

Research article critique: patient satisfaction labor analgesia

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Patient Satisfaction Labor Analgesia Task: Quantitative Research Article

Critique Phase Comprehension The introduction of labor analgesia was to relieve women from labor pains they witnessed during childbirth. Labor analgesia is available in two categories; non-pharmacological and pharmacological methods (Zaiti, Clark & Ghani, 2011). The research conducted assessed the satisfaction of the patients since the prologue of the service. The persons present in the examination were area midwives and expectant mothers. The focus was on the women awareness of the methods of labor analgesia and their familiarity during labor as they use the service.

Phase 2: Comparison

Two categories of labor analgesia encompass the “ non-pharmacological” and “ pharmacological methods” (Zaiti, Clark, & Ghani, 2011). The pharmacological methods include basic analgesics like co-codamol, entonox, epidural and spinal and combined spinal-epidural. The non-pharmacological methods are birthing pools and self help methods like relaxation techniques, deep breathing, and massage (Zaiti, Clark, & Ghani, 2011). The research compared the awareness of these methods by the women and the responsibility of the midwives towards these methods on the expectant mothers.

Phase 3: Analysis

The audit will assist in elevating the practice or implementing new clinical practices if the existing ones do not satisfy the patients. The data encompassed the patient’s awareness of the dissimilar forms of labor analgesia, the category of analgesia used by patients and the derivatives of information about labor analgesia.

Phase 4: Evaluation

The survey conducted looked at the satisfaction of the patients about labor analgesia and the involvement of the midwives in teaching about the practice. Reports from the survey revealed the degree of contentment of the service by the patients. It also revealed that the midwives played a vital role in creating awareness of the service, which most patients never knew.

Qualitative Research Article Critique

Standard 1: Descriptive Vividness

The research analyzed the satisfaction of patients since the implementation of labor analgesia. From the research, most patients fancy the “ pharmacological” methods, upon contrast to the “ non-pharmacological” (Zaiti, Clark, & Ghani, 2011). The midwives played the biggest role for the success of analgesia process in creating awareness while some patients never accessed the information. This brought the need for creating more awareness so that the service becomes accessible.

Standard 2: Methodological Congruence

The method used during the research was clinical audits. The reliability of clinical audits is that they indicate the relationship between what is practiced and what ought to be done (Zaiti, Clark & Ghani, 2011). The patient survey looked at the alertness and comprehension of the mothers about analgesia, data on analgesia, how information about analgesia reached concerned women during the antenatal phase and the client’s satisfaction about the service (Zaiti, Clark & Ghani, 2011).

Standard: Analytical & Interpretative Preciseness

Most women were aware of the pain relief provided during labor. They

preferred the “ pharmacological methods” rather than the “ non-pharmacological ones” (Zaiti, Clark & Ghani, 2011). The women highlighted the mid wives as a main source of information about the service with some providing options on the availability and accessibility of the information. Majority accepted that the service standards were satisfying.

Standard 4: Philosophical or Theoretical Connectedness

From the survey, the service of analgesia was satisfactory at community and infirmary settings. The success of the service relied on relay of information and the involvement of experts for service delivery (Zaiti, Clark & Ghani, 2011). However, a greater need for emphasis on non-pharmacological methods is required. The high standards upheld led to minimal or totally no complications and has encouraged the practice to be accepted by many women.

Standard 5: Heuristic Relevance

The practice of labor analgesia was to relieve women from labor pain. The research conducted analyzed the success of the practice since its introduction and its reception by the expectant mothers (Zaiti, Clark & Ghani, 2011). The clinical audits used revealed that the practice had satisfactory results. A further emphasis on re-audits conduction will ensure maintenance of high standards and implementation of any changes in the practice.

Reference

Zaiti, K., Clark, K., & Ghani, A. (2011). Patient satisfaction with provision of information on labour analgesia. *British Journal of Midwifery*. Vol. 19, No. 2.