Development of structured educational curriculum of home care after PTCD for malignant obstructive jaundice
INTRODUCTION

• The home care of the drainage tube after discharge is particularly important, or it may lead to biliary tract infection, blockage of the drainage tube, or even disconnection of the tube and other complications, which seriously affect the quality of life of patients.

• In China, the home care of the tube is usually guided verbally by nurses upon discharge, but this method is ineffective and difficult for patients and their families to master, resulting in poor home self-care level of the tube.
Objective

• This study aims to develop a structured education curriculum of home care for Chinese adults after PTCD for malignant obstructive jaundice
METHODS

• The initial framework of structured education for malignant obstructive jaundice after PTCD was revised by expert consultation.

• Based on the revised results, the curriculum was developed and modified to form a preliminary curriculum. The research team verified the clinical effect of the revised curriculum and completed the curriculum optimization.

• Then we recruited 20 patients with their main caregivers to participated in this curriculum, and have a examination (theoretical and operational) to test the understanding of this curriculum as well as its satisfaction and practicability.
RESULTS

• The initial framework of structured education course for tube home care included 4 topics from 4 curriculum dimensions.

• Experts reached consensus on all 4 topics after consultation, and split “tube management” into 2 topics and put forward suggestions for modification, thus the optimized final version of the course identified 4 dimensions and a total of 5 topics.

• The scores of the theoretical test were 80-100 (93.90 ± 4.07), the scores of the operational test were 94-100 (97.40 ± 1.53). The degree of satisfaction and practicability of the course were evaluated by patients and their family members at 95% or above.
DISCUSSION

• This study successfully set up a structured education curriculum for the home care of patients after PTCD for malignant obstructive jaundice, which combined the Chinese cultural background and the characteristics of Chinese patients, and shown to be applicable under local medical, social, and cultural environment.

• The limitations of this study are as follows: First, the sample size is small; second, we haven’t do the follow up study.
THANK YOU