PATIENTS UNDERGOING INTRAVENOUS INSERTION IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL IN AKLAN

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ABSTRACT

This true experimental specifically posttest only control group design investigated the effects of distraction strategy in the level of pain of 45, male, pediatric patients undergoing intravenous insertion in a hospital in Aklan. The pain rating scale that was utilized in the study was FLACC scale, evaluated by the institution's anesthesiologist. The study revealed that among the three groups, the lowest average level of pain upon insertion was manifested by the pediatric patients who had animated cartoon film as distraction strategy. Furthermore, the study revealed that there is a significant difference in the average level of pain among the comparison group and experimental group. Moreover, the study revealed that the use of animated cartoon film was better than the conventional intravenous insertion care approach in reducing the pain levels manifested by the pediatric patients. Therefore, the use of animated cartoon film as distraction strategy during intravenous insertion was better than the conventional intravenous insertion care approach in reducing the pain levels manifested by the pediatric patients. Hence, this experimental study concludes that distraction strategy, with the use of animated cartoon film can help reduce the level of pain of pediatric patients undergoing painful medical procedures such as intravenous insertion.