

The Role of a Nurse in The Control of Patients on The List with Bronchial Asthma in the Primary Unit of the Health System

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Abstract:

Nurses monitor and monitor patients with chronic disease in well-developed countries of the world's primary care system. In many states, it has been found that the family budget will not be damaged either if, under the supervision of a doctor for various diseases, chronic and non-infectious diseases are detected in time rather than traditional treatment, and it is supervised by a nurse. Chunonchi, nursing is an independent field of health care with clearly defined functional responsibilities to rehabilitate patients and improve the quality of life. By teaching patients with bronchial asthma to control the disease, it is possible to extend the life of the patient, achieve a faster recovery in their working capacity, and the fact that patients have excellent medical knowledge of their disease leads to an increase in mortality and disability, an increase in the patient's quality of life. Therefore, the nursing approach in bronchial asthma is the approach to the patient, in addition to the scientific justification of the skills that the nurse uses in her practice, the approach to the patient requires the nurse not only good preparation from the technical side, but also a creative approach to patient care, treating the patient as a separate person.

Introduction

Today in our Republic, sufficient scientific research has been carried out by doctors in the study of bronchial asthma, etiopathogenesis, clinical signs, atypical conditions (Kayumkhodjaeva M.A. 1996; Uzakova G.T., 2001; Yakimova M.A., 2001; Abdusalamov A.B., 2004; Salaeva M.S., 2004; Ubaydullaev A.M., Ismailov Sh.U., 2007; Ubaydullaeva K.M., 2007; Nazarov O.A., 2014; Razikova I.S., 2015; Sharipova N.S., 2018;). There have also been several studies conducted in our Republic focused on the issues of organization and management of nursing (Umarova T.Yu., 1998;

Ismailova B.X. 2006; Salikhodjaeva R.K., 2007; Usmanova Sh.F., 2012; Jalilova S.A., 2019; Urazalieva I.R., 2020), however, no scientific research has been conducted by higher education nurses with the aim of establishing a nursing approach in bronchial asthma, training in an asthma school to enhance the medical culture of patients, and improving the quality of life index.

The purpose of the Study

Assessment of the effectiveness of the nursing approach in bronchial asthma by training and self - monitoring of patients to develop the qualifications and medical level of nurses according to the nursing approach algorithm for patients with bronchial asthma;

Material and Research Methods

The organization of medical care for patients with bronchial asthma, including the study of the approach of nurses in the control of patients ' disease (asthma), was selected as a research object of RIIAM, Tashkent City, Syrdarya region. RIIAM is one of the leading centers in the treatment, diagnosis and improvement of the medico-social care provided to patients with bronchial asthma, therefore, the study analyzed the activities of this center, in particular, nurses ' seniority, knowledge, qualifications and skills about BA disease, patients treated with BA diagnosis in the center by age, gender and disease levels. 4-day seminar-trainings were organized for 200 nurses operating in OPS, oshps of Syrdarya district. 183 nurses attended the Seminar training. The topic of the seminar for nurses is "the algorithm of nursing approach in the Prevention of complications of bronchial asthma", the main task of which is to teach nurses the algorithm of nursing approach to patients with ba on an outpatient basis, in particular, conducting an ast test in patients and its analysis, techniques for performing picfloumetry, assessment and treatment of asthma complications, During the study, the nurses of BTSYo institutions were introduced to the algorithms for using our special mobile application "STOP-asthma", which was developed with the aim of early detection of ba complications. For patients, it was practically taught to control the rules for keeping our individually developed diary.

At the stage of processing and analysis of research materials, methods of evidence-based medicine and Variational statistics were used. In particular, the calculation of average errors (m), reliability coefficient (t), probability of errors (p) was carried out using relative and average quantities. Correlation binding indicators were used to determine the strength and extent of influence on the resultant signs of individual factors or groups (incidence indicator from bronchial asthma) (T.I.Iskandarov, B.Mamatqulov, 1994, B.Mamatqulov, 2005).

The Results Obtained and their Discussion

To learn the knowledge, qualifications and skills of the BA of nurses operating in RIIAM and BTSYo institutions, nurses operating in RIIAM (30 nurses), Tashkent City

op, operating in KT MPS (200 nurses), as well as OPS of Sirdarya region, operating in oshps (200) were selected. In our study, a survey was carried out through a special questionnaire developed to assess the role of nurses in controlling the health of patients with ba. Of the respondents involved in the study, 68.5% were patronage nurses, 30.0% were general nurses, and 1.5% were treatment room nurses. Nurses led for years 5-10 (45.0%) when nurses were allocated for seniority, while those over 10 years accounted for 38.0%, those with 3 to 5 years for 11.0%, those under one year for 6.0%. When the nurses involved in the study were allocated according to the qualification category 30.0% had a higher category, 10.0% of medical nurses in RIIAM did not have a category, while in BTSYo institutions of Syrdarya region this figure was 25.5% and 54% did not qualify in the specialty.

The establishment of asthma schools in the regions is an important residence for patients to control the disease. Therefore, we asked the nurses the question of whether it is necessary to establish an asthma school in polyclinics, oshps. While 100.0% of riiam, 85.0% of Tashkent City and 60.0% of Syrdarya region nurses gave the answer "yes, of course it is necessary to organize", 15% of the city of Tashkent and Syrdarya region nurses responded "No need", and this indicates that 15% of nurses do not have enough knowledge about the activities of asthma schools. The nursing process is considered to be one of the basic and integral concepts of the modern nursing model. Currently, the development of the scientific basis of the nursing approach through the nursing process is the core of nursing education and practice, the professional care that the nurse performs in systematic succession.

First aid in Ba attacks will assess the professionalism and knowledge of the nurse. Can you provide first aid in Ba huruji? 98, % RIIAM, 30.0% Tashkent City and only 8.0% Syrdarya region nurses identified the answer "yes, I can provide assistance", while 2.0% Tashkent City and 12.0% Syrdarya region nurses answered "I do not know how to provide first aid".

The data obtained showed that the knowledge, skills and qualifications of RIIAM nurses about bronchial asthma are higher than that of the nurses of the BTSYo institutions of the city of Tashkent and the Syrdarya region. However, we can see differences when comparing data indicators from nurses operating in Tashkent City and Syrdarya region op, CT MPS. This can be attributed to the fact that the number of functional obligations of Nurses of BTSYo institutions, that is, a large part of their working time, goes to work with documents and follow the recommendations of doctors, in particular, becomes an assistant to doctors. In addition, the role of primary zveno in controlling ba has been limited. The activities of nurses were hardly foreseen, except for the principle of continuity between stationary and primary zveno. Only limited to the distribution of free salbutamol to registered patients. However, if we conduct special training of nurses, it is possible to easily carry out the control of asthma on patients by nurses if we take them on a special course. Therefore, at the next stage of our research, we organized four-day seminar-trainings for 200 nurses operating in the Syrdarya district KT MPS,

OPS, oshps. 173 patrons and general practice nurses from 200 nurses attended the workshop training. The topic of the workshop organized for nurses is the "algorithm for conducting a nursing approach in the Prevention of complications of bronchial asthma", the main task of which is to teach nurses to correctly use Pocket visualizers in outpatient conditions to determine the degree of compression of bronchial asthma to the doctor's head and record it in the diary, the algorithm for conducting, as well as the technique of performing pikfloumetry, the assessment of asthma complication and the teaching of the importance of maintaining a self-control diary. In the seminar, it was explained that the nursing approach to nurses in bronchial asthma, as well as the essence of the nursing process in bronchial asthma attacks, are widely covered and play an important role in their further activities.

100% of nurses attending Seminar-training find it important to have preventive interviews with BA li patients. At the same time, "do you teach ba li patients exercise and breathing exercises?", 100% replied that they would not teach. The reason for this was attributed to the fact that in the therapeutic Department of this treatment area, activities are carried out by a specialist in the physiotherapy department. 65% of nurses talk to patients about hypoallergenic regimen and dietary adherence, while 35% look indifferent. 85% of nurses responded to conversations with patients about the causes of asthma attacks and their prevention, with 15% claiming they did not have an interview. Elimination of risk factor effects at Ba is very important because it is a mandatory part of the asthma patient control program. It is gratifying that nurses responded positively in 100% of cases about teaching patients the technique of the correct use of ingalias. However, when it came to carrying out pikfloumetry and keeping a diary, the situation did not bring the result that we expected so much, 100% of nurses noted that they did not have information about the BA disease diary and the rules for maintaining it, and did not talk to patients about the method of self-control in the disease. This evidence suggests that BA weight levels are not controlled. The results of the survey showed that patients are not trained in the treatment of patients - all the nurses who participated in the survey answered this question negatively. This case is understandable (but not justified), since the authority of the nurse does not provide for this issue. Therefore, nurses use the tools available in a departmental setting. Including teaching ba patients to keep a special diary in self-control is an important pressing issue facing every op, oshp nurse. Therefore, the routine of keeping a diary that we recommend must be carried out.

Conclusion

1. The knowledge, skills and qualifications of riiam nurses about bronchial asthma showed a higher level than that of nurses operating in BTSYo institutions of Tashkent City and Syrdarya region. This is due to the fact that the role of primary zveno in the provision of medical preventive care for patients with bronchial asthma in Btso institutions is limited, and the activities of nurses are almost Limited.

2. The developed Stop asthma mobile application program helps patients determine in which God (red, yellow, green) the patient's condition is through the result of Pikfloumeter indicators in self-control. This device allows patients to improve quality of life indicators not only as a remedy for complications of ba, but also through constant self-control of patients, as well as to make individual plans by the Attending Physician.

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