

Intrinsic and extrinsic factors associated with phlebitis in hospitalized patients: Systematic Review

Factores intrínsecos y extrínsecos asociados a flebitis en pacientes hospitalizados: revisión sistemática

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TIPO DE CANCER: Enfermería

ABSTRACTO: Nursing care in central and peripheral venous access is part of nursing work, and the quality of care is affected by the presence of phlebitis in various hospitalization areas. Therefore, factors related to phlebitis are identified. Objective: To analyze the development of scientific evidence on intrinsic and extrinsic factors associated with phlebitis in hospitalized patients. Methodology: A literature search was carried out in databases over the last ten years. There was no language restriction, studies in English, Spanish and Portuguese published in full-text indexed journals were included. A critical analysis of each selected article was carried out, creating a matrix for ordering and categorizing. Results: From a total of 64 articles, 9 were included of which 2 were English and 7 in Portuguese, whose results were that there are intrinsic factors specific to the patient, extrinsic factors that correspond to factors that can be avoidable by the nursing professional when identified. Conclusions: Phlebitis is considered an indicator of nursing service quality. In the course of the article reviews, multiple factors related to phlebitis have been identified, with which preventive, corrective and educational measures should be taken in the areas where venous accesses are manipulated, avoiding future complications, as well as improving the quality of care reflected in the indicators of phlebitis with a zero result as a goal.

Healthy lifestyle and work stress in nurses in time of the COVID -19 pandemic, at the National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases, Lima, 2020

Estilo de vida saludable y estrés laboral en enfermeras en tiempo de la pandemia del COVID -19, en el Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Neoplásicas, Lima, 2020

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TIPO DE CANCER: Enfermería

ABSTRACTO: Objective: Determine the healthy lifestyle and work stress in Nurses who care for patients with COVID -19, at the National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases, Lima, 2020. Study: Quantitative, correlational, cross-sectional approach and non-experimental design. Population: it was made up of the 65 nurses who work in the Covid-19 area. Instruments: 2 questionnaires were used: Healthy lifestyle, consisting of 3 dimensions: physical activity, eating habits, sleep dimension. Work stress, which consists of 3 dimensions: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal fulfillment. Both instruments with Likert scale were validated by expert judgment with a reliability of 0.8 and 0.7 respectively. The results found that there is a correlation between both variables. In addition, it predominates in nurses who mostly have inadequate healthy lifestyles. Also, the moderate level of stress is a problem affected in their emotional health in times of pandemic. It is concluded that it is important before these health problems require the implementation of improvement plans to promote self-care and avoid occupational health problems.

Factores emocionales asociados al automanejo en personas con diagnóstico de cáncer

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ABSTRACTO: Introducción: Las personas con diagnóstico de cáncer y que reciben tratamiento manifiestan factores estresantes, físicos, emocionales y sociales, que inciden en la salud mental del paciente, por lo tanto, se reconoce la importancia de las prácticas de automanejo para aliviar la carga de estos factores. Objetivo: Identificar factores emocionales que puedan ser útiles para predecir la práctica de automanejo. Método: Diseño transversal, predictivo, muestreo no probabilístico intencional conformado por 160 personas con diagnóstico de cáncer. Se emplearon los instrumentos: Partners in Health (PIH), Self-rated

Health, Escala de depresión del Cuestionario de Salud del Paciente (PHQ-8P), Escala Visual Análoga para valorar el estrés e insomnio. Se aplicó el modelo de regresión lineal múltiple; se calculó el efecto de la diferencia y la potencia estadística utilizando el método de escalonado. Resultados: Se identificaron dos variables predictoras con significancia estadística ($p < .05$): problemas para dormir $\beta = -1.310$ y trastorno depresivo $\beta = -.440$, con una varianza del 10 %, prueba de Durbin-Watson 1,658, tamaño del efecto 0.15 y una potencia de 0.95. Discusión y Conclusiones: Las personas con cáncer presentan una práctica de automanejo deficiente. Se identificaron factores emocionales que interfieren en este comportamiento: estrés, trastorno depresivo, y problemas para dormir; los dos últimos los factores pueden influir en el automanejo. Se sugiere seguir investigando y profundizar el estudio con el fin de identificar otras barreras asociadas al automanejo, sus diferenciaciones según perfiles sociodemográficos y estadio de la enfermedad.

Diferencias del automanejo en personas con enfermedades crónicas en población peruana

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REVISTA: [Enfermería universitaria, 18\(1\), 43-55.](#)

TIPO DE CANCER: Enfermería

ABSTRACTO: Introducción: El automanejo en personas con alguna condición crónica no es una opción, realizarlo adecuadamente marca la diferencia en la calidad de vida de las personas con una enfermedad crónica, como son cáncer, diabetes e hipertensión arterial. Existe aún muy poco conocimiento sobre similitudes o diferencias del automanejo entre estos tres grupos de individuos. Objetivo: Describir el automanejo a través del análisis de las diferentes dimensiones en tres grupos de personas con diabetes, hipertensión y cáncer. Método: Estudio transversal-comparativo con $n = 562$ personas: 160 con cáncer, 187 con diabetes y 215 con hipertensión. Muestreo no probabilístico intencional. Se aplicó el instrumento Partners in Health (PIH). Se utilizó la estadística descriptiva y no paramétrica a través de la prueba de Kruskall Wallis para comparar tres muestras independientes, se calculó el efecto de la diferencia y la potencia estadística. Resultados: El índice general de automanejo y sus dimensiones en los tres grupos están por debajo de la media general respectivamente. No se encontraron diferencias entre los grupos según su diagnóstico médico (diabetes, hipertensión y cáncer). $p < 0.001$; $(1-\beta) > .80$ y $d > .20$. Discusión y Conclusiones: Las personas con alguna condición crónica presentan un automanejo inadecuado, no se identifican diferencias en el automanejo global y sus dimensiones según diagnóstico médico. En consecuencia, se hace relevante la implementación de programas genéricos que promueven el automanejo, sobre todo en el primer nivel de atención, además se debe incrementar las investigaciones en Latinoamérica, con mayor atención en personas con cáncer.

Standards for the safe administration of chemotherapy in oncological patients 2015 – 2020: A systematic review

Estándares para la administración segura de quimioterapia en pacientes oncológicos 2015 – 2020: Una revisión sistemática

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TIPO DE CÁNCER: Enfermería

ABSTRACTO: Cancer is currently a public health problem. It should be noted that most patients require treatment with chemotherapy and radiotherapy among other procedures to recover their health. The aim of this study was to analyze the development of scientific evidence on standards for the safe administration of chemotherapy in cancer patients. Methodology: a descriptive systematic review was performed with the search of databases in Pub Med and Scopus selected articles from 2015 -2020 in English and Spanish languages. The results indicate that the safe administration of chemotherapy in oncology patients requires nurses to use updated standardized protocols and care guidelines with

continuous training, as well as to carry out preventive actions of monitoring, control and follow-up for compliance with the protocols. It is concluded that adverse events should be socialized among nurses to assume improvement plans and strategies to raise the quality of the services provided by the nursing professional, as well as to avoid errors and complications of malpractice in the administration of chemotherapy.

Systematic Review: Tele-Nursing a Universal Access to Care for Oncology Patients

Revisión Sistemática: Tele-Enfermería un Acceso Universal al Cuidado de Pacientes Oncológicos

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TIPO DE CANCER: Enfermería

ABSTRACTO: Telenursing is a way of caring for and educating oncology patients to promote self-care management at home. The objective of the study was to analyze the scientific evidence on telenursing in the care of oncology patients. This was a systematic and descriptive review in Spanish, Portuguese and English which was available in 3 databases: BMC, Pubmed and Scielo. The articles were selected in English, Spanish and Portuguese with data from 2010-2020. It was found that tele-nursing, a new form of access to the care service provided by nursing professionals to patients with oncology treatment, including technological tools allow a direct and timely relationship to respond to the detection of adverse events after chemotherapy, promote self-care and control and monitor the patient's health status at home. Conclusions: There is a need to use tele-nursing as an opportunity to care for the patient at home through virtual means by providing relevant information to promote self-care and quality of life.