

**PB5-007      The Factors Influencing Traumatic Wound Self-Care in Emergency Patients**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of study was to investigate the factors affecting traumatic wound self-care in emergency patient.

**Methods:** The study was a cross-sectional designed. The sample consisted of 178 traumatic patients were recruited by purposing sampling in emergency department at a medical center hospital. Measurements were taken from a self-developed questionnaire after 2-3 days as patients followed up in the out-patient department. The questionnaire includes demographic data, wound self-care knowledge and skill scale, and related care indicators. The reliability of the instrument was measured by using a KR20 0.70 in knowledge of wound care and Cronbach's 0.87 in skill of wound care, which showed strong internal consistency. Frequency, distributions, and regression were applied in the data analyses.

**Results:** The characteristics of trauma patients in emergency department were mostly young males with limbs injured by traffic accident. The participants' educational level, age and wound with foreign body while injured were significantly correlated with wound infection ( $p < .05$ ). The participants' age was related to their knowledge of wound self-care ( $p < .05$ ). The participants' wound with foreign body while injured and the location of wound were related with their skills of wound self-care ( $p < .05$ ). The knowledge and skills of participants wounds self-care, and the satisfaction of health education were positive related to each other. Logistic regression analysis revealed that the satisfaction of health education (odds ratio = .901,  $p = .017$ ), wound with foreign body while injured (odds ratio = 5.15,  $p = .002$ ) and education in high school level (odds ratio = .201,  $p = .044$ ) were the major predictors of wound infection. Equation is Wound infection rate = 0.462 +1.639 (wounds with foreign body) -0.105 (health education Satisfaction) - 1.606 (education: high school level).

**Implications for Practice:** The results provide the evidence-based that nurses should be more aware of the traumatic wound with foreign body and health education of wound self-care in the emergency department. Based on the patients' age and educational level, nurses provides health education of individualized self-care. Particularly demonstrating the skills of wound care and providing health education pamphlets can promote knowledge and skills of patients' traumatic wound self-care and satisfaction with health education. The results of this study will serve as a reference for nursing practicing patients self-care in emergency department in the hospital in Taiwan.

**Key Words:** wound self-care, emergency traumatic wound, wound infection, knowledge and skills of wound self-care.