Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 10

Title: Easing Anxiety and Physiological Indicators in Patients Undergoing Lumber Spinal Surgery: The Effectiveness of Preoperative Visits

Abstract: Purposes:

Preoperative anxiety can impact significantly the preoperative psychological and physiological status and postoperative recovery of patients. Preoperative visits can reduce patient anxiety and nervousness about surgery and limit the impact of such on patients’ preoperative preparedness. This study investigated the effectiveness of preoperative visits made by operating room staff in lowering the anxiety of patients scheduled for lumber spinal surgery.

Methodology:

This was a randomized, controlled trial design. Eighty lumbar spinal surgery patients were randomly assigned to undergo either Preoperative Visits intervention or routine preparation. The subjects were asked to answer the Chinese State Trait Anxiety Inventory scale before and after the study period and physiological indices and salivary cortisol levels were checked before and after the study period in both groups.

Results:

preoperative visits did significantly lower pulse rate and systolic blood pressure, salivary cortisol levels and Chinese State Trait Anxiety Inventory scale indices.

Implications:

Operating room nurses have a significant role to play in improving nursing quality outside the operating theater. This study offers an opportunity for operating room nurses to further extend their professional services.

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Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 11

Title: A Study on the Effectiveness of Use of Health Education Video in Reducing Preoperative Anxiety of Cardiac Surgery Patients

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the effectiveness of a health education video in reducing preoperative anxiety of cardiac surgery patients

Methods: For this experimental study with repeated measures, subjects were 130 cardiac patients randomized to the experimental group (n=65) or control group (n=65). Cardiac patients underwent coronary artery bypass graft surgery or heart valve surgery. Before cardiac surgery, the experimental group watched a health education video, and the control group received the hospital’s general routine care. Baseline data were collected before surgery on patients’ characteristics and anxiety (using the visual analogue scale for anxiety and state-trait anxiety inventory). Data on patients’ anxiety were also collected on the day of surgery, 3 days after surgery, and 5 days after surgery.

Results: Watching a health education video significantly reduced patients’ preoperative anxiety when they were in the waiting area of the operating room and on postoperative day 3.

Conclusions: The results confirm that watching a health-education video can reduce cardiac patients’ preoperative anxiety and postoperative anxiety up to 3 days after surgery.

Keywords: Preoperative anxiety, Cardiac surgery patients, Health education video, Experimental study

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Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 12

Title: An Evaluation of the Nursing Mini-CEX Rater Training

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of the nursing mini-CEX rater training in Taiwan.

Methodology: A cross-sectional design was used. A total sample size of 39 preceptors (including OR, PACU, ER, Surgical and medical nurses) who had received 4 hours mini-CEX education program, were chosen from a medical center in Taipei, Taiwan in 2012. The researchers selected 3 teaching videos to achieve the inter reliability between the nursing preceptors in assessment by starting with interpreting the standard of the assessment, then watching the videos to score and filled the assessment feedback. The researcher gave feedback on the the scoring consistency in the end. Data were collected by the mini-CEX assessment, included 7 items as medical interviewing skills, physical examination skills, procedural skills, counseling skills, clinical judgment, organization/efficiency, humanistic qualities/professionalism, rating scale from one to nine point. The content of feedback included “anything especially good?”, “suggestions for development”, and “agreed action plan”. The Cronbach’s a coefficient were used to examine the inter-raters reliability.

Results: The result of the study showed the Cronbach’s a coefficient of the inter-reliability between the preceptors in rating the 3 videos were 0.87–0.92 and 0.99. The frequency of the feedback were “suggestions for development” (n=83), “anything especially good?” (n=68), “agreed action plan” (n=40).

Implication: The result of the study revealed high reliability between the preceptors, this showed the teaching videos were with popularity and recognition, could use for future mini-CEX education. The findings of this study may help the nursing educator to develop future education program for the perioperative nursing preceptors to promote their positive feedback skills.

Key words: mini-CEX, rater training, preceptor, inter-rater reliability

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This poster can be reviewed in the virtual gallery. http://www.eventscribe.com/2014/posters/aorn/home.asp
Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 13

Title: A Qualitative Approach to Investigate and Analysis the Experience of Individuals Recovering From General Anesthesia

Abstract: Background and purpose: In last decade, the anesthesia technology has been advanced and the safer anesthetic agent developed, thereby providing potential for enhanced recovery. However, a physical and psychological reaction during the recovery phase, from patients perspectives have not been examined in detailed. The aim of this study was to investigate, describe, and analyze patients' experience after general anesthesia by using a qualitative research method.

Methods: Patients have recovered from operation with general anesthesia, consciousness and willing to participate the interview were recruited, and the day after transfer to the general ward, an in-depth interview with semi-structured questions was used to collect patients post operation experiences data, patients were recruited till . All data-collection sessions were tape-recorded and transcribed, and transcripts were analyzed. The researchers extracted themes by identifying recurrent words and phrases and then sorted the data into thematic categories.

Patient sample: Ten patients that had participated aged between 22-63 years (mean age 42.5); four were male.

Results: Three main themes emerged. First, most participants suffered from the separation with family and experienced facing death. Second, once participants decided to have surgery, they entered a period of uncertainty about what would happen during and after surgery. Third, during postoperative period, participants struggled with the need for mental and physical supports, which included family accompany, keeping warm, and pain relief.

Discussion and Conclusion

These findings suggest that there are several measures that could be taken to improve the patient’s recovering experiences. In particular, allowing family stay with patients after they are awaking, providing appropriate warmer and analgesic to keep patients warm and pain free; and providing appropriate information to patients in a timely manner.

Key words: qualitative methodology, the general anesthesia, recovery experience, post anesthetic nursing, perioperative nursing

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Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 14

Title: Exploring the Anxiety Level and Satisfaction of Total Hip Replacement Patients After Perioperative Nursing Intervention

Abstract: Purpose of Project: This study aims to perform peri-operative nursing intervention after Total Hip Replacement surgery can improve surgical patient's anxiety levels and patient satisfaction, and to extend the operating room nurses' professional role.

Methodology: An experimental study design, the use of Chinese version of "situational anxiety scale" and "surgical patient satisfaction scale" assessments collected 30patients did not accept the peri-operative nursing care (control group) anxiety levels and satisfaction, and then the 30 patients (experimental group) for peri-operative nursing care to do the whole of the patient and health education after the anxiety and satisfaction results for comparison to explore peri-operative nursing impact on the patient.

Results: Results in percentage, mean and standard deviation, T test and other methods for data analysis related to the experimental group patients into peri-operative nursing after service attitude, medical procedures, and environmental facilities have shown statistically significant difference (p <0.001). Anxiety levels have surgery peri-operative nursing intervention group compared with control group experimental results presented on anxiety levels statistically significant differences among (p <0.001). Two sets of satisfaction and anxiety, the correlation coefficients between the results of the comparison group preoperative anxiety and satisfaction of a weak negative correlation between the experimental group showed a weak positive correlation group, but the correlation between the two groups showed no significant difference (p = 0.659).

Perioperative Nursing Implications: We can apply this intervention to other main operative patients and to let them get good peri-operative nursing care and decrease patients anxiety.

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Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 15

Title: Factors Predicting Self-Management Behaviors of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Occlusive Disease Post-Endovascular Therapy

Abstract: Patients with peripheral arterial occlusive disease who undergone endovascular therapy have increasing risk factors of the disease. Even though the narrowing of the arteries has already been corrected, the risk factors of the disease remain unchanged, putting patients at risks of recurrence. They need to have appropriate self-management behaviors to prolong the prognosis of disease, so that nurses need to have understanding of self-management behaviors and factors influencing self-management behaviors of patients with peripheral arterial occlusive disease after they have undergone endovascular therapy.

Aim to study the factors predicting self-management behaviors of patients with peripheral arterial occlusive disease, post-endovascular therapy. The Individual and Family Self-Management Theory of Ryan and Sawin was used as the conceptual framework.

Method The sample consisted of 78 patients who were peripheral arterial occlusive disease patients and had followed up post-endovascular therapy. The data from interviews self-management behaviors, fatigue, patient-provider communication, and illness perception were used for multiple regression analysis.

Result revealed that self-management behaviors of patients with peripheral arterial occlusive disease, post-endovascular therapy, were good (mean = 3.85, SD = 0.37). Fatigue, illness perception, and patient-provider communication could be used to predict self-management behaviors in 10 % (R2 = .10, p < .05). Fatigue was the factor that could predict self-management behaviors with statistical significance (β = -.303, p < .05).

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Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 16

Title: Perioperative Nurse's Knowledge of the Cleaning and Decontamination Process of Surgical Instruments

Abstract: Improperly cleaned surgical instruments may increase the risk of developing a surgical site infection (SSI). The Association of periOperative Registered Nurses’ (AORN) recommended practice guidelines (RPG) state that cleaning of surgical instruments should begin at the point of use (POU) in the operating room (OR), however, this practice is not routinely performed. Using Declercq, Bichell, and Center’s needs assessment model as the conceptual framework; the purpose of this descriptive survey-based study was to assess perioperative nurse’s knowledge, practice, and organizational policy related to the cleaning and decontamination process of surgical instruments. A randomized convenience sample of 332 AORN members participated in the study. Findings suggest that perioperative nurses lack knowledge on RPGs related to POU cleaning, and practices supporting POU cleaning are not routinely performed. These findings provide the foundation for the development of educational interventions aimed at increasing knowledge, improving practice, and have a positive impact on patient outcomes.

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Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 17

Title: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Managing Surgical Fires Utilizing In-Situ Simulation

Abstract: Operating Room (OR) surgical emergencies (e.g. malignant hyperthermia, fire, cardiac arrest) are rare occurrences that have devastating consequences to the patient. Surgical fires stand out because “virtually all surgical fires can be avoided”. (ERCi, 2011). In October 2012, twelve Operating Room teams from the same Upstate New York Medical Center participated in four in-situ surgical fire drill scenarios. Each team was assigned a fire scenario to manage (Cardiac Chest Fire, Prep Fire, Light Cord Fire and Airway Fire). The simulation was extremely beneficial to all participants to prepare them in the event that there was a surgical fire and also to facilitate teamwork between disciplines.

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Session Number: 5002

Poster Number: 18

Title: A Cost Effective Strategy to Improve Knowledge Transfer

Abstract:
Purpose: The purpose of this project was to engage the expert nurse in the transfer of knowledge and to demonstrate an efficient, cost effective process for essential skills education in a busy trauma center.

The aims of the project:
1.) Engage expert perioperative nurses
2.) Capture vital knowledge for future reference
3.) Demonstrate process efficiency
4.) Determine cost savings

Methodology: Review of literature of aging Baby Boomers, specialty competency, safety, cost and quality implications. Panel discussion of expert perioperative nurses conducted and analyzed. Web site development and digital creation of expert skills presentations. Perioperative nurses, novice and seasoned recruited for online learning evaluation with pre and post-test analysis. Study of engagement scores

Results: A positive change mean between pre and post-test scores in 3 online video presentations and in engagement scores within 4 categories.

Limitations: Access to computers in a quiet workspace and project time frame for analysis was tight. Participation rate was not statistically significant.

Implications for nursing: The integration of an online learning library specific to the operating room is a strategy that is cost effective and efficient to engage and inform the perioperative nurse in the delivery of safe patient care now and in the future.

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