

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The diploma thesis deals with the quality of life of patients who have undergone more demanding surgery in the area of thoracic or abdominal surgery and were subsequently connected to artificial at present. This increases the need for patients to be placed in an intensive care unit. Whether it is performance intensity, length of anesthesia, possible complications during surgery or age of the patient. Stay in intensive care for a patient is physically and mentally very demanding, which may lead to deterioration in quality of life after returning to the home environment.

Methodology: The research itself was carried out in the framework of qualitative research using a semi-structured interview. The interview was made up of the main questions that could be supplemented by supplementary questions. Researchers selected patients who had more severe surgery in the chest or abdomen and were ventilated for at least 48 hours. The study also includes patients who had a „minor“ surgery but had complications and had to be connected to artificial pulmonary ventilation. The research was conducted from August 2018 to February 2019.

Research Objective: The main goal of the diploma thesis is to map the quality of life of patients who were hospitalized under intensive care and were exposed to PICS (Post intensive care syndrome)

Research Goals: 1. The aim of the diploma thesis is to map the feelings and needs of patients who were connected to artificial pulmonary ventilation and thus improve the quality of nursing care for these patients.

2. The aim of the diploma thesis is to explore life goals and motivations that lead patients to the need for recovery.

3. The aim of this diploma thesis is to evaluate the effect of rehabilitation on the mental and physical condition of patients.

Results: The study included 15 patients. Of which 10 men and 5 women. The results show that the biggest motivator for the recovery of most respondents is the family. Interesting is the fact that some of the interviewees state traveling as the main motivation. Respondents often report a sense of fear about ventilation. Be it fear of the unknown or fear of scents and odors at the time of artificial sleep. In the areas of rehabilitation, the majority of respondents perceive the improvement of fitness in intensive care, while in the standard department they do not perceive any change. A surprising part of respondents reports a change in the quality of life in the area of sexual needs. When I feel a breach of my body image caused by surgical wounds and a fear of physical inefficiency. Most respondents have changed their lifestyle after being released from hospital.

Conclusion: The results of the interviews show that quality of life has improved in some areas.

Benefit: Map the patient's perception and needs in the intensive care unit. Improvement of interventions to improve the lives of patients affected by post-intensive care syndrome.

Key words: quality of life, PICS, intensive care, artificial lung ventilation, surgery