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Evaluation of a biomarker of pain for patients in a coma undergoing nursing intervention bath bed

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Objective: To determine whether patients in a coma hospitalized in an intensive care unit feel pain when subjected to bath nursing intervention in bed.

Method: This is a quasi-experimental research which were collected 25 samples of which perform quantitative analysis of substance P (SP) in saliva by ELISA and correlated with clinical signs and signic.

Results: You can tell that there is evidence that when we take care of patients in a coma or add provoke painful stimuli by an increase in score of Behavioral Pain Scale with $\Delta=1.0$ ($p=0.0001221$) and the score on the scale for Changes facial with $\Delta=1.0$ ($p<0.0001$). The Spearman correlation test showed that there is a correlation between the SP variables and blood pressure ($r=1.000$).

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that SP may be considered a biomarker of pain for the patient in a coma.

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Exploring the definition of spirituality and accompaniment from the perspective of BSN students

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A structured spiritual care by the nurses may differ from that of a nursing student. Therefore, this study explored the definition of spirituality and accompaniment from the perspective of Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) students. A spiritual course was offered to 36 BSN students from August 2014 to July 2015. The categories for the definition of spirituality included the students themselves; other people; faith; soul; integration; and the skills of empathy, listening, accompaniment, and care for understanding the empty feelings of other people and for striving to empathize with such feelings. The final definition of spirituality obtained from the BSN students was the relationship among themselves; other people; faith; soul; and the ability to understand the inner spiritual needs of other people by assisting them in attaining true spiritual contentment through the skills of empathy, listening, accompaniment, and caring. Furthermore, two categories of perceived and functional definitions of accompaniment were identified by the 36 BSN students. Regarding perceived accompaniment, nursing students could feel the happiness and harmony of their families, recall their memories of chatting with their grandfathers with the tendency to cry, and celebrate worthwhile things with the person being accompanied. Functional accompaniment provides happiness to the person being accompanied. Additionally, the person being accompanied can disclose emotions by chatting with the accompanier; through accompaniment, relationships can also become even closer. The authors suggest that future studies develop a protocol for nursing students for learning how to accompany clients through the skills of empathy, listening, and caring, thus sincerely satisfying the spirituality of clients by fulfilling their inner spiritual needs.

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