

**VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU**

**DIPLOMSKO DELO**

**IZKUŠNJE MEDICINSKIH SESTER Z OBRAVNAVO PACIENTOV S  
PODKOŽNO VENSKO VALVULO**

**NURSES EXPERIENCE BY PATIENTS WITH TOTALLY  
IMPLANTABLE VENOUS ACCESS PORT IN THE  
HOSPITAL**

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## POVZETEK

**Uvod:** Vsako leto se povečuje število kronično bolnih pacientov, ki bodo dlje časa prejemali sistemsko terapijo ali bodo na podporni intravenozni terapiji. Da si olajšamo delo in da lahko v veliki meri pacientu pomagamo, nam je v veliko pomoč podkožna venska valvula, saj nam olajša dostop do intravenoznih poti. Namen diplomskega dela je bil ugotoviti, kakšne so izkušnje medicinskih sester v bolnišnici z oskrbo podkožne venske valvule, saj se pogosteje uporablja šele zadnja leta.

**Metoda:** Za raziskavo smo uporabili strukturiran instrument v obliki anketnega vprašalnika. Anketni vprašalnik je skupno zajemal 16 vprašanj, razdeljenih v štiri sklope. V raziskavo smo vključili 50 diplomiranih medicinskih sester na šestih oddelkih Splošne bolnišnice Celje, ki se pri svojem delu srečujejo s pacienti, ki imajo vstavljeno podkožno vensko valvulo. Realizacija vzorca je bila 100-odstotna.

**Rezultati:** 48 % medicinskih sester se s pacienti s podkožno vensko valvulo srečuje 1- do 3-krat mesečno, 40 % le 1-krat na pol leta. 96 % delo s temi pacienti ne vzbuja nelagodja, najraje pa bi se jim izognili le 4 % medicinskih sester. V času formalnega izobraževanja je videlo ali izkusilo rokovanje s podkožno vensko valvulo le 31 % medicinskih sester, kljub temu v 90 % ocenjujejo, da so praktično usposobljene za delo. V 82 % prepoznajo zaplete, med katerimi se najpogosteje srečujejo s tem, da ni refluxa krvi in ni mogoče aplicirati terapije. Ob zapletu v 68 % poiščejo pomoč pri teoretično in praktično bolj usposobljenem sodelavcu, v 26 % o tem obvestijo zdravnika. 6 % ne ve, kako ukrepati v primeru zapleta. 62 % anketiranih se je o podkožni venski valvuli strokovno izpopolnjevalo na internih delavnicah in 29 % na seminarjih in s prebiranjem strokovne literature. 52 % anketiranih se strokovno izpopolnjuje enkrat letno, 34 % dvakrat letno in 6 % nikoli. 54 % anketiranih bi za kakovostno in varno obravnavo potrebovalo navodila v obliki plakata, medtem ko se 46 % meni, da je dovolj interni negovalni standard. Več praktičnega usposabljanja si želi 86 %, le-to naj bi po mnenju 70 % anketiranih potekalo enkrat na pol leta.

**Razprava in sklep:** Medicinske sestre se s pacienti, ki imajo podkožno vensko valvulo, srečujejo vse pogosteje. Le tretjina anketiranih je videla praktični prikaz posegov v zvezi s podkožno vensko valvulo v času formalnega izobraževanja, zato je še bolj pomembno, da znanja pridobivajo ob delu. Glede na to, da se večina o podkožni valvuli teoretično in praktično izobražuje oziroma izpolnjuje le na dve leti, bi bilo treba intenzivirati frekvenco usposabljanj najmanj na pol leta ter prikaz postopkov prikazati tudi v obliki plakatov, ki bi bili izobešeni v intervencijskih sobah. To bi bilo pomembno predvsem za tiste medicinske sestre, ki posegov pri pacientih s podkožno valvulo ne izvajajo vsakodnevno. Le tako bodo opolnomočene s potrebnimi znanji ter zagotavljale kakovostno in varno obravnavo za te paciente.

**Ključne besede:** podkožna venska valvula, zapleti, aktivnosti zdravstvene nege, znanje medicinskih sester.

## SUMMARY

**Introduction:** The number of chronically ill patients who have to undergo systematic therapy over a long period of time or a supportive intravenous therapy is increasing every year. In order to facilitate our work and help the patient as much as possible, subcutaneous venous port has proven to be a suitable form of intravenous access. The aim of the thesis was to explore the experiences of nurses in hospitals with the subcutaneous venous port as it has only been in use more frequently in recent years.

**Method:** The research was conducted using a structured instrument in the form of a survey questionnaire which consisted of 16 questions in four groups. We surveyed 50 graduate nurses working in six departments at the Celje General Hospital who treat patients with a subcutaneous venous port in their daily work. The response rate was 100%.

**Results:** We found that 48% of the nurses encounter patients with a subcutaneous venous port from one to three times per month and 40% only once every six months. 76% of the nurses do not feel any discomfort in working with these patients, while 4% of them would rather avoid it altogether. During formal training, only 31% of the nurses saw or tried to use the subcutaneous venous port, although 90% of them believe they are qualified for this type of work. 82% of them are able to recognise complications, one of the most common complications being the risk of blood reflux, in case of which the therapy cannot be applied. Nevertheless, 68% of the nurses turn to a more theoretically and practically experienced colleague and 26% of them inform a doctor. 6% of them do not know how to respond in case of complications. 62% of the respondents attended a professional training regarding subcutaneous venous port during workshops organised by the hospital and 29% of them gained knowledge at seminars and by reading scientific literature. 52% of the nurses attend professional development activities once a year, 34% twice a year and 6% never participate in the training. 54% of the respondents believe that a poster with instructions would be useful in order to provide a high quality and safe treatment of patients, whereas 46% of them presume the hospital's nursing standard is enough. Nonetheless, 86% of the nurses wish to attend more professional development courses and 70% of them suggest these courses should take place once every six months.

**Discussion and conclusion:** Nurses are treating patients with subcutaneous venous port more and more frequently. Only one third of the respondents have received a practical demonstration of how to work with a subcutaneous venous port during formal training. It is therefore even more important that they gain knowledge at work. Considering that the majority of the respondents attend theoretical and practical education or training only once every two years, the frequency of these courses should increase to one training at least every six months. In addition, the procedures should be shown in the form of posters displayed in the intervention rooms. This would be particularly important for those nurses who are not used to performing procedures on patients with subcutaneous venous port every single day. This is the only way in which the nurses will have the necessary knowledge to provide a high quality and safe treatment for these patients.

**Keywords:** subcutaneous venous port, complications, health care activities, knowledge of nurses.