

**Title:**

A Neglected Subject in Nursing: Eye Care

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**Session Title:**

Research Poster Session 1

**Slot (superslotted):**

RSC PST 1: Friday, 28 July 2017: 10:00 AM-10:45 AM

**Slot (superslotted):**

RSC PST 1: Friday, 28 July 2017: 12:00 PM-1:30 PM

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**Keywords:**

evidence-based nursing, eye care and nursing care

**References:**

Kocaçal, E., Eşer, İ.(2008). A significant problem in intensive care patients: Eye complications: Medical education. *J Med Sci* 2008, 28: 193-197.

Saritas, T.B., Bozkurt, B., Simsek B., Cakmak, Z., Ozdemir M., Yosunkaya, A.(2013). Ocular surface disorders in intensive care unit patients. *The Scientific World Journal*, 1-5. doi.org/10.1155/2013/182038

Kocacal, E.G., Eser, I., Deeb Fashafsheh, I.H.(2013). Intensive care nurses' views and practices for eye care an international comparison, *Clin Nurs Res*, 18. doi:10.1177/1054773816631471.

Grixti, A. Madri, M. Edgar, S J. ,DattaA. V. (2012).Common ocular surface disorders in patients in intensive care units. *The Ocular Surface*, 10: 26–42.

**Abstract Summary:**

In a healthy individual, the eyelids create a physical,a mechanical barrier against trauma and dryness. One of the most important responsibilities of the nurse is to prevent the development of complications. In this article, nursing interventions applied for prevention of eye dryness were discussed by examining the literature,research findings,application-oriented suggestions

**Learning Activity:**

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE
The learner will be able to assesment the reason of eye complication.	The learner will be able to perform evidence based practices about eye's complications
The learner will be able to apply nursing interventions for the prevention of eye dryness	The learner will be able to share this application with care providers

**Abstract Text:****Purpose:**

In a healthy individual, the eyelids create both a physical and a mechanical barrier against trauma and dryness. However, loss of consciousness, giving respiratory support, sedation and the administration of muscle relaxant drugs lead to insufficient closure of the eyelids, reduction in blink reflex, and the emergence of problems with the eye. Accordingly, problems with the cornea, complications such as keratitis, conjunctival edema and dry eye may occur.

### **Methods:**

In this article, nursing interventions applied for the prevention of eye dryness were discussed by examining the literature and research findings, and application-oriented suggestions were proposed.

### **Results:**

The application of evidence-based nursing care standards is the most basic element in the prevention of eye dryness. However, nursing care applications for eye care are not performed based on evidence in our country, only the medicines prescribed by the physician are applied, and applications are started after a problem related to the eye has been detected. In studies carried out based on eye care protocols, it is seen that problems such as keratopathy, conjunctivitis and keratitis have been focused, eye dryness that can be avoided by a simple protocol before it has been neglected. In the prevention of eye dryness, eye hygiene should be ensured, tears should be protected or replaced, and the open eye should be closed. The use of tear preparations without preservatives and eye pomade, closing of the eye with polyethylene cover forming a humid chamber, isotonic-soaked or dry gauze bandage and eye protective pads are recommended. In a research carried out in our country, it has been stated that closing eye with polyethylene cover is more effective in preventing eye dryness.

### **Conclusion:**

One of the most important responsibilities of the nurse is to prevent the development of complications in the individual. In this context, nursing practices should be based on evidence in the prevention of advanced problems that may arise due to the eye dryness and further studies should be carried out in this field.