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Effect of the peer review process on practice for the prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia among nurses in medicine intensive care unit, Thailand

Nisama Sansri¹ and Nisakorn Viulchai²¹Maha Sarakham Hospital, Thailand²Sri Maha Sarakham Nursing College, Thailand

The purpose of this quasi-experimental research was to examine the effect of the peer review process on practice for the prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia among nurses in Medicine Intensive Care Unit, Maha Sarakham Hospital, Thailand. This study used a one-group pretest-posttest design. The sample consisted of 17 registered nurses selected by purposive sampling. Research instruments included (1) the peer review process workshop project, (2) the peer review process manual and (3) the practice observation form. Data was collected during July, 2015 to March, 2016. Descriptive statistics and a Chi-square test were used for data analysis. The finding revealed that after using the peer review process, the nurses had better practice for the prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia than before using the peer review process ($p<0.001$). This finding indicates that the peer review process is an effective intervention in improving the practice for the ventilator associated pneumonia.

Biography

Nisama Sansri has completed her Master's degree of Nursing Science (Infection Control Nursing). She is a registered Nurse at Infection Prevention and Control Department, Maha Sarakham Hospital, Thailand. She has considerable expertise in infection control nursing.

nisamaicumed@gmail.com

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