An assessment of the current comfort status and expected comfort dimension of hospitalized cardiac surgery patients in intensive care units of Tehran University of Medical Science’s hospitals, 1392

A thesis submitted to the Graduate Studies Office
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master in critical care Nursing

Supervisor of: Masume Zakerimoghadam
Co- Supervisor: Esmail Shariat
By: Somayeh Asgari

2013
ABSTRACT

Title: An assessment of the current comfort status and expected comfort dimension of hospitalized cardiac surgery patients in intensive care units of Tehran University of Medical Science’s hospitals, 1392

Background: Maintaining patient comfort is one of the primary objectives of nursing practice that should be considered in all episodes of care as a top priority is the nursing care plan. Thus in assessing the quality of nursing care practice based on patient comfort, this study aimed at evaluating the current status and expected comfort dimensions of patients hospitalized in the intensive care unit after a cardiac surgery.

Methods: This study was cross-sectional (descriptive - a comparison) with 292 patients who underwent a cardiac surgery and were hospitalized in intensive care units in hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences as studied subjects. The data collection tool was adapted from the Kolcaba comfort questionnaires. After the reliability and validity of the questionnaire for data collection, a demographic form was completed by the researcher before surgery. The comfort questionnaire was later completed through interviews by the researcher on the second day after surgery. Data analysis was performed using the SPSS software version 16.

Results: The result of the study showed that that the best current state of their comfort existed in the area of Psycho-spiritual (%63/57), and Sociocultural (%62/71) dimensions, and the weakest current state of comfort was in the physical dimension (%36/64). The most expected comfort of the patients were in the psycho spiritual (92/02), environmental (91/14) and physical (90/96) comfort dimensions respectively, while the Sociocultural (88/16) comfort dimensions was least expected. There was a significant relationship between comfort and sex, age, education, occupation, place of residence, income, number of family members; physical activity and history of heart surgery; hypertension and hyperlipidemia.

Conclusion: The research findings showed that patients received less comfort in the physical dimension and highly expected comfort in the Psycho-spiritual dimension. Therefore, we recommending that nurses in the intensive care unit should pay more attention in physical and Psycho-spiritual dimensions of care.

Keywords: comfort, comfort current status, the expected comfort status, coronary bypass graft surgery