



Service Priorities and Programmes
Electronic Presentations

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What we do in a patient's perspective - Application of Foam Dressing to Pigtail Catheters in Rehabilitation Setting in Department of Surgery, Shatin Hospital

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Promote

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Introduction

The presence of pigtail catheters in patients' body for relieving collections or obstructions may cause complications. Severe wound pain, sites infection, fever, kinking and dislodgement of the catheters were common. Health care costs are being jeopardized due to repeated admissions for managing these problems. Therefore, an innovative dressing method was designed. Foam dressing was used because of its unique characteristics to minimize the aforementioned complications.

Objectives

1. Standardize dressing method to patients with pigtail catheters in Ward 9BCD
2. Promote patient's comfort with a modified dressing method
3. Manage catheters related complications at early stage

Methodology

1. A task force was formed in Ward 9BCD in 3Q 2017.
2. 3 nurses were trained as trainers for the new dressing procedure.
3. Training included seminar, small group or individual teaching which were conducted in late August to early September, 2017.
4. Staff's comments were reviewed.
5. Patient's Satisfaction Survey on the dressing method was designed for evaluation of the program.

Result

Staff's Comments:

27 staff received the training. Overall, they expressed that the training was useful (100%). They agreed foam dressing absorbed large amount of exudate (89.81%), promoted patients' comfort (91.67%) and facilitated patients to have bed bath or shower (88.89%). They could detect catheters related complications earlier

(87.04%). They also stated that the application of foam dressing was easy (87.96) and had confident to carry out the procedure individually (90.74%).

Patient Satisfaction Survey:

Three patients were recruited to the program from July to September 2017. Overall, they provided positive feedback in terms of comfort (100%), minimal pain during dressing removal (83.33%), less skin breakdown (91.67%), facilitated personal hygiene (91.67%), early detection of catheters related complications by themselves (91.67%) and they had confident to go home with the catheters (75%).

Conclusion

The study demonstrated the successfulness of the application of foam dressing to patients with pigtail catheters in a rehabilitation setting. Follow up actions should be continued such as (1) to encourage open discussion between ward nurses and management (2) to review ward nurses' compliance to the new dressing method (3) to provide immediate training to new comers (4) sample size for the study could be enlarged for fully evaluation of the program.