

The Development of Clinical Nursing Practice Guideline for Prevention of Ventilator- Associated Pneumonia, Medical Nursing Department, Rajavithi Hospital

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Purpose

This action research aimed to 1) improve the clinical nursing practice guideline (CNPNG) for prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in patient with mechanical ventilator and 2) study the effects of CNPNG after implementation.

Methods

The study was conducted in medical wards, Rajavithi Hospital, during January 2013 to February 2014, using PDCA process of Deming cycle and the Iowa model of evidence - based practice. The purposive sampling method was used to select samples of 52 registered nurses and 788 patients with mechanical ventilator. Research instruments composed of 1) CNPNG for prevention of VAP 2) assessment tool for nurses conform to CNPNG 3) questionnaire of nurses' opinion on CNPNG and 4) VAP incidence report form. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square test.

Results

The results show that CNPNG for prevention of VAP consisted of 7 categories as follows; 1) hand hygiene 2) mouth care procedure 3) position turning 4) Nasogastric tube feeding 5) airway clearance and suctioning 6) cuff pressure measurement and 7) ventilator weaning. Nurses conformed to CNPNG overall 81.97%, the opinion on CNPNG among nurses revealed that 96.20 % agree with the beneficial of CNPNG. In addition, the incidences of VAP after 3 months of implementation decreased from 10.75 to 7.01 per 1,000 ventilator days ($p = 0.306$).

Conclusions

This CNPNG could help patients with respiratory care to decrease the incidence of VAP. Nevertheless, PDCA process for nursing practice of this CNPNG should be monitor for continuing compliance guidelines to cover all categories and all issues.