

Relationship between perceived Control and in-hospital length of Stay among Patients post Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery in Jordan

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Background

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is a common cardiovascular disease (CVD). Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is the most common treatment used for CAD. Patients undergoing this surgery might have increased complications postoperatively, especially prolonging the postoperative length of stay (LOS). It has been shown that perceived control (PC) affects postoperative LOS among patients post CABG and cardiac population complications.

Aim

The major aim of this study was to find the effect of PC on LOS among patients post CABG in Jordan. **Methods** A non-experimental, prospective, descriptive study was conducted with a convenience sample of 220 patients who underwent elective CABG from four hospitals in Amman, Jordan. PC was measured by the Arabic Version of the Control Attitude Scale-Revised (CAS-R). LOS and other needed information were obtained from the patient's medical records. **Result**

Female patients stayed longer both at the hospital and the ICU compared to male patients. In ANOVA with post hoc, obese patients had longer hospital and ICU stay than overweight and normal-weight patients. In addition, the overweight group stayed longer than the normal group in the hospital and the ICU. The t-test showed that patients with low PC stayed longer in the hospital than those with high PC.

Conclusion

Perceived control (PC) affects LOS after CABG. Increasing PC in this population can improve outcomes and decrease LOS and morbidity.

Keywords: perceived control, length of stay, coronary artery bypasses graft