基于SWOT分析法的护理干预对门诊烧伤患者创面感染的控制效果探讨

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 [摘要]目的：研究基于SWOT分析法的护理干预对门诊烧伤患者创面感染的控制效果。方法：选取2019年3月-2020年3月笔者 医院门诊收治的80例烧伤患者，根据护理方式分为常规组（常规护理模式）和SWOT组（基于SWOT分析法的护理干预），各 40例。比较两组患者干预后创面感染率和创面愈合时间，以及干预前后的心理状况[汉密顿焦虑量表（Hamilton anxiety scale，HAMA）、恐惧视觉模拟评分（Fear visual simulation scale，FAVS）]和血清白蛋白（Serum albumin，ALB）、前 白蛋白（Prealbumin，PAB）水平及抗生素使用情况。结果：SWOT组的创面感染率为20.00%，明显低于常规组的42.50%，差 异有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。SWOT组的创面愈合时间短于常规组，且干预后SWOT组HAMA、FAVS评分低于常规组，差异有统 计学意义（P＜0.05）。干预后SWOT组ALB、PAB水平高于常规组，差异有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。SWOT组抗生素使用情况 少于常规组，差异有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。结论：对门诊烧伤患者进行基于SWOT分析法的护理干预，可较好控制创面感 染，创面愈合快，住院时间短，可减少患者不良情绪和抗生素滥用现象，患者营养状况好。

 [关键词]SWOT分析法；护理干预；烧伤；创面感染；门诊；心理状况

[中图分类号]R473.6 [文献标志码]B [文章编号]1008-6455（2022）07-0156-03

Preventive Effect of Nursing Intervention Based on SWOT Analysis on Wound Infection in Burn Outpatients

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Abstract: Objective To study the preventive effect of nursing intervention based on SWOT analysis on wound infection in burn outpatients. Methods A total of 80 patients with burns admitted to outpatient department of the hospital were enrolled between March 2019 and March 2020. According to different nursing methods, they were divided into the routine group (routine nursing) and the SWOT group (nursing intervention based on SWOT analysis), 40 cases in each group. The wound infection rate after treatment and wound healing time, scores of psychological symptoms [Hamilton anxiety scale (HAMA), Fears visual analogue scale (FAVS)], levels of serum albumin (ALB) and prealbumin (PAB), and antibiotics usage before and after intervention were compared between the two groups. Results The wound infection rate in the SWOT group was 20.00%, which was significantly lower than that in the routine group (42.50%), the difference was statistically significant (P＜0.05). The wound healing time of the SWOT group was shorter than that of the routine group (P＜0.05). The HAMA and FAVS scores of the SWOT group were lower than those of the routine group after intervention (P＜0.05). After the intervention, the levels of ALB and PAB in the SWOT group were higher than those in the routine group (P＜0.05). The use of antibiotics in the SWOT group was less than that in the routine group (P＜0.05). Conclusion The application of nursing intervention based on SWOT analysis in burns outpatients can better prevent wound infection, with fast wound healing, short hospitalization time. It can reduce negative emotions and antibiotics abuse, and patients' nutritional status is good. Key words: SWOT analysis; nursing intervention; burn; wound infection; outpatient; psychological symptoms