







Measuring Traumatic Stress Symptoms among Jordanian Patients after Coronary bypass Grafting using Impact of Event Scale- R Dalal Bashir yehia, RN., PhD.

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Outlines

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Introduction

☐ There is growing recognition of the importance of psychological factors in the recovery from medical procedure.

☐ The recovery from surgery (cardiac\non cardiac) is not entirely determined by physical attributes and medical treatment.

Social, and psychological factors may also influence the process of postoperative and long-term recovery.

(Oxlad, et al, 2004)

Introduction

- Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) is on of the most common surgical procedures performed to revascularization the coronary artery.
- Stress is a negative emotion that occurs in response to perceived threat.
- ☐ It is evidenced, that patients underwent surgeries were more likely to report stress symptoms.

Significance

It is a knowledge that, traumatic stress resulted from medical or surgical interventional treatment may cause negative impacts on patients' physical, mental, and social well-being.

Purpose

The aim of this study was to

Measure Traumatic Stress Symptoms

among Jordanian Patients Underwent

Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting

(CABG) using Impact of Event Scale
R

Arabic version.

Methodology

Sample

A convenience sample of 120 adult patient underwent elective CABG surgery were participated in this study.

Inclusion criteria:

- Adult patient underwent elective CABG surgery
- within the last six months
- with no complications postoperatively
- Willing to participate in the study

Methodology

Setting

The study was carried out in one of the military hospital which provides medical and surgical health care services for patients with cardiac disorders including the medical and surgical management.

Methodology

Measurement Tools

To collect the data, two self-reported questionnaires were used.

☐ First one is the socio-demographic questionnaire which include data about the participants' age, sex, and number of grafting vessels.

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Measurement Tools

- Second scale was the Impact of Event Scale-R, (Arabic version), used to measure the traumatic symptoms.
- ☐A total score > 40 is indicating significant traumatic stress response.
- ☐ The reliability was measured (Cronbach's alpha) which reported .86.

Data Collection

- Before data collection, ethical considerations were approved.
- The participants permission to participate in the study was assured.
- Explanation about the purpose of the study, their rights and confidentiality were explained.

Results and Discussion

• The collected data was analyzed using computer program (SPSS).

Table 1

1 able 1			
Variable	Freq	%	
Age		20%	
42-48	24		
49-55	58	48%	
56-61	12	10%	
62-68	26	22%	
Total	120	100%	
Sex			
Male	90	75%	
Female	30	25%	
Total	120	100%	

Results/Discission

• Regarding the vessels grafting Table 2

Variable	Frequency	%
One vessel	35	29
Two vessels	40	33
Three vessels	15	12.5
Four vessels	20	17
More than four	10	8.5
Total	120	100

Results

Regarding the perceived stress (Table 3)

Variable\ IES-R	Freq	%
No traumatic symptoms	30	25
(≤40)		
Mild traumatic symptoms	15	12.5
(41-50)		
Moderate traumatic symptoms	40	33.5
(51-60)		
Severe traumatic symptoms	35	29
(>60-80)		

Results/Discussion

The results of the study reported that 75% of the participants had traumatic symptoms (>40).

Female patients had high level of traumatic symptoms.

Results/Discussion

- It was evidence that patients with three vessels grafting had high level of traumatic stress symptoms.
- The patients with age (42-48) had high level of traumatic stress symptoms.
- Monthly income, educational level, job, and marital status had not evidence in the development of stress traumatic symptoms among the participants

Conclusion/Recommendations

- ➤ Patients underwent CABG surgery are at risk to develop traumatic stress symptoms postoperatively which have negative impact on their health and quality of life.
- This implies the important of preoperative preparation and the significant roles of health care-providers in recognizing the patients psychological status as integral part in patient's treatment.

