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INTEGRATIVE REVIEW ARTICLE

EDUCATIONAL ACTION OF THE NURSE IN PREOPERATIVE OF MAKING STOMA BOWEL: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

AÇÃO EDUCATIVA DO ENFERMEIRO NO PRÉ-OPERATÓRIO DA CONFEÇÃO DO ESTOMA INTESTINAL: REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA

ACCIÓN EDUCADORA DEL ENFERMERO EN PRE-OPERATÓRIO DE LA CONFECCIÓN DEL ESTOMA INTESTINAL: REVISIÓN INTEGRADORA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to trace studies those address the educational actions of nurses in preoperative implantation of intestinal stoma. **Method:** an integrative review, with the question << *What do the studies address the educational action of the nurse to patients in preoperative implantation of intestinal stoma?* >>; held in June 2012 in two databases LILACS and MEDLINE, with the inclusion criteria: publications in the period 1990-2011, with full articles available online, and as exclusion criteria publications only with resume, which did approach nursing care. **Results:** 41 articles were found, there were selected six as potential those were categorized into two: 1) Self-care and difficulty in accepting and 2) The adaptation to intestinal stoma. **Conclusion:** The studies are directed towards nursing care postoperatively. **Descriptors:** Surgical Stomas; Nursing; Ostomy; Self Care.

RESUMO

Objetivo: rastrear estudos que abordem a ação educativa do enfermeiro no pré-operatório da implantação do estoma intestinal. **Método:** revisão integrativa, tendo como questão << *O que os estudos abordam sobre a ação educativa do enfermeiro ao paciente no pré-operatório da implantação do estoma intestinal?* >>, realizado no mês de junho de 2012, em duas bases de dados LILACS e MEDLINE, com os critérios de inclusão: publicações no período de 1990 a 2011, com artigos completos disponíveis online, e como critérios de exclusão publicações somente com resumo, e que não abordassem o cuidado de enfermagem. **Resultados:** foram encontrados 41 artigos, selecionados seis como potenciais que foram categorizados em duas categorias: 1) Autocuidado e dificuldade na aceitação e 2) Adaptação ao estoma intestinal. **Conclusão:** os estudos estão direcionados para o cuidado de enfermagem no pós-operatório. **Descritores:** Estomas Cirúrgicos; Cuidados de Enfermagem; Estomia; Autocuidado.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: los estudios de seguimiento que se ocupan de las actividades educativas de las enfermeras en la implantación preoperatoria de estoma intestinal. **Método:** una revisión integradora, con la pregunta << *¿Qué los estudios abordan sobre la acción educativa de la enfermera al paciente implantación preoperatoria de estoma intestinal?* >> Celebrada en junio de 2012, en dos bases de datos LILACS y MEDLINE, con los criterios de inclusión: publicaciones en el periodo 1990-2011, con artículos completos disponibles *on line*, y los criterios de las publicaciones de exclusión sólo con resúmenes, y que no cubriese la atención de enfermería. **Resultados:** 41 artículos fueron encontrados, seleccionados seis como potenciales que se clasificaron en dos categorías: 1) El autocuidado y la dificultad para aceptar y 2) Adaptación a la estoma intestinal. **Conclusión:** los estudios están dirigidos a la atención de enfermería después de la operación. **Descriptores:** Estomas Quirúrgicos; Enfermería; Estomia; Cuidado de Sí Mismo.

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INTRODUCTION

The preoperative phase covers the period of time from when the decision is taken to surgery until the patient was transferred to the operating room table. In the case of the patient candidate for implantation of an intestinal stoma, should prioritize the evaluation process in the physical and psychosocial, identifying the level of self-care and prior duration of illness, for better adaptability and integration in self-care after surgery.^{1,2}

In the process of care, consultation preoperative patient with indication of having an intestinal stoma is critical in the process of re-adaptation, minimizes anxiety and fear, clarifies doubts because patients often have no idea what is a stoma, equipment pickup (colostomy bag) and how they will live with a stoma so that nursing interventions seek to leave the patient with intestinal stoma familiar with the equipment collector, and begins the process of education for self-care in postoperatively.

When considering that the unknown causes fear, anxiety and often locks for action and transformation of critical situations that can be modified, by providing guidance to the client in the surgical situation, allows to understand the necessity of self-care and approaching the customer of his real health condition by providing alternatives so that it has an active- interactive participation in the care of their own health.³

The Brazilian Society of Stomatherapy: ostomy, wounds and incontinence (Sobest), in relation to the area of ostomy (intestinal and urinary), emphasizes the orientation for the surgery, the previous preparation in general, to the stoma, the collection equipment, programs of public assistance and ostomy Association, the International Bill of rights ostomy, the possibility of visiting another person stoma that is rehabilitated.⁴ Thus, in addition to global conditions usually raised at this stage, one must also emphasize the nutritional status, the previous pattern of bowel elimination, the existence and quality of allergies, conditions of the abdominal wall and physical impairments that interfere in the skills and in self-care skills such as visual impairment or joint use of appliances and prostheses. At this stage, it is of paramount importance, the demarcation of the previous location of the future stoma in order to facilitate and promote self-care and to promote the quality of life of postoperative patients.^{1 2}

In a survey that assessed the perception of patients receiving nursing guidelines on the preoperative period, they reported it important to receive the guidelines, because they learned to care for and felt safer in a situation they did not know and also because passing better understand what they were experiencing.⁴

It is evident then that the preoperative orientation is critical to the patient who will undergo a surgical procedure, especially when there is the proposal of implementing an intestinal stoma.

The interest of this research theme has emerged in order to highlight the care strategies implemented by nurses due to demand and the emotional stress experienced by the patient in this period before the surgical procedure.

The study aims to:

- Tracking studies those address the educational actions of nurses in preoperative implantation of intestinal stoma.

METHODOLOGY

Literature review, type integrative review, because it allows the synthesis of published studies and possible conclusions of a particular study area while identifying knowledge gaps that need further investigation.⁵

The steps followed for the review were: elaboration of the guiding question, establishing the criteria for inclusion and exclusion criteria for selecting the sample, preparing the instrument for data collection, interpretive reading, categorization and thematic analysis.

The research was conducted in the Virtual Health Library - VHL, in June 2012, there were used two databases: (LILACS) Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences and (MEDLINE) International Literature in Health Sciences, having the following guiding question <<What the studies address about educational action of nurses in preoperative patients candidates to have an intestinal stoma?>>

Inclusion criteria were full articles available online (the ease of availability of the item) in the period 1990-2011, in English, Portuguese and Spanish, which addressed the nursing care of the patient with intestinal stoma. The exclusion criteria were adopted publications that contained only the abstract and not addressed nursing care.

At first search, the descriptor associated: preoperative care, ostomy and stoma surgery crosswise. The result included five articles, none available in full, three articles were

published in English in international journals, and two articles published in Portuguese in national magazines. As abstract reading all the articles addressed the demarcation preoperative.

In the second, a new search was conducted using the keywords: ostomy nursing, self-care, preoperative care and surgical stoma, and found two articles in English, which were repeated in the previous search and were not available in their entirety online and therefore discarded.

We then performed a new search using the following keywords: ostomy, nursing and personal care. 33 articles were found, of which six (06) were available online in full text, and obeyed the inclusion criteria related to temporality. Thus, it is evident that found

41 articles in total search performed after application of inclusion and exclusion criteria, 06 articles were selected as potential interpretative reading after that were organized in the table, categorized and conducted thematic analysis and further discussion with the literature related to the topic in question.

RESULTS

After reading the six potential articles with full text available online in its entirety, we designed a framework (Figure 1) depicting the year of publication, the journal, the database that was found in the article and the nationality of the magazine.

Article No./Title	Periodic/Year of publication	Database	Nationality
1-The purse in mediation "be ostomyzed" - "being professional": analysis of a pedagogical strategy. ⁶	Revista Latino Americana de Enfermagem/2000	Medline	Brazil
2-Occluder or Occluder intermittent System colostomy: alternative to rehabilitation of the person colostomized	Acta Paulista de Enfermagem/2003	Lilacs	Brazil
3-Living with an Ostomy: knowing to better care. ⁸	Revista Cogitare /2004	Lilacs	Brazil
4-The importance of nursing consultation in the preoperative bowel ostomies. ⁹	Revista Brasileira de Cancerologia/2007	Lilacs	Brazil
5-Nursing care for the patient with colostomy: applying Orem's theory. ¹⁰	Acta Paulista de Enfermagem/2008	Lilacs	Brazil
6-Experience of the stomized patient: a contribution to nursing care. ¹¹	Texto &Contexto /2011-	Lilacs	Brazil

Figure 1. The characterization of selected papers on research integrative review. Rio de Janeiro-RJ, 2012.

After reading the articles there were categorized into two groups and thematic analysis:

♦Category 1 - Self Care

The materials included in this category indicate the concern of nurses in relation to self-care even if the term is not clear. In research that used the collection bag as teaching experience in order to analyze the (re) construction of meaning over the stoma nurses at thirty, the result pointed not only to reflect on the social representations that anchor the meanings, as well as to the roles social process in nursing care, especially ostomy patient.⁶

Another study in which the authors conducted a literature review points out the advantages and disadvantages of using intermittent occluder colostomy, in order to improve the quality of life of patients with permanent colostomy, through the evaluation and teaching self-care to the patient in colostomy use of such technology to control bowel.⁷

The article is the only literature that discusses and highlights the importance of the nursing preoperatively performing ostomy in order to reduce the shortcomings of self-care, taking as reference the theory of Orem Self Care.⁹

♦Category 2 - Difficulty in accepting and adapting to the intestinal stoma

In this category are included the articles that show the aspect of the patient's difficulty in accepting and adapting new condition being ostomy.

A descriptive study with 08 (eight) ostomates used content analysis to identify changes caused in living with a stoma, emphasizes that one of the biggest problems faced by patients is related to self-acceptance that interfere with self-care. Focuses on two subjects with temporary stoma is not believed to be able to live with the stoma and awaited with much anxiety the opportunity to close it.⁸

In a case study of a patient with intestinal stoma provisional due to Chagas disease

highlights the anxiety of patients for stoma closure.¹⁰

Another qualitative study with 10 patients whose objective was to know the meanings given to experience of ostomy patients, discusses the daily difficulties of living with intestinal stoma, and that nurses should develop strategies to care for the adaptation of this patient.¹¹

Of the six studies selected, only one addressed the educative action of the nurse preoperatively. So that makes us rethink how you're performing nursing interventions in this period, it is a moment that involves so much anticipation and anxiety for the patient

DISCUSSION

The patients who undergo intestinal stoma making suffer, beyond the stigmas before society, an arduous acceptance to the changes arising from the adaptive process. It is emphasized as well the importance of patient preparation for self-care, the proper orientation of preoperative care in order to settle the question of the patient and the surgical procedures and in the immediate postoperative period, and immediate preparation for high hospital.¹²⁻³

The absence of differences in nursing actions preoperatively, is aimed at research that reveals the absence of the bond of nursing staff with patient/client, the lack of information and the need for attention and dialogue with it, in order to minimize anxiety, anguish and stress of hospitalization and overall health assessment.¹⁴

The research highlights the need for more studies on nursing care in the preoperative period, the candidates for implantation of intestinal stoma which address both the biological and goals, as subjective ones that come to surgery, and how necessary is educational activities of the nurse in this process, in order to solidify and support the role of this in the context of the multidisciplinary team.

It is noteworthy that patients will deploy a temporary intestinal stoma, should be directed to postoperative events such as the presence of sensation defecation, elimination of flatus and mucus through anal, and that these situations are normal occur in patients with this type of stoma.¹⁵

With regard also to patients with intestinal stoma provisional should also include pre-operative guidelines for closing the intestinal stoma, explaining the steps of preparing this stage, bearing in mind that it is another surgical procedure, so that care provided by

nurses during this period require much more than a mere technical skill.

CONCLUSION

The educational activity of the nurse preoperatively to patients who will deploy an intestinal stoma is permanent or temporary character such as malignant disease, benign diseases, accidents with sharp perforating gun, firearm, and other situations that lead to achievement of intestinal stoma, should occur so that we can provide a warm and humane care, contributing to their rehabilitation at this stage of his life.

Considering this process the particularities and uniqueness of each individual, so that educational activities are effective and meet the needs of the patient and psycho-emotional demands experienced during this period.

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