IN RETROSPECT – PERI-ANESTHESIA NURSING PRACTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES: ONWARDS TO A MODEL AND STANDARDS

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Introduction: The Peri-Anesthesia period begins when the patient is informed about procedure until recovery and continues until the patient resumes his or her usual activities.

Identification of the problem: At present, there were Peri-Anesthesia Standards present in other countries however; there were no existing model and standards for Peri-Anesthesia Nursing in the Philippines.

Purpose of the Study: The overall aim of this study is to describe the Filipino Peri-Anesthesia Nursing (PAN) practices from different perspectives then create a Model and Standards that would be applicable in the Philippines.

Methodology: This study utilized Mixed Qualitative-Quantitative research approaches in 3 sequential phases. The First phase was performed using Retrospective Document Analysis, In-depth Interview, and Integrative Literature Review to describe Filipino PAN practices. The Second phase was Model and Standards Development. The Third phase was executed using t-Test, ANOVA, and Scheffé Method to evaluate the proposed P.A.N. Standards as to Relevance, Clarity, and Acceptability. Purposive Sampling technique was used in identifying staff nurses, nurse-leaders, and anesthesiologists as respondents (n=197). The research tools underwent Expert Validation and Reliability test showed good remarks (α=0.85) using Cronbach Alpha.

Results: After triangulation, clustered themes resulted from Qualitative Approaches as follows: Nursing Process, Ethico-Legal Responsibilities, Communication and Collaboration, Research and Quality Improvement, Education and Training, Environment of Care, and Leadership-Management. The themes have enlightened the development of "P.A.N. Rocket Model" and the concepts were used in formulating "7 Standards for Peri-Anesthesia Nursing". In Quantitative approaches, results showed that respondents viewed the Standards to be Highly Relevant (x=3.76), Very Clear (x=3.62), and Highly Acceptable (x=3.60). Variations as to Relevance were noted between staff nurses and anesthesiologists (Sig.=0.017), while other parameters showed no significant differences.

Discussion: Significant differences rooted from the variety of perceptions of nurses and anesthesiologists. But despite these differences, the respondents viewed that contents of the standards were relevant, clear, and acceptable.

Conclusion: The PAN Rocket Model and 7 Standards will serve as guide for Peri-Anesthesia Nurses working in the Philippines in performing safe and quality care.

Implications for perianesthesia nurses and future research: The results can be used for the advancement of Filipino Nursing Profession.