

EFFECTIVENESS OF COUGH TRICK (CT) VERSUS SPHYGMOMANOMETER BLOWING (SB) ON PAIN REDUCTION AMONG PATIENTS UNDERGOING VENOUS CANNULATION

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Introduction

Intravenous cannulation is a frequently performed nursing task and it is a painful one as the sensory receptors are widely distributed in dermis. Valsalva maneuver is one among the non pharmacological measures. Cough trick and sphygmomanometer blowing helps to increase intrathoracic pressure and act as a divert the patients attention to non noxious stimuli. These techniques generally are cost effective, considering these aspects researcher felt the need to conduct the study

OBJECTIVES:-

To determine the level of pain among three groups (cough trick, sphygmomanometer blowing and control group)

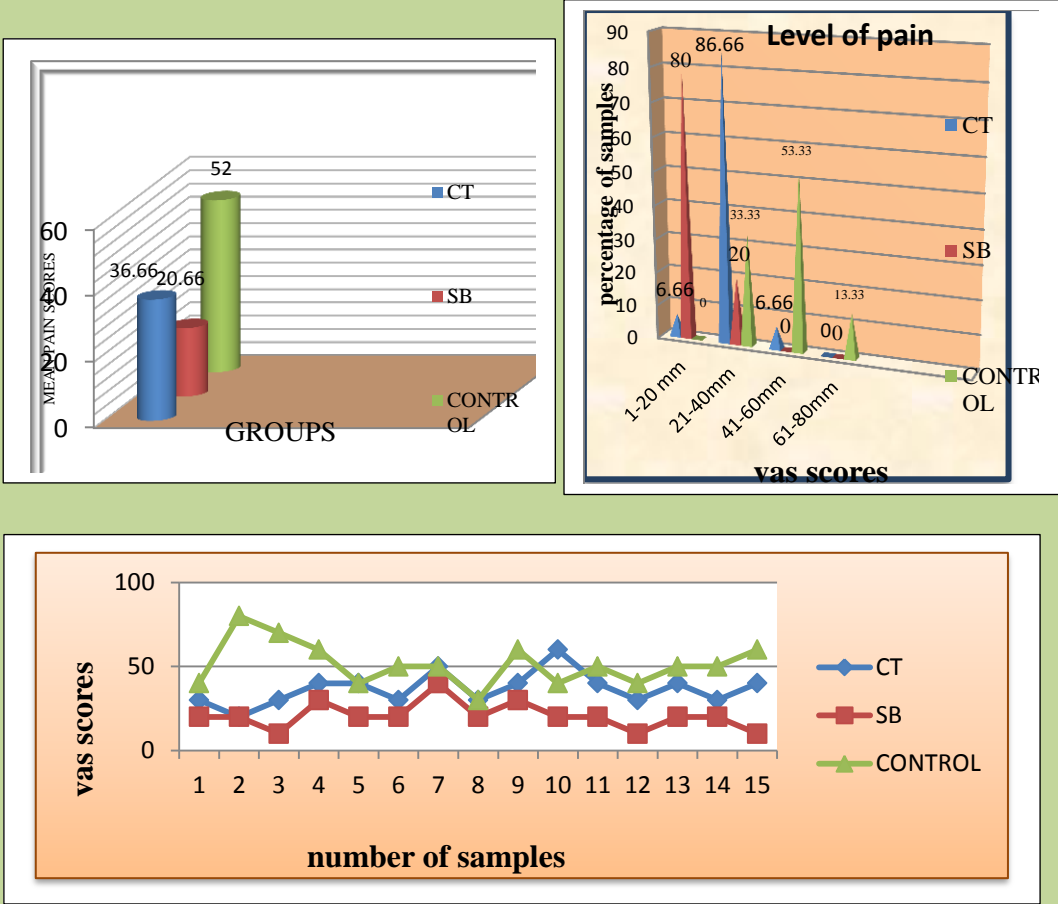
To evaluate the effectiveness on cough trick on pain reduction

To evaluate the effectiveness of sphygmomanometer blowing on pain reduction

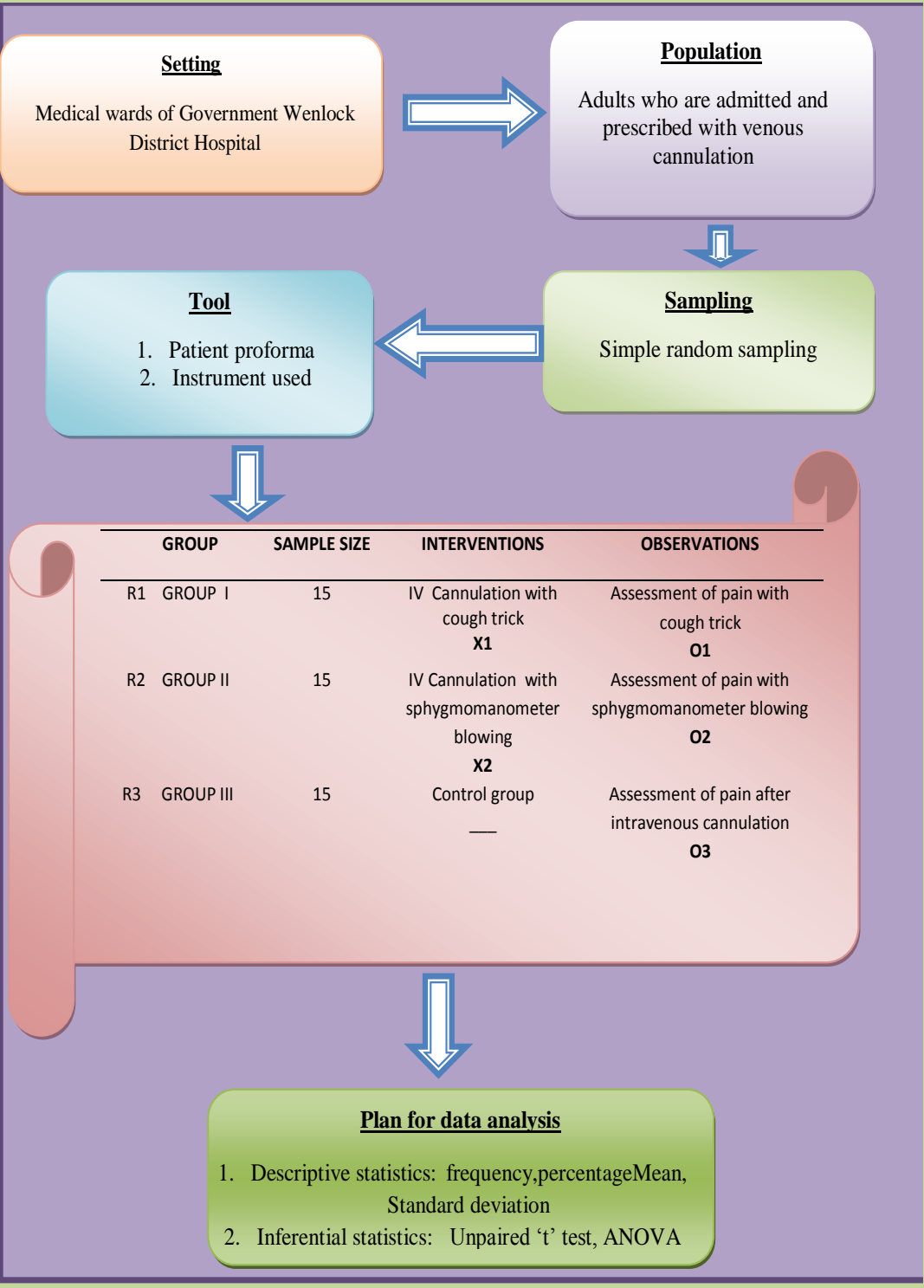
To compare the level of pain between CT, SB And control group

Results

Unpaired t test was used to analyse the pain scores among experimental and control group and it was found that values are greater than table value 2.05, which shows SB was more effective than CT. ANOVA test was done for the comparison of level of pain between cough trick, SB and control group, which was found that there was significant difference in the level of pain between



Materials and Methods



Discussion & Conclusions

A similar study was conducted by Agarwal A, Sinha PK to evaluate the efficacy of the Valsalva maneuver on venous cannulation pain and revealed that significant reduction in the incidence of pain. The level of pain between cough trick, sphygmomanometer blowing and control group was compared and concluded that there was significant difference in the level of pain with venous cannulation among three groups. It has been concluded that sphygmomanometer blowing is more effective than cough trick.



References

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