

심실 중격 결손증의 수술적 치료에 대한 표준 임상 지침서의 개발 및 적용

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Development and Application of the Critical Pathway in Perioperative Patients with Ventricular Septal Defect

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Ventricular septal defect (VSD) is the most common congenital heart disease, and an effective cooperative practice system can change its therapeutic outcome. We tried to develop and find the effects of the application of the critical pathway (CP) in patients with VSD. **Materials and Methods :** First, we reviewed the charts of patients diagnosed with VSD who had been operated on between January and December 1999, and the preliminary CP for the VSD completed. Second, the Delphi process was achieved by exchanging mail between two professional groups to establish the final CP for the VSD. This process was applied to thirteen patients having had operations at the Gil Heart Center between June and November 2000. On admission, the patients were informed of the practice, and their degree of satisfaction was anonymously surveyed prior to discharge. **Results :** The CP for patients with VSD is composed of eight categories-monitoring, vital signs, laboratory tests, ventilator, diet (fluid-electrolyte balance), drugs, treatment, consultation and education. These were applied and evaluated daily from two days preoperatively, until the day of discharge (seven days postoperatively), to 13 of the 15 (86.7%) patients, as approved in the instruction manual. The duration of antibiotic injections significantly decreased from 5.3 ± 1.3 days to 3.1 ± 0.5 days ($p = 0.00002$), as did that of thoracic tube insertion from 84 ± 21 hours to 48 ± 16 hours ($p = 0.0001$). The degree of satisfaction of the parents was 4.2, the highest score possible being 5. **Conclusion :** Improvement in the quality of medicine can be achieved by developing and applying the CP to perioperative patients with VSD. Our conclusions from this study are only tentative as it was only applied to limited small number of cases. (**Korean Circulation J 2002;32(8):697-709**)

KEY WORDS : Critical pathways ; Heart septal defects, ventricular.

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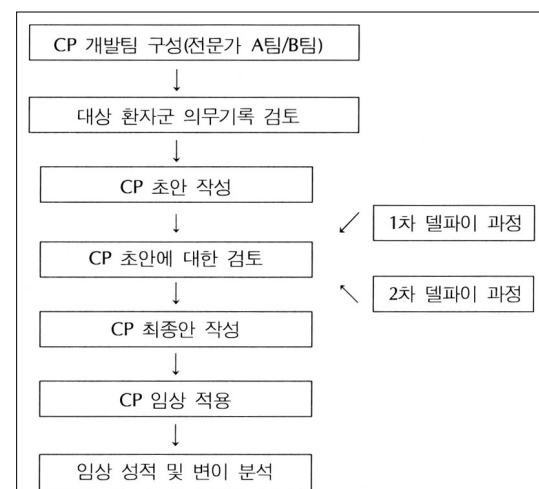


Table 1. Comparison of clinical data between two groups before and after the application of critical pathway

	Pre-cp	Post-cp	p
Age (month)	29.7 ± 34.3	30.8 ± 27.2	0.97
Hospital stay (day)	13.8 ± 6.5	10.7 ± 3.4	0.17
ICU stay (day)	3.6 ± 1.9	3.5 ± 2.1	0.85
Ventilator (hour)	20 ± 24	19 ± 11	0.93
Chest tube (hour)	84 ± 21	48 ± 16	0.0001
Antibiotics (day)	5.3 ± 1.3	3.1 ± 0.5	0.00002

Pre-cp, Post-cp : the groups before and after the application of critical pathway, ICU : intensive care unit

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(Fig. 1).

조사기관 및 조사대상 질병군

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25~30% 가

Table 2. Critical pathway for the perioperative patients with ventricular septal defect

Date	Preop #2	Preop #1	DOS	POD #1
Room	Ward	Ward	Ward->op room->ICU	ICU
Monitoring			EKG, A-line, SpO2, CVP ± LAP, PAP	EKG, A-line, SpO2 CVP ± (LAP, PAP)
Assessment	V/S q 8hr, daily I/O BP on four ext weight & height of pt	V/S q 8hr I/O	Body weight V/S & I/O q 1hr Chest tube drainage q 1hr	Body weight V/S & I/O q 1hr Chest tube drainage q 1hr
Lab & other test	(HBsAg/Ab, VDRL, AIDS, HCV,-at OPD) Chest PA/ LL, EKG* Series A+B [†] BT, Blood type X-matching	Echo double check	Intra OP TEE Series A+B [†] Chest X-ray [§] ABGA EKG	Chest X-ray (routine & after extubation) CBC, Admission battery, Mg ABGA** & Electrolyte
Ventilator	± Fio 2=0.21 [‡]	± Fio 2=0.21 [‡]	Volume or pressure control mode	Weaning (VC or PC--> SIMV & PS --> PS) Extubation
Nutrition/ F-E balance	Regular diet	Regular diet	NPO 50 - 70% of maintenance	D5W--> Half milk--> W/M (tube or oral)
Medication	DGX, LSX, ADT	D/C DGX Dopamine [‡]	Dopamine 5 mcg/kg/min Cefotiam 20 mg/kg q 6hrs Fentanyl [¶] -> morphine 30 mcg/kg/hr acetaminophen 15 mg/kg q 6hrs, LSX (prn)	Wean inotropics LSX (1 mg/kg q 8 - 6hrs) Morphine 10 mcg/kg/hr acetaminophen 10 - 15 mg/kg q 6hrs, PO or rectal
Treatment				Remove foley cath & A-line
Consult	Anesthesia clearance			
Education	ICU orientation preparation of OP outcome & complication of OP		Reinforce post OP expectation & course with family explanation of every Line	Encourage coughing family education : hand washing explanation of day schedule & recovery process
Expected outcome			Stable V/S accurate site E/tube, line, cath on Chest AP U/O > 1 mg/kg/hr	Stable V/S Clear breathing sound after extubation Good urine output and peripheral perfusion

Preop : preoperative day, DOS : date of surgery, POD : postoperative day, ABGA : arterial blood gas analysis, A-line : arterial line, BP : blood pressure, BT : body temperature, DGX : digoxin, LSX : lasix (furosemide), ADT : aldactone (spirono-lactone), OP : operation, CVP : central venous pressure, LAP : left atrial pressure, PA/LL : poster-
oanterior/left lateral view, PAP : pulmonary arterial pressure, SpO2 : O2 sat by pulseoxymeter, TEE : transesopha-
geal echocardiogram, VC : volume control, PC : pressure control, PS : pressure support, SIMV : synchronized
intermittent mandatory ventilation, U/O : urine output, W/M : whole milk. * : EKG ; if not done in past 3 months,
† : series A ; CBC, CRP, Series B ; LFT, Bun/Cr PT/PTT, U/A, electrolyte, chest PA, ‡ : ± (Fio 2=0.21), dopamine ;
if in severe congestive heart failure, § : chest AP ; immediate postop & 10 pm, : ABGA ; postop 0, 2, 4 hr. & q
4hrs after then, ¶ : fentanyl ; (± vecuronium) age<4 months or severe pulmonary hypertension, ** : ABGA ; twice
during weaning, after extubation, & at evening

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Table 2. Continued

POD #2	POD #3	POD #4	POD #5 - 6	POD #7
ICU-->ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward
SpO2 ± EKG				
Body weight V/S & I/O q 2hr -->8hr	Body weight Daily I/O V/S q 8hrs	Body weight Daily I/O V/S q 8hrs	Body weight Daily I/O V/S q 8hrs	Body weight Daily I/O V/S q 8hrs
Chest X-ray CBC, electrolyte	Chest X-ray	EKG ± Holter* Series A+B DGX level	Chest X-ray (POD #6) Echocardiogram	
Extubation state Humidification & O2 hood	D/C O2			
Tube feeding-->oral Normal regular diet	Peripheral line (heparin lock) Regular diet	Normal Regular diet	Normal Regular diet	Normal Regular diet
D/C inotropics DGX, ADT ± CPT (PO) LSX IV-->PO D/C anti & morphin Acetaminophen (pm)	DGX, LSX, ADT ± CPT Acetaminophen (pm)	DGX, LSX, ADT ± CPT	DGX, LSX, ADT ± CPT	DGX, LSX, ADT ± CPT
Remove central line & Chest tube open dressing on sternotomy	Open dressing on sternotomy	Remove peripheral line & Pacing wire open dressing on sternotomy	Open dressing on sternotomy	Open dressing on sternotomy
Toilet training	Explanation of recovery process	Explanation of recovery process	Explanation of recovery process	Discharge education**
Stable V/S Tolerate regular diet CBS, Ambulation Good peripheral perfusion & urine output		Stable V/S No effusion/atelectasis Normal diet sternotomy site ; dry & no infection	Normal left ventricular function & No pericardial effusion on echo	

* : indications ; postoperative arrhythmia requiring Tx, s/p pacemaker, ** : discharge education-revisit OPD of PC & TS in 1 week, no immunization in 2 months postop, avoid vigorous activities for the next 6 weeks, medication, calling in urgent situation, SBE prophylaxis, keep surgical wound clean and dry, may resume tub baths after stitch out

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환자 가족의 만족도를 측정하기 위한 설문서

※ 다음은 응답자의 일반적 사항을 묻는 질문입니다. (해당란에 V 표시)

성 별	¹ 남 ² 여	연 령	_____세
학 력	¹ 무학 ² 중졸이하 ³ 고졸 ⁴ 전문대졸 ⁵ 대졸이상		
다시 본 병원을 이용할 생각이 있습니까		¹ 있다 ² 없다 ³ 모르겠다	
재입원 여부	¹ 처음입원 ² 재입원		
본 병원을 선택하게 된 동기	¹ 시설 및 의료장비 ² 우수한 의료진 ³ 타병원 추천 및 의뢰		
	⁴ 지리적 근접성 ⁵ 친절한 이미지 ⁶ 주변사람의 권유		

※ 고객 만족도를 측정하기 위한 질문입니다. 귀하가 귀 병원의 간호사 업무수행에 대해 느끼신 바를 솔직하게 답해 주시면 감사하겠습니다. (해당란에 V 표시하여 주시기 바랍니다.)

항 목	내 용	1. 매우 그렇지 않다.	2. 그렇지 않다.	3. 보통 이다.	4. 그렇다.	5. 매우 그렇다.
2-1	진료지침서를 미리 배포해줌으로써 진료과정을 쉽게 이해할 수 있다.					
2-2	진료지침서에 따라 정확하게 진료해 주는 것을 확 인할 수 있다.					
2-3	진료지침서를 미리 배포해줌으로써 의료진과 대 화하기 쉬워졌다.					
2-4	진료지침서를 미리 배포해줌으로써 병상생활에 대한 불안감이 감소되었다.					
2-5	의료진들이 신속하게 와줌으로 해서 문제해결이 빠르다.					

이상의 질문에 성의껏 답해주셔서 대단히 감사합니다.

Fig. 1. Evaluation form of the critical pathway by parents of the perioperative patients with ventricular septal defect.

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SIMV 가 6 가
PS 1~2
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(chest AP)
1 (chest tube)
(E - tube) , ,
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가 ,
가 5%
가 1
가
(inotropic agent) dopamin
2 가
가
2
1 cc/kg/hr
24
12 Lead
가
24
furosemide K spironolacton
clean wound surgery
48
control volume control pressure 가
가 acetaminophene morphin

4

19)20)

fentanyl

13

86.7%

2

vecuronium

fentanyl vecuronium

4

30.8±27.2

10.7±3.4 (7~19),

3.5±2.1 (1~6),

19±10 (4.5~43),

48±16 (25~72),

3.1±0.5 (2.5~4) ,

3SD

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(Table 1).

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(p<0.05).

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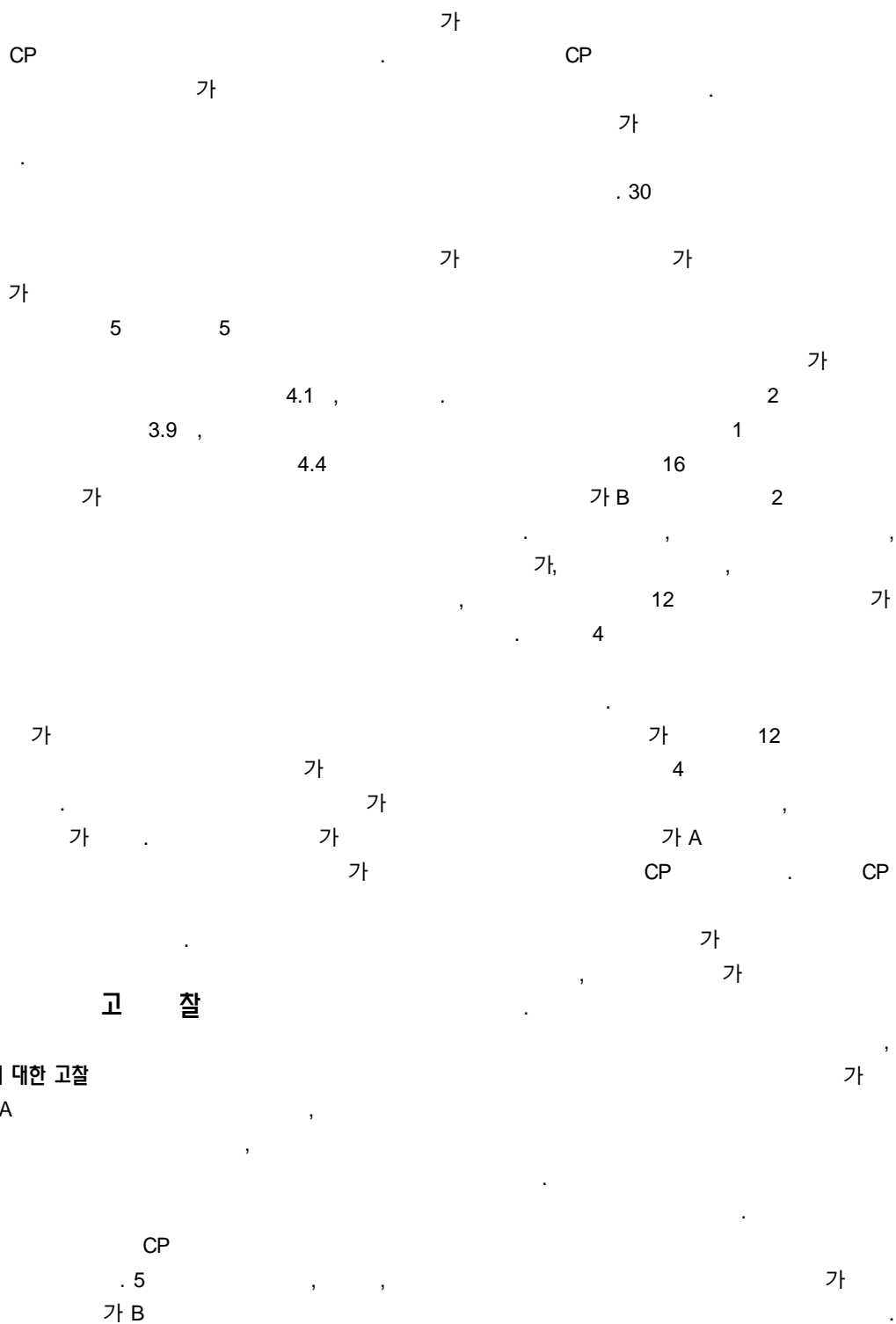
표준임상지침서(CP)의 적용

CP

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결 과 :
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4.2 (2SD)
5.3 ± 1.3 3.1 ± 0.5 ,
84 ± 21 48 ± 16
(p<0.0001).
86.7%(13/15)
, 6 2 1
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결 론 :
, 가
(Compliance)

중심 단어 : ;
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