

침습적 시술 시 가족입회에 대한 의사와 간호사의 인식

심상희¹ · 이은남²

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Perception of Physicians and Nurses on Presence of Family during Invasive Procedures

Sim, Sang-Hee¹ · Lee, Eun-Nam²

¹RN, Intensive Care Unit, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Yangsan

²Professor, Department of Nursing, Dong-A University, Busan, Korea

Purpose: The purpose of this descriptive study was to determine the perception of physicians and nurses on family presence during invasive procedures. **Methods:** The study population consisted of 100 physicians and 100 nurses from five hospitals which have more than 500 beds in B city. Data collection was done from August 20 to September 19, 2007. The Family Presence During Resuscitation (FPDR) Inventory developed by Fulbrook, Albarran and Latour (2005) was used as the study instrument. The collected data was analyzed by t-test, ANOVA and Duncan's multiple range test using SPSS/WIN 14.0 version. **Results:** Nurses had more positive attitudes to allowing family members to be present during invasive procedures than physicians did. However, compared to physicians, nurses had more concern about problems of confidentiality, arguing with medical team, and increased rate of legal action if family members were present during invasive procedure. **Conclusion:** The results of this study indicate that educational programs and policy for family presence be required within the hospital to enhance the perception of physicians and nurses to the family presence.

Key words: Invasive procedures, Family members, Perception

서 론

(Halm, 2005).

1. 연구의 필요성

(Bauch-

ner, Waring, & Vinci, 1991; Ridley & Hood, 1996; Sacchetti, Lichenstein, Carraccio, & Harris, 1996; Sanford, Pugh, &

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주요어 : 침습적 시술, 가족, 인식

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Address reprint requests to : Lee, Eun Nam

Department of Nursing, Dong-A University, 1 Dongdaesin-dong 3 ga, Seo-gu, Busan 602-714, Korea

Tel: 82-51-240-2864 Fax: 82-51-240-2947 E-mail: enlee@dau.ac.kr

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Warren, 2002; Shelton, 1997)

(Doyle et al., 1987; Robinson, Mackenzie- Ross, Campbell Hewson, Egleston, & Prevost, 1998).

(Meyers et al., 2000).

Meyers (2000)

stein (1999)
95%

43%

80%

(Meyers et al., 2000),

(Berns & Colvin, 1998; MacLean et al., 2003; Meyers et al., 2000; Sanford et al., 2002)

(Emergency Nurses Association [ENA], 2005) 1993

, 1995

2000 (American Heart Association [AHA])

2. 연구 목적

Badir Sepit (2007)

Fulbrook, Albarran Latour

3. 용어 정의

(2005)

1) 침습적 시술

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(Korean Society of Biological Nursing Science [KSBNS], 2002).

Fulbrook (2005)

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1

2) 가족입회

10

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7

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(ENA, 2005).

5 Likert

" 1 ; " 3 ; "

" 2 ; "

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연구 방법

Fulbrook (2005)

1. 연구 설계

Cronbach's α = .548,

.624, .771 26

.781

4. 자료 수집 기간 및 방법

2. 연구 대상

2007 8 20 9 19

B 500 5

1, B 500 5

100, 100

100 100 200

2 1

197

197

Cohen (1988)

5. 자료 분석 방법

.50, .05, 80%

SPSS/WIN PC 14.0 version

126

197

3. 연구 도구

t- test ANOVA, ANOVA

Duncan's Multiple Range Test
 t- test
 연구 결과

1. 연구 대상자의 일반적 특성

61.2% 67.3% 30 70.4%
 83.7% 43.9% 28.6% 20.2%
 52.1% 47.9%
 26-30 40.4%
 80.8%
 68.7% 81.8%
 25-60 42.4%
 39.4% 39.4%
 21.2% (Table 1).

2. 침습적 시술 시 가족입회에 대한 경험

74.5%, 39.4%
 31.6%
 17.2%
 65.3%, 45.5%

3. 대상자의 일반적 특성에 따른 침습적 시술 시 가족입회에 대한 인식의 차이

(F=4.411, p=.013), Duncan
 (2.84±0.35)
 (2.62±0.33) (2.62±0.33)

Table 1. Differences between Physicians and Nurses in Perceived Score for Family Presence during Invasive Procedure

Variables	Physicians (n=98)					Nurses (n=99)				
	Categories	n (%)	M±SD (perceived score)	t/F	p	Categories	n (%)	M±SD (perceived score)	t/F	p
Gender	Male	66 (67.3)	2.66±0.37	-1.624	.098	Male	0 (0.0)	2.77±0.30	1.213	.302
	Female	32 (32.7)	2.78±0.31			Female	99 (100)			
Age (yr)	<30	60 (61.2)	2.73±0.37	1.294	.218	≤25	31 (31.3)	2.66±0.33	0.400	.682
	≥30	38 (38.8)	2.64±0.32			26-30	40 (40.4)			
							≥31			
Marital status	Married	29 (29.6)	2.66±0.32	-0.737	.490	Married	19 (19.2)	2.69±0.33	1.226	.223
	Single	69 (70.4)	2.71±0.37			Single	80 (80.8)			
Religion	Yes	56 (57.1)	2.64±0.35	1.824	.062	Yes	59 (59.6)	2.74±0.36	1.461	.112
	No	42 (42.9)	2.77±0.35			No	40 (40.4)			
Educational level	University	82 (83.7)	2.71±0.35	0.778	.419	College	68 (68.7)	2.62±0.32	0.978	.338
	≥Master	16 (16.3)	2.63±0.34			≥University	31 (31.3)			
Position*	Intern	34 (34.7)	2.84±0.35 ^a	4.411	.013	Staff nurse	81 (81.8)	2.63±0.29	1.622	.190
	Resident	43 (43.9)	2.62±0.33 ^b			≥Charge nurse	18 (18.2)			
	Fellow	21 (21.4)	2.62±0.33 ^b							
Experience in nursing (months)						≤24	20 (20.2)	2.67±0.32	1.448	.305
						25-60	42 (42.4)			
						61-96	14 (14.2)			
						≥97	23 (23.2)			
Area of practice	Medical unit	51 (52.1)	2.67±0.32	-0.759	.464	ICU, ER	39 (39.4)	2.75±0.31	2.71±0.36	
	Surgical unit	47 (47.9)	2.72±0.39			Medical unit	39 (39.4)			
						Surgical unit	21 (21.2)			

*a>b. ICU=Intensive care unit; ER=emergency room.

Table 2

									4.1%
									(2.24±
									(1.96±0.77)
									(t=2.609, p=.010).
									0.76)
									60.2%,
									30.3%
									(2.95±
									(3.56±1.01)
									0.92)
									(t=4.457, p<.001).
4. 침습적 시술 시 가족입회에 대한 의사와 간호사의 인식									
1) 침습적 시술 시 가족입회 의사결정에 관한 의사와 간호사의 인식									
									52.0%,
									82.8%
									(4.05±0.93)
									(3.39±0.86)

Table 2. Decision Making regarding Presence of Family during Invasive Procedure

Items	Health team member	M±SD (perceived score)	t	p	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
					n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Family members should always be offered the opportunity to be with the patient during invasive procedure.	Dr (n=98)	2.39±0.85	0.124	.901	12 (12.2)	47 (48.0)	28 (28.6)	11 (11.2)	0 (0.0)
	Nr (n=99)	2.37±0.74			8 (8.1)	53 (53.5)	31 (31.3)	7 (7.1)	0 (0.0)
Doctors want relatives to be present during invasive procedure.	Dr	2.24±0.76	2.609	.010	15 (15.3)	48 (49.0)	31 (31.6)	4 (4.1)	0 (0.0)
	Nr*	1.96±0.77			27 (27.5)	52 (53.1)	15 (15.3)	4 (4.1)	0 (0.0)
Nurses do not want relatives to be present during invasive procedure.	Dr	3.41±0.86	0.110	.912	0 (0)	18 (18.4)	28 (28.6)	46 (46.9)	6 (6.1)
	Nr	3.39±0.95			3 (3.0)	17 (17.2)	23 (23.2)	50 (50.5)	6 (6.1)
Doctors are responsible for deciding if family members are allowed to be present during invasive procedure.	Dr	3.56±1.01	4.457	<.001	3 (3.1)	13 (13.2)	23 (23.5)	44 (44.9)	15 (15.3)
	Nr	2.95±0.92			3 (3.0)	32 (32.3)	34 (34.4)	27 (27.3)	3 (3.0)
Nurses should have the responsibility for deciding if family members should be present during invasive procedure.	Dr	2.33±0.88	-1.683	.094	17 (17.4)	41 (41.8)	32 (32.7)	7 (7.1)	1 (1.0)
	Nr	2.52±0.68			5 (5.1)	43 (43.4)	46 (46.5)	5 (5.0)	0 (0.0)
It should be the joint responsibility of all members of the procedure team to decide whether (or not) family members are allowed to be present during invasive procedure.	Dr	3.39±0.86	5.200	<.001	3 (3.1)	11 (11.2)	33 (33.7)	47 (47.9)	4 (4.1)
	Nr	4.05±0.93			3 (3.0)	4 (4.1)	10 (10.1)	50 (50.5)	32 (32.3)
There may be a problem of confidentiality in discussing details about the patient if family members are present during invasive procedure.	Dr	3.47±0.80	-2.269	.024	2 (2.0)	8 (8.2)	35 (35.7)	48 (49.0)	5 (5.1)
	Nr	3.71±0.73			1 (1.0)	6 (6.0)	20 (20.2)	65 (65.7)	7 (7.1)
Because family members do not understand the need for a specific intervention they are more likely to argue with the procedure team.	Dr	3.60±0.89	-3.833	<.001	0 (0)	16 (16.3)	18 (18.4)	53 (54.1)	11 (11.2)
	Nr	4.04±0.70			1 (1.0)	3 (3.0)	7 (7.1)	68 (68.7)	20 (20.2)
Family members should be present during invasive procedure so that they can be involved in decisions.	Dr	2.77±0.95	-2.338	.020	8 (8.2)	33 (33.7)	32 (32.6)	24 (24.5)	1 (1.0)
	Nr	3.08±0.94			3 (3.0)	27 (27.3)	32 (32.3)	33 (33.4)	4 (4.0)
If present during invasive procedure, family members are more likely to accept decisions to withdraw treatment.	Dr	3.01±0.87	-1.503	.134	4 (4.1)	23 (23.5)	40 (40.8)	30 (30.6)	1 (1.0)
	Nr	3.19±0.83			1 (1.0)	22 (22.2)	34 (34.4)	41 (41.4)	1 (1.0)
Total (Mean±SD)	Dr	2.67±0.36	1.398	.164					
	Nr	2.59±0.35							

*n=98.

($t=5.200, p<.001$).

54.1%, 72.8%
 (3.71±0.73) (3.47±0.80)
 ($t=-2.269, p=.024$).

2) 침습적 시술 시 가족입회가 의료인과 가족에게 미치는 영향에 대한 의사와 간호사의 인식

(Table 3).

65.3%, 88.9%
 (4.04±0.70) (3.60±0.89)
 ($t=-3.833, p<.001$).

3) 침습적 시술 시 가족입회가 시술결과에 미치는 영향에 대한 의사의 간호사의 인식

25.5%, 37.4%
 (3.08±0.94) (2.77±0.95)
 ($t=-2.338, p=.020$).

42.9%, 63.7%
 (3.56±0.84) (3.31±0.79)
 ($t=-2.150, p=.033$).

(2.67±0.36) (2.59±0.35)
 ($t=1.398, p=.164$).

36.8%, 13.1%

Table 3. Effect of Family Presence on Health Care Providers and Family Members

Items	Health team member	M±SD (perceived score)	t	p	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
					n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Family members are very likely to interfere with the invasive process.	Dr (n=98)	3.60±0.80	0.143	.887	1 (1.0)	7 (7.2)	31 (31.6)	50 (51.0)	9 (9.2)
	Nr (n=99)	3.59±0.80			0 (0.0)	9 (9.1)	33 (33.3)	47 (47.5)	10 (10.1)
Family members should not be present during invasive procedure because it is too distressing for them.	Dr	3.41±0.77	1.070	.286	0 (0.0)	11 (11.2)	42 (42.9)	39 (39.8)	6 (6.1)
	Nr	3.28±0.87			1 (1.0)	20 (20.2)	32 (32.3)	42 (42.4)	4 (4.1)
Nursing and medical staff find it difficult to concentrate when relatives are watching.	Dr*	3.66±0.89	-1.168	.244	0 (0.0)	14 (14.4)	18 (18.6)	52 (53.6)	13 (13.4)
	Nr	3.81±0.89			2 (2.0)	8 (8.1)	14 (14.1)	58 (58.6)	17 (17.2)
The performance of the team will be positively affected due to the presence of family members.	Dr	2.39±0.82	1.282	.201	13 (13.3)	42 (42.8)	35 (35.7)	8 (8.2)	0 (0.0)
	Nr	2.24±0.77			13 (13.1)	55 (55.6)	26 (26.3)	4 (4.0)	1 (1.0)
During invasive procedures team may say things that are upsetting to family members.	Dr	3.24±0.95	-0.917	.360	6 (6.1)	15 (15.3)	28 (28.6)	47 (48.0)	2 (2.0)
	Nr	3.36±0.86			1 (1.0)	19 (19.2)	25 (25.3)	51 (51.5)	3 (3.0)
There are enough nursing staff to provide emotional support and remain with the family member during the invasive procedure.	Dr	2.57±0.01	0.906	.366	14 (14.3)	35 (35.7)	30 (30.6)	17 (17.4)	2 (2.0)
	Nr	2.42±1.26			32 (32.3)	24 (24.2)	15 (15.2)	25 (25.3)	3 (3.0)
Most bed areas are too small to have a family member present during an invasive procedure.	Dr	3.56±0.92	-0.742	.459	0 (0.0)	17 (17.4)	21 (21.4)	48 (49.0)	12 (12.2)
	Nr	3.65±0.88			2 (2.0)	9 (9.1)	22 (22.2)	54 (54.6)	12 (12.1)
It should not be normal practice for family members to witness the invasive procedure of a family member.	Dr	3.61±0.73	-0.037	.970	0 (0.0)	8 (8.2)	28 (28.6)	56 (57.1)	6 (6.1)
	Nr	3.62±0.75			1 (1.0)	7 (7.1)	27 (27.3)	58 (58.6)	6 (6.0)
If family members are present during invasive procedure, there should be a member of the procedure team whose only role is to look after the family.	Dr	3.22±0.90	-0.626	.532	1 (1.0)	23 (23.5)	32 (32.6)	37 (37.8)	5 (5.1)
	Nr	3.31±1.08			7 (7.1)	17 (17.2)	21 (21.2)	46 (46.4)	8 (8.1)
Total (Mean±SD)	Dr	2.56±0.42	0.711	.194					
	Nr	2.52±0.42							

*n=97.

Table 4. Influence of Family Presence on Invasive Procedure Outcomes

Items	Health team member	M±SD (perceived score)	t	p	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
					n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Family presence during invasive procedure prevents family members developing distorted images or wrong ideas of invasive procedure process.	Dr (n=98)	2.88±0.86	-0.978	.329	3 (3.1)	33 (33.7)	36 (36.7)	25 (25.5)	1 (1.0)
	Nr (n=99)	3.00±0.89			3 (3.1)	29 (29.3)	33 (33.3)	33 (33.3)	1 (1.0)
Family members will suffer negative long-term emotional effects if they are present during an invasive procedure.	Dr	3.36±0.72	-1.554	.122	1 (1.0)	10 (10.2)	41 (41.9)	45 (45.9)	1 (1.0)
	Nr	3.52±0.71			2 (2.0)	6 (6.1)	30 (30.3)	61 (61.6)	0 (0.0)
Rates of legal action against staff will increase because family members may misunderstand the actions of procedure team.	Dr	3.31±0.79	-2.150	.033	0 (0.0)	16 (16.3)	40 (40.8)	38 (38.8)	4 (4.1)
	Nr	3.56±0.84			0 (0.0)	15 (15.1)	21 (21.2)	56 (56.6)	7 (7.1)
Family presence during an invasive procedure helps family members to know that everything is being done for the patient.	Dr	3.21±0.78	-1.318	.189	1 (1.0)	17 (17.4)	41 (41.8)	38 (38.8)	1 (1.0)
	Nr	3.35±0.70			0 (0.0)	11 (11.1)	44 (44.5)	42 (42.4)	2 (2.0)
The procedure team are likely to perform the invasive procedure more carefully if a family member present.	Dr	3.09±0.89	-1.600	.111	6 (6.1)	16 (16.3)	39 (39.8)	37 (37.8)	0 (0.0)
	Nr*	3.30±0.90			2 (2.0)	19 (19.4)	29 (29.6)	44 (44.9)	4 (4.1)
Family presence during invasive procedure creates a stronger bond between family and nursing team.	Dr	2.80±0.79	-1.047	.296	5 (5.1)	27 (27.6)	49 (50.0)	17 (17.3)	0 (0.0)
	Nr	2.91±0.73			2 (2.0)	25 (25.3)	52 (52.5)	20 (20.2)	0 (0.0)
Family presence during invasive procedure is not beneficial to the patient's outcome.	Dr	3.18±0.95	4.219	<.001	2 (2.0)	22 (22.4)	38 (38.8)	28 (28.6)	8 (8.2)
	Nr	2.64±0.87			7 (7.1)	38 (38.4)	41 (41.4)	10 (10.1)	3 (3.0)
Total (Mean±SD)	Dr	2.88±0.48	-1.453	.148					
	Nr	2.98±0.50							

*n=98.

(2.64±0.87) (3.18±0.95)
(t=4.219, p<.001).

(2.98±0.50) (2.88±0.48)
(t=- 1.453,

p=.148) (Table 4).

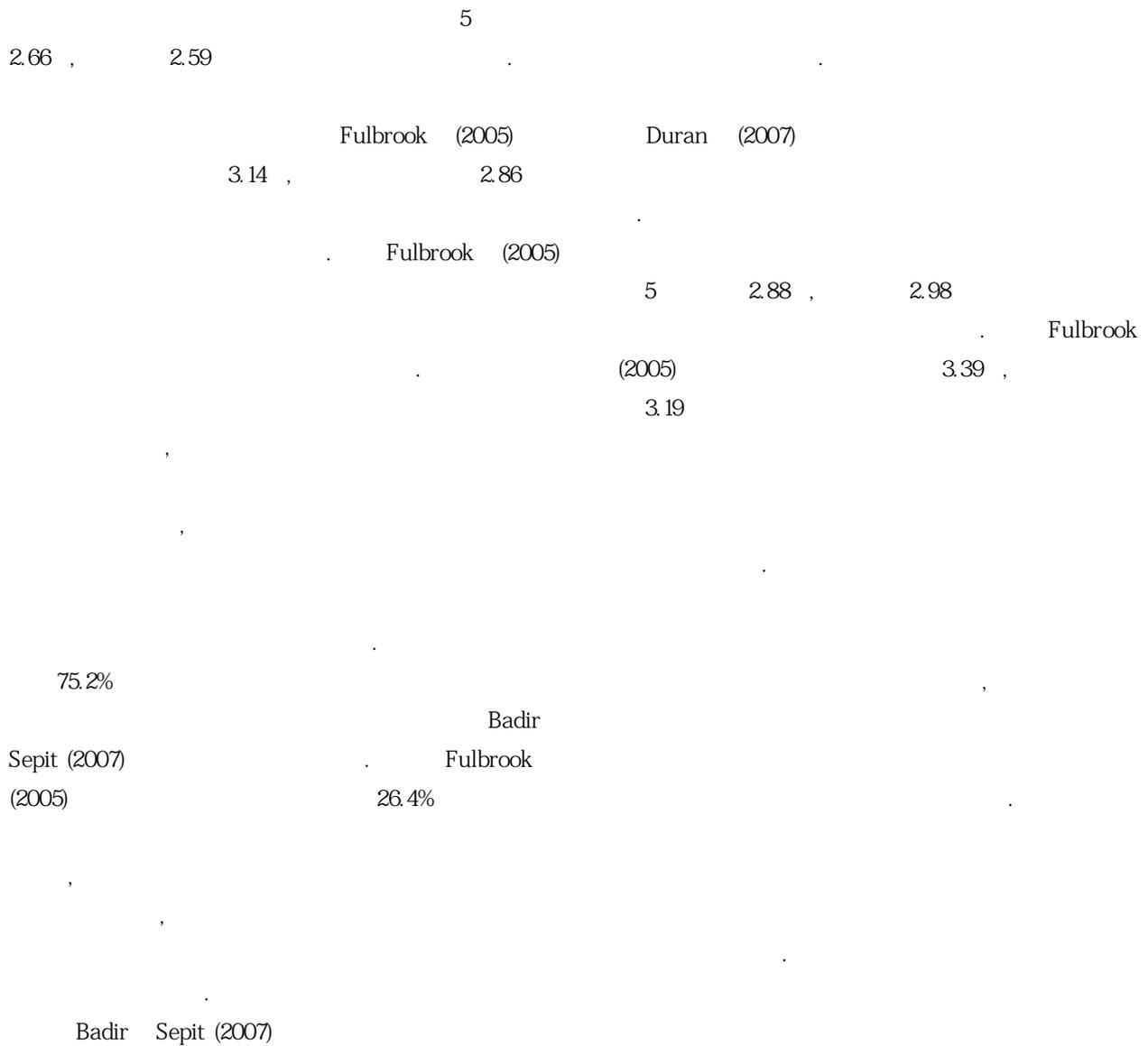
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결론

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