

Application Effect of Detail Nursing in Neurosurgery Patients

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the effect of detail nursing in neurosurgery. **Methods:** 72 cases of neurosurgery patients in our hospital from July 2018 to June 2020 were selected as the research sample, and they were divided into detail nursing group and routine nursing group, with 36 cases in each group. The retrospective analysis method was used to compare the effect of nursing intervention between the two groups. **Results:** The scores of anxiety ($23.25 \pm 1.97^*$), depression ($25.75 \pm 2.53^*$) and social activity ability ($23.13 \pm 2.36^*$) in detail nursing group were higher than those in routine nursing group; The nursing satisfaction of detail nursing group was 35 cases (97.22%), significantly higher than that of routine nursing group 26 cases (72.22%), $P < 0.05$, with statistical significance. **Conclusion:** Through the details of neurosurgery patients nursing means, to improve the prognosis of patients with recovery and improve the quality of life have significant effect, can reduce the complications of patients with prognosis, improve the patient's cognition of details of nursing, reduce the contradiction between doctors and patients, improve nursing satisfaction, has high clinical application and promotion value.

Keywords: Neurosurgery; Detail nursing; Treatment satisfaction

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Most of the neurosurgical patients are in critical condition with rapid progress and high rate of death and disability. Such as brain injury, intracranial

tumors, vascular diseases, spinal and spinal cord diseases, and neurological functional diseases. Most of these diseases are treated by operation in clinic. However, due to the great trauma of operation and the complication of multiple syndromes, it is of great significance to take effective nursing measures to improve the prognosis of operation. In the Research Report of Jia Huiwen, Barthel score method was used to analyze the prognosis effect of different nursing methods in the treatment process of the two groups of patients^[1]. Obviously, the detail nursing group played a very good inhibitory role in Barthel score and prognosis complications. Shi Xiuqing combined with work practice, studied the intervention effect of detail nursing measures on prognosis of 90 patients in our hospital^[2]. The results showed that the GCS score and quality of life score of patients with detail nursing intervention were better than that of general nursing, and the complications were very low, and the clinical value was high. Subsequently, the Research Report of Huang Yanqun and others further confirmed the nursing effect of detail nursing in neurosurgical operation^[3]. Through perioperative detail nursing, it can reduce the infection rate and the incidence of pressure ulcer, and greatly improve the treatment satisfaction rate of patients. In view of this, in this paper, 72 cases of patients in neurosurgery department of our hospital were selected as the research object, and the quality of life of patients with prognosis was evaluated by the degree of anxiety, depression, social activities and activities of daily living, and the satisfaction rate of patients with prognosis nursing was anonymously investigated by self-made questionnaire in our hospital. Now the specific matters are reported as follows.

1 Material and methods

1.1 Sample data

72 cases of neurosurgery patients in our hospital from July 2018 to June 2020 were randomly selected as research samples, and they were divided into detail nursing group and routine nursing group with 36 cases in each group. The retrospective analysis method was used to study and compare the effect of nursing intervention between the two groups. In the routine nursing group, there were 19 male patients and 17 female patients, aged between 25 and 72 years old^[4]. The main diseases were 17 cases of cerebral hemorrhage, 8 cases of brain contusion and 11 cases of brain tumor; In the detail nursing group, there were 17 male patients and 19 female patients, aged from 23 to 70 years old. The main diseases were cerebral hemorrhage in 14 cases, brain tumor in 13 cases and brain contusion in 9 cases. The basic data of the two groups were normal, and the patients' spirit and hearing were normal, and $P > 0.05$, which can be analyzed and studied.

1.2 Operation nursing

Patients in the routine group were given general nursing methods, including assisting patients to improve the preoperative examination, preoperative basic knowledge and surgical precautions, and basic ward management. On this basis, the detail nursing group integrated the concept of detail nursing into it.

1.2.1 Psychological care

Because most of the patients were severe and had a high rate of death and disability, their families and patients were mostly anxious and nervous before operation. At this time, we need to build a nursing group (2-3 people) with the chief nurse as the first responsible person, strengthen the effective communication with the patients and their families, establish a targeted psychological counseling plan, and conduct preoperative psychological counseling combined with the patient's chief complaint and treatment plan, so as to reduce the fear of the patients and their families, and enhance the self-confidence of the patients to overcome the disease and cooperate with the treatment.

1.2.2 Environmental care

Good ward environment can make patients feel happy and improve their postoperative anxiety. At the same

time, it is necessary to strictly implement the aseptic management of wards, disinfect regularly, ventilate in time, and reduce the cross infection of wards.

1.2.3 Strengthen the patient respiratory system nursing

Most patients in neurosurgery department need tracheotomy. In order to prevent postoperative respiratory tract infection, atomization treatment and nursing twice a day are needed to promote the discharge of concentrated sputum^[5]. Or use self suction, help patients change body position for expectoration and other measures.

1.2.4 Body position nursing

Most patients need to rest after operation or some patients are in coma after operation. For such patients, regular guidance or assistance should be given to their families to change the patient's position to prevent aspiration. At the same time, for patients who need nasal feeding care, it is necessary to ensure that the gastric tube position is accurate, take less food and more meals as the principle of eating, and pay attention to the patient's position and lying posture after nasal feeding, so as to empty the patient's stomach in time.

1.2.5 Other care

Pay attention to ward hygiene and patient personal hygiene management, frequently change patients' bedding and clothing. For the elderly patients should also pay attention to prevent falling, so can use restraint belt or add bed fence, reduce accidents. At the same time, it is also necessary to guide patients to follow the doctor's advice and medication to help patients recover as soon as possible.

1.3 Evaluation index

According to the self-made nursing service questionnaire in our hospital, the satisfaction of the two groups of patients with surgical treatment and nursing was investigated by inquiry. Then, the improvement of quality of life in the two groups was evaluated from the four dimensions of anxiety, depression, social activities and activities of daily living. Two groups of patients were evaluated.

1.4 Data processing

SPSS 21.0 software was used for statistical analysis, with $P < 0.05$ as statistical significance. The counting data were expressed by [example, (%), and analyzed

by chi square value; The measurement data were expressed by mean square deviation (MSE) ($\bar{x} \pm s$), and the sample data were tested by T value.

2 Results

2.1 Comparison of nursing quality of life between the two groups after operation

Table 1. The quality of life of the two groups were compared after nursing intervention

Study Group	Anxiety level	Degree of depression	Social activities	Improvement of living ability
Routine nursing group (<i>n</i> = 36)	20.140.28 ±	20.680.08 ±	19.040.43 ±	33.090.57 ±
Detail nursing group (<i>n</i> = 36)	23.251.97* ±	25.752.53* ±	23.132.36* ±	43.022.21 ±
<i>P</i> value	Compared with the routine group, * <i>P</i> < 0.05			

2.2 Postoperative nursing satisfaction evaluation of two groups of patients

According to the questionnaire survey, 35 cases (97.22%) were satisfied with the quality of nursing in the detail

The results showed that the prognosis of patients with detailed nursing intervention in anxiety, depression, social activities and the improvement of living ability were superior to that of the conventional nursing group, and *P* < 0.05 had statistical significance. See Table 1.

nursing group, which was significantly higher than 26 cases (72.22%) in the routine nursing group, with statistical research value, as shown in Figure 2.

Table 2. The nursing satisfaction of the two groups was compared after nursing intervention

Study Group	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total satisfaction rate (%)
Routine nursing group (<i>n</i> = 36)	12(33.33)	14(38.89)	10(27.78)	26(72.22)
Detail nursing group (<i>n</i> = 36)	20(55.56)	15(41.66)	1(2.78)	35(97.22)

3 Discussion

Based on the particularity of neurosurgical patients and the high risk of operation, the operation may cause body damage or involve the central nervous system, so it puts forward higher requirements for standardized, refined and accurate operation, and also pushes the clinical nursing work to a higher level^[6]. Therefore, in the actual nursing process, if a little careless can cause complications, which affect the postoperative healing effect of patients. As a new nursing method in modern nursing, detail nursing mainly improves the satisfaction of patients in the treatment process, improves the cure rate, reduces the contradiction between doctors and patients, so as to improve the cure effect^[7]. The results of this study showed that the anxiety score, depression score and comprehensive social activity score of patients in detail nursing group were higher than those in routine nursing group. The satisfaction rate of detail nursing group was 97.22%, which was significantly higher than that of routine nursing group (72.22%), *P* < 0.05, with statistical significance.

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