

多学科团队护理在气管切开患者中的应用效果

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【摘要】:目的:探讨多学科团队(MDT)护理在气管切开患者中的应用效果。方法:选取我院2021年1月至2022年1月收治的65例气管切开患者,分为观察组(33例)和对照组(32例)。观察组采用MDT护理,对照组采用常规护理。比较两组患者的心理应激指数、不良反应发生率及护理满意度。结果:观察组患者PSTR评分显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。观察组患者口腔感染、痰液排出障碍、肺部感染及插管梗阻发生率显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。观察组患者护理满意度显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。结论:MDT护理模式对气管切开患者的护理干预具有良好效果,能显著降低患者心理应激水平和不良反应发生率,提高患者护理满意度。

【关键词】: 气管切开; 多学科团队护理; 心理应激

Application Effect of Multidisciplinary Team Nursing in Patients with Tracheotomy

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the effect of multidisciplinary team (MDT) nursing in patients with tracheotomy. Methods: The clinical data of 65 patients with tracheotomy treated in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed. 33 patients who received MDT care were classified into the observation group and 32 patients who received routine care were classified into the control group. The psychological stress indexes, the incidence of adverse reactions and nursing satisfaction of the two groups were compared. Results: After the intervention, the PSTR scores of the two groups decreased to varying degrees, especially in the observation group ($P < 0.05$). The total incidence of oral infection, sputum excretion disorder, pulmonary infection and intubation obstruction in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$); the nursing satisfaction of the observation group was higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The MDT nursing model has a good effect on nursing intervention of patients with tracheotomy, which can help patients significantly reduce the level of psychological stress and the incidence of adverse reactions, and improve patients' nursing satisfaction.

Keywords: Tracheostomy; Multidisciplinary team nursing; Psychological stress

气管切开患者心理应激水平及不良反应发生率。方法:选取我院2021年1月至2022年1月收治的65例气管切开患者,分为观察组(33例)和对照组(32例)。观察组采用MDT护理,对照组采用常规护理。比较两组患者的心理应激指数、不良反应发生率及护理满意度。结果:观察组患者PSTR评分显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。观察组患者口腔感染、痰液排出障碍、肺部感染及插管梗阻发生率显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。观察组患者护理满意度显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。结论:MDT护理模式对气管切开患者的护理干预具有良好效果,能显著降低患者心理应激水平和不良反应发生率,提高患者护理满意度。

1 资料与方法
1.1 一般资料
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