

ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PRESSURE INJURY: NURSING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the effect of evidence based nursing, and preventive measures to minimize the incident of Endotracheal Tube (ETT) pressure injury, by controlling the predisposing factors. A prospective, quasi-experimental research design was used. A convenience sample of 100 adults Critically Ill Patients, who are admitted to the selected Intensive Care Unit, within the continuous 6 months, will be recruited to the study. Three adapted tools were utilized to collect data (Demographic and medical data sheet, Glasgow Coma Scale, and Pressure ulcer staging system checklist). Patients were divided into two separated groups (experimental and control). The investigators implemented the evidence based nursing preventive measures to the experimental group, and compared the results (outcome of the given interventions) to control group. The result of this study shows a highly statistically significant difference, between experimental and control group, in relation to incidents of Endotracheal Tube pressure injury (p 0.004). Additionally, significant correlations were found between incidents of Endotracheal Tube pressure injury and “elderly of (ETT) insertion, (p 0.013). The current study concluded that, the examined evidence based nursing preventive measures demonstrate a highly useful effect, on minimizing the incident of Endotracheal Tube pressure injury.

KEYWORDS: Endotracheal Tube, Pressure injury, Evidence Based, Nursing Preventive Measures, Incident