



A SURVEY OF THE CLINICAL NURSES' KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF NURSES ON THROMBOEMBOLISM PROPHYLAXIS IN TURKEY



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Aim of Study

This study aimed to determine the clinical nurses' knowledge and practices of nurses on thromboembolism prophylaxis.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted as a descriptive study between 1 Jun 2018- 15 July 2018 in the Aydın Adnan Menderes University. A total of 64 nurses participated in this study. A questionnaire prepared by the researchers on the basis of the literature was used as the data collection tool in this study.

Working Clinic of Nursing

Urology 10 (6.9 %)
General Surgery 20 (13.8 %)
Operating theater 39 (26.9 %)
Ear, Nose and Throat-Plastic Surgery 17 (11.7%)
Orthopedics 16 (11%)
Neurosurgery 12 (8.3%)
Thoracic Surgery 15 (10.4%)

The nurses had 4 years of experiences (12.5%)

AGE
29.49 ± 7.10
(min:19,max:46)

The 3 best known topics on thromboembolism

Using anticoagulant therapy's (93.8%)

using of the compression stockings (92.2%)

the factors on risks of thromboembolism (90.6%).

RESULTS

The 3 most common practices to prevent thromboembolism

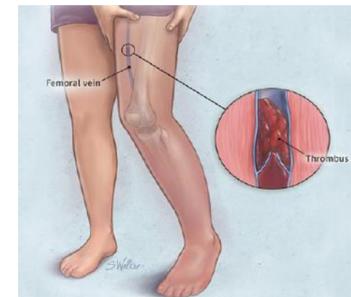
Administering anticoagulants (43.8%)

Monitoring the side effects of the anticoagulants(43.8%)

Educating the patients on anticoagulant therapy (40.6%)

In contrast to this results, the nurses expressed that they cannot identify patients who have inclination on thromboembolism. Also, the least practice on thromboembolism prophylaxis was educating the patients and their family to risks and avoid thromboembolism (4.7%).

The results of the study showed that in despite of nurses had a high level of general knowledge on thromboembolism, however they did not have desired level of practices on thromboembolism prophylaxis.



Conclusion

As a result of this study, the nurses' knowledge found to have the quite good level on thromboembolism, however they did not put their knowledge into practices of thromboembolism prophylaxis. Therefore, the in service training and supporting the nurses be thought useful both to treat thromboembolism and prevent thromboembolism prophylaxis.



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