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11<sup>th</sup> International Meeting on General Thoracic Surgery



10<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Surgical Exploration of the Mediastinum and Systematic Nodal Dissection



5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Thoracic Oncology, Thoracic Surgery, Techniques & Transplant, Respiratory Nursing and Respiratory Physiotherapy Areas of the Spanish Society of Pneumology and Thoracic Surgery (SEPAR)



3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Meeting of the Spanish Society of Thoracic Surgery (SECT)



30<sup>th</sup> Congress of the "Asociación Iberoamericana de Cirugía Torácica" AIACT



10<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Surgical Exploration of the Mediastinum and Systematic Nodal Dissection



## **SURVEY OF THORACIC DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT IN A MULTIPURPOSE HOSPITAL AND THE IMPACT OF TARGETED TRAINING**

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Because the management involving the use of medical devices in daily practice influences our patients, we set out to find how targeted training in the management of chest drainage devices (TD) affects the nursing staff of our institution after pulmonary resection. This is proposed as a single-center, exploratory study. An assessment of prior knowledge about TD was performed by means of surveys, using an online form, followed by specific training with a self-recorded video and a subsequent assessment using a form equivalent to the first one. The results of the surveys allowed us to form groups according to similarity in the number and type of correct answers that allowed intra- and inter-group analysis. The results indicated a general improvement in post-training knowledge, especially in those with less initial experience. However, the differences in pre- and post-intervention hit rates did not reach statistical significance ( $p = 0.098$ ). Despite this, a moderate effect size was observed, suggesting a relevant impact on TD management, at least in theory. This study highlights the importance and need for continuous and personalized training to optimize the management of TD in patient care professionals, especially those using medical devices, recommending a broader and more targeted training program at the hospital level to assess the shortcomings and deficiencies and their outcome on morbidity and mortality. However, the single-centeredness of the study and the sample size limit the generalization of the results, making it difficult for these recommendations to be valid for other centers.