减少肿瘤患者 PICC 并发症, 还能提高患者生活质量。导管置管符合率和护理满意度较高, 值得临床应用。

1.2
 90° B
 90°
 10mL [4-5]
 2 PICC
 PICC
 3
 PICC
 4 PICC

B
 PICC
 1.3
 1
 2
 = +
 / × 100% [6-7]
 3
 100 90 71~89
 70 = +
 / × 100% [8]
 4
 100
 1.4
 SPSS24.0
 PICC ± $\bar{x} \pm s$ t
 2 P<0.05

2 结果

2.1
 5.00%
 22.50% P 0.05

1 [n %]

组别	例数	静脉血栓	静脉炎	感染	堵管	导管移位	并发症发生率
观察组	40	0 (0.00)	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.50)	2 (5.00)
对照组	40	1 (2.50)	4 (10.00)	1 (2.50)	1 (2.50)	2 (5.00)	9 (22.50)
χ^2	-						5.1647
P	-						0.0230

2.2
 82.50% 97.50% P 0.05

2 [n %]

	40	25	14 35.00	1 2.50	39 97.50	

		62.50			
	40	14 35.00	19 47.50	7 17.50	33 82.50
X ²	-				5.0000
P	-				0.0253

2.3

95.00%

80.00%

3

P 0.05

PICC

	40	22 55.00	16 40.00	2 5.00	38 95.00
	40	13 32.50	19 47.50	8 20.00	32 80.00
X ²	-				4.1143
P	-				0.0425

2.4

P 0.05

4

	40	79.81 ± 7.43	81.23 ± 7.33	70.25 ± 6.36	78.24 ± 3.73
	40	59.96 ± 6.04	67.16 ± 3.95	57.56 ± 3.21	62.36 ± 3.35
t	-	13.1110	10.6870	11.2656	20.0326
P	-	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3 讨论

PICC

PICC

[9]

PICC

PICC

[10]

PICC

PICC

[11-12]

P 0.05

P 0.05

P 0.05

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