

Development of Patient's DVT Risk Assessment Tool Using Modified Delphi Tech



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Abstract

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) is a medical condition which is very serious, potentially fatal but preventable. Screening of patients admitted to the hospital is essential for detecting DVT risk development. The risk of DVT can be assessed by administration of risk factor assessment tool. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to develop Patient's DVT Risk Assessment Tool for Staff Nurses. By using instrument development design for Patient's DVT Risk Assessment Tool for Staff Nurses, 66 Items were generated. Extensive review of literature was done, followed by validity from multi disciplinary health care professionals. Face and content validity were calculated through experts by 3 modified Delphi rounds. Content validity was computed. The Content Validity Index (CVI) was calculated for each item i.e CVI-i, content validity index for Expert's i.e. CVI-e and General content validity index for the tool i.e CVI-total. Item level CVI (CVI-i) is calculated by number of experts agreeing on the value of relevance of each item (value between 3 and 4) divided by total number of experts. Expert level CVI (CVI-e) is calculated by number of items scored between 3 and 4 by an expert divided by total number of items and General CVI (CVI-total) was calculated by sum of all expert's individual CVI divided by number of experts. Based on expert panel, CVI-i lower than 0.6 were deleted, CVI-e was 0.94 and CVI-total was 0.93. Patient's DVT Risk Assessment Tool for Staff Nurses was validity based on calculation of Content Validity Index by expert panelists. The content validity index of the tool (total CVI) was 0.93. The study concluded that assessment of DVT risk is essential in hospitalized patients. The Patient's DVT Risk Assessment Tool will be helpful to identify risk of DVT at its earliest stage so that preventive measures can be taken.

Keywords: Deep Vein Thrombosis, Patient's DVT Risk Assessment Tool. Modified Delphi Technique, Content Validity Index

Background

Several studies have found that the incidence of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is not well highlighted in India and there is scanty literature on DVT. There appears to be fairly strong evidence that most of the literature available in India is from the orthopedic departments, overall incidence of DVT in general population is largely not known. The exact cause of DVT is unknown. It has been found that the prevalence rate of DVT is high in less than 45 years age group. Beside the causes, Low-molecular weight heparin and warfarin therapy are effective in reducing the risk of DVT in hospitalized patients. There is need for long term follow-up in case the cause of DVT is unknown. (L Chinglensana, Santhosh Rudrappa, K

Anupama, T Gojendra, Kala K Singh, Sudhir T Chandra. 2013)¹

Need of the Study & Literature Review:

Each year, deep vein thrombosis (DVT) occurs in 1 of every 1,000 Americans, hospitalizes nearly 600,000 for DVT-related complications, and kills up to 300,000. It is possibly the most common preventable cause of hospital deaths in the United States. Occupations in transportation, air travel, confined spaces, and sedentary office positions pose risks for DVT. The risk of DVT increases with factors such as obesity, cancer, pregnancy, estrogen-containing medications, major surgery, and hospitalizations. With an understanding of DVT, occupational health nurses are well positioned to promote

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