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Evaluation to postoperative pain approach by NANDA nursing diagnosis: Student perspective

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Objective: This study was conducted as a descriptive and cross-sectional study within the context of the practice of surgery nursing, that patients who were responsible for care by nursing students, using nursing diagnoses by evolve North American Nursing Association (NANDA).

Method: Population of this study consisted of 116 nursing care plan prepared by students of Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Health Science Faculty Nursing Departmen between 2014-2015 years, contend surgery nursing practice. Data collection form was prepared according to Gordon's functional health patterns model. NANDA nursing diagnoses was taken into account in surgery nursing lessons. All nursing care plans were examined and student's practice about pain diagnoses was investigated according to nine criterion in NANDA nursing diagnoses handbook. SPSS 20 programme was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Results of the study revealed that 58.6% of students used pain nursing diagnosis. The most used three practices were pain assesment (80.9%), identifying pain's reducing or increasing factors (61.8%), applying analgesics with doctor's order (58.8%) by students in nursing care plan. In addition the least used were informing the patients about pain (30.9%), providing sleep and rest (16.2%), use of nonpharmacological methods to reduce pain (massage, hot and cold applications etc.) (26.5%), Drug efficacy and pain assesment in 30 minutes after applying analgesics (10.3%), making positions and mobilization (45.3). Students used therapeutic methods like listening to music and/or watching TV (14.7%), converse with patients (10.3%) and bothways (8.8%) for distraction.

Conclusion: If the nursing students learn nursing process from the first year, they will use this process effectively and systematically and can provide developmental professional nursing. Also nursing students will come to know that nursing process is not a grading tool or an unnecessary burden, instead it provides interdisciplinary communication, increase the quality of care and standard language. Subject of pain, pharmacology and physiology of pain allow better understanding by the students, as well as they can focus on the importance of providing holistic care to patients. Students should be encouraged to use non-pharmacological methods.

Biography

Sema Koçaşli has completed her PhD from İstanbul University and Post-doctoral studies from Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Nursing. She has published 2 papers in reputed journals and 4 chapters written in the different books.

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