

死亡教育课程对护士照护临终患者态度的影响

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摘要:目的 探讨死亡教育课程对护士照护临终患者态度的影响。方法 2012年9月选择某三级甲等医院急诊科护士60名,分为观察组和对照组各30名。观察组实施死亡教育课程,内容包括死亡教育、死亡观、临终护理及死亡相关伦理与法律等,共11次课,21学时。对照组未进行培训。入组时及观察组培训后分别采用中文版照护临终患者的态度量表(FATCOD)进行测评。结果 入组时两组护士FATCOD得分比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.543$);观察组接受培训后FATCOD得分与对照组比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.004$);两组护士FATCOD得分前后差值比较,观察组FATCOD得分升高的幅度大于对照组,两组得分差值比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。组内比较发现,对照组FATCOD得分前后比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.613$);观察组FATCOD得分前后比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.002$)。培训后,观察组持正向态度的护士比例显著高于对照组($P=0.035$)。结论 死亡教育培训能有效改善护士对临终患者的态度,在一定程度上促进了护士对临终患者及家属态度的正向改变,有助于在临床真正开展临终关怀。

关键词:临终患者;照护;死亡教育;态度

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Effect of death education curriculum on nurses' attitudes towards caring for the dying (1. Jinan Military General Hospital, Jinan 250031, China; 2. School of Nursing, Ningxia Medical University, Ningxia 750004, China; 3. Institute of Transforming Medicine, The Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China; 4. Changhai Hospital, The Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China)

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Abstract: Objective To study the effect of death education curriculum on nurses' attitudes towards caring for the dying. **Methods** A total of 60 nurses were selected from a tertiary hospital in September 2012. They were randomly and equally divided into the control group and observation group. The nurses in the observation group attended death education curriculum including death education, thanatopsis, hospice care and death-related ethics and laws. The nurses in the control group did not attend death education curriculum. The Frommelt Attitude Toward Care of the Dying Scale (FATCOD) was used. **Results** There was no significant difference in FATCOD score between the two groups before education ($P=0.543$). After education FATCOD score in the experimental group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P=0.004$). The score difference before and after education in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.001$). No significant difference was found before and after education in the control group ($P=0.613$), but

significant difference was found before and after education in the observation group ($P=0.002$). The percentage of nurses with positive attitudes in the observation group was higher than that in the control

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