The Study on Burden and Influence Facts in Heart Failure Family Caregivers

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Objectives: Discuss family caregiver’s burden and influence facts of heart failure patients. To present corresponding measures and solution in order to reduce patients caregiver’s burden and enhance congestive heart failure patients’ living quality.

Methods: The research objects are 120 patients with heart failure in hospital who had met the standard of first hospital Geriatrics of Jilin University during May 2013 to December 2013. Adopts the method of questionnaire survey, to understand the basic condition of the heart failure patients and their family caregivers through general information, to assess the Burden of family Caregivers of patients with heart failure.

Through the caregiver Burden questionnaire (Caregivers Burden Inventory CBI). By using SPSS13.0 software package, to make the descriptive statistical analysis of the questionnaire result, correlation analysis, etc.

Results: (1) Score distribution of the burden of Heart failure patients’ family caregivers scope in 1-69, an average of score were 26.53 and 16.70, five dimensions of the highest burden scores were time dependency burden and limited development burden, followed by the physical burden, the lowest were social burden and affect burden.

(2) Caregivers of patients gender, age, patients age, illness age, culture and medical payment way had an impact on the burden of caregivers.

Conclusions: By improving the knowledge of the caregivers of heart failure, medical personnel should establish corresponding propaganda, education and follow-up visit system, reduce the burden of caregivers.

Analysis for the security management of radial artery after PCI

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Objectives: To explore the effects of monitoring postoperative transcutaneous oxygen saturation in preventing radial artery occlusion after PCI treatment.

Methods: 285 patients who underwent PCI via radial artery from January to March in 2014 were randomly divided into clinical groups (n=143) and the control group (n=142). Make sure the Allen test of the operation side was negative preoperatively, and no special discomfort was observed after surgery. Press the ulnar artery for 30 seconds, and simultaneously measure the blood oxygen saturation of the operation side. Clinical group: radial artery hemostat decompression was given after observation of spO2 was less than 95%, until the blood oxygen saturation rose to more than 95%, and ensure that no bleeding was seen at the puncture point. Control group: No intervention, only monitoring spO2 of the operation side. Both groups underwent intermittent release of the pressure according to the tourniquet instruction.

Radial artery occlusion was observed after 24 hours in both groups with ultrasonography.

Results: Through adjusting the compression pressure of the hemostat according to spO2 of the operation side, the incidence of radial artery occlusion was significantly reduced (x2=5.348, P<5.348).

Conclusions: Through adjusting the compression pressure of the hemostat according to spO2 of the operation side, the incidence of radial artery occlusion was significantly reduced in patients underwent PCI, thereby reducing the pain of the patients, improving the quality of life after surgery. All in all, this method is worth to be widely used in the clinical nursing work.

Effect of Continuous Nursing Intervention on Quality of Life in Elderly Patients with Chronic Diseases

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Objectives: To investigate the effect of continuous nursing intervention on quality of life in elderly patients with chronic diseases.

Methods: 110 cases of senile heart failure patients were randomly divided into intervention group and control group, the control group health education during hospitalization for conventional systems and discharge guidance; the control group on the basis of the discharged patients continuity nursing intervention for 6 months. By continuity nursing intervention by responsibility nurse by telephone, booking service, network communication etc.

Results: The elderly patients with chronic disease hospital readmission rate continuity nursing intervention after falling, life quality and compliance was significantly higher than that in the control group, but no significant difference between two groups mortality rate.

Conclusions: Continuity nursing intervention is helpful to improve the quality of life of patients and compliance, reduce relapse rate.