Effect of different nursing on esophageal carcinoma patients with indwelling catheter after surgery

JIANG Guo-ai, ZHONG Wen-juan
(Thoracic Department, People’s Hospital of Wuxi, Wuxi 214023, China)

[Foundation Project]: Hainan Medical University Scientific Research Fund Supported Project of the Journal (0020120039)
[Author]: JIANG Guo-ai (1975-), Female, Wuxi Jiangsu, Nurse-in-Charge, Tel: 13400048218, Email: jiang_guoai@126.com.

View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To compare the effect of different nursing on esophageal carcinoma patients with indwelling catheter after surgery. Methods: Patients were randomly divided into observation group and control group with 50 cases in each group according to the time of admission. The urinary catheter of patients in observation group was open every 2-3 h after surgery. Before removing the urinary catheter, it would be occluded first. When patients had the urge to urinate and physical examination revealed moderate bladder filling, the urinary catheter was then pulled out. The urinary catheter of control group remained opening. After removing the urine in their bladder, the extubation was performed. The incidence of automatic micturition after removing the catheter, the incidence of re-catheterization, and the frequency and extent of urinary irritation were observed to evaluate the clinical efficacy of two different approaches of nursing. Results: The observation group showed significantly lower incidence of automatic micturition and re-catheterization as compared with the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of urinary irritation. Conclusions: Opening the urinary catheter on time, occluding catheter before removing the tube, and performing extubation when patients have the urge to urinate and physical examination reveals moderate filing of the bladder, can significantly reduce the incidence of automatic micturition and re-catheterization and can assist the recovery of automatic micturition function.

[KEY WORDS] Esophageal cancer; Nursing; Dysuria; Catheterization