藥師進行注射劑教育課程對護理人員知識、態度和行為的影響

Influence of Pharmacist-conducted Injectable Drug Education Program on Knowledage, Attitude, and Practice in Nurse

中文摘要

研究背景

注射針劑之「物化不相容性」（physicochemical incompatibility）的發生會對病患在治療的安全性及有效性上造成影響。不相容性的問題，可能發生在兩種藥品，或是藥品與溶質、輔助劑（如防腐劑、緩衝劑、安定劑、溶劑）、容器或醫療裝置之間，而於藥品配製與投藥時產生。本研究旨在探討經由藥師介入，針對院內臨床護理人員進行注射劑教育課程後，對護理人員注射劑的相關知識程度、認知態度與所實際提供的護理活動間所造成的影響。

研究設計

本研究之納入標準為曾於九十二年四月十八日至台北市萬芳醫院參與由藥師提供之護理持續教育課程，且具有護理師或護士執照之臨床護理人員。整個研究共分成二部份，第一部份：利用護理人員自填問卷，來評估比較教育前後在注射劑相關知識、態度與行為上的差異。第二部份：課程結束二週後，對於參與課程之護理人員再進行另一次問卷調查，藉此評估教育結果是否具有持續性。

研究結果

共有五十二位護理人員完成本教育課程。結果顯示有五成以上的人對於注射劑不相容性及安定性的問題感到中等程度以上的困擾，且65.4%的人也曾有此類的經驗；超過七成的人對這類的課程感到需求。教育前護理人員遭遇此類問題時最常諮詢的對象是「較資深的護理人員」，最常使用的參考工具是「藥廠所附的說明書」。知識得分與「護理工作總年資」及「年齡」呈正相關；此外，護理人員「目前的工作單位」也是影響知識、態度及行為得分的重要因素。

教育後的知識總得分較教育前有明顯的提昇（教育後總得分 440 分 vs.教育前 242 分, p value<0.001）；行為上，藥師變成主要的諮詢對象，而且使用參考工具比率更為提高（p value<0.001）。有 44 位護理人員（84.6%）對本課程有很高的滿意度，7 成以上的人認為課程對於這類困擾的降低很有幫助。另一方面，教育課程對知識得分的改善並不具持續性的效果。

研究結論

結果顯示，藥師對護理人員進行注射劑相關課程對於其短期之知識程度、態度及行為的改善均有幫助。未來應建立院內完整的注射劑使用表單，甚至進一步在藥局進行注射劑之混合及調製，相信對於病患整體藥品治療品質的提昇會有更大的幫助。

英文摘要

Abstract

Background

Both the therapeutic adequacy and the safety of the injectable therapy can be adversely effected by physicochemical incompatibility. Incompatibilities may occur between drugs, solvents, adjuvants (preservatives, buffer, stabilizer, solvent), containers or medical devices during the preparation or administration. The purpose of the study was to investigate the influence of pharmacist-conducted injectable drug education program on knowledge, attitude and practice in nurse.

Design

The selected participants of the study were licensed nursed joined a training program at Taipei Municipal Wang-Fang Hospital（TMWFH）on April 18, 2003. The survey contained two sections: Part I contained self-administrated questionnaire to evaluate the attitude, practice knowledge difference before and after education program; Part II, estimated the persistent outcomes after two weeks.

Result

Fifty-two nurses completed the education program. The result showed that more than half of nurses admitted facing medium to serious problem of injectable drug incompatibilities and stabilities, 65.4% also had experienced incompatibility, and more than 70% expressed the need for the education. Before the education, the senior nurses were consulted most often（73.1%）and the package inserts was referenced most frequent（51.9%）. Spearman’s rho coefficient indicated a positive correlation between knowledge with working years（$r= 0.317$, $p= 0.022$）and age（$r= 0.325$, $p= 0.038$）. In addition, working unit at present was also an important factor affecting the knowledge, attitude and practice.

Total knowledge score after education was significantly increased from 242 to 440 ($p<0.001$). In practice section, pharmacists became the major consultant for the participants($p<0.001$). Forty-four nurses(84.6%)admitted high level satisfaction with the education program, and more than 70% of nurses considered the program was helpful to decrease the problems of preparing and administrating injectablc drug. The education program didn’t have persistent effect on the improvement of knowledge.

Conclusion

The results indicated that the pharmacist-conducted injectable drug education program was helpful to improve the knowledge, attitude and practice in nurse. A better effectiveness could be achieved by establish the injectable drug file and administration system in hospital.