Nurten Kaya et al., J Nurs Care 2016, 5:4(Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2167-1168.C1.019

The reliability of site determination methods in ventrogluteal area injection: A cross-sectional study

Nurten Kaya[1], **Artur Salmaslıoglu**[2], **Banu Terzi**[3], **Nuray Turan**[4] and **Bulent Acunas**[5]
[1]Istanbul University, Health Sciences Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey
[2]Istanbul University, Istanbul Medical Faculty, Department of Radiology, Istanbul, Turkey
[3]Istanbul University, Istanbul Medical Faculty, Nursing Services, Istanbul, Turkey
[4]Istanbul University, Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey
[5]Istanbul University, Istanbul Medical Faculty, Department of Radiology, Istanbul, Turkey

While administering medication through intramuscular injection, the ventrogluteal site must be used instead of the dorsogluteal site, and it is of great significance to locate the ventrogluteal site correctly. This was a cross-sectional study aimed at comparing and contrasting two methods (G and V method) for locating the ventrogluteal site, an IMI site. The study population comprised 120 randomly selected healthcare personnel at a university hospital. A two-part questionnaire was developed comprising 14 questions to collect relevant data. The first part contained questions about the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The second part contained questions aimed at obtaining ventrogluteal site data acquired through ultrasonography. Written permission was obtained from the ethics committee and management board of the hospital as well as from the head of the department of radiodiagnosis. Participants were informed of the aim and benefits of the study and their roles in the study. The ventrogluteal site was determined using the geometric (G method) and V method and these sites were scrutinized under ultrasonography. It was investigated whether there was any anatomic vessels or neural structure present, and also determined the thickness of subcutaneous tissue, musculus gluteus medius, and musculus gluteus minimus. Of the participants, 65.8% were female and the average age was 32.30 years and body mass index was 25.31 kg/m2. The results showed that G and V methods were statistically significant in terms of variables. It was also found that sex affects subcutaneous tissue thickness and the skin-bone margin in the G and V method, and that body mass index determines subcutaneous tissue, musculus gluteus medius thickness and skin-bone margin. When the ventrogluteal site is used for intramuscular injection purposes, the site must be determined in line with the geometric method.

Biography

Nurten Kaya is graduated from Istanbul University, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing in 1987. She completed her PhD from Istanbul University, Institute of Health Sciences. She worked at Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing between from 1993 to 2013 and she has worked at the Health Sciences Faculty since 2013. Her areas of interest are intramuscular injection, complementary therapy, nursing informatics, nursing theories and models, nursing process and nursing care. Author and co-author of articles, books and other publications on fundamentals of nursing and leader of statutory research projects. She is member of Turkish Nurses Society, Nursing Education Society, and Graduates Florence Nightingale School of Nursing Society.

nurka@istanbul.edu.tr

Notes: