Abstract

The bachelor thesis with the title "Prevention of Thromboembolic Disease" depicts a serious medical condition which may lead to death. Thromboembolic disease affects mostly patients after surgery. However, with proper prevention the risk of developing the disease decreases significantly. The main aim of the thesis is to find out who educates the patient and when (whether it is before or after the surgery). Furthermore, it focuses on nurses and their role in prevention of thromboembolic disease. It asks if nurses educate patients about the disease and the importance of prevention. In particular, it concentrates on the quality and quantity of patient education. It tries to find out whether nurses know what patient education in patients with this condition should include and whether they use any educational aids.

In the empirical part of the thesis the author acquired data using a quantitative research method of a structured questionnaire. The survey included 128 respondents working in several intensive and non-intensive departments of the Královské Vinohrady University Hospital. A research survey showed that 83 (65.9%) nurses educate patients before surgery and there is no difference between length of practice and preoperative education on TEN prevention. Furthermore, 100 (78.7%) of the nurses check the leg bandages before the patient gets out of bed and there is no difference between bandwidth control in the standard wards and intensive care units. 49 (38.6%) of nurses think they do not have enough time to educate the patient. And most nurses 84 (66.1%) pay for "2 to 5 minutes" of the patient's education and there is no difference between length of practice and length of education. Questionnaire investigations have demonstrated nursing problems in nurses' knowledge of thromboembolic disease.