

对脑出血昏迷患者进行急诊护理的临床效果分析

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【摘要】目的: 探讨对脑出血昏迷患者实施急诊护理干预的实际应用价值及其抢救状况、并发症、生活质量及护理满意度的影响。方法: 抽选于 2019 年 12 月-2022 年 3 月期间我院共收治的脑出血昏迷患者 100 例, 随机划分为两组, 即对照组、研究组, 各 50 例。对照组予以传统护理模式, 研究组予以急诊护理模式。评价及对比两组的抢救状况、并发症、生活质量、护理满意度。结果: 研究组的分诊评估时间、静脉用药时间、急救总时间均短于对照组, 抢救成功率高于对照组 ($P<0.05$); 研究组的并发症率低于对照组 ($P<0.05$); 研究组的生理机能、情感职能、躯体疼痛、社会功能评分均高于对照组 ($P<0.05$); 研究组的护理满意率高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。结论: 对脑出血昏迷患者实施急诊护理干预, 可优化急诊流程, 提高抢救成功率, 且可降低并发症风险, 有助于改善患者生活质量, 故护理满意度良好, 值得临床广泛借鉴。

【关键词】脑出血; 昏迷; 急诊护理; 并发症; 生活质量; 护理满意度

Analysis of the Clinical Effect of Emergency Nursing for Coma Patients with Cerebral Hemorrhage

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the practical application value of emergency nursing intervention in patients with cerebral hemorrhage and coma, and its influence on their rescue status, complications, quality of life and nursing satisfaction. Methods: 100 patients with cerebral hemorrhage coma were selected from December 2019 to March 2022, and randomly divided into two groups, namely, control group and study group, with 50 patients in each group. The control group was given traditional nursing mode, while the study group was given emergency nursing mode. Evaluate and compare the rescue status, complications, quality of life and nursing satisfaction of the two groups. Results: The time of triage evaluation, intravenous medication and emergency treatment in the study group were shorter than those in the control group, and the rescue success rate was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$); The complication rate of the study group was lower than that of the control group (P); The scores of physiological function, emotional function, somatic pain and social function in the study group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$); The nursing satisfaction rate of the study group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: The implementation of emergency nursing intervention for patients with cerebral hemorrhage coma can optimize the emergency process, improve the success rate of rescue, reduce the risk of complications, and help improve the quality of life of patients. Therefore, the satisfaction of nursing is good, which is worthy of extensive reference in clinical practice.

Keywords: Cerebral hemorrhage; Coma; Emergency nursing; Complication; Quality of life; Nursing satisfaction

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芥堡凌^[1] | 伶扁替吹孀境 ← 吹噤夔傲鳴澤僂丁 丁拳曝掃丁 密
卜 孳寔剛呀脚否旒狹挈替慶拯慈 | 揮呀 ← 僭夕她勿墀成μ做
應² 芥剝孀僂 | ①号亂拒nm二咕扇徒剛^[2-3] | 妄不替剛勿怙
墀惶官影全噴关豐 | (株)扇失夫芥丁 六 | 替 | 勿墀呀哞均刷 |
咕媵媵丁丁替剛怙怙墀伉庇揮勢魁勾吁动π塵替⁴ 卍剛吁噤
婆替尅媵剛吁呀撩掇掇× 豐台丁 吳鳴^[4] | 丁 | 惹 | 噤卍
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傲大勾吁墀儿 ← 兢孀失 ← 罐囊忙雇①勿墀均刷媵她涸中 |
1 资料与方法
1.1 | 崑憐吗
卍憐 | 2019 年 12 月-2022 年 3 月 卍晒挽勃拮丁回噤她崑
丁曠告愆勢魁 100 | 替椒咪乃乙丁 | 宦替有做岷宦 ← 媵媵宦替
GHz 50 | | 做岷宦 | 替壳刺^L 估制 | 同唯丁 28:22噤噤噤媵
丁 36 信替噤侧侧媵丁 75 信替噤优暨49.55±10.23噤噤噤媵媵
宦 | 替壳刺^L 估制 | 同唯丁 27:23噤噤噤媵媵丁 36 信替噤侧
媵媵丁 76 信替噤优暨48.46±10.96噤噤噤 | 寔仵借乙噤 | 宦但

