

Thesis Title The Comparative Study Between Supportive Nursing Care, Routine Nursing Care and Routine Nursing Care with Analgesic on the Level of Pain in Miscarried Women undergoing Curettage Procedure

Name Sathja Thato

Degree Master of Nursing Science (Maternal and Child Nursing)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

 Yupin Chandaragga, B.Sc., B.Ed., M.Ed.

 Kobkul Phanchaoenworakul, B.Sc., M.S., Ph.D.

 Payom Euswas, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Date of Graduation 14 September B.E. 2537 (1994)

ABSTRACT

Curettage procedure is the operative obstetrics which induces pain in miscarried women. This researcher believes that pain can be reduced in women undergoing curettage procedure if a trusting and helpful relationship is formed between patient and nurse as well as ensuring that the patient is fully informed of the objectives of the procedure and allowed to participate in pain relief.

Once a trusting and helpful relationship is formed the patient is inclined to feel more comfortable about the nurse being there with her to touch and encourage relaxation through deep breathing. By providing this type of supportive nursing care, combined with loving kindness toward the patient, the level of pain can be minimized in miscarried women.

The purpose of this study was to compare pain levels; blood pressure; and pulse rate of miscarried women undergoing curettage procedure whilst receiving : supportive nursing care ; supportive nursing care with analgesic ; routine nursing care ; and routine nursing care with analgesic. The sample was composed of 80 miscarried

women at Siriraj Hospital which was matched in multiparity and nulliparity ; and was randomized into 4 groups of twenty ; experimental group A received supportive nursing care ; experimental group AB received supportive nursing care with analgesic ; experimental group BC received routine nursing care with analgesic and control group C received routine nursing care.

The pre and post-test of pain levels were evaluated by the color pain scale. Blood pressure and pulse rates were evaluated prior to as well as during operative procedure. Data was analyzed by using the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and the following results were recorded. The level of pain in miscarried women receiving supportive nursing care was significantly lower than those receiving routine nursing care ($P < 0.01$). The level of pain in miscarried women receiving supportive nursing with analgesic was significantly lower than those receiving routine nursing care with analgesic ($P < 0.01$). There were no significant differences between blood pressure and pulse rate in miscarried women receiving supportive nursing care and routine nursing care ($P > 0.05$) ; and there were no significant differences between blood pressure and pulse rate in miscarried women receiving supportive nursing care with analgesic and routine nursing care with analgesic ($P > 0.05$).

The result of this study shows that miscarried women receiving supportive nursing care have a lower pain intensity than any other group tested. As well, those who received supportive nursing care with analgesic also have a lower level of pain intensity when compared with those receiving routine nursing care with analgesic. On the basis of the results of this study a strong recommendation is made for the implementation of supportive nursing care to alleviate pain during curettage procedure in miscarried women as well as other patients who would normally suffer pain from other procedures such as panendoscopy, lumbar puncture etc.