

عنوان مقاله:

The Effect of Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing on Anxiety and Pain after Appendectomy in Hospitalized Children

محل انتشار:

مجله مراقبت مبتنی بر شواهد، دوره 12، شماره 4 (سال: 1402)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 10

نویسندگان:

Afarin Ghanavatpour - MSc student, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Maryam marofi - Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

faramarz kalhor - nursing and midwifery care research center, faculty of nursing and midwifery, Isfahan university of medical science, Isfahan, Iran

Rohollah Kalhor - Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Research Institute for Prevention of Non-communicable Disease, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Surgical anxiety and pain are common complaints of hospitalized children, which can have devastating effects on the child's recovery process. Aim: The present study was performed aimed to investigate the effect of one session of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) on anxiety and pain of hospitalized children after appendectomy. Method: This clinical trial study was performed on ۴۶ children hospitalized in the hospital affiliated to Isfahan University of Medical Sciences from December ۲۰۱۹ to February ۲۰۲۰. The subjects aged ۱۲ to ۱۶ years who underwent appendectomy and were randomly placed in two groups. The trait anxiety and demographic characteristics were assessed before the surgery. Six hours after the surgery, the intervention group received one session of EMDR along with the routine treatment, and the control group only received the routine treatment. State anxiety and pain were assessed in the two groups before, immediately and one hour after the intervention. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Results: The state anxiety level after appendectomy was high in both control (50.87 ± 12.45) and intervention (53.15 ± 6.36) groups; however, the difference was not significant ($p = 0.654$). Also, the mean of pain in the intervention and control groups before the intervention was not significantly different ($p = 0.948$). But the level of state anxiety and pain immediately and one hour after the intervention showed a significant difference in the intervention and control groups ($p < 0.05$). Implications for Practice: The results of this study showed that EMDR can be effective in alleviating anxiety and pain after surgical procedures in hospitalized children.

کلمات کلیدی:

Anxiety, Appendectomy, Children, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing, Pain

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1581772>

