

一位復發子宮頸癌病患接受前骨盆腔手術的護理經驗

The Nursing Experience for a Patient of Recurrent Cervical Cancer Undergoing Anterior Pelvic Exenteration

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摘要

本文乃探討一位復發子宮頸癌患者，行全子宮根治手術後第三年得知癌症復發，再次接受手術與治療的照護過程。護理期間於 90 年 5 月 9 日至 90 年 7 月 27 日止，住院期間藉由每日的照顧以觀察、紀錄與會談方式收集資料，並於出院後以電訪 6 次，及門診追蹤 3 次會談。並以 Gordons 十一項功能性健康型態評估為依據，確立其主要健康問題為：身體心像紊亂、害怕及現存性感染。過程中發現個案身體心像改變的部分仍呈現無法接受的情形，害性程度已減輕。另外感染的問題已逐漸的得以控制。護理人員在整個照顧過程中扮演著重要角色，除給予個別與持續性的護理措施，再經過不斷的評估，調整照護方式期望能提供在專業領域中達到經驗的分享，並藉以提昇護理照顧的品質，

Abstract

The article describes the caretaking of a recurrent cervical cancer patient who had surgery again 3 years after her hysterectomy. The patient had been nursed in the hospital from May 09, 2001 to July 27, 2001. This patient was cared for through daily observations, record, interview and data collection in hospital, six telephone interviews, and 3 face-to-face interviews at OPD. The patient's health condition was evaluated by the 11 functional scales in the Gordons guideline to prevent the 3 major problems that would be faced in nursing: body image disturbance, fear, infection. According to our experience in nursing care, the changing impact in body image disturbance was still unacceptable for patients but the degree of fear was decreased. Moreover, the infection problem was controlled gradually. Nurses played a very important role in the overall nursing care. In addition to the individual and continuous nursing strategy, on-going evaluation can be expected to improve the nursing problems. Moreover, we look forward to providing the experience sharing in the professional field through the increase in the quality of nursing care.