

Effectiveness of Nursing Care on Women who have Undergone Abdominal Hysterectomy at Post-Operative Work in Government Head Quarters Hospital, Kancheepuram, District, Tamilnadu

Dr. N. Kokilavani
M.Sc[Nursing]:
M. Phil, Phd, Principal,
Adhiparasakthi College of
Nursing, Melmaruvathur,
Kancheepuram District

Dr. Usharamamoorthi.,
M.Sc., Ph.D Associate Professor,
Melmaruvathur Adhiparasakthi
Institute of Medical Science and
Research, Melmaruvathur,
Kancheepuram District

V. Shirley sathya
M.Sc.[Nursing] Associate Professor,
Adhiparasakthi College of Nursing,
Obstetrics and Gynecological
Nursing, Melmaruvathur,
Kancheepuram District

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I. INTRODUCTION

Surgery is obviously one method of treatment and although it may be the only method for some conditions. For others, it is only used after medical treatment has been found to be insufficient. The total abdominal hysterectomy involves the removal of the uterus and cervix through avertical as more frequently, mid line transverse excision. An oophorectomy often accompanies this procedure, causing the added complication of premature menopause for this group of women.

Approximately 6,00,000, hysterectomy are performed annually in the United States, making it the dsecond most common surgical procedure after cesarean section. It is estimated that one third of the women in this country will have undergone a hysterectomy by 65 years of age. The incidence of abdominal hysterectomy in United Kingdom, is approximately 11 per year, in United States 10 per year and in the Europe 40 per yea. In japan 40 per year 100,000 per year and in china is double than Japan.

Cancer of the uterus and ovary remains a amajor cause of death in women in United States as reflected by estimates of the American Cancer society that approximately 30,000 to 43,000 people die of this disease annually. Approximately 1,40,000 to 1,45,000 cases are identified annually as new cases.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the health status of the women who have undergone abdominal hysterectomy.
- To provide nursing a care on women who have undergone abdominal hysterectomy.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of nursing care on women who have undergone abdominal hysterectomy.
- To associate the selected the demographic variables with the progress in health status of women who have undergone abdominal hysterectomy.

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

- *Effectiveness*
It refers to the evaluation of the nursing care provided and promote the health status of women who have undergone abdominal hysterectomy.
- *Abdominal hysterectomy*
Abdominal hysterectomy involves surgical removal uterus through an incision on the lower abdomen.
- *Women*
A physical change from an adolescent girl to the stage of women including the reproductive stage of child bearing period ends up in menopausal stage.
- *Nursing Care*
Nursing care which includes monitoring vital signs, pain, providing comfort measures, maintaining hydratinal status, wound care, administration of medication, post operative exercises, bladder and bowel care, periheal care, early ambulation and health education regarding postoperative exercises, personal hygiene provided by the scholar the women who have undergone abdominal hysterectomy.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Adescriptive and evaluative case study method on 30 samples who undergone abdominal hysterectomy selected by convenient sampling technique. The data was collected based on observation check list and rating scale for 6 week's on different period of days by assess the health status of women and providing them nursing care on the 1st day of surgery and assessing the care and evaluating its effect on the 7th day.

V. RESULTS

The evaluation score of 30 women with abdominal hysterectomy showed the difference between immediate postoperative condition and after nursing care showing a mean overall health condition of women with abdominal hysterectomy on assessment day was (mean 27.73 with the standard deviation 2.55) and on the evaluation day the health condition show's a mean difference of (mean 11.4 and the standard deviation 1.02) and the 't' value score of nursing care is highly significant at $p < 0.05$ levels, resulting in a statistical significance improvement in the health condition of the women .

VI. CONCLUSION

The show's that the implemenetation of nursing care provided on women undergone abdominal hysterectomy yield improvement in their health condition showing that about 26 were in normal health condition and 4 were in mild health deterioration.

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