



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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HANAA ALY

**Factors Affecting Clinical Outcomes
for Patient with Nasogastric Tube
Feeding at Critical Care Unit**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of
Master Degree in Medical Surgical Nursing
(Critical Care)*

By

David Youssef Saleh GaddAllah

*(B.Sc. In Nursing Science 2011)
ICU Head Nurse at Dar El Shefa Hospital
El Abbasya*

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2021**

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Under Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Sahar Yassien Mohammad

*Professor of critical care Nursing
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University*

Assist. Prof. Dr. Dalia Ali Ameen

*Assistant Professor of critical care Nursing
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University*

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
BP	Blood pressure
CCU	Critical Care Unit
dB	Decibel
EN	Enteral Nutrition
GI	Gastrointestinal
GL	Gastric lavage
GRV	Gastric Residual Volume
HADS	Hospital anxiety depression scale
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
MCQ	Multiple choice questions
NANDA	North American Nursing Diagnosis Association
NGT	Nasogastric tube
NPO	Nothing by mouth
OR	Operation room
PICC	Peripherally inserted central catheter
PVC	Polyvinylchloride
ROM	Range-of-motion
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SUSS	Sit up, squat, stand
TPN	Total Parenteral Nutrition

Abstract

Background: Nasogastric tube feeding consisting of delivering liquid nutrients through a tube passing through the nose and into the stomach for patients with a functioning gastrointestinal tract who can't ingest enough nutrition orally to meet their needs, nurses should be aware of nasogastric feeding outcomes, These outcomes can be classified as respiratory, nutritional, endurance, hydration and bowel function categories, **Aim:** identify factors affecting clinical outcomes for patient with nasogastric tube feeding at critical care unit. **Design:** a descriptive exploratory design was conducted to achieve the aim of this study. **Setting:** This study will be conducted in general critical care unit at Dar El Shefa Hospital. **Sample:** A convenient sample of all available adult patients who receiving nasogastric tube feeding in critical care unit in Dar El Shefa Hospital. Based on sample size equation 150 patients, and 50 nurses participated in the study. **Tools of data collection:** a structured assessment questionnaire, clinical outcomes assessment scale, and factors assessment forms. **Results:** the psychological assessment for the patients there 22.7% of total patients were had a bad psychological status, the clinical outcomes were 68% of patients were moderate compromised and 24.7% of patients were severely compromised, there was a significant relation between clinical nasogastric feeding outcomes and total level of nurses' knowledge and practice, there were 81.8% of mildly compromised patients were cared by a satisfactory knowledgeable nurses versus 97.3% of the severely compromised patients were cared by unsatisfactory knowledgeable nurses, there were 72.7% of mildly compromised patient were cared by competent nurses, while 91.9% of severely compromised patients were cared by incompetent nurses. in addition there was a significant relation between nurses' total level of knowledge about nasogastric feeding tube and their total level of practice. **Conclusion:** this study concluded that There are many factors portrayed under patient related factor, environmental related factor, and nurses' performance related factors affect the clinical outcome for patient with nasogastric tube feeding in the critical care units. **Recommendations:** Close supervision and teaching on spot is needed to ensure the quality of care is provided by nurses during administration of nutrition for patients with nasogastric tube feeding that can affect their clinical outcomes.

Keywords: Critical Care Nurses, clinical outcomes, complications, Nasogastric tube, feeding.

Introduction

Nutrition is a basic physiological need supporting health, recovery from illness, and life itself. Assessing patients' nutritional status is a primary responsibility of nurses, who have direct observation of their patients' dietary intake, weight, and tolerance to prescribed diets. Nutritional assessment, identifying problems related to nutrition, and meeting the needs of patients are ones of the important nursing functions (**Tatsumi, 2019**).

Nutritional therapy plays an important role in the treatment of critically ill patients, because it allows the administration of energy and nutrients, prevents/reduces the installation of under nutrition, or corrects nutritional alterations already installed undernourished patients In addition, it has been recently demonstrated that nutritional therapy plays a primary therapy role, intervening directly in the pathophysiological alterations of diseases and hence, in the clinical outcome. However, the guarantee of nutritional care that meets the specific requirements of each critically ill patient, is still a challenge for nutrition professionals worldwide (**Chawdhury and Lobaz, 2019**).

The aim of nutritional support is to attenuate the detrimental effects of critical illness on nutritional state, such as increased energy deficit and catabolism; it may favorably influence outcomes and prevent or reverse

malnutrition, nutritional therapy should be started as soon as possible and certainly within the first week of critical illness (**Mula et al, 2014**).

Nasogastric tube feeding may be accompanied by complications. The difficulties and complications related with enteral nutrition include metabolic disorders, such as increase in blood glucose level and electrolyte abnormality, gastrointestinal complications, vomiting and bowel movement disorders (i.e., diarrhea and constipation), which are frequently observed during EN and are important to address. If such gastrointestinal symptoms do not resolve with appropriate management EN must be discontinued or interrupted (**Huang et al, 2012**).

Nurses spend more time at patients' bedside comparing other health care delivers and are liable to permanent evaluation of the patients, they play a critical, significant role in identifying malnutrition susceptible patients, assessing nutrition adequacy and management of nasogastric tube feeding, The role of nurses is important in the feeding tube insertion, performance of nasogastric tube feeding and patient Care ,their proper performances in nasogastric tube feeding influence the patients' clinical outcomes (**Babapour et al, 2016**).