

Comparison the effect of incentive spirometry and conservative therapy among open heart surgery patients for the prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications

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Abstract

patients under Open heart surgery, high risk for many respiratory complications post operatively, chest physiotherapy techniques are used to increase lung volumes, improve oxygenation and decrease the incidence and severity of pulmonary complications after cardiac surgery .deep breathing is a major part of the therapy. **Aim** ,This study amid to compare the effect of incentive spirometer, and conservative therapy among open heart surgery patients for the prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications. **Design**, Aquasi –experimental design. **Setting**, conducted in postoperative intensive care unit of Assiut university hospitals. **Subject**, a convenience sample of 50 adult open heart patients of both sexes.**Group1** (incentive spirometry), **group2** (conservative therapy).25 patients for each. **Tools**, Two tools were developed in this study, **tool one** (Patient's socio demographic characteristics and health status among open heart patients), **tool two** (Observation checklist for post-operative pulmonary complications among open heart surgical patients).**Result** of this study revealed that a statistical significant difference was found between the two groups regarding to atelectasis . As regard pulmonary secretion it was noticed that a highly percent 80%&72% of patients in group 2(conservative therapy)&1(incentive spirometer) respectively. **Conclusion** of this study illustrated that a positive effects of incentive spirometer compared with other physiotherapy breathing techniques on occurrence of pulmonary complications among open heart patients postoperatively, showed a significantly smaller amount of secretions and atelectasis, improved oxygenation and had less reduction in FVC(forced vital capacity) and FEV1 (forced expiratory volume in one second)on the fourth postoperative day compared to conservative therapy. **Recommendations**, Explain to the nurse the deference between deep breathing exercise alone and deep breathing exercise with anther maneuver.

Key words: *incentive spirometer, conservative therapy, postoperative pulmonary complications & open heart surgery.*

Introduction

The open-heart surgical patient presents the great challenge to nurses in intensive care units (**Hery& Thompson, 2005**). Open-heart surgical patients are exposed to the occurrence of postoperative pulmonary complications due to the effect of cardiopulmonary bypass machine, anesthesia, and compression of the lung tissue from injury to the phrenic never that causes diaphragmatic dysfunction and postoperative incisional pain (**Sculler& Marrow, 2007**).

Postoperative pulmonary complications (PPC) present high rates of morbidity, mortality, increased hospital costs and prolonged hospital stay predominantly in abdominal, cardiac and thoracic surgery(**Waissman, 2004 & Smetana, 2009**). The incidence of PPC varies according to the previous diagnosis of the candidates for surgery and the type of surgery (**Canet et al., 2010**). For all these reasons, the incidence rates vary dramatically, ranging from 2 to 40% Atelectasis, pneumonia, tracheobronchitis,

bronchospasm, exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, acute respiratory failure and prolonged mechanical ventilation (longer than 48 hours) can be classified as PPCs (**Lawrence et al., 2004 & Joehl, 2005**). The major causes of PPCs may be related to shallow breathing and monotonous tidal volume in post-operative patients (**Bartlett et al., 2010**) ,other causes such as anesthesia, opioid analgesia, and postoperative pain also seem to contribute to this ventilation pattern without spontaneous deep breaths that occurs every 5 or 10 minutes (**Duggan & Kavanagh, 2010**).Moreover, presence of risk factors as underling cardiac pathology, smoking, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, age, and obesity increase the incidence of pulmonary complications (**Curley et al., 2006**) .Comprehensive pulmonary care can prevent a prolonged stay in intensive care unit with its many attendant complications.

Chest physiotherapy is routinely used in order to prevent or reduce pulmonary complications after surgery, was initially aimed to improve ventilation and oxygenation by removing secretions from the airways. In an effort to increase lung volume following surgery, various deep breathing maneuvers have been implemented as a main component in the care of the postoperative patient. Today, Post-operative treatment includes early mobilization, change position breathing exercises and coughing techniques (Ingwersen et al., 2005). various chest physiotherapy techniques are used after cardiac surgery for example incentive spirometer, continuous positive airway pressure and intermittent positive pressure breathing, positive expiratory pressure (PEP) as blow bottle is a another technique to produce expiratory resistance and initial rationale for the technique was to expand the lungs, (Westerdah et al., 2001 & Savci et al., 2006). Use of incentive spirometer has been widely reported as an intervention post operatively either as prophylaxis or for treatment of respiratory complications ..

Incentive spirometers, referred to as sustained maximal inspiration devices (SMI),an incentive spirometer is a handheld device that exercises the lungs and measures how much air can breathe and tells about how the lungs are working (Deborah Leader, 2008).

A flexible plastic tube is connected to a large and small air column. The large column has a piston or ball that moves up each time you breathe in. This column measures how much air you breathe in the effort is marked in units of milliliters (Thompson et al., 2010).

Purpose of incentive spirometer , measure the flow of air inhaled through the mouthpiece and are used to improve pulmonary ventilation, after surgery especially thoracic and abdominal surgery, counteract respiratory secretions, facilitate respiratory gaseous exchange, and prevent or treat atelectasis, loosen respiratory secretion and expand collapsed alveoli. Incentive spirometry is designed to mimic natural sighing by encouraging the client to take long, slow, deep breathing ,Open the airway and make it easier to breathe, Prevent a buildup of fluid and mucus in lungs, Prevent serious lung infections like pneumonia, Manage the symptoms of lung disease such as COPD and lungs active if you're on bed rest. (Weindler & Kiefer , 2011).

Several rehabilitation strategies have been applied to these patients in order to minimize the alterations of respiratory function. Although there is no consensus in the literature about the best physiotherapy respiratory intervention in patients undergoing CABG surgery, it seems that the application of noninvasive positive pressure

ventilation improves lung function compared to conventional respiratory therapy (Pasquina & Martin, 2005).

Critical care nurse plays a critical role in returning open-heart surgical patient to optimal level of functioning, promoting healing and preventing complications during assessment, the nurse gat her information that is important to determine respiratory status and plan patient's care. The nurse assesses breath sounds, respiratory rate and depth, oxygen saturation, arterial blood gases results, pulmonary function studies, and diagnostic chest X-ray films. These results are valuable in predicting postoperative respiratory function and reducing incidence of postoperative pulmonary complications. And, the nurse should assess patient's tolerance during treatment (Black & Jacobs, 2010).

Aim of the Study

This study aimed to

- Compare the effect of incentive spirometry, and conservative therapy on the prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications after open heart surgery patients.

Research hypotheses

To fulfill the aim of the study following research hypothesis were formulated:

- Post-operative open heart surgery patients practicing routine deep breathing and coughing exercise have expressing sever incidence of pulmonary secretion than other maneuvers
- Post-operative open heart surgery patients using incentive spirometry expressing moderate pulmonary secretion and improve expansion of the lung than other maneuvers

Subject and Method

Research Design:

A quasi –experimental design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study .This design was used to explain relationships, clarify certain events happened or both.

Material

Variables

- Independent variables in this study are deep breathing and coughing exercises (conservative therapy), and incentive spirometer.
- Dependent variables are patient's respiratory complications.

Setting

The study was conducted in postoperative intensive care unit at Assiut university hospitals.

Subject

A convenience sample of 50 adult open heart patients of both sexes constitutes the study sample. The subjects were assigned into two groups. Group1

(incentive spirometry), and group 2 (conservative therapy), 25 patients for each.

Inclusions criteria

- adult aged from 20-50 years,
- Extubated within 4-6 hours after open heart surgery,
- End expiratory pressure <5%,
- No fever in first four days postoperatively,
- No respiratory disease,
- Fraction inspired oxygen > 40% on mechanical ventilator and No pain after operation.

Study Tools

Two tools were developed and used by the researcher in this study after reviewing the related literatures (westerdhi, 2004).

Tool I

patient's socio demographic characteristics and health status assessment sheet among open heart surgery patients, this tool includes six parts .

Part I

Assessment of the patient personal data as patient name, age, sex, marital status, occupation

Part II

clinical medical data which include:

past medical history for (Cyanosis, Streptococcal infections, Rheumatic fever, Diseases as heart failure, Allergies), medical diagnose, date of admission, date of intubation on mechanical ventilation, patient weight and height, Times from extubation, Duration of operation, Type of operation, Date of operation, Time of operation, time of chest tube removal.

Part III

- Preoperative medications (Intropics, Coronary vasodilator, Anti-hypertension, diuretics, hypoglycemic, others).
- Health habits (Use of tea and coffee, Use of alcohol, Smoking, Exercise) .
- Hereditary diseases (Diabetes, Renal disease, congenital heart disease and hypertension) and previous cardiac surgery.

Part VI

- Homodynamic parameters (vital signs): temperature and respiratory rate.

Part V

Post operative open heart surgical patient assessment before and after extubation , consist of:

A - Assessment of Respiratory system before extubation includes:

- Assessment of the initial ventilator parameter at the time of study:

As: - Fio₂ (fraction inspired oxygen)

- PEEP (positive end expiratory pressures)
- P_s (pressure support)
- Mode (SIM, P_s, spontaneous)

- Frequency (rate of inspiration)
- V_t (tidal Volume)
- Inspiratory to expiratory ratio(I:E)

B-Assessment of Respiratory system after extubation includes:

Chest condition as respiratory rate, Depth, Cough (Dry or productive cough), Sputum characteristics: amount, viscosity and color, Dyspnea, Orthopnea chest pain, pain with breathing and Auscultation findings to assess of breathing sound as (crepitating, wheezing...).

C-Postoperative numerical sternotomy incision pain scale includes

(Pain at rest, Pain while taking deep breath, Pain while coughing, Pain at pulmonary function test)

Scoring: non (0) mild (1-3)

moderate (4-6) sever (7-10)

D-laboratory investigation includes:

CBC (complete blood count) before operation and in third day after operation (white blood cells)

Part IV

This part includes evaluation of respiratory system by using:

- **ABG** (Arterial Blood Gas) , Six times every 4 hours in the first and second day postoperatively after extubation and three times every 8 hours in third and fourth day postoperatively, take mean of each day.
- **Pulmonary function test done** (preoperative and in fourth day postoperative open heart patient). Different measurements that may be found on your report after spirometry include: Forced vital capacity (FVC), Forced expiratory volume on one second (FEV₁), vital capacity (VC)
- Chest X-ray was done preoperative and in fourth day postoperative open heart surgery.

Tool two

evaluation tool for post-operative pulmonary complications among open heart surgery patients: (Appendix II)

Comparison the effect of (conservative therapy, and incentive spirometer) on occurrence of postoperative pulmonary complications.

Includes mission:

- Atelectasis, (through auscultation ,chest x-ray, pulmonary function test ,and blood gas)
- Pneumonia (through auscultation ,chest x-ray, and blood gas)
- Bronchitis (through auscultation ,chest x-ray, and blood gas)
- fever (through oral temperature)
- cough with blood or sputum.

Methods

The study was conducted throughout three main

phases, which are preparatory phase, implementation and evaluation phase

Preparatory phase

- An official approval and administration permission were obtained from the head of internal cardiothoracic surgery department and post-operative ICU to collect the necessary data, the aim of the study and the program was explained to them to obtain their cooperation.
- The study was approved by the local ethical committee at faculty of nursing at Assiut University.
- Protection of human rights (Ethical consideration): Informed consent was done obtained from each patient after explain the aim of the study with confidentiality of data for research purpose.
- Content validity: The tools were tested for content validity of research by Jury of 5 expertise from the field of staff thoracic surgery (2 professors and 1 assistant professor) and nursing educators (2 professors).
- Pilot study: A pilot study was conducted on 5 patients to test feasibility and applicability of the tools, the analysis of the pilot study revealed that minimal modifications are required. These necessary modifications were donning and the subjects were excluded from the actual study.
- The data collection covered a period of one year and 9 months starting from September 2011 till the end of June 2013.
- The researcher was interviewing the patients individually to collect the necessary data.

Implementation and evaluation phase

- **Group1** was received chest physiotherapy (by incentive spirometer) for 5 to 10 times per day every 1 to 2 hours in second, third and fourth postoperative days, patient inhales slowly and deeply through the mouth into incentive spirometer, holding breath for 2 to 3 second, observe the patient progress by watching the ball elevate, after that exhale around mouthpiece and breath normally for several breath, then after this maneuver patient done deep and coughing exercise for removing secretion. Ask the patient to repeat this procedure along the day.
- **Group2** was received usual routine chest physiotherapy (deep and coughing exercise, precaution, and vibration) for patients with open heart surgery (conservative therapy).

For two groups

- All patients in two groups receive analgesic before done any procedure.
- Assess gas exchange by arterial blood gas ABG (arterial blood gas), 6 times every 4/24 hour in the first two days (before extubation, after extubation

and Three times every 8 /24 hour in the third and fourth day postoperatively after extubation and after done deep breathing maneuvers within 30 muint, then take mean of each day.

- Assess vital signs every two hours in:
 - preoperative day (1st assessment) and four assessment postoperatively in first day
 - first post-operative day(2nd assessment)
 - second post-operative day(3thassessment)
 - third post-operative day (4th assessment)
 - And fourth post -operative day (5th assessment), then take mean of each day.
- A comparison was done between the two groups to assess occurrence of respiratory complications in fourth day (Appendix II).
- A comparison was done between the two groups for pulmonary function test, done in preoperative day (1st assessment) and in fourth postoperative day (2nd assessment). Different measurements that may be found on your report after spirometry includes: Forced vital capacity (FVC), Forced expiratory volume on one second (FEV1), vital capacity (VC).
- Assess Postoperative sternotomy incision pain, pain measured by numerical scale: include (Pain at rest, Pain while taking deep breath, Pain while coughing, Pain at pulmonary function test)

Evaluation phase

- Evaluate Post-operative pulmonary complications among open heart surgical patients for four groups:
 - Atelectasis, (through auscultation ,chest x-ray, pulmonary function test ,and blood gas)
 - Pneumonia(through auscultation ,chest x-ray, and blood gas)
 - Bronchitis(through auscultation ,chest x-ray, and blood gas)
 - fever(through oral temperature)
 - cough with sputum or blood
- Observation checklist for each maneuver (appendix 3,) which the researcher instruct the patient to done the steps of procedure.

Analysis of data

Data collected by computer programs through SPSS" version.17" Chicago. USA. Data expressed as "mean \pm standard deviation" "number, percentage". Using T.test to determine significant for numeric variable.Using Chi.squire test to determine significant for non-parametric variable. Using person's correlation for numeric variable in the same group, n.s $P > 0.05$ no significant, $P < 0.05$ significant,** $P < 0.01$ moderate significan,*** $P < 0.001$ highly significant.

Results

Table (1): Distribution of the Scio demographic characteristics among the two groups.

Variable	study (n= 25)		control (n= 25)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Age					
18 - 29 years	8	32.0	12	48.0	0.083
30 - 39 years	14	56.0	6	24.0	
40 - 49 years	2	8.0	2	8.0	
≥ 50 years	1	4.0	5	20.0	
Sex					
Male	17	68.0	17	68.0	--
Female	8	32.0	8	32.0	

Group 1; incentive spirometer method Group 2; conservative method •Independent samples t-test
 * Statistical significant difference ($P < 0.05$)

Table (2): Distribution of the sample according to preoperative medical history health habits and body measurement for two groups.

Variable	Study (n= 25)		Control (n= 25)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Health habits					
Use tea & coffee	13	52.0	15	60.0	0.883
Use alcohol	1	4.0	5	.0	0.346
Smoking	11	41.0	5	16.0	0.059
Medical history					
Cyanosis	16	64.0	7	28.0	0.011*
Streptococcal infection	20	80.0	17	68.0	0.333
Rheumatic fever	17	68.0	18	72.0	0.758
heart failure	3	12.0	2	8.0	0.637
Allergies	0	0.0	2	8.0	0.470
dental infection	7	28.0	2	8.0	0.141
Body measurements					
	Mean ± SD		Mean ± SD		
Weight	60.12 ± 5.67		62.32 ± 13.71		0.462
Length	160.56 ± 7.60		163.76 ± 7.51		0.141
BMI	23.38 ± 2.38		23.28 ± 5.13		0.891

Group 1; incentive spirometer method Group 2; conservative method BMI(body mass index)

Table (3): Comparison between two groups among patient stay in ICU and Time for chest tube removal.

Items	Study (n= 25)	Control (n= 25)	P-value
ICU stay			
Mean ± SD	4.12 ± 0.60	4.36 ± 1.22	0.382
Range	3 – 5	3 – 8	
Time for chest tube removal			
Mean ± SD	3.84 ± 0.75	3.76 ± 0.78	0.712
Range	3 – 6	3 – 5	

Group 1; incentive spirometer method Group 2; conservative method

Table (4): Comparison between the two studied groups in relation to vital signs during the fifth assessments (preoperative one assessment (1st) and fourth assessments postoperatively.

Vital signs		Study (n= 25)	Control (n= 25)	P-value
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
Respiratory rate	Pre-operative(1 st)	17.80 ± 1.91	19.20 ± 2.06	0.016*
	2 nd assessment	20.04 ± 3.16	19.92 ± 1.78	0.869
	3rd assessment	19.92 ± 3.16	20.08 ± 1.53	0.821
	4th assessment	20.24 ± 1.56	20.80 ± 2.25	0.312
	5 th assessment	19.56 ± 2.14	19.96 ± 2.72	0.566
Temperature	Pre-operative(1 st)	37.13 ± 0.21	36.71 ± 0.46	0.000*
	2 nd assessment	36.93 ± 0.28	37.02 ± 0.40	0.350
	3rd assessment	37.42 ± 0.17	37.28 ± 0.28	0.036*
	4th assessment	37.29 ± 0.37	37.45 ± 0.37	0.129
	5 th assessment	37.46 ± 0.36	37.60 ± 0.52	0.272

Table (5): comparison between two groups in mechanical ventilation (MV) data before extubation postoperatively.

Item		Study (n= 25)		Control (n= 25)		P-value
		No.	%	No.	%	
Mode of MV	SIMV	6	24.0	6	24.0	--
	SPONT	19	76.0	19	76.0	
		Mean ± SD		Mean ± SD		
Fio2		38.60 ± 5.50		38.80 ± 5.64		0.900
PS		11.96 ± 2.53		11.64 ± 2.12		0.630
PEEP		4.76 ± 0.66		5.00 ± 0.00		0.077
F(frequency)		12.44 ± 1.39		13.20 ± 1.61		0.080

Group 1; incentive spirometer method **Group 2;** conservative method **Fio2** (oxygen concentration)

PS (pressure support) **PEEP** (positive end expiratory pressure)

Table (6): assessment of respiratory system after extubation.

Items	Study (n= 25)		Control (n= 25)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Rate					
Normal	24	96.0	23	92.0	0.552
Tachy apnea	1	4.0	2	8.0	
Depth					
Deep	24	96.0	25	100.0	0.312
Shallow	1	4.0	0	0.0	
Cough					
Yes	6	24.0	15	60.0	0.010*
No	19	76.0	10	40.0	
Color of secretion					
White	19	76.0	24	96.0	0.103
Green	6	24.0	1	4.0	
Amount of secretion					
Mild	21	84.0	15	60.0	0.059
Moderate	4	16.0	10	40.0	

Independent samples t-test

* Statistical significant difference ($P < 0.05$)

Group 1; incentive spirometer method

Group 2; conservative method

Table (7): distribution of sample according to Postoperative pain using numerical scale.

Pain	Study (n= 25)		Control (n= 25)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Pain at rest					
None(0)	20	80.0	18	72.0	0.508
Mild(1-3)	5	20.0	7	28.0	
Pain while taking deep breath					
Mild(1-3)	25	100.0	23	92.0	0.470
Moderate(4-6)	0	0.0	2	8.0	
Pain while coughing					
Mild(1-3)	20	80.0	13	52.0	0.037*
Moderate(4-6)	5	20.0	12	48.0	
Pain when done pulmonary function test					
Mild(1-3)	13	52.0	20	80.0	0.037*
Moderate(4-6)	12	48.0	5	20.0	

Group 1; incentive spirometer method

Group 2: conservative method

Table (8): Comparison between the two studied groups in relation to Laboratory investigations.

Items	study (n= 25)	control (n= 25)	P-value	
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD		
White blood cells (WBCs)	Pre-operative (1 st assessment)	6.30 ± 1.34	6.22 ± 2.00	0.867
	1 st day (2 nd assessment)	8.40 ± 2.54	6.55 ± 1.62	0.003*
	4 th day (3 rd assessment)	10.14 ± 2.24	12.98 ± 4.50	0.732

Table (9): Comparison between the two studied groups in relation to arterial blood gas (ABG) during the mean fourth assessment (1st, 2nd, 3rd and the 4th day post operatively).

Arterial blood gases	study (n= 25)	control (n= 25)	P-value
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
PH			
1st day(1st assessment)	7.36 ± 0.09	7.42 ± 0.13	0.074
2nd day (2nd assessment)	7.39 ± 0.06	7.46 ± 0.18	0.073
3rd day (3rd assessment)	7.42 ± 0.05	7.38 ± 0.05	0.017*
4th day (4th assessment)	7.39 ± 0.08	7.41 ± 0.12	0.537
PaCO2			
1st day(1st assessment)	33.81 ± 7.90	41.37 ± 6.71	0.001*
2nd day (2nd assessment)	38.54 ± 7.00	35.13 ± 5.11	0.055
3rd day (3rd assessment)	36.04 ± 7.13	37.86 ± 6.10	0.337
4th day (4th assessment)	38.08 ± 6.28	39.34 ± 5.76	0.463
HCO3			
1st day(1st assessment)	20.16 ± 5.33	23.96 ± 3.42	0.004*
2nd day (2nd assessment)	23.09 ± 3.35	21.62 ± 3.39	0.129
3rd day (3rd assessment)	24.41 ± 3.67	21.83 ± 4.11	0.023*
4th day (4th assessment)	23.78 ± 3.16	21.84 ± 4.88	0.103
SaO2			
1st day(1st assessment)	99.54 ± 0.45	99.21 ± 0.49	0.016*
2nd day (2nd assessment)	98.84 ± 2.10	99.02 ± 0.61	0.682
3rd day (3rd assessment)	99.29 ± 0.38	98.42 ± 1.59	0.010*
4th day (4th assessment)	98.56 ± 0.96	98.62 ± 1.43	0.863

Arterial blood gases	study (n= 25)	control (n= 25)	P-value
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
PaO2			
1st day(1st assessment)	193.36 ± 51.21	187.92 ± 42.46	0.684
2nd day (2nd assessment)	160.76 ± 27.26	166.08 ± 25.40	0.479
3rd day (3rd assessment)	146.60 ± 22.39	147.28 ± 31.91	0.931
4th day (4th assessment)	110.84 ± 13.83	138.16 ± 32.95	0.0001*

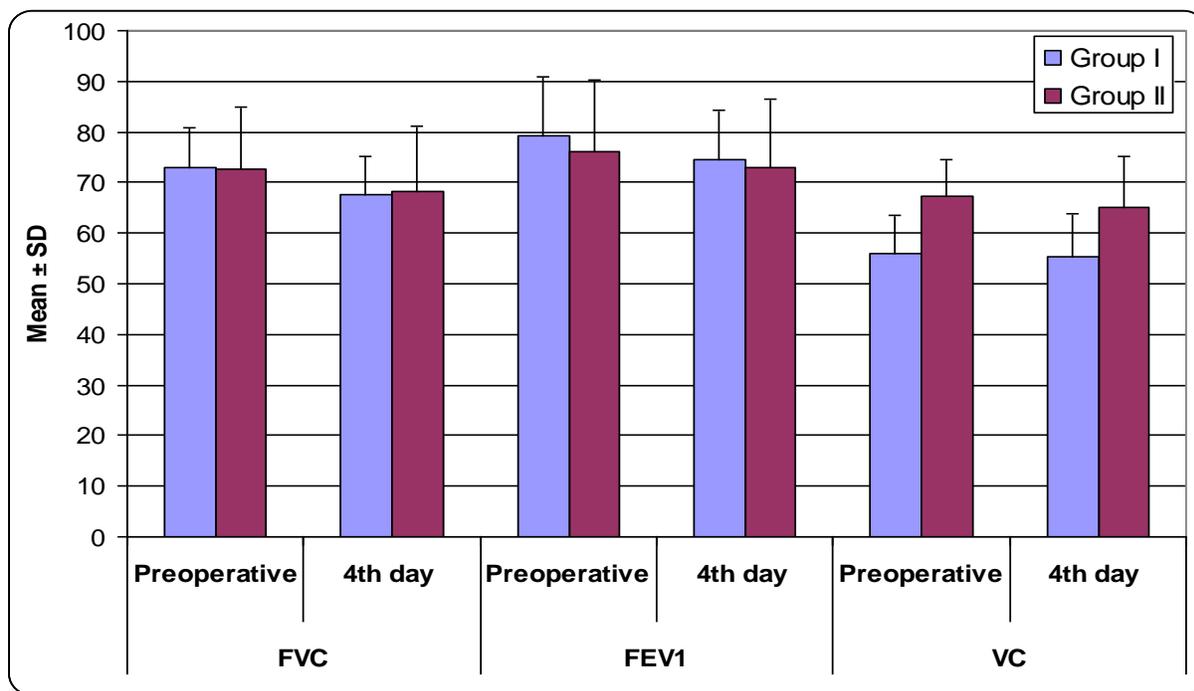
Group 1; incentive spirometer method Group 2; conservative method FVC: forced vital capacity
 FEV1: forced expiratory volume in one second VC: vital capacity

Table (10): Comparison between the two studied groups in relation to complications of respiratory system in fourth day.

Complications	Study (n= 25)		Control (n= 25)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Pneumonia	1	4.0	2	8.0	0.552
Atelectasis	0	0.0	3	12.0	0.234
Bronchitis	3	12.0	2	8.0	0.637
Fever	2	8.0	6	24.0	0.247
Pulmonary Secretion	18	72.0	20	80.0	0.508

Group 1; incentive spirometer method Group 2; conservative method

Figure(1): Comparison between the two studied groups in relation to pulmonary function test in preoperative day (1st assessment) and fourth day (2nd assessment) postoperatively.



FVC: forced vital capacity FEV1: forced expiratory volume in one second VC: vital capacity

Table (1) : Scio demographic characteristics among the two groups, This table demonstrates that 56% and 56% of group 1 were in age group 30-39 years old respectively, and 48% of group 2 was in age group 18-29 years old with no significant difference between the two groups as regard age. Regard to sex ,it was found that 68% of group 1&2 were male with non-significant difference between the two groups.

Table (2) : show preoperative medical history health habits and body measurement for three groups. Regarding to health habits it was noticed that 52 % and 60 % of group 1&2 were used tea& coffee. As regards smoking .while 41.0% of patients in groups 1 having smoking with no significant difference between two groups. As regard Medical history the majority of group 1(80%) were having streptococcal infection and the majority of group 2(72%) were having rheumatic fever .but ,there were significant difference between two groups as regard Cyanosis $p(0.011)$. A significant difference between two groups Regarding to body mass index.

Table (3) : patient stay in ICU and Time for chest tube removal. this table show that the mean value of time in ICU stay in group II was (4.36 ± 1.22) days with non-significance difference between two groups $p(0.385)$. Regarding to time for chest tube removal ,There was non- significant difference between two groups $p(0.712)$.

Table (4) : Comparison between the two studied groups in relation to vital signs during the fifth assessments (preoperative one assessment (1st) and fourth assessments postoperatively. This table shows that assessment of vital signs in the two groups in preoperative phase and postoperative phase. Concerning the respiratory rate significant differences were found between the two groups during the first assessments with p -value(0.016) . Regarding to body temperature, a significant difference was found between the two groups during the first, third, ($p= 0.0001$ & 0.036) respectively.

Table (5): mechanical ventilation (MV) data before extubation postoperatively.

This table illustrated that no significant difference was found between the two groups regarding mechanical ventilation (MV) data

Table (6) : assessment of respiratory system after extubation, regarding to assessment of respiratory system after extubation (Cough) this result revealed that a significant difference were found between the two groups $P(0.010)$.

Table (7) : Postoperative pain using numerical scale, regarding to postoperative pain, it was noticed that (80% & 52%) of patients in group 1 & 2 respectively having mild pain, while coughing, while 80% of patients in group 2 having mild pain when done pulmonary function test with statistical

significant difference was found between the two groups $P(0.037)$.As regard pain while taking deep breath it was found (100%,&92%)of patients in group 1&2 respectively having mild pain while taking deep breath with non-significant difference was found between the two groups.

Table (8) : This table shows that Laboratory investigations in the two groups in preoperative phase and postoperative phase. Concerning the WBCs significant differences were found between the two groups during the second assessments with p -value (0.003).

Table (9) : arterial blood gas (ABG) during the mean fourth assessment (1st, 2nd, 3rd and the 4th day post operatively), Regarding to PH it was noticed that a significant difference was found between the two groups during the third assessment ($p= 0.017$). Concerning the $paco_2$ & HCO_3 statistical significant differences were found between the two groups during the first assessments with p -value (0.001). In relation to sao_2 it was found that significant difference between the two groups during the first and third assessment ($p= 0.016$ & 0.010) respectively, as regards pao_2 a significant difference between the two groups during the fourth assessment ($p= 0.001$).

Table (10) : complications of respiratory system in fourth day ,this table shows that 12% patients in group 2 having atelectasis with no significant difference was found between the two groups p (0.234). As regard pulmonary secretion it was noticed that a highly percent 80% & 72% of patients in group 2 & 1 respectively.

Figure(1) : pulmonary function test in preoperative day (1st assessment) and fourth day (2nd assessment) postoperatively, this figure mention that decreased FEV1 & VC in fourth day postoperatively than preoperative phase with a significant difference was found between the two groups during the first and second assessment related to VC .

Discussion

Patient education is essential component of nursing practice, nurses play a vital role in the prevention of post-operative pulmonary complications in patient with open heart surgery.

Therefore, the ultimate goal of this study was examining the effect deep breathing maneuvers (incentive spirometer ,conservative therapy) on occurrence of postoperative pulmonary complications after open heart surgery.

Based on result of the present biosociodemograph characteristic, the mean age in group 1 (incentive spirometer) , 30-39 years old in group 2 (conservative therapy) with no statistical significant difference between the two groups as regards to age. In

relationship between age and pulmonary complications, the present study clarifies that pulmonary complications occur in age more than 50 years old because in this age patient have immunocompromised and having chronic disease. (Urell et al., 2012) reported that younger patients had lower postoperative pulmonary complications after open heart surgery than older patients. This study on line with the present study. (Hulzebos et al., 2003) reported that preoperative risk factors for postoperative pulmonary complications (PPC) were an age of more than 70 years, This study on line with the present study.

The current study revealed that the percentage of male to female in the two groups the majority were male in group 2 with statically significant difference between two groups.

The present study clarifies that the majority of patient's diagnosis were RHD in group 1, 2 with statically significant difference between two groups. (Tom et al, 2001) reported that no difference between the treatment group (incentive spirometer) and control group for either type of surgery, this study disagreement with the present study. In relationship between type of operations and pulmonary complications the current study revealed that pulmonary complication occurs in patients having CABG.

The finding of the current study revealed that there was no significant difference between two groups as regard smoking and there was no significant difference between two groups regarding body mass index (BMI).

The present study demonstrated that there was no significant difference between two groups in length of ICU stay. (Stiller & Munday, 2008) found no significant difference in length of stay in hospital between treatment groups received regular breathing and coughing exercises, incentive spirometer. This study on line with present study, but (Possa et al, 2013) reported that the use of incentive spirometry decrease length of hospital stay compared control group. And the present study revealed that no significant difference as regard time of chest tube removal.

Chest physiotherapy & hemodynamic parameter (vital signs)

Clinically, hemodynamic stability observed throughout the present study in the majority of the studied patients, parameters including heart rate, Systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, temperature and mean arterial pressure. Concerning the respiratory rate) statistical significant differences were found between the two groups during the first assessments. Regarding to body temperature, a

statistical significant difference was found between **the two groups** during the first, third assessment.

(Stiller et al., 2010) reported that no significant differences between 3 groups using (IS, routine chest physiotherapy and PEP) as regard temperature at any stage of treatment during fourth postoperative day.

(leigh et al., 2006) said that Respiratory rate, was essentially equal in all three groups using (IS, routine chest physiotherapy and PEP). as regard temperature said that Those using the incentive spirometer maintained a higher temperature for a longer period. this result disagreement with my study.

Patient who had cardiothoracic surgery were intubated and received mechanical ventilation for extended periods often up to 24 hours or more. many institutions are currently extubated these patients earlier to prevent the adverse effects of prolonged intubation and reduce pulmonary complication, after that patient receive supplement oxygen via vent face mask or nasal cannula (lewis, 2006).

The finding of the present study clarifies that there was no significant difference between two groups as regard mechanical ventilator parameters (mode of MV, FIO₂, PS, PEEP and frequency).

The current study emphasized that there was significant difference between two groups in assessment of respiratory system after extubation as regard presence of cough.

Pain after cardiac surgery can lead to poor inspiratory effort in spontaneously breathing patient, which may contribute to postoperative pulmonary dysfunction, optimal pain relief is essential to enable the patient to perform maximal inspiration (Morrow, 2010).

The present study clarifies that patients having mild pain while coughing with significant difference between 2 groups. (Moreno et al., 2011) reported that pain may contribute to decreased cough efficiency, which is the main mechanism for the elimination of secretion from the tracheobronchial tree due to the immobility of the thoracic wall, which result in atelectasis. This result agreement with the current study, But in another study (Westerdahl, 2004) reported that no significant difference between any of groups in 4th postoperative day when Pain from the sternotomy as measured by VAS.

As regard laboratory investigation the present study revealed that there was significant difference between any of groups in WBC during 2nd assessment (first day postoperative open heart surgery).

Effect of deep breathing maneuvers on gas exchange

ABG were measured immediately before extubation and before, after the deep breathing intervention on second postoperative day. the patients showed mild hypoxia, but oxygenation improvement after performed deep breathing intervention. The finding

of the present study revealed that patient's oxygenation improved after preformed 2 deep breathing maneuvers with significant difference between two groups in 1st and 3rd day postoperatively regarding SaO₂, and significant difference between two groups in 4th day regarding PaO₂.

(Hofmeyer et al., 2012) reported that there were no significant differences in arterial oxygen saturation between 3 groups, (Stiller et al., 2010) reported that PaO₂ and FIO₂ were significantly reduced on the first postoperative day. By fourth postoperative day oxygenation had improved. This study in line with the present study

(Leigh et al., 2006) reported that on the third postoperative day there was a significant improvement in PaO₂ in the group using blow bottles and a lesser improvement in the groups using the incentive spirometer, this result disagreement with our study.

(Emtner et al., 2011) reported that arterial oxygen saturation (SaO₂) was increase in treatment group (deep breathing with incentive spirometer) than control group (deep breathing only).

(Westerdahi et al., 2004) reported that oxygenation had slightly improved by the fourth postoperative day with no statistical difference between 2 deep breathing maneuvers (blow bottle and IS) and control group.

Effect of deep breathing maneuvers on pulmonary function test (PFT) and comparison between the 2 groups (blow bottle, IS & conservative therapy)

Reduction in lung volumes and oxygenation are common during the initial period after open heart surgery. The effects of the median sternotomy, hypothermia for myocardial protection, dissection of internal mammary artery and the use of cardio pulmonary by pass negatively influence lung function (Banngarten et al., 2009).

In comparison to preoperative value the current study showed that mean reduction observed in forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) & vital capacity (VC) on fourth postoperative day compared to preoperative day. And the current study clarifies that a statically significant difference between two groups regarding to vital capacity (VC) with improved in (FVC, FEV₁ & VC) in patients performing deep breathing with IS than routine deep breathing and coughing exercise.

There are many studies supported this finding, (Jenkins et al., 2012) said that the pulmonary function after CABG were severely reduced in all treatment groups on the fourth postoperative day with a mean 60 – 75% of the preoperative values.

(Ragnarsdotti, 2004) showed that a 33% decrease in pulmonary function on postoperative day 3 and a

23% on postoperative day 6 compared to the preoperative period. (Moreno et al., 2011) reported that pulmonary function decreased after CABG, pulmonary function was the worst on postoperative day 3 and began to improve on postoperative day 15.

(Weissman, 2004) reported that after cardiac surgery, there are decreases in forced vital capacity (FVC), expiratory volume in the first second of forced expiration (FEV₁) and maximum voluntary ventilation than preoperative period.

(Stockc et al., 2010) reported that patients who undergo upper abdominal and cardiac surgery operations experience proportional decreases in all lung volumes without clinically significant changes in FEV₁, FVC, but patients received IS had more rapid recovery of VC than those who received conservative therapy, but the two groups treatment groups showed similar improvements in FVC and FEV₁. (Nicholson et al., 2010) reported that a mean reduction on FVC & FEV₁ to be 40-50 % on the first to third postoperative day, on the second day a mean reduction of 63 % in vital capacity compared to preoperative day.

Chest physiotherapy

Effect of deep breathing maneuvers on pulmonary complications and comparison between the 2 groups (Incentive spirometer & conservative therapy)

The present study confirmed that the majority of complications are (pneumonia, atelectasis, bronchitis, fever and pulmonary secretions) respectively in group 2 (conservative therapy) with statistical significant difference between two groups in atelectasis and pulmonary secretions. Regarding pulmonary secretion it was noticed that a highly percent 80% & 72% of patients in group 2 & 1 respectively.

(Wattie, 2010) repeated this survey and found that usage rate had increase to 71% despite need for IS in patients undergoing CABG surgery and the effectiveness of IS in decrease pulmonary complication postoperatively. (Posa et al., 2013) reported that the use of incentive spirometry & positive expiratory air way pressure decrease length of hospital stay compared control group.

(Hoeffener et al., 2008) two studies reported that the IS improved the lung function when compared to other physical therapy interventions, and one study showed that the IS did not restore the lung function after surgery when compared to the use of exercises with positive pressure (PEP).

(Thomas & McIntosh 2010) reported that incentive spirometry and deep breathing exercise appear to be more effective than no physical therapy intervention in the prevention of postoperative pulmonary complication.

(Hoeffener et al., 2008) showed that the use of incentive spirometer reduced the incidence of PPC (postoperative pulmonary complication in patients undergoing surgery for myocardial revascularization when compared with deep breathing.

(Vilaplana et al., 2009) was observed that patient who used the IS associated with inspiratory muscle training in the postoperative period presented an improvement in lung function when compared to a control group without intervention.

(Yane – Brager et al., 2009) found no differences in the incidence of PPC when compared IS to another intervention. (Celso et al., 2011) no evidence was found that support the use of IS in the management of surgical patients, this study disagree with present study.

In the fact that study documented that using of deep breathing exercise with incentive spirometer more effective for decreasing pulmonary complications for patients under open heart surgery.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the current study it can be concluded that a positive effects of incentive spirometer compared with other physiotherapy breathing techniques on occurrence of pulmonary complications among open heart patients postoperatively. Significant restrictive decrease in pulmonary function was present on the fourth postoperative day after CABG rather than preoperative day. Pain from the sternotomy was low and could not explain the impairment. Major differences were found between patients performing deep breathing exercise alone and deep breathing with incentive spirometer during the first four postoperative days. Regarding to secretions the study revealed that patients who performed deep breathing exercises with incentive spirometer postoperatively having small amount of secretions with statistical significant difference between the two groups.

Recommendations

Based on the finding of the current study, the following recommendations are suggested

- Provide training program to update critical care nurses knowledge and skill about new maneuvers of deep breathing.
- Critical care nurse must have the ability to make careful assessment for critical care patient after extubation about signs and symptoms of respiratory complications.
- Available critical care nurse especial for chest physiotherapy (physiotherapist) must be present in ICU.

- Repeat this research on a large sample size to evaluate effect of chest physiotherapy on preventing of respiratory complications after open heart surgery.
- Instructing the patient chest physiotherapy procedures preoperatively to allow understanding what should be done and why.

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