

心血管内科护理风险分析及对策

赵思思

上海中医药大学附属龙华医院 上海 200032

【摘要】目的: 讨论研究在心血管内科护理中开展风险预防护理工作的价值作用。方法: 将 2021 年 8 月到 2022 年 8 月期间院内的 70 例心血管内科患者纳入研究范围, 随机编号后利用计算机随机抽取方式划分为对照组(利用常规模式开展护理工作)、观察组(利用风险预防护理模式开展护理工作), 观察并比较两组不良事件发生情况、投诉情况、护理满意度、生活质量评分、患者自护能力评分与自我效能评分。结果: 将两组护理后相关数据信息输入到统计学系统进行处理后得出结果 $P < 0.05$, 差异显著, 观察组整体不良事件发生情况、投诉情况、护理满意度、生活质量评分、患者自护能力评分与自我效能评分等各项数据信息均明显更具优势。结论: 在心血管内科护理中开展风险预防护理工作可将不良事件发生风险、投诉率控制在合理范围, 增强患者自护能力与自我效能, 对患者生活质量状态产生积极影响, 为患者提供更为满意的护理服务。

【关键词】: 心血管内科; 护理风险; 风险预防护理

Nursing Risk Analysis and Countermeasures in Cardiovascular Medicine Department

Sisi Zhao

Longhua Hospital Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Shanghai 200032

Abstract: Objective: To discuss the value of risk prevention nursing in cardiovascular internal medicine nursing. Methods: 70 cardiovascular patients in the hospital from August 2021 to August 2022 were included in the study. After random numbering, they were randomly divided into the control group (nursing work was carried out using the conventional model) and the observation group (nursing work was carried out using the risk prevention nursing model) by computer random selection. The occurrence of adverse events, complaints, nursing satisfaction, quality of life scores Self care ability score and self-efficacy score of patients. Results: The two groups of post nursing related data were input into the statistical system for processing, and the results showed that the P value was < 0.05 , with significant difference. The observation group's overall adverse events, complaints, nursing satisfaction, quality of life scores, patient self-care ability scores and self-efficacy scores were significantly more advantageous. Conclusion: Carrying out risk prevention nursing in cardiovascular internal medicine nursing can control the risk of adverse events and the rate of complaints within a reasonable range, enhance patients' self-care ability and self-efficacy, have a positive impact on patients' quality of life, and provide more satisfactory nursing services for patients.

Keywords: Department of Cardiovascular Medicine; Nursing risks; Risk prevention care

				35.35
		29.21	60	85
		72.31± 1.57		28.22
[1]	60	85		72.28± 1.59

[2] 2021
8 2022 8 70

1 资料与方法

P 0.05

1.1

2021 8 2022 8 70 1.2

1.21

1.3

1

2

59

1-100

60 85

86 100

/ + / × 100%

3 SF-36

1-3

1.22

4

172

1-10

1.4

SPSS20.0

% $t \bar{x} \pm s$

$P < 0.05$

2 结果

2.1

$P < 0.05$

1

	1	n,%	
	35	1 2.86	0 0
	35	5 14.28	4 11.42
χ^2		8.322	12.111
P		0.003	0.001

2.2

$P < 0.05$

	2 n,%			
n=35	20 57.14	12 34.28	1 2.86	34 97.14
n=35	15 42.85	15 42.85	5 14.28	30 85.71
χ^2	4.084	1.550	8.322	8.332
P	0.043	0.213	0.003	0.003

23

$P < 0.05$

[3]

	3 n=35	3 n=35	$\bar{x} \pm s$ χ^2/t	P
	2.64± 0.97	1.13± 0.11	9.150	0.001
	2.91± 0.78	1.21± 0.27	12.184	0.001
	2.87± 1.13	1.30± 0.12	8.173	0.001
	2.86± 0.95	1.25± 0.31	9.531	0.001
	2.19± 0.79	1.09± 0.25	7.853	0.001
	2.90± 0.93	1.03± 0.16	11.723	0.001
	2.94± 0.91	1.03± 0.16	12.229	0.001
	2.94± 0.91	1.16± 0.08	11.527	0.001

24

$P < 0.05$

$P < 0.05$

4

4		$\bar{x} \pm s$	
	35	151.12± 6.15	7.85± 2.59
	35	126.01± 4.21	5.02± 1.13
χ^2		19.932	5.924
P		0.001	0.001

3 讨论

参考文献:

- [1] . [J]. ,2021,30(12):175.
- [2] . [J]. ,2021,23(17):230.
- [3] . [J]. ,2021,6(1):15.