

系统化护理对 ICU 重症患者呼吸机相关性肺炎 (VAP) 发生的影响

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【摘要】:目的: 评估 ICU 重症患者接受系统化护理对呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)发生率的影响。方法: 选取2021年4月至2022年6月在我院ICU重症患者156例,按数字法随机分为对照组和观察组,每组78例。对照组给予常规护理,观察组给予系统化护理。比较两组患者的VAP发生率、护理满意度、血气分析、呼吸频率及心率等指标。结果: 观察组VAP发生率为1.28%,对照组为8.97%;观察组护理满意度为94.89%,对照组为83.33%;观察组血气分析、呼吸频率及心率等指标均优于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论: 系统化护理对ICU重症患者VAP的发生具有预防作用,能提高患者的护理满意度,改善血气分析、呼吸频率及心率等指标,在临床治疗中具有重要的辅助作用,值得推广应用。

【关键词】: ICU 重症患者; 系统化护理; 呼吸机相关性肺炎

Effect of Systematic Nursing on Ventilator-associated Pneumonia (VAP) in ICU Patients

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Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the effect of systematic nursing on ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in ICU patients. Methods: 156 ICU severe patients received in our hospital from April 2021 to June 2022 were randomly selected and divided into control group and observation group with 78 cases in each group by digital parity method. The patients in the control group provided routine nursing and the patients in the observation group provided systematic nursing. The nursing effects of the two groups were compared. Results: By comparing the experimental results of the two groups, the incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in the control group was 8.97%, and that in the observation group was 1.28%; the nursing satisfaction of the two groups was compared, 94.89% in the observation group and 83.33% in the control group; in addition, comparing the changes of blood gas, respiration and heart rate after ventilation between the two groups, the evaluation results of various indicators in the observation group were significantly better than those in the control group, and the differences between the groups were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Using systematic nursing for clinical intervention of ICU severe patients can effectively improve the nursing satisfaction of patients, reduce the occurrence of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), improve the indicators of blood gas, respiration and heart rate of patients, play a good auxiliary role in clinical treatment, promote the recovery of patients as soon as possible, and have high clinical application value.

Keywords: ICU severe; Systematic nursing; Nursing effect

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关键词: ICU 重症患者; 系统化护理; 呼吸机相关性肺炎

1 一般资料和实验方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2021年4月至2022年6月在我院ICU重症患者156例,按数字法随机分为对照组和观察组,每组78例。对照组给予常规护理,观察组给予系统化护理。比较两组患者的VAP发生率、护理满意度、血气分析、呼吸频率及心率等指标。结果: 观察组VAP发生率为1.28%,对照组为8.97%;观察组护理满意度为94.89%,对照组为83.33%;观察组血气分析、呼吸频率及心率等指标均优于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 系统化护理对ICU重症患者VAP的发生具有预防作用,能提高患者的护理满意度,改善血气分析、呼吸频率及心率等指标,在临床治疗中具有重要的辅助作用,值得推广应用。

