

·临床报道·

护理干预对颞浅动脉置管围管期并发症的影响

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【摘要】 目的 研究改良的护理干预方法对因化疗需要行颞浅动脉逆行置管患者的围管期并发症发生率和护理工作量的影响。**方法** 纳入2014年1月至2019年12月期间我科使用植入式动脉输液港埋置于颞浅动脉的患者46例,采用随机数字表法分为试验组($n=23$)和对照组($n=23$)。对照组术后采取常规护理方法。试验组患者在对照组基础上接受改良的围管期护理干预。统计两组并发症发生率,并对比两组的护理工作强度。**结果** 颞浅动脉置管术后最常见的并发症为术区渗血,试验组术后渗血发生率为21.7%,显著低于对照组60.9%($P=0.007$)。试验组敷贴早期更换的改善情况显著优于对照组($P=0.001$)。对照组中为患者更换透明贴膜平均1.87次,试验组0.30次,试验组敷贴更换频率显著低于对照组($P<0.0001$)。**结论** 改良的护理干预方案可显著降低颞浅动脉置管患者围管期渗血并发症的发生率,有效改善早期被动更换敷贴的情况,并降低换药频率,提高医疗工作质量,具有临床推广意义。

【关键词】 护理干预 口腔颌面部肿瘤 植入式动脉输液港 颞浅动脉化疗

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Effect of nursing intervention on perioperative complications of superficial temporal artery catheterization

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of a modified nursing intervention mode on the incidence of complications of patients and the working efficiency of nurses in patients who had received catheterization of superficial temporal artery due to chemotherapy. **Methods** Forty-six patients from January 2014 to December 2019 in our department who received catheterization of superficial temporal artery were enrolled. Patients were divided into the experimental group ($n=23$) and the control group ($n=23$). The control group was given routine nursing after operation, while the patients in the experimental group received the specified and modified nursing intervention. The incidence of complications and the intensity of nursing work in the two groups was analyzed. **Results** The most common complication after the superficial temporal artery catheterization was bleeding in the operation region. The incidence of bleeding in the experimental group was 21.7%, significantly lower than that in the control group (60.9%) ($P=0.007$). The improvement of early replacement wound dressing in the experimental group was significantly better than that in the control group (log rank = 10.756, $P=0.001$). In the control group, nurses changed the post-surgical dressing for patients for 1.87 times on average, and the experimental group 0.30 times. The frequency of application replacement in the experimental group was significantly lower than that in the