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## 04. Nursing

Northeastern State University

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## **Abstracts from the 2016 Oklahoma Research Day**

### **Held at Northeastern State University**

#### **02. Education and Professional Studies**

#### **04. Nursing**

##### **02.04.01 Alternating Pressure Mattress Vs. Overlays**

**Calhoun,Michael** *Other*

**Al-ag,Charisse** *Other*

**Collins,Leslie** *Other*

**Mahieu,Jennifer** *Other*

Pressure sores or ulcers are damages to the skin and underlying tissues from pressure on the skin for a long period of time. If not prevented, it can result in more injury leading to infection and then maybe even death. Our research proposes that proper interventions like repositioning and the use of appropriate mattresses and overlays can decrease the risk of the development of a pressure sore. Alternating pressure mattresses are specialized mattresses that automatically change the position of the client depending on the set amount of time. Overlays are simply air mattresses with nodules that relieve pressure on bony prominences, but the client needs to be turned mechanically by the health care staff. Overlays are for clients not anticipating to be, in this case, ventilated for longer than 14 days suggests it is a better choice. However, studies show that if the client is to be ventilated for a longer period of time, an alternating pressure mattress is highly recommended.

## **02.04.02 Water Immersion During Labor**

**Schanbacher, Carrie** *Northwestern State University*

**fly, kelsey** *Northwestern State University*

**Mahieu, Jennifer** *Northwestern State University*

**Collins, Leslie** *Northwestern State University*

Water Immersion can be a healthy alternative to pharmacological measures to relieve pain in the first stages of labor. The first stage of labor include three phases; latent, active, and transitional. These three phases can last anywhere from 6 to 12 hours in length. Water Immersion during these phases has been shown to significantly reduce the length of time a woman in labor spends in the first stage. By reducing this time, a woman has a greater chance of avoiding exhaustion and reducing the risk of pain during the second and third stages. Furthermore, any route of reducing the use of pharmacological measures is favored. Other benefits for the women include; decreased chance of tearing during the birthing process, warm water and positioning promotes dilation and relaxation, all which have a direct effect on the baby's status. Water Immersion is an effective complimentary therapy in the birthing process.

## **02.04.03 Chlorhexidine**

**Looper, Anna** *Northwestern State University*

**Westerman, Deanna** *Northwestern State University*

**Medina, Carol** *Northwestern State University*

Central line associated blood stream infections (CLABSI) are an issue in many hospitals today. A blood stream infection that is present 48 hours after the placement of a central line is defined as a central line blood stream infection. These types of infections can include methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE), gram-positive bacteria, and surgical site infections (SSI's). If not controlled or prevented, patients with a central line associated blood stream infection will not have a good prognosis. Our research suggests that if you implement the use of 2% or 4% Chlorhexidine Gluconate before and after insertion of a central line, you can reduce the incidence of infection. In addition to the reduction of CLASBI's, studies have shown that implementation of a Chlorhexidine Gluconate protocol can be more cost effective then alcohol, betadine, or if they were to develop an Central line associated blood stream infection.

#### **02.04.04 Preterm Infants and the Use of Pacifiers**

**Oke,Ayodele** *Other*

**Onyedili,Humphrey** *Other*

**Collins,Leslie** *Northwestern State University*

**Mahieu,Jennifer** *Northwestern State University*

Nutrition is one of the priorities nurses are concerned about when it comes to preterm infants. It improves survival and promotes growth and development. The denial of that early introduces malnutrition which can have both short-and long-term benefits for the infant. It is important that preterm infants start oral feeding as soon as possible to survive and get healthy quickly. Studies have shown that by using external stimuli, premature babies can move to oral feeding at an earlier period than 34th gestational week, have increased daily weight gain and be able to have an early discharged from hospital earlier design. In this study, 90 premature infants were studied with 30 premature infants who were grouped with the pacifier, lullaby groups. This research aimed to determine the effect of giving pacifiers to premature infants and making them listen to lullabies on the transition period to oral feeding, sucking success and their vital signs. These results demonstrate that giving pacifiers to premature infants and making them listen to lullabies (which is one of the non-pacifier methods) has a positive effect on their transition period to oral feeding, their sucking success and vital signs.

#### **02.04.05 Poor Oral Health and Pregnancy Complications**

**Bailey,Rachel** *Northwestern State University*

**Ford,Julia** *Northwestern State University*

**Collins,Leslie** *Northwestern State University*

**Mahieu,Jennifer** *Northwestern State University*

Preterm and low birth-weight babies are a major health concern. These babies have a greater risk of death in the first month of life as well as feeding difficulties, thermal instability, respiratory distress syndrome, jaundice and delayed brain development. Periodontal infections affect the systemic health and inflammatory response of pregnant women possibly placing a similar burden on the placenta. Since the increased risk for pregnancy complications has long been associated with maternal infections, it is important to address this issue. Research also suggests that mothers that receive dental treatments for periodontal infections, gingivitis, and restorative procedures during the second trimester of gestation have no increased risk for adverse pregnancy outcomes. Our research indicates a relationship between the poor dental health of the mother and the increased incidence of adverse pregnancy outcomes, specifically preterm and low birth-weight newborns.