

ABSTRACT

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and contribute to adverse outcomes in critically ill patients. This quasi-experimental research design ; non-randomized control group pretest posttest research, aimed to determine the effectiveness of implementing clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) for pain management among critically ill patients in surgical intensive care unit (SICU), Chiangrai Prachanukroh hospital. The purposes of this research were 1) To compare difference of pain score between subjects with non-using CPGs group and using CPGs group and 2) To compare satisfaction score between subjects with non-using CPGs group and using CPGs group. The hypothesizes of this research were 1) Subjects with using CPGs group had difference of pain score more than subjects with non-using CPGs and 2) Subjects with using CPGs group had satisfaction score more than subjects with non-using CPGs. Subjects included 44 critically ill patients who were managed with thoracic and abdominal surgery and admitted in SICU for 72 hours after surgery. They consisted of two groups ; 22 subjects who were non-using CPGs group from March to May, 2013 and 22 subjects who were using CPGs group from June, 2013 to February, 2014. The instruments used in this research were 1) the CPGs for pain management among critically ill patients in SICU, developed by Punyotayana, et al (2009) and 2) the outcomes evaluation form, which included pain and satisfaction score. This research was based on a framework of implementing clinical practice guidelines of the Australian National Health and Medical research Council (NHMRC, 2000). Data were analyzed using paired T-test in pain score and independent T-test in satisfaction score.

The results of this research that :

1. Subjects with using CPGs group had significant decreased score of pain level more than subjects with non-using CPGs group. ($p < .05$)
2. Subjects with using CPGs group had significant increased score of satisfaction more than subjects with non-using CPGs group. ($p < .05$)

The results of this research confirm the implementation of CPGs for pain management among critically ill patients is able to achieve good outcomes. Therefore, this CPGs should be presented to the administrative in order to improve quality of nursing care.