

Development and Effect of Information Program for Operating Room Nurses for Arteriovenous Fistula and Angioplasty Subject

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Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of preoperative and post-operative information provision programs by visiting operating room nurses in the hospital for patients with end-stage renal disease who underwent arteriovenous fistula and angioplasty. The subjects were 40 patients in the experimental group and 40 patients in the control group who were hospitalized for arteriovenous fistula or angioplasty among patients undergoing dialysis with end-stage renal disease. Anxiety was measured by Spielberger, Kim, and Shin using the standardized visual analog scale of the state anxiety tool and Cline, Herman, Shaw, and Morton. Self-efficacy measures were developed by Sherer, Maddux, Jacobs, and Roses, and Hong used self-efficacy tools. The SPSS/WIN 21.0 program was used to analyze the population's demographic characteristics, the preliminary homogeneity test for the general characteristics and dependent variables between the experimental group and the control group, the χ^2 test, and the t-test, the information of the operating room nurse. The t-test was used to measure differences in anxiety and self-efficacy between the experimental group and the control group. The result, trait anxiety ($t=2.31$, $p<.024$), state anxiety ($t=10.18$, $p<.001$), and self-efficacy ($t=-4.59$, $p<.001$) in the experimental group receiving the information program of operating room nurse were significantly higher. The results of this study suggest that the information program of the nurses in the operating room reduces the anxiety of end-stage renal disease and improves self-efficacy. It can be used as training data for patients scheduled for arteriovenous fistula and angioplasty.

Keywords: *Information, Service, Program, End-stage, Renal, Disease, Patient, Anxiety, Self-efficacy*

1. Introduction

Chronic disease patients have recently outnumbered acute disease patients. Korea is rapidly entering an aging society resulting from the extension of average life expectancy due to the improvement and development of medical technologies [1]. End-stage renal disease is a condition in which the kidneys cannot function anymore, making it necessary for the patient to undergo renal replacement therapy for life extension, such as dialysis therapy or kidney transplant. Patients being treated due to continuous reduction of renal function need to secure a dialysis route suitable for

Article history:

Received (October 20, 2017), Review Result (December 18, 2017), Accepted (January 28, 2018)

hemodialysis; in this case, it is essential to make a vascular access route by undergoing arteriovenous fistula surgery in advance after consulting a nephrologist. Surgery is an event that makes everyone feels a sense of crisis. Indeed, most surgical patients take surgery itself seriously and feel anxiety due to post-operative pain, physical changes, uncertainty about the success of anesthesia and surgery, post-operative discomfort, and separation from their families [2]. Such anxiety in surgical patients increases the activity of the autonomic nervous system, causing decreases in perceptive ability and concentration as well as reduction or loss of coping ability, which adversely affects the post-operative course and even the prognosis of recovery [3].

In that sense, it is necessary to provide patients with relevant information before surgery to reduce the anxiety of surgery. Generally, the preoperative information in the ward or outpatient clinic mainly focuses on physical aspects. It follows task-based legal requirements and the hospital's perspective instead of being patient-centered [4]. Suppose the anesthesia or operating room nurses, directly involved in each patient's surgery and nursing care, sufficiently inform and guide patients. In that case, this will create positive effects on the emotional state of patients scheduled to undergo surgery, thereby actually reducing their anxiety [5]. Kim [6] stated the patient can gain psychological stability with an operating room nurse's preoperative visit. Kim also asserted that operating room nurses' preoperative visit has a positive effect on the recovery of post-operative patients and reduce their anxiety and that the therapeutic interpersonal relationship and trust between patient and nurse, which is formed before surgery, also positively influences the quality of the nursing care provided during the period from the entry into the operating room to the stay in the recovery room [5].

Surgical information includes surgical methods, surgical procedures, anesthesia methods, self-care methods for managing dialysis routes, management methods for preventing complications, dietary therapy, exercise, etc. The information provided to patients can relieve vague anxieties about future therapeutic strategies and the future and strengthen their self-efficacy.

There are currently multiple previous studies to decrease surgical patients' anxiety through the information provided by operating room nurses; these studies are primarily focused on patients with total replacement arthroplasty [7], patients with total knee replacement arthroplasty [8], open-heart surgery patients [9], anxiety and stress by coping pattern [10], and cataract surgery patients [11]. However, research on end-stage renal disease patients who are scheduled to undergo arteriovenous fistula surgery and angioplasty is still insufficient.

Therefore, this study aimed to develop an information provision program by operating room nurses, apply it to end-stage renal disease patients who are scheduled to undergo surgery, and then identify the effects of the information provision program on patients' anxiety and self-efficacy. In this regard, this study aims to seek a nursing intervention method to enhance patients' self-efficacy by providing various information on dialysis vessel management and relevant processes, increase their quality of life by giving high-quality nursing services, and improve their health care.

2. Research method

2.1. Design of the study

This study is a quasi-experiment by the non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design, targeting patients undergoing arteriovenous fistula surgery and angioplasty. This study was conducted to develop a program of information provision by operating room nurses and confirm the program provision's effects.

2.2. Measurement tools

The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) was developed by Spielberger [12] and adapted by Kim and Shin [13]. The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) standardized by Cline, Herman, Shaw, and Morton [14] was used as a tool to measure anxiety. The measurement of self-efficacy involved using the Self-Efficacy Scale that was developed by Sherer, Maddux, Jacobs, and Rosers [15] and modified and adapted by Hong [16]. As for the reliability of these tools, Cronbach's α of trait anxiety was .89, and Cronbach's α of self-efficacy was .90.

2.3. Collection of data

This study was conducted after the deliberation of research ethics and approval by the Institutional Review Board under N University. Subjects were required to fill in pre- and post-operative questionnaires regarding the effects of the information provision program by operating room nurses on patients. The primary visit involved an investigator visiting the patient's room in the morning on the day of surgery and instructing the patient to fill in a questionnaire and an operating room nurse providing the necessary information. In the secondary visit undertaken a day after the surgery, the investigator provided the essential information and then instructed the patient to complete a questionnaire. The completed questionnaires were kept at the ward and later collected by the investigator.

2.4. Analysis of data

The data collected in this study were analyzed using the SPSS/WIN 21.0 program. The normal distribution of data was analyzed with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test; the general characteristics of test and control groups and the pre-homogeneity test of dependent variables were with χ^2 -test and t-test; the general properties were with real numbers and percentages; and the effects of operating room nurses' information provision on anxiety and self-efficacy of end-stage renal disease patients were with t-test.

3. Result

3.1. Development of the operating room nurse's information provision program

To develop an information provision program for end-stage renal disease patients, this study was based on the five-step ADDIE Instructional Design Model, including analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation, based on the ADDIE Model, a representative model of Instructional Systems Development (ISD) [Table 1].

3.1.1. Analysis stage

Educational needs were analyzed based on previous studies, literature reviews, and interviews to develop an information provision program for end-stage renal disease patients.

3.1.2. Design stage

The draft of an information provision program was completed based on a literature review and survey outcomes on educational needs. It was designed that the visit would be undertaken two times in total: in the morning on the day of surgery and a day after the surgery, and the educational method would involve PPT and question and answer.

Table 1. Process of program development based on ADDIE instructional design model

Stage	Detailed Activity	Project
Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation of subjects' needs 2. Literature review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Face-to-face investigation . Analysis and arrangement of educational contents
Design	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting of implementation plans 2. Selection of educational contents 3. Selection of educational medium 4. Selection of evaluation method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Session 1: Visiting in the morning on the day of surgery Education: 30 minutes Question and answer: 20 minutes . Session 2: Visiting a day after surgery Education: 30 minutes Question and answer: 20 minutes . Exploration and selection of educational medium . Completion of program
Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of the program's content validity 2. Development of educational materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Verification of content validity by the specialist group : One nephrologist One vascular surgeon Seven chief nurses One director of nursing service . Composed of a total of 10 specialists . Development of the program: completion of the PPT educational material
Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the program 2. Management of educational subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Primary visit: In the morning on the day of surgery PPT education: 30 minutes Question and answer: 20 minutes . Secondary visit: In the afternoon, a day after surgery PPT education: 30 minutes Question and answer: 20 minutes
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluation of the application effects of the information provision program 2. Evaluation of the response of educational subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check anxiety and self-efficacy of subjects.

3.1.3. Development stage

To verify the content validity, ten specialists, including one nephrologist, one vascular surgeon, seven chief nurses with 15 or more years of clinical career, and one director of nursing service, were involved in the verification process. As a result, as the CVI value was 1 (> 0.8), the information provision program developed by the investigator was suitable as educational material.

3.1.4. Implementation stage

The data was collected over four months, from June 20, 2017, to October 22, 2017. Before the initiation of this study, approval from the Institutional Review Board was obtained, and the data collection was implemented in cooperation with the Nursing Department and chief nurses.

3.1.5. Evaluation stage

The evaluation stage involved identifying the effects the program of information provision by operating room nurses had on the anxiety, self-efficacy, and nursing care satisfaction of end-stage renal disease patients.

3.2. Application effects of the information provision program by operating room nurses

The differences in anxiety and self-efficacy between the test group offered the information provision program by operating room nurses and the control group are shown in [Table 2]. For anxiety, the trait anxiety scores in the test group and the control group were 1.90 ± 0.54 points and 2.52 ± 0.47 points, respectively, which indicates that the score was statistically significantly low in the test group ($t=2.31$, $p=.024$). The state anxiety scores in the test and control groups were 1.78 ± 0.77 points and 6.18 ± 1.70 points, respectively, showing that the score was statistically significantly low in the test group ($t=10.18$, $p<.001$). In addition, the self-efficacy scores in the test group and the control group were 3.42 ± 0.75 points and 2.78 ± 0.57 points, respectively, and this suggests that the self-efficacy was statistically significantly higher in the test group ($t=-4.59$, $p<.001$).

Table 2. Differences in trait anxiety, state anxiety, and self-efficacy between experimental and control groups (N=80)

Variables		Groups	Pre-test	Post-test	Difference	t	p
			M±SD	M±SD	M±SD		
Anxiety	STAI	Exp. (n=40)	2.91±0.73	1.90±0.54	-1.01±0.93	2.31	.024
		Con. (n=40)	3.10±0.57	2.52±0.47	-.59±0.67		
	VAS	Exp. (n=40)	6.43±2.04	1.78±0.77	-4.65±2.03	10.18	<.001
		Con. (n=40)	6.95±1.89	6.18±1.70	-.78±1.29		
Self - Efficacy		Exp. (n=40)	2.80±0.70	3.42±0.75	.62±0.68	-4.59	<.001
		Con. (n=40)	2.71±0.59	2.78±0.57	.07±0.34		
Nursing -Satisfaction		Exp. (n=40)	2.18±0.74	3.44±0.77	1.26±0.84	-7.18	<.001
		Con. (n=40)	1.83±0.61	2.00±0.82	.17±0.48	-	-
Exp. = Experimental Group; Cont. = Control Group							

4. Conclusion

This study intended to develop an information provision program in which operating room nurses directly visit end-stage renal disease patients who are scheduled to undergo arteriovenous fistula surgery and angioplasty, provide relevant information, and identify the program's effects on them. As a result, it was found that the information provision program by operating room nurses helped reduce the anxiety of end-stage renal disease patients, increasing their self-efficacy and improving their self-care ability. Further, such information provision contributed to promoting the quality of

hospital services and enhancing patients' quality of life by offering information suited to hospital patients' needs. It took a lot of work to research the nursing intervention for end-stage renal disease patients because subjects' sensitivity was high. However, it is unquestionable that these patients in clinical practices desperately need the support of medical personnel. Therefore, continuous medical personnel's more active studies and intervention on the patients placed in such a blind spot are considered necessary.

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