

新生儿重症监护室院内感染原因分析与护理

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【摘要】目的: 分析新生儿重症监护室院内感染原因与护理措施。方法: 选取本院重症监护室 2020 年 01 月-2022 年 01 月间 60 例院内感染新生儿作为观察对象, 采用等量电脑随机分组法, 分为参照组(行常规护理)和研究组(行整体护理), 各 15 例, 比较应用效果。结果: 胎龄小、侵入性操作次数多、住院时间长、抗生素应用不合理、新生儿体重轻等是导致院内感染主要原因, 两组间各原因导致院内感染之间不具有统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 护理前, 两组新生儿 Apgar 评分均较低, 护理后, 均显著提高, 且研究组高于参照组 ($P<0.05$), 研究组家长护理满意度高于参照组 ($P<0.05$), 研究组住院时间短于参照组, 发热、呼吸道分泌物、湿啰音、气体交换障碍等临床症状消失时间快于参照组 ($P<0.05$)。结论: 新生儿重症监护室院内感染原因复杂, 主要涉及医源性操作、新生儿自身因素、住院时间等方面, 为强化院内感染管理, 促进患儿恢复, 需要辅以系统化护理措施, 提高新生儿 Apgar 评分, 促进病情转归, 缩短住院时间, 取得满意护理效果, 提高护理质量, 具有推广价值。

【关键词】: 新生儿; 重症监护室; 院内感染; 原因; 护理

Analysis and Nursing of the Causes of Nosocomial Infection in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the causes and nursing measures of nosocomial infection in neonatal intensive care unit. Methods: 60 neonates with nosocomial infection from January 2020 to January 2022 in the intensive care unit of our hospital were selected as the objects of observation, and were randomly divided into the reference group (routine nursing) and the research group (holistic nursing) by the same amount of computer, with 15 cases in each group. The application effect was compared. Results: The main causes of hospital infection were small gestational age, more invasive operations, long hospital stay, unreasonable use of antibiotics, and light weight of newborn infants. There was no statistical significance between the two groups ($P>0.05$). Before nursing, Apgar scores of newborn infants in both groups were low, and after nursing, they were significantly improved, and the study group was higher than the reference group ($P<0.05$). The satisfaction degree of parents in the study group was higher than that in the reference group (P). Conclusion: The causes of nosocomial infection in neonatal intensive care unit are complex, mainly involving iatrogenic operations, neonatal factors, hospital stay and other aspects. In order to strengthen the management of nosocomial infection and promote the recovery of children, systematic nursing measures should be supplemented, improve the Apgar score of newborns, promote the prognosis of the disease, shorten the hospital stay, achieve satisfactory nursing effects, improve the quality of care, and have the value of promotion.

Keywords: Neonatal; Intensive care unit; Nosocomial infection; Cause; Nursing

[1]

5cfu/m²

1 资料和方法

1.1

30

2020 01 - 2022 01 60

500mg/L

30 18

12 1d 28d 14.85± 2.14 d
 36.25± 0.50 2478.25± 54.89

g 10 10 5 30°

5 17 13 2d

27d 15.08± 2.15 d 36.24± 0.52

2475.45± 53.80 g

12 8 6 4

P 0.05

啰

75%

1.2

1.2.1

1.3

1

1.2.2

= / *%^[2]

2 100

60 80 80 100 60
 79 59^[3]

3 Apgar

200 /m³

1 0 2 2 100

22- 24 1 0 2 1 0

50%- 55%

4 1 0 10 8^[4-5]

4

啰

[6]

1.4

SPSS18.0

" t" $\bar{x} \pm S$ χ^2
P
%
0.05
2 结果
21

P	/	0.554	0.000
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24
4
P<0.05

P>0.05 1

		[n(%)]				
	30	10 33.33	10 33.33	5 16.67	3 10.00	2 6.67
	30	9 30.00	11 36.67	4 13.33	5 16.67	1 3.33
t	/	0.077	0.073	0.131	0.577	0.351
P	/	0.781	0.787	0.718	0.448	0.554

4 [n(%)]

	30	20	9	1	96.67
	30	10	13	7	76.67
\bar{x}	/	/	/	/	5.192
P	/	/	/	/	0.023

3 讨论

Apgar

22

啰

P 0.05 2

		[n(± s),d]				
					啰	
	30	5.32± 1.50	3.12± 0.16	2.03± 0.30	1.26± 0.14	1.43± 0.11
	30	8.86± 1.57	4.87± 0.09	3.39± 0.40	2.62± 0.18	2.69± 0.16
t	/	8.930	52.214	14.898	33.666	35.544
P	/	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

23 Apgar

Apgar

P 0.05

3

		Apgar [n(± s)]	
	30	7.52± 0.25	9.22± 0.16
	30	7.56± 0.27	8.27± 0.19
t	/	0.595	20.948

Apgar

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