

Capstone Project

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Abstract

Alternative methods of controlling pain are effective such as music therapy improves the state of patients awaiting elective cardiac catheterization. An increase in systolic blood pressure because of active engagement in music reduces bleeding, ecchymosis, and hematoma conditions. Patients undergoing cardiac catheterization experience increases anxiety periodically, which affects individuals psychologically. Using music as a therapy improves emotions before performing the catheterization. Checklist forms monitor diagnosis and therapeutic procedures that manages nursing care. Clinicians can apply checklists that monitor therapeutic and cardiac catheterization procedure as an effective strategy that manages nursing care. Abusing opioid drugs leads to addiction and diversion, which increases costs of healthcare. Minimizing risks of opioid abuse enhances patient's outcomes and lowers insurance costs. Modification of low Fowler's positioning is a method of reducing back pain and minimizing complications around the local vascular.

The articles use quantitative methods of selecting sample population to undertake the surveys. Self-developed interview schedules, random sampling methods, qualitative designs, theme-oriented discourse analysis, individual and semi-structured interviews are used in the articles. Most researchers are conducted in one health facility involving affected patients. The article analysis concludes that minimizing the use of opioid and practicing music therapy helps alleviate anxiety symptoms experienced before undergoing cardiac catheterization.

Introduction

According to Vati, Mathew, Sharma (2016), Cardiac catheterization is a diagnostic test bearing a gold standard. It evaluates coronary diseases of the heart. Ghetti, Pediatric, College (2013) explain that patients experiencing cardiac catheterization undergo increased anxiety, while their levels of anxiety occur rapidly before having the procedure. Sousa, Bernardino, Bueno (2015) support that clinicians can apply checklists that monitor therapeutic and cardiac catheterization procedure as an effective strategy that manages nursing care. Kathryn & Pharm (2011) advocates for the proper use of Opioid medications to reduce pain and lower insurance cost among patients. Hultberg & Rudebeck (2017) discuss the importance of involving patients in decision-making to avoid active and passive resistance against cardiovascular treatments. Article 8 stresses the importance of information among nurses because it helps understand procedures and aspects related to treatment and directions after discharge.

A comparison of research questions

Vati, Mathew, & Sharma (2016) conducted a study to identify the effects of maintaining lower Fowler's back state and presence of vascular complications after performing the trans-femoral cardiac catheterization. Ghetti, Pediatric, & College (2013) enquire to find the importance of music therapy laying emphasis on coping with emotional approach before the cardiac catheterization to have an impact on the periprocedural outcome. Sousa, Bernardino, Bueno (2015) attempts to identify a procedure that uses a checklist to monitor diagnostic and cardiac catheterization strategy and manages nursing care. Kathryn & Pharm (2011) finds out strategies that reduce abuse of opioid medications. Hultberg & Rudebeck (2017) finds answers to

the involvement of cardiovascular patients in decision-making. Article 8 finds the importance of information to clinicians and patients.

A comparison of sample populations

Vati, Mathew, & Sharma (2016) conducted a random control trial (RCT) to study 60 patients. The patient control group (30) was an experimental group (30). Self-developed interview schedules collected data together with intensive pain and complications of the vascular assessment tools. The tools had been checked for validity and reliability. The researchers developed a protocol to assess a low Fowler's position and vascular complications. The two groups received two hours restrictions as they follow procedures of supine position. The sick leg remains straight and immobilized. Ghetti, Pediatrice, & Colleg (2013) used a randomized design to obtain a control group during post and pre-test. The music therapy experimental group had an emotional (13) and talk-based approach coping group (14). The two were compared with 10 standard care control group. Sousa, Bernardino, Bueno (2015) sample population included a checklist form for six months to monitor procedures in the hemodynamics service within the teaching hospital. The scheduled procedures conducted among patients already hospitalized to the hospital together with the outpatients. Kathryn & Pharm (2011) implemented approaches aimed at encouraging the use of safer practices such as universal precautions when managing pain among providers to minimize abuse risks. The approach reduces misuse of chronic pain medications such as opioids. The approaches are extensive education among physician and patients about the medications together with related risks associated with abuse. The researchers involved in developing monitoring programs that detect shopping at the pharmacy, detecting incorrect prescribing as well as medical errors. The researchers accepted approaches such as using physician-patient contracts regarding treatment of opioid.

They demanded usage of photos for identification when picking opioid prescription from the pharmacy. More approaches include toxicology screening of urine drug and safely disposing of unused opioids. Encouraging use of opioid formulations reduces abuse of drugs. Hultberg & Rudebeck (2017) used theme-oriented discourse analysis to study 28 consultations having proposals from GPs for preventive drug treatments involving cardiovascular illnesses. There were six general practitioners from Southeast Sweden audio recording 80 consultants. Article 8 uses individual interviews and semi-structured script in the hemodynamics waiting room. A descriptive and comparative study was anchored in the theoretical-methodological framework of dialectical hermeneutics.

A comparison of the limitations of the study

Vati, Mathew, & Sharma (2016) studying the cardiac catheterization occurred in the Advanced Cardiac Center of post graduate institute of medical education and research, Chandigarh, India. Sousa, Bernardino, and Bueno (2015) excluded the emergency procedures from the study. Kathryn, L., & Pharm, H. (2011) failed to identify certain groups of patients to undertake the study. Hultberg & Rudebeck (2017) research was limited to Southeast Sweden and only included consultants. Article 8 information was limited to hemodynamics patients in the waiting room.

Conclusion

Vati, Mathew, & Sharma(2016) concludes that Modified low fowler's positioning protocol reduces back pain without having complications in the local vascular including bleeding, ecchymosis, and hematoma. The article fully supports alternative methods of controlling pain. Ghetti, Pediatrice, & Colleg (2013) concluded that Music Therapy along with Emotional-Approach Coping Group recorded improved positive state among adults waiting for elective

cardiac catheterization. In addition, the group demonstrated an increase in systolic blood pressure because of active engagement in music.

However, a talk-based emphasizing on how to approach emotions and care recorded negative affective states. Sousa, Bernardino, and Bueno (2015) concluded that the checklist form applied assisted to monitor complications after undergoing cardiac catheterization. It supported management of nursing care to patients as they appeared in the context. Kathryn & Pharm (2011) affirms that with the support of the health insurers, education providers, and patients minimizes risks related with medications on chronic pain as well as minimizing the risks of abusing prescribed opioid. Hultberg & Rudebeck (2017) conclude that patients exert agency situations through active and passive resistance. It is a valuable way when clinicians are working to enhance patient participation, research, clinical practice, and communication to doctors on cardiovascular preventive medication. Article 8 concludes that there are information gaps on cardiac catheterization and absence of mediator of technical-scientific knowledge. The situation creates opportunities for nurses to help construction of knowledge and exchanging experiences.

Recommendations

Nursing patients are recommended to remain in Fowler's position at 30 degrees while initializing cardiac catheterization to reduce effects of ecchymosis and back pain.

Active engagement in music sessions laying emphasis on coping with emotional approach improves adult's well-being waiting to undergo catheterization procedures.

The administrative tool allowed nurses to detail procedures thus; it is an effective measure to help know adverse events and involved risks for controlling. Particular attention to agency situations among patients is important through anticipatory resistance because of patients present as not taking drugs.

Minimizing abuses in prescribing opioid, its addiction and diversion help to reduce utilization of health services that assist to abuse opioid. Moreover, the approach reduces total costs and improves patient outcomes.

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