

The relationship of patient satisfaction after coronary angiography with angiography site, complications and anxiety

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Introduction

Advanced nurse practitioners are providing patient-centered care. It is very important to pay attention not only to the patients physical status but also psychological and spiritual well being (1). Patients undergoing coronary angiography experience anxiety symptoms, pain, they may have complications. All these events influence patient satisfaction with the procedure. In order to provide better patient-centered care it is important to investigate the relationship of patient satisfaction (2).

Aim

To evaluate patient satisfaction with angiography procedure and to detect its relationship with angiography site, complications and anxiety.

Methods

The study was carried out in Cardiology Clinic, Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno Klinikos in 2018-2019. Patients that underwent coronary angiography were interviewed by face-to-face method using Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire and Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale. All patients were divided to groups according to angiography site: group I – transradial path (N=68), group II – transfemoral path (N=50), group III – transradial path was not successful and was switched to transfemoral path (N=18). Statistical analyses were performed to determine significant differences ($P < 0.05$) by Kruskal-Wallis test and Spearman's correlation using the SPSS 22.0 software.

Conclusions

Satisfaction with angiography increases when patients feel less anxiety during the angiography and less pain after it.

Results

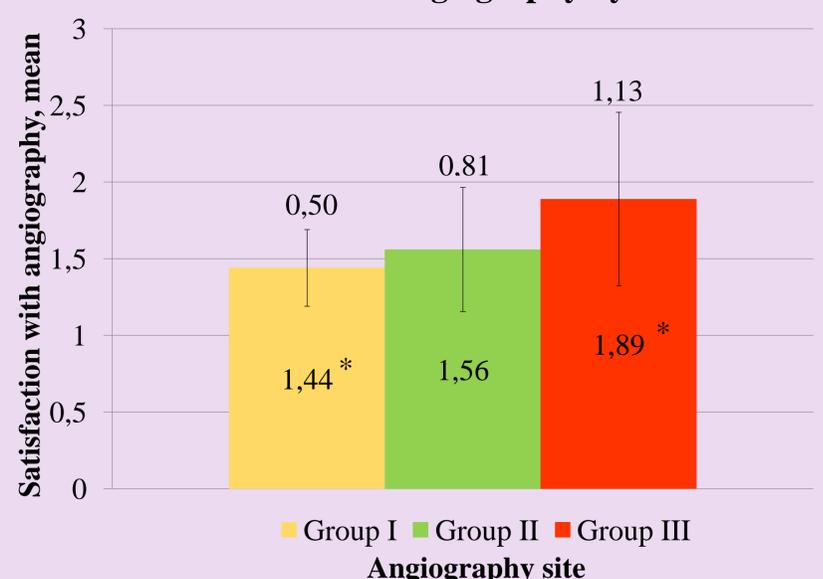
The data of 136 patients were analyzed. Average age was 65.32 ± 12.24 years. There were more men than women (accordingly 82 (60.29%) and 54 (39.71%)). Though the groups did not differ according to the age (group I – 63.09 ± 10.89 , group II – 68.84 ± 12.23 , group III – 64.00 ± 14.97 , $P = 0.076$), group II included significantly less men than group I and group III (accordingly 44%, 73.53%, 55.56%, $P = 0.005$).

Satisfaction was evaluated as follow: 1 – very good, 2 – good, 3 – moderate, 4 – poor, 5 – very poor. The average satisfaction with angiography was good (1.54 ± 0.74 , $P = 0.071$). Group I was significantly more satisfied than group III (1.44 ± 0.50 vs 1.89 ± 1.13 , $P = 0.015$), group II had no significant difference comparing to group I (1.56 ± 0.81 , $P = 0.015$). There was no significant correlation between angiography site and satisfaction ($r = 0.070$, $P = 0.420$).

The rate of overall complications was 14.71%. The groups did not differ according the rate of complications (group I – 20.59% , group II – 8.82%, group III had none, $P = 0.073$). Patient satisfaction had moderate positive correlation with postprocedural pain ($r = 0.236$, $P = 0.006$) but no significant correlation with overall complications ($r = -0.164$, $P = 0.057$).

The research established that 70.59% of patients felt normal anxiety symptoms (0–7 points), 13.24% – mild anxiety symptoms (8–10 points), 10.29% – moderate (11–14 points) and 5.88% – severe (15–21 points). Anxiety during the angiography had moderate positive correlation with postprocedural pain ($r = 0.241$, $P = 0.005$) and satisfaction ($r = 0.282$, $P = 0.001$).

Satisfaction with angiography by site



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