

# 急性呼吸窘迫综合征新生儿优质护理效果

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**摘要:**目的: 评估优质护理对急性呼吸窘迫综合征新生儿的护理效果。方法: 选取 2021 年 1 月~12 月出生的急性呼吸窘迫综合征新生儿 366 例, 分为观察组 (n=183) 和对照组 (n=183), 观察组接受优质护理, 对照组接受常规护理。比较两组患儿动脉血氧分压、动脉血二氧化碳分压、血气分析指标、并发症发生率、护理质量及家属满意度。结果: 观察组患儿动脉血氧分压、动脉血二氧化碳分压、血气分析指标均优于对照组 (P<0.05)。观察组并发症发生率为 2.19%, 低于对照组的 9.29% (P<0.05)。观察组护理质量评分为 (98.63±1.02), 高于对照组的 (92.97±2.15) (P<0.05)。观察组家属满意度为 97.27%, 高于对照组的 84.7% (P<0.05)。结论: 优质护理对急性呼吸窘迫综合征新生儿具有良好效果, 且并发症发生率更低, 血气分析指标改善更明显, 家属满意度提高更快。

**关键词:** 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 满意度; 优质护理; 并发症

## Effect of Quality Nursing for Newborn with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

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**Abstract:** Objective: To analyze the value of high-quality nursing for neonates with acute respiratory distress syndrome. Methods: From January to December 2021, the neonates with acute respiratory distress syndrome (n=366) admitted by undergraduates were randomly divided into groups, 183 in the test and 183 in the control group, the former received high-quality care, and the latter received routine care. Compare blood gas analysis and other indicators. Results: From the perspective of arterial blood oxygen partial pressure and arterial blood carbon dioxide partial pressure, at the end of the intervention, the experimental group was (85.67 ± 6.12) mmHg, (41.68 ± 2.41) mmHg, and the control group (77.95 ± 5.84) mmHg, (46.95±3.04) mmHg were lower (P<0.05). In terms of complications, the incidence rate of the experimental group was 2.19%, which was lower than that of the control group (9.29%) (P<0.05). From the point of view of nursing quality, the test group scored (98.63±1.02), which was higher than that of the control group (92.97±2.15) (P<0.05). From the perspective of parental satisfaction, the test group scored 97.27%, and the control group scored 84.7%. 84.7% of the group was higher (P<0.05). Conclusion: High-quality nursing for neonatal acute respiratory distress syndrome has good effect, and the complication rate is also lower, the blood gas analysis indicators are improved more obviously, and the parent's satisfaction is improved more rapidly.

**Keywords:** Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Satisfaction; Quality care; Complication

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### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 一般资料

2021 年 1 月~12 月出生的急性呼吸窘迫综合征新生儿 366 例, 分为观察组 (n=183) 和对照组 (n=183), 观察组接受优质护理, 对照组接受常规护理。

观察组患儿动脉血氧分压、动脉血二氧化碳分压、血气分析指标均优于对照组 (P<0.05)。观察组并发症发生率为 2.19%, 低于对照组的 9.29% (P<0.05)。观察组护理质量评分为 (98.63±1.02), 高于对照组的 (92.97±2.15) (P<0.05)。观察组家属满意度为 97.27%, 高于对照组的 84.7% (P<0.05)。

### 1.2 护理方法

观察组患儿接受优质护理, 对照组接受常规护理。观察组患儿动脉血氧分压、动脉血二氧化碳分压、血气分析指标均优于对照组 (P<0.05)。观察组并发症发生率为 2.19%, 低于对照组的 9.29% (P<0.05)。观察组护理质量评分为 (98.63±1.02), 高于对照组的 (92.97±2.15) (P<0.05)。观察组家属满意度为 97.27%, 高于对照组的 84.7% (P<0.05)。



