

護理人員對癌症疼痛及麻醉性止痛藥之信念及其相關因素

探討

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摘要

正確的評估為有效處理疼痛的基礎，護理人員的疼痛信念會影響其對病人疼痛的處理。本研究目的在探討及比較不同工作科別護理人員之癌症疼痛處理及麻醉性止痛藥信念，並探討可以預測其癌痛處理及麻醉性止痛藥信念之相關因素。研究採橫斷式相關設計，針對南部某準醫學中心護理人員，以疼痛及麻醉性止痛藥治療信念量表--癌痛版及基本資料表，進行問卷調查，共發出問卷 472 份，回收 466 份，回收率 98.7%。研究結果顯示：(1) 整體而言，護理人員對癌痛及麻醉性止痛藥信念仍偏差的態度，普遍地認為疼痛是癌症不可避免的症狀；(2) 不同工作科別的護理人員有明顯的癌痛處理及麻醉性止痛藥信念上的差異；(3) 接受疼痛處理課程時數與接受護理教育年數，可以預測護理人員的癌痛處理及麻醉性止痛藥信念。本研究發現護理人員對癌症疼痛處理及麻醉性止痛藥的信念有偏差及誤解，建議於教育及臨床上應積極增加疼痛處理課程時數及案例分析的演練。

Abstract

Correct pain assessment by nurses is necessary for effective pain management. Therefore, nurses beliefs about pain can affect how patients deal with pain. The purpose of this study were 1) to compare nurses' beliefs about cancer pain management and narcotic analgesics, and 2) to predict the factors related to beliefs about cancer pain management and narcotic analgesics. A cross-sectional survey was conducted using two structured questionnaire: the "Background Information Form" and the "Pain and Opioid Analgesics Beliefs Scales - Cancer Version (POABS-CA)". Four hundred seventy-two nurses were recruited from different care units of a southern medical center in Taiwan. The response rate was 98.7%. Results showed (1) in general, nurses held misconceptions about cancer pain and opioid analgesics - most believed pain was an unavoidable symptom for cancer patients. (2) a significant difference in beliefs about the pain management and opioid analgesics occurred among nurses on different care unit, and (3) higher education level and attendance at pain management continuing education courses predicted beliefs. These findings suggest that more cancer pain management education and case analysis are needed for nurses to understand effective cancer pain management and opioid analgesic use.