

THE EFFECT OF THREE DIFFERENT NASOGASTRIC TUBE FRICTION MATERIALS ON PRESSURE INJURY IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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THESIS ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the effects of three different nasogastric tube fixation materials (elastic plaster, medical silk plaster, transparent waterproof plaster) on pressure injury in the intensive care unit.

The study was a randomized controlled experimental design and the sample consisted of patients who met the inclusion criteria and were hospitalized in the intensive care unit of a training and research hospital in Istanbul. Data were evaluated with the Patient Information Form, Patient Follow-up Form, Braden Pressure Wound Risk Assessment Scale, Glasgow Coma Scale, and Nasogastric Tube-Related Pressure Injuries Staging and Follow-up Form. It was found that elastic packing increased the risk of pressure injury compared to medical silk packing and transparent waterproof packing. Medical silk and transparent watertight plasters may be preferred for nasogastric tube fixation

APPLICATION AREAS OF THE THESIS RESULTS

This study may contribute to the development of evidence-based interventions for nasogastric tube applications with the data obtained to contribute to clinical care practices by evaluating the effect of different materials used in nasogastric tube fixation on pressure injury in the intensive care unit.

The results of the study may guide the development of long-term standard care protocols for nasogastric tube fixation, care and material selection in nursing care by contributing to the updating of nursing care protocols and increasing clinical guidelines for pressure injuries.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

1. Özdemir Aydın G., Turan N., Kaya A., Korkmaz B., Küçükaydınoğlu S.(2024). Tıbbi araçlar ile ilişkili basınç yaralanması gelişimi: Kesitsel bir çalışma.4. Uluslararası 10. Ulusal Yoğun Bakım Hemşireliği Kongresi, İstanbul, Türkiye, 05 Aralık 2024.



KEYWORDS

- Pressure Injury
- Medical equipment
 - Nursing
- Nasogastric tube
- Nasogastric tube fixation
- Intensive care unit



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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROME (OUAS) USING CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE (CPAP)

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THESIS ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to examine the relationship between self-efficacy and psychological resilience of patients diagnosed with Obstructive Sleep Apnoea Syndrome (OSAS) using Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP). There was no statistically significant correlation between the participants' general score of HPES and the general score of SEMSA. It was found that there was a positive and significant relationship between the general score of HPWS and the SEMSA sub-dimension 'Expectation of Outcome' score. It was also found that there was a positive and significant relationship between the HPAS sub-dimension 'Social Competence' and the SEMSA sub-dimension 'Outcome Expectancy'.

APPLICATION AREAS OF THE THESIS RESULTS

Psychological support and education programmes are recommended to strengthen the relationship between self-efficacy and psychological resilience. Nurses can organise group therapies or individual support sessions to increase the coping skills of individuals to overcome the difficulties of the treatment process.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

1. Bebek, S., & Dogan, N. (2024). CPAP Use in Obstructive Sleep Apnea: Compliance and Self-Efficacy. III. International Bandırma Scientific Studies Congress, 11-13 October, Balıkesir.



KEYWORDS

- Psychological Resilience
 - Self-Efficacy
- Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
- Obstructive Sleep Apnea
- Treatment Compliance



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