The Effect of Continuous Nursing Intervention by a Randomized Controlled Trial on Laryngectomized Patients’ QOL

Introduction

Some pharyngectomized and laryngectomized cancer patients are compelled to undertake total laryngectomy due to the difficulty of eating and speaking. Problem of laryngectomized patients

Eating (dysphagia and dysphonia), excreting, sleeping and speaking after removing the larynx

Anxiety and depression after discharge from hospital (Kotake et al., 2012; Bussan et al., 2010, and Maehara et al., 2009), and see Figure 1.

Problem of before surgery

Quality of life, eating, speaking (hoarseness), and sleeping etc. (Oridate et al., 2008; Woodard et al., 2007).

What kind of support is needed to improve the quality of life in laryngectomized patients? Informational and psychological support (Kotake et al., 2012).

However there is no longitudinal study that investigates its intervention effect systematically.

Purpose

Primary Outcome: To the effect of nursing intervention by a randomized controlled trial on laryngectomized patients’ quality of life.

Secondary Outcome: To its longitudinal changes from before surgery to twelve months after hospital discharge.

Methods

Subjects: 30 hospitalized pharyngectomized and laryngectomized cancer patients who planned to undergo laryngectomy and agreed to participate in this research.

Times: Before surgery, before hospital discharge, three months, six months, and twelve months after hospital discharge.

Continuous nursing intervention, Intervention group: Relevant information1) & interviews at five times.

Control group: Relevant information1) & interviews at five times.

Control group:

Provided by a guidebook before surgery

Table 2. Transition of QOL in Laryngectomized Patients between Intervention Group and Control Group

Discussion

Primary outcome:

Suggesting⇒ Possibility an intervention effect. As the longitudinal study conducted by Kotake and others (2012) revealed, it tends to decline three months after hospital discharge. The control group in this research confirmed it.

On the other hand, the scores of intervention group tended to go up, suggesting the effectiveness of nursing intervention.

Secondary outcome:

Control group: Suggesting⇒Some difficulties in daily life "The RP, RE, and GH three months after hospital discharge."

Intervention group: Suggesting⇒Some difficulties in daily life "The RP declined six months after hospital discharge."

It is the necessity to make a support system for them a live a daily role.

References


