



University of Basra

College of Nursing

Assessment of nurse's knowledge about the suturing process at Al –Basrh Teaching hospital

A Research Project Submitted to the Counsel of the College of Nursing at the University of Basra as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Baccalaureate in Nursing Science

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I certify that this project of research

**Assessment of nurse's knowledge about the suturing process at Al –
Basrah Teaching hospital**

Was prepared under my supervision at

**College of Nursing, University of Basra as partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of baccalaureate in**

nursing sciences

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(قال الذي عنده علم من الكتاب أنا أتتك به قبل أن يرتد
إليك طرفك فلما رآه مستقرا عنده قال هذا من فضل ربي
ليبلونني أشكر أم أكفر ومن شكر فإنما يشكر لنفسه ومن كفر
فإن ربي غني كريم)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

النمل: آية 40



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to nursing college staff**

ABSTRACT

Assessment of nurse's knowledge about the suturing process at Al –Basrah Teaching hospital

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Abstract

Background : Stitching skin wounds is one of the essential skills of a nurse. Whether it is a traumatic wound or a surgical incision, choosing the most appropriate closure technique according to its characteristics is an important factor for good healing.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study design was carried out in Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital, started from 1st January 2022 up to 30 March 2022 in order to Assessment of Nurses Knowledge of the Suture Process .The study carried out in Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital.A probability (random) sample of (100) nurses males and females in Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital were selected for the purpose of the study, they were working in different wards in the hospital.

Results : The age interval 20 -35 were 50% , 35-50 were 46% and more than 50 years were 4% , regarding gender (52 %) were Female and males were 48%, regarding to the Education level (56 %) of sample had nursing school ,34% nursing institute and 10% nursing college , Years of employment , (1 – 9) year were 45 % , 10-20 years were 44% , and more than 20 years were 11%.overall assessment of knowledge were about suturing skills medium .the overall assessment of knowledge about methods of suturing were medium .the overall assessment of knowledge about the structural component of the sutures.

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Chapter one

introduction

1.1 Introduction

Wound is a reversible or irreversible outcome of injury in which the part effected is torn, cut or punctured. This may be due to trauma, surgery or health disorders

Wound-definitions

- A loss of continuity of the skin or mucous membrane which may involve soft tissues, muscles, bone

Wounds can even be classified based on the time at which it heals as acute and chronic.

[1,5,6]

A study carried out by MD.WilliamA.Bonadio et al at 1994 in USA [5]

showed that the laceration was located on the face in 40 patients, the scalp in 14, and an extremity in 7. A total of 343 sutures was required (18 lacerations required a layered closure). Pediatricians graded wound repair as “very good” in 32 cases (53%) and “excellent” in 29 cases (47%). Parents rated themselves as “very satisfied” with the wound repair procedure in 60 cases (98%) and with the wound repair outcome in 59 cases (97%).

A study carried out by Rebekkah Middleton et al at 1994 in USA [6] showed that Many LMOs commented regarding the wounds they saw and the healing process.

One wound of the 31 responses stated that the suture line had not healed well. The associated comment was that there was a step that could have been improved. One returned questionnaire stated that there was serous discharge present on examination, which was thought to be due to the nature of the wound and the poor blood supply to the area. One response claimed that the sutures were a fraction too tight. These results transpired from wounds sutured in the tertiary hospital. [6]

1.2 Statement of the Problem

- To assess nurses knowledge about sutures .
- To find any association between knowledge and years of employment features.
- To identify clinical issues in need of further

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. Assessment of Nurse's Knowledge about the suturing process.
2. Nurse's Knowledge about the kind of sterilization of wound before suturing.
3. Nurse's Knowledge about the types of sutures and uses.
4. Nurse's Knowledge about the types of wounds should be suturing?
5. Assessment of knowledge about methods of suturing.
6. To Know number of surgical suture methods that nurse able to do.

1.4 Keys words

- Nurse: a person trained to care for the sick or infirm, in different healthy places like hospital and health centers.
- nursing staff: Nursing staff means registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and licensed vocational nurses employed at different healthy places.
- Wound: an injury to living tissue caused by a cut, blow, or other impact, typically one in which the skin is cut or broken.
- Suture : a stitch or row of stitches holding together the edges of a wound or surgical incision.
- suture skills: Suturing is one of the fundamental skills should the nurses to possess. it is one of the most challenging skills to acquire and gain proficiency in.

Chapter two

Review of literatures

2.1 Types of wounds

Wounds fall into two broad categories: open or closed.

1- Open wound is any internal or external injury that leaves internal tissue exposed to the external environment.

An open wound involves a break in the skin that leaves the internal tissue exposed. Open wounds may result from falls, blunt trauma, and surgery.

2-Closed wound, tissue damage and bleeding occur under the surface of the skin. Examples of closed wounds include bruises.

Note: The priority of treating wounds is to stop the bleeding first, then clean and suturing the wound and then dressing it. [7,8,9]

2.2 suture

Even today, there is a search for ideal suture material. Suture materials can be broadly classified as naturally occurring and synthetic. They can be further classified as monofilament or multifilament (braided), dyed or undyed, coated or uncoated. Several parameters, such as tensile strength, breaking strength, elasticity, capillarity and memory are used to describe physical characteristic of sutures. In general, braided sutures are more prone to infection and induce greater degree of tissue reaction.

Advantages of braided sutures include ease of handling, low memory and increased knot security. A monofilament suture is a single material. These sutures have decreased tendency of infection, ease of passage through tissue and ease of removal. They possess poor handling characteristics and decreased knot security. [7,8,9,10]

2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF SUTURE MATERIALS

1. Absorbable and Non-absorbable suture materials

We can basically classify sutures into two types– those which are absorbable and will break down harmlessly in the body over time without intervention and those which are non-absorbable and must be manually removed if they are not left indefinitely. The selection of suture varies on the duration of the support required, the patient particulars, cost and choice of the Surgeons. [12,18,19]

Types of Absorbable sutures materials include:

Polyglycolic Acid, Polyglactin 910, Catgut, Poliglecaprone 25 and Polydioxanone. (3)

Types of Non-Absorbable sutures materials include :

Polypropylene sutures, Nylon (polyamide), Polyester, PVDF, PTFE, Silk, UHMWPE and stainless steel. . [12,18,19]

2. Monofilament, Multifilament and Barb Sutures

We can classify Suture materials on the basis of material structure i.e. monofilament, multifilament or braided and barb structure (knotless wound closure devices).

Braided sutures provide better knot security whereas monofilament sutures provide better passage through tissues. In general, Monofilament sutures elicit lower tissue reaction compared to braided sutures.

Multifilament's are usually braided or twisted and often coated with materials like silicon, wax, PTFE, polycaprolactone, calcium stearate etc.

Barb sutures are monofilaments that have barbs or projections on the surface that can penetrate the tissues and hold them without necessitating the need for knots.

Monofilament sutures include:

Polypropylene sutures, Catgut, Nylon, PVDF, PTFE, Stainless steel, Poliglecaprone and Polydioxanone.

Multifilament or braided sutures include:

PGA sutures, Polyglactin 910, Silk, UHMWPE and polyester materials.

Barb sutures are usually available in:

Polydioxanone, Poliglecaprone and polypropylene materials.

3. Synthetic and Natural Suture materials

Surgical sutures can also be divided into two types on the basis of raw material origin i.e. natural and synthetic. Synthetic fiber or synthetic fiber are fibers made by humans through chemical synthesis, as opposed to natural fibers that are directly derived from living organisms, such as plants or fur from animals. They are the result of extensive research by scientists to improve upon naturally occurring animal and plant fibers.

Natural sutures include silk and catgut whereas most of the other sutures are synthetic in nature.[3,9,10,11]

2.4 Size

Generally stated in “oughts”; i.e., 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 5-0, etc.

2-0 is larger than 4-0, 0 is larger than 2-0, etc.

Some suture and wire is larger than 0, then numbered 1 and higher

2 is larger than 1, 6 is larger than 1, etc.

From smallest to largest:

7-0, 6-0, 5-0, 4-0, 3-0, 2-0, 0, 1, 3, 7, etc.[4,9,10,11]

Different parts of the body require suture removal at varying times. Common periods of time for removal are as follows, but times vary according to the health care professionals that perform the procedure:

- Face: 3-5 days
- Scalp: 7-10 days
- Arms and legs: 7-10 days
- Joints: 10-14 days

Sutures may be taken out all at one visit, or sometimes, they may be taken out over a period of days if the wound requires it. [4,9,10,12]

Chapter three

Methodology

3.1: project design

This chapter presents the research design used in the study, setting of the study, sample of the study, data collection procedures, data analysis and statistical methods.

3.2. Design of the study

A descriptive cross-sectional study design was carried out in Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital, started from 1st January 2022 up to 30 March 2022 in order to Assessment of Nurses Knowledge of the Suture Process .

3.3. Setting of the study

The present study carried out in Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital

3.4. The sample of the study

A probability (random) sample of (100) nurses males and females in Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital were selected for the purpose of the study, they were working in different wards in the hospital.

3.5. Study's instrument

A Closed-end questions questionnaire was used for the purpose of data collection . The questionnaire contains five parts, the first part consists of 6 items related to Socio-demographic characteristics of the nurses and include: age ,gender , education levels , work place , years of employments and any training course in wound suturing , second part consist of 12 questions related to fundamental principles of wound suturing , where 3 point Likert scale was adopted in this part (YES , NO and NOT ALWAYS) , third part consist of four questions represent the famous methods of suturing , fourth part

consist of seven questions represent the famous types of sutures , fifth part related to the types of suturing according to 6 different site in the body

3.6. statistical data analysis

Analysis was made by using SPSS (Statistical package for Social Sciences)26

3.7 Descriptive and inferential Data Analysis

1- Percentage (%)

2- Arithmetic mean

3- Standard deviation (Sd)

4- Mean of scores

Chapter four
Results and
discussion

4 - 1 Distribution of Demographic Characteristics nursing staff

Demographic Variables	Variables Classes	F	Percent
Age	20 – 35	50	50
	35 – 50	46	46
	More than 50	4	4
	Total	100	100
Gender	Male	48	48
	Female	52	52
	Total	100	100
Education level	Nursing school	56	56
	Nursing Institute	34	34
	Nursing College	10	10
	Total	100	100
Years of employment	1 – 9 year	45	45
	10 – 20 year	44	44
	More than 20	11	11
	Total	100	100
Working place	1	32	32
	2	23	23
	3	45	45
	Total	100	100
Training Course	No	87	87
	Yes	13	13
	Total	100	100

The table showed that age interval 20 -35 were 50% , 35-50 were 46% and more than 50 years were 4% , regarding gender (52 %) were Female and males were 48%, regarding to the Education level (56 %) of sample had nursing school ,34% nursing institute and 10% nursing college , Years of employment , (1 – 9) year were 45 % , 10-20 years were 44% , and more than 20 years were 11%. Regarding working place 32 % of the sample were working at emergency and operation theater, 23% at ICU , CCU and surgical ward , while 45 % were working in different wards. 87% had no training course in wound suturing , and 13% had training course in wound suturing

4-2 Nurses' knowledge about suture skills

	Domain of knowledge	Answers	F	Percent
1	Should suturing tools be sterilized before use?	Incorrect	4	4%
		Correct	96	96%
		Total	100	100%
2	Do you wash the wound before suturing	Incorrect	8	8%
		Correct	92	92%
		Total	100	100%
3	Can the suture be removed after the prescribed period, if an abscess appears from the wound?	Incorrect	34	34%
		Correct	66	66%
		Total	100	100%
4	What kind of sterilization do you use for suturing tools?	Incorrect	78	78%
		Correct	22	22%
		Total	100	100%
5	By What do you material wash the wound before suturing?	Incorrect	1	1%
		Correct	99	99%
		Total	100	100%
6	How do you wash the wound before suturing?	Incorrect	80	80%
		Correct	20	20%
		Total	100	100%
7	What types of wounds should be sutured?	Incorrect	80	80%
		Correct	20	20%
		Total	100	100%
8	Priority before suturing is	Incorrect	14	14%
		Correct	86	86%
		Total	100	100%
9	The healing period for a facial wound is	Incorrect	59	59%
		Correct	41	41%
		Total	100	100%
10	The healing period for the arm wound is	Incorrect	39	39%
		Correct	61	61%
		Total	100	100%
11	The duration of wound healing in the joint area is	Incorrect	47	47%
		Correct	53	53%
		Total	100	100%
12	The wound should be sterilized and bandaged within	Incorrect	66	66%
		Correct	34	34%
		Total	100	100%

The table showed the answers of respondents regarding their knowledge about suturing skills .96% know about suturing tools to be sterilized before use ,92% of the nurse know that they have to wash wound before suturing .Only 66% know about opening sutures when the wound is infected .Only 22% know about kind of sterilization do you use for suturing tools .99% know about material used to wash the wound before suture .Only 20% know about methods of wash the wound before suturing .Only 20 % know types of wounds should be sutured .86% know about the priorities before suturing .41% know about healing period for a facial wound , 61% know about healing period for arms wound , 53% know about healing period for joints wound , 34% know about period for wound sterilization and bandaging .

Table 4.3.1 : Mean score and assessment for each question about suture skills

	Table 4.3.1 : Mean score and assessment for each question about suture skills						
	Items	N	Min	Max	Mean Score	Sd	Ass.
1	Should suturing tools be sterilized before use?	100	0	1	0.96	0.197	Good
2	Do you wash the wound before suturing	100	0	1	0.92	0.273	Good
3	Can the suture be removed after the prescribed period, if an abscess appears from the wound?	100	0	1	0.66	0.476	Medium
4	What kind of sterilization do you use for suturing tools?	100	0	1	0.22	0.416	Weak
5	By What do you material wash the wound before suturing?	100	0	1	0.99	0.100	Good
6	How do you wash the wound before suturing?	100	0	1	0.20	0.402	Weak
7	What types of wounds should be sutured?	100	0	1	0.20	0.402	Weak
8	Priority before suturing is	100	0	1	0.86	0.349	Good
9	The healing period for a facial wound is	100	0	1	0.41	0.494	Medium
10	The healing period for the arm wound is	100	0	1	0.61	0.490	Medium
11	The duration of wound healing in the joint area is	100	0	1	0.53	0.502	Medium
12	The wound should be sterilized and bandaged within	100	0	1	0.34	0.476	Medium
	Overall evaluation	100	0	1	0.57	0.588	Medium

weak = (0 – 0.33), Medium = (0.34 – 0.67), Good = (0.68 – 1

The table showed the answers of respondents regarding their knowledge about suturing skills measured by using Mean of scores .good knowledge about suturing tools to be sterilized before use ,good knowledge about that they have to wash wound before suturing .Medium knowledge about opening sutures when the wound is infected .Weak knowledge about kind of sterilization do you use for suturing tools .good knowledge about material used to wash the wound before suture .weak knowledge about methods of wash the wound before suturing .weak knowledge about types of wounds should be sutured .good knowledge about the priorities before suturing .medium knowledge about healing period for a facial wound , medium knowledge about healing period for arms wound , medium knowledge about healing period for joints wound , medium knowledge about period for wound sterilization and bandaging . So we found that the overall assessment of knowledge were about suturing skills medium .

4-3 Results of suture methods domain for nursing staff

Domain of suture methods	Answers	F	Percent
Interrupted suturing	Incorrect	24	24%
	Correct	76	76%
	Total	100	100%
figure 8	Incorrect	81	81%
	Correct	19	19%
	Total	100	100%
Simple buried suture	Incorrect	68	68%
	Correct	32	32%
	Total	100	100%
continuous suturing	Incorrect	58	58%
	Correct	42	42%
	Total	100	100%

The table showed the answers of respondents regarding suturing methods , 76% of them know how to do interrupted suturing , 19% % of them know how to do figure 8 suturing , 32% % of them know how to do simple buried suturing and 42% % of them know how to do continuous suturing .

Domain of suture methods	N	Min	Max	Mean Score	Sd	Ass.
Interrupted suturing	100	0	1	0.76	0.429	Medium
figure 8	100	0	1	0.19	0.394	Weak
Simple buried suture	100	0	1	0.32	0.469	Weak
continuous suturing	100	0	1	0.42	0.496	Medium
Overall evaluation	100	0	1	0.42	0.247	Medium

*Weak = (0 – 0.33), Medium = (0.34 – 0.67), Good = (0.68 – 1)

The table showed the answers of respondents regarding suturing methods by using mean of scores ,medium knowledge about how to do interrupted suturing , weak knowledge about how to do figure 8 suturing , weak knowledge about how to do simple buried suturing and mediumknowledge about how to do continuous suturing .the overall assessment of knowledge about methods of suturing were medium .

4-4 Results of surgical suture type domain for nursing staff, N= 100

Table 4.4.1 : descriptive statistics of surgical suture type domain

Types of suturing	Answers	F	Percent
Polyglactin (Vicryl)	Incorrect	26	26%
	Correct	74	74%
	Total	100	100%
Polydioxanone (PDO)	Incorrect	62	62%
	Correct	38	38%
	Total	100	100%
Polyglycolic acid (PGA)	Incorrect	67	67%
	Correct	33	33%
	Total	100	100%
Nylon	Incorrect	21	21%
	Correct	79	79%
	Total	100	100%
PolypropyleneorProlene	Incorrect	67	67%
	Correct	33	33%
	Total	100	100%
Silk	Incorrect	31	31%
	Correct	69	69%
	Total	100	100%
Polyester Ethibond	Incorrect	65	65%
	Correct	35	35%
	Total	100	100%

The table showed the knowledge of the nurses about the structure component of the sutures, 74 % know the **Polyglactin** , **38% know the Polydioxanone** , 33% know the Polyglycolic acid

, 79% know the Nylon , 33% know the PolypropyleneorProlene , 69% know the Silk , and 35% know the Polyester Ethibond .

Table 4.4.2 : Mean score and assessment for each question about surgical suture type

Domain of surgical suture type	N	Min	Max	Mean Score	Sd.	Ass.
Polyglactin (Vicryl)	100	0	1	0.74	0.441	Good
Polydioxanone (PDO)	100	0	1	0.38	0.488	Medium
Polyglycolic acid (PGA)	100	0	1	0.33	0.473	Weak
Nylon	100	0	1	0.79	0.409	Good
PolypropyleneorProlene	100	0	1	0.33	0.473	Weak
Silk	100	0	1	0.69	0.465	Good
Polyester Ethibond	100	0	1	0.35	0.479	Medium
Overall evaluation	100	0	1	0.51	0.201	Medium

*Weak = (0 – 0.33), Medium = (0.34 – 0.67), Good = (0.68 – 1

The table showed the knowledge of the nurses about the structure component of the sutures using mean of scores , good knowledge about **Polyglactin , medium** knowledge about Polydioxanone , weak knowledge about Polyglycolic acid , good knowledge about Nylon ,weak knowledge about PolypropyleneorProlene , good knowledge about Silk , and medium knowledge about Polyester Ethibond . the overall assessment of knowledge about the structural component of the sutures.

Chapter five

Conclusion and

Recomunstions

5-1 Conclusion

1-age interval 20 -35 were 50% , 35-50 were 46% and more than 50 years were 4% , regarding gender (52 %) were Female and males were 48%, regarding to the Education level (56 %) of sample had nursing school ,34% nursing institute and 10% nursing college , Years of employment , (1 – 9) year were 45 % , 10-20 years were 44% , and more than 20 years were 11%.

2-overall assessment of knowledge were about suturing skills medium .

3-the overall assessment of knowledge about methods of suturing were medium

4-the overall assessment of knowledge about the structural component of the sutures.

5.2 Recommendations

1. Involvement of nurses in theoretical and practical sewing courses.
2. Opening practical courses for nurses inside the hospital that include most types of sutures.
3. The work of nurses is periodic after being appointed to all hospital departments and is not limited to one department only.
4. Expanding the scope of nurses' admission in the College of Nursing and Postgraduate Studies.
5. Motivating nurses to master suture skills with financial support, especially for workers in suture-related departments.
6. Inclusion of nurses with all their educational levels in continuing nursing education to keep them informed of the latest scientific developments in this context.

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Appendices

Appendix

قائمة الخبراء				
اسم الخبير	الشهادة	التخصص	مكان العمل	
د. محفوظ فالح حسن	دكتوراه	علوم بدنيه	كلية التمريض	1
د. سجاد سالم عيسى	بورء عربي ءكتوراه	طب اسره	كلية تمريض	2
د. عبد الكريم سلمان خضير	دكتوراه	تمريض بالغين	كلية تمريض	3
د. فراس عبد القادر جاسم	بورء عربي ءكتوراه	طب اسره	كلية تمريض	4

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

تقييم معارف الممرضين بمهارات خياطة الجروح

العمر /

الجنس /

الشهادة /

محل العمل /

مدة الخدمة /

هل اشتركت في دورة تخص الخياطة /

كلا

نعم

شكراً لتقبلكم إملاء الاستبانة

ملاحظه/ هذه الاستبانة هي لأغراض الدراسة فقط ولا يترتب عليها اي تقييم أو مكافآت أو عقوبات او اي اثر قانوني، راجين أن تكون المعلومات معبره عن واقع الحال .

1	هل يجب تعقيم ادوات الخياطة قبل الاستعمال؟	لا	نعم	ليس دائما
2	هل تغسل الجرح قبل الخياطة	نعم	ليس دائما	كلا
3	هل يتم رفع الخيط بعد المدة المقررة اذا ظهر خراج من الجرح	نعم	لا اعلم	كلا
4	ما نوع التعقيم الذي تستخدمه لأدوات الخياطة؟	كلور مخفف	يود	نورمل سلاين
5	بماذا تغسل الجرح قبل الخياطة ؟	نورمل سلاين	ماء	لا اغسل الجرح
6	ماهي الكيفية التي تغسل بها الجرح قبل الخياطة؟	الضخ داخل الجرح	المسح على الجرح	الصب على الجرح
7	ماهي أنواع الجروح التي يجب خياطتها؟	المفتوحة و المغلقة	الجروح المضاعفة	الطولية والعرضية
8	الأولوية قبل الخياطة تكون لـ...	تعقيم الجرح	ايقاف النزف	لا توجد أولوية
9	تكون مدة التئام جرح الوجه	3-5 يوم	5-7 يوم	7-10 يوم
10	تكون مدة التئام جرح الذراعين	4-6 يوم	7-10 يوم	10-12 يوم
11	تكون مدة التئام جرح في منطقة المفاصل	7-10 يوم	10-14 يوم	15-17 يوم
12	يكون تعقيم وضمد الجرح كل	كل يوم	بين يوم وآخر	كل أسبوع

طرق الخياطة الجراحية التي تجيدها

نوع الخياطة	ضع علامة صح امام الخياطة التي تجيدها
1 الخياطة المتقطعة البسيطة Interrupted suturing	
2 خياطة بشكل 8 figure 8	
3 الخياطة البسيطة المدفونة Simple buried suture	
4 الخياطة المستمرة continuous suturing	

ضع علامة صح على نوع الخيط الجراحي من حيث الذوبان في أنسجة الجسم من عدمه

نوع الخيط	تذوب في الأنسجة	لا تذوب في الأنسجة	لا اعلم
1 خيوط بولي جلاكتين (فيكريل- Vicryl) Polyglactin			
2 خيوط (PDO) Polydioxanone البولي ديوكسانون			
3 خيوط حمض البولي جليكوليد (PGA)			
4 خيوط النايلون (Nylon)			
5 خيوط البولي بروبيلين (Polypropylene or Prolene)			
6 خيوط الحرير Silk			
7 بوليستر ايثيبوند (Polyester) (Ethibond)			

ما هو نوع الخيط الذي يجب استخدامه في الحالات التالية

1. جرح في الوجه..... جرح في البطن
2. جرح في اللسان..... جرح في الظهر
3. جرح في اليد..... جرح جدار الامعاء

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assessment of nurse's knowledge about the suturing process at Al –Basarh Teaching hospital

Age \

Sex \

Edu. level \

Location \

Occupational period \

Courses \

yes

No

Thank you for accepting to dictate the questionnaire

Note / This questionnaire is for study purposes only and does not entail any evaluation, rewards, penalties or any legal effect, we hope that the information is reflective of the reality of the situation.

1	Should suture tools be sterilized before use?	No	Yes	Not always
2	Do you wash the wound before suturing	Yes	Not always	No
3	Can the suture be removed after the prescribed period, if an abscess appears from the wound?	Yes	Not always	No
4	What kind of sterilization do you use for suture tools?	Dilute chlorine	Iodin	N.S
5	What do you wash the wound before suturing?	N.S	water	Do not wash the wound
6	How do you wash the wound before suturing?	Intra-wound pumping	Wiping over the wound	Casting on the wound
7	What types of wounds should be sutured?	Open and closed	compound wounds	longitudinal and transverse
8	Priority before suturing is	sterilize the wound	stop the bleeding	there is no priority
9	The healing period for a facial wound is	3-5day	5-7day	7-10 day
10	The healing period for the arm	4-6 day	7-10 day	10-12 day

	wound is			
11	The period of wound healing in the joint area is	7-10day	10-14day	15-17day
12	The wound sterilized and dressing should be evry	Every day	from day to day	Every week

Surgical suture methods that you able to do:

	Type of sutures	Put a check mark in front of the sewing you are able to do
1	Interrupted suturing	
2	figure 8	
3	Simple buried suture	
4	continuous suturing	

Put a check mark on the type of surgical suture in terms of solubility in body tissues or not

	Type of suture	Absorbable into tissues	Not Absorbable into tissues	I don't know
1	Polyglactin (Vicryl)			
2	Polydioxanone (PDO)			
3	Polyglycolic acid (PGA)			
4	Nylon			
5	PolypropyleneorProlene			
6	Silk			
7	Polyester Ethibond			

What kind of suture should be used in the following cases?

- 1.A wound in the face..... 2 .A wound in the tongue.....
 3 .Wound in the hand 4.woundin abdominal.....
 5.back injury..... 6. Injury to the intestinal wall

خلاصة

الخلفية تعد خياطة الجروح الجلدية إحدى المهارات الأساسية للممرضة. سواء كان جرحاً رضحياً أو شقاً جراحياً ، فإن اختيار تقنية الإغلاق الأنسب وفقاً لخصائصها يعد عاملاً مهماً للشفاء الجيد

المنهجية: تم تنفيذ تصميم دراسة وصفية مقطعية في مستشفى البصرة التعليمي ، بدأ من 1 يناير 2022 حتى 30 مارس 2022 من أجل تقييم معرفة الممرضات بعملية الخياطة ، وأجريت الدراسة في مستشفى البصرة التعليمي. تم اختيار عينة احتمالية (عشوائية) قوامها (100) ممرضة وممرضة في مستشفى البصرة التعليمي لغرض الدراسة ، كانوا يعملون في أجنحة مختلفة بالمستشفى

النتائج كانت الفترة العمرية 20-35 50% ، 35-50 كانت 46% وأكثر من 50 سنة كانت 4% ، فيما يتعلق بالجنس (52%) كانت إناث والذكور 48% فيما يتعلق بالمستوى التعليمي (56%) من العينة كانت لديها مدرسة تلميذ ، 34% معهد تلميذ و 10% كلية تلميذ ، سنوات العمل ، (1-9) سنوات كانت 45% ، 10-20 سنة كانت 44% وأكثر من 20 سنة كانت 11%. حول وسط مهارات الخياطة. كان التقييم العام للمعرفة حول طرق الخياطة متوسط. التقييم العام للمعرفة حول المكون الهيكلي للخياط



جامعة البصرة
كلية التمريض

تقييم معارف الممرضين بمهارات خياطة الجروح

مشروع بحث

تم تقديمه للمجلس كلية التمريض في جامعة البصرة في استيفاء جزئي لمتطلبات درجة البكالوريوس في علوم التمريض

من قبل الطلاب

مثنى عبد الله غالي

سهيل نجم حطاب

سحر حبيب عبد الحسن

بأشرف

د. هشام حسين عبد الرؤوف