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The effects of an innovative method of pin tract wound care applied to patients with bone fracture

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Aim: The purpose of this study is to verify the effect of an innovative method of pin tract wound care in bone fracture patients who receive external skeletal fixation.

Method: The study is a preliminary study with a quasi-experimental design. 45 subjects are selected from four orthopedic wards at a medical center in Taipei, Taiwan. The experimental group includes 20 patients, whereas comparison group has 25 patients. The experiment group receives innovative clean method while the comparison group receives the traditional clean method. Selection criteria of participants included patients receiving external skeletal fixation for bone fracture, clear conscious, age 18 year-old and above, and a consensus to participate. Data was collected at 10 days post-surgery. The outcome measures included infection sign, and correct rate of implant pin tract care.

Results: Data indicated that patients in the experiment group showed less infection sign and more correct skill of implant pin tract care significantly than patients in the comparison group. This study want to establish an antisepticise standard procedure and nursing conduct content for nursing outer bone steel nail fixer. Paramedic can follow it to enforce nursing conduct and let the patient and care taker more easy to learn, also can enhance the steel nail care quality.

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An evaluation of preceptors' teaching effectiveness by self and new nurses

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Aim: The purposes of this study were to examine the degree of teaching effectiveness among clinical nursing preceptors.

Method: It is a cross-sectional study design with convenience sample. The participants were 323 clinical nursing preceptors and 357 new nurses from a university medical center and a regional hospital in Taipei, Taiwan. The teaching effectiveness was measured by the questionnaires of new nurses' evaluation on teaching effectiveness and clinical nursing preceptors' self-evaluation on teaching effectiveness; which included five sub-scales: Maturity of personal characteristics, Proficiency of professional knowledge, effectiveness of teaching strategies, harmony of interpersonal relationships, and objectivity of teaching evaluation. The following statistical analyses were used: descriptive Statistics, independent samples T Test, and one-way ANOVA.

Results: The participants rated teaching effectiveness high in general, and valued having harmonious interpersonal relationship the most. Due to the effective teaching strategies sub-scale scores of teaching effectiveness were low, a few implications can be considered. These include: to promote continuing education on teaching strategies, and to set up peer support network for preceptors to exchange their feedback and experience.

Conclusion: This research explored teaching effectiveness among clinical nursing preceptor. Based on the results, one may consider a provision of continue education and training on weak areas of clinical nursing preceptors. Consequently, teaching effectiveness will be increased, and attrition rate of new nurses may decrease.

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