第五屆世界災難護理研討會

開會日期:2018.10.18~2018.10.19

開會地點:德國布萊梅

作者:連如玉副護理長、盧淑芬護理長、蔡穗齡護理師

機構:臺北榮民總醫院護理部

中文摘要

題目:應用團隊資源管理提高溺水後重症監護病人的安全和護理品質

背景:溺水會導致呼吸道阻塞和窒息,特別是海水溺水,會引發致命性 肺水腫和急性呼吸窘迫症候群,死亡率極高。此外,倖存者因遭 逢巨大壓力及創傷,可能出現創傷後壓力症候群。

目的:分享應用團隊資源管理於墜海溺水病人重症照護經驗。

方法:描述一位 57 歲直升機駕駛員,於執行勤務時發生墜海意外,因溺水導致急性呼吸窘迫症候群,接受體外膜氧合維生系統治療,且出現創傷後壓力症候群之加護護理過程。重症醫護團隊透過以病人為中心的高品質團隊資源管理運用,從建立呼吸道到使用體外膜氧合系統治療,不但縝密提供及時的醫療處置及護理,也仰賴臨床各職系的團隊分工合作,陪伴病人和家屬度過創傷後壓力症候群。

結果:個案於入加護病房第三天移除體外膜氧合維生系統,脫離呼吸器 後轉普通病房,20天後治癒出院,重返家庭與崗位。

結論:加護病房屬於一個高壓力及高風險的單位,病人狀態瞬息萬變,除了硬體設備,更重要的是醫療團隊成員的能力與態度,其對醫療品質的影響更為深遠。團隊資源管理的啟動和應用不但使病人重獲生命與生活,更提高病人的安全和重症的照護品質。

關鍵詞:溺水、急性呼吸窘迫症候群、創傷後壓力症候群、團隊資源管

5th Research Conference of WSDN

Title: Apply of Team Resource Management to Improve patient Safety and Care Quality in Intensive Care of after Near Drowning.

Author: Ru-Yu Lien RN, MSN; Shu-Fen Lu, RN, MSN; Sui-Lin Tsai, RN, BS Department of Nursing, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Abstract

Background:

Near Drowning can cause obstruction and suffocation of the airways, especially in seawater, which can cause fatal pulmonary edema and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, extremely high mortality. In addition, Survivor will have a Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after suffering a great stress and trauma.

Methods:

Describe a 57-year-old male, helicopter pilot who crashed into the sea during his duties. The intensive care team uses patient-centered care, high-quality Team Resource Management technology for emergency tracheal intubation and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation system and treatment. It also relies on the Psychological grade team to accompany patients and families spend the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Results: After being taken care of by the medical team of the intensive care unit, weaning ventilator and turning to the ward, cured and back home after 20 days.

Conclusion:

Except sophisticated hardware equipment in intensive care, more importantly is the ability and attitude of medical team members, the impact on medical quality is more profound. The Startup and application of team resource management has enabled this drowning case to receive the most effective intensive care and Regain life, increasing the patient safety culture and quality of intensive care.

Keywords: Near Drowning, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Team Resource Management

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因

溺水導致急性呼吸窘迫症候群,接受體外膜氧合維生系統治療,且 出

現創傷後壓力症候群之加護護理過程。重症醫護團隊透過以病人為 中

心的高品質團隊資源管理運用,從建立呼吸道到使用體外膜氧合系 統

治療,不但缜密提供及時的醫療處置及護理,也仰賴臨床各職系的團

隊分工合作,陪伴病人和家屬度過創傷後壓力症候群。

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關鍵詞:溺水、急性呼吸窘迫症候群、創傷後壓力症候群、團隊資源管理、以病人為中心。

參訪心得報告

很幸運,能有機會參加今年在布萊梅所舉辦的 WSDN 大會,也 非常感謝醫院與學會的幫忙,讓我能順利且圓滿地完成此次會議。2 天的會議,讓我學習到許多不同的經驗,從開幕式當天開始,每人 手中拿著國旗,拍照時,大家一起揮動著手中國旗,內心瞬間沸騰 起來且深感震撼,大家如此團結一致,<u>以身為台灣人驕傲</u>,將"台 灣"傳送至國際間,讓其他國家看到我們,認同我們。

每天會議都有一些與災難護理相關議題的演講,因災難的發生往往難以預測,所造成的傷害也與時俱進,災難發生的同時,緊急醫療救護需要在第一時間啟動,災難發生後,傷病患者需要不同程度醫療的協助,為有系統有組織地因應大量傷患事件,我是參加10/17海報發表,當天也有去聽 Hiroko Minami 女士演講,Hiroko Minami 女士是國際護理研究領導者,秉持者永續發展信念,培訓全球護理領導者應對災害,利用護理的技能,在災害應對方面發揮領導作用,因為我們會照顧和治療,對於受到自然災害和人為災害影響的人們,除了提供緊急治療或治療外,還可以作為掙扎於災害長期影響的人們的主要提供者,這是培訓的一部分,用於照顧整個人,包括在廣泛的社會環境中解決患者的需求,使人們能獲得妥善的照顧,幫助人們恢復的最有效方法。

Bremen, 是德國最小的聯邦州不來梅洲的州府、德國第二大港

口和第五大工業城市,是一個富有豐富歷史、藝術的國家,許多的 文化特色,從古羅馬帝國一直保存到現在,雖曾受過嚴重的破壞, 但經過大量的修復和重建工作,得以保留代表性的老建築,依然仍 看到中世紀老城原貌,因而能利用此文化特色發展成重要觀光景 點,這真的是我們需要學習的地方,保留文化發展新氣象,也讓我 看到歐洲人的愜意生活,不像台灣人每天生活忙碌緊湊、做事嚴謹 的態度,雖讓人覺得有點不近人情,但這正是台灣人的優點,富有 濃濃人情味。



