



Academic Article

The results of educating patients and caregivers of cataract surgery patients

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ABSTRACT

Objective : 1) To provide cataract surgery patients with knowledge and the ability to behave appropriately before, during, and after surgery, as well as upon returning home. 2) To equip caregivers of cataract surgery patients with knowledge in patient care and the ability to provide proper care both before and after surgery. 3) To investigate the incidence of infection in the eyeball after cataract surgery.

Materials and Methods : 1) Analyze the issue of infection after cataract surgery. 2) Develop an educational activities to impart knowledge. 3) Implement educational activities within sample groups. Tools for conducting the study include educational activities for patients and caregivers of cataract surgery patients. Tools for data collection comprise: 1) Knowledge assessment form for evaluating the patient's ability to care for themselves and for patient caregivers. 2) Form to record the incidence of intraocular infections after cataract surgery. The reliability of the instruments was tested using the Kuder & Richardson 20 method, resulting in values of 0.79 and 0.92, respectively. Data analysis involved statistical methods such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

Results : 1) The mean knowledge score of patients after receiving education was significantly higher than before receiving education with statistical significance at the 0.05 level ($p < 0.001$). After receiving education, the ability of patients to clean periocular area, instill eyedrops, and use eye shield protection was at a high level for 28 cases (93.33%) and at a moderate level for 2 cases (6.67%).

2) The mean knowledge scores of patient caregivers after receiving education were significantly higher than before receiving education with statistical significance at the 0.05 level ($p < 0.001$). After receiving education, the ability of patient caregivers to periocular area, instill eyedrops, and use eye shield protection was at a high level for 28 cases (93.33%) and at a moderate level for 2 cases (6.67%).

3) No patients experienced intraocular infection after cataract surgery.

Conclusion : Educational activities prove to be an effective method for providing knowledge, enabling patients and their caregivers to acquire better understanding. This increased knowledge empowers patients to self-care accurately, and caregivers to provide proper care. Consequently, cataract surgery patients' eyes remain safe, and the incidence of post-operative infection is avoided.

Keywords: education, patient, patient caregiver, cataract