Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of family-involved care on caregivers’ self-efficacy, the degree of satisfaction with central-line care, and the occurrence of central-line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs). We adopted a pretest-posttest quasi-experimental design, recruiting 62 participants from 2009 to 2010. Family caregivers in the experimental group received instructional guidance before collaboratively participating in patient care, whereas the control group received routine care. Our results indicated that in both groups, the overall posttest scores for self-efficacy were significantly higher than the pretest scores. The score for the question “When the patient moves around, how confident are you with ensuring catheter safety?” was significantly higher in the experimental group than in the control group. Satisfaction with the provision of central-line care was also significantly higher in the experimental group than in the control group. CLABSIs did not occur in either group of patients.