

輪狀病毒疫苗決策輔助工具的運用

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摘要

主要發現：輪狀病毒疫苗口服率在使用決策輔助工具前43%增加至96%，RV1由33%提升到66%，RV2由10%提升到30%。使用決策輔助工具認同，滿分5分，平均4.02分以上，以「幫助我思考每個選項的優點及缺點？」分數4.17最高。使用決策過程認同，滿分5分，平均4.45分以上，以「提供我機會向醫療人員提出我的疑問」分數4.49分最高。使用決策工具後選擇的信心指數滿分為100分，80分以上為91%。

結論及建議事項：本案確認家屬在經過PDA的指導後，可以幫助家屬選擇的認知。目前國內輪狀病毒疫苗無健保給付，無施打輪狀病毒疫苗，導致病毒感染，若病況嚴重需住院，在台灣因輪狀病毒感染住院2歲前有88%，3歲前有95%(鄭、楊，2018)，產生出的住院費用遠大於自費疫苗費用，且5歲以下因腹瀉死亡的小孩中，20%歸因於輪狀病毒感染，讓父母親也承受著巨大的壓力及煎熬，因此在醫病共享決策時，護理師可衛教家屬輪狀病毒疫苗的作用與預防，給予家屬更多的了解，也能夠讓家屬更加安心，使嬰兒免於輪狀病毒感染，希望藉由此篇實證報告，能讓臨床護理人員更加了解輪狀病毒疫苗的重要性，並加以推廣。

關鍵詞：輪狀病毒、疫苗、預防保健

Abstract

Major findings: The vaccination rate of rotavirus vaccine increased from 43% to 96% after using PDA, and the RV1 increased from 33% to 66%, and RV2 increased from 10% to 30%. The average identification score of using PDA was more than 4.02 points with the full mark of 5 points. The item of "Help me think about the advantages and disadvantages of each option?" got the highest score as 4.17 points. The average identification score to the use of decision-making process was more than 4.45 points with the full mark of 5 points. The item of "providing me the opportunity to ask my questions to medical staff." got the highest score as 4.49 points. The confidence index of selection after using the decision tool was 100 points, and there were 91% more than 80 points.

Conclusions and Suggestions: This case confirmed that the recognition to choose of family members can be helped after PDA guided. At present, there is no national health insurance for domestic rotavirus vaccine. If the rotavirus vaccine has not been administered, it will lead to viral infection. If the condition is serious, hospitalization is required. The hospitalized patients under two years of age due to rotavirus infection in Taiwan is 88% and 95% under 3 years old (Zheng and Yang et al., 2018). The cost of hospitalization is far greater than the cost of self-pay vaccines. And 20% of children under 5 years of age who die from diarrhea are attributed to rotavirus infection, putting parents under tremendous pressure and suffering. Therefore, in the sharing the decision between doctors and patients, nurses can teach the role and prevention of rotavirus vaccines to family members, give family members more understanding, and also provide family members with more relief and protect infants away from rotavirus infection. Hope by this empirical report to make clinical nurses to get better understanding of the importance of rotavirus vaccines and furthermore promote the vaccines.

Keywords : Rotavirus, vaccines 、 Prevent