

AB035. Renal transplant care— with TA as a friend

Jia Feng

Andrology Center, First Hospital of Peking University, Institute of Urology, Peking University, Beijing 100034, China

Background: To introduce a disease management model named “one disease, one quality” for kidney transplant nursing.

Methods: By using the disease management model of the “one disease, one quality” to establish the nursing process for the kidney transplant patients, a whole, comprehensive and professional nursing service was provided for the patients.

Results: The satisfaction of the kidney transplant patients for the service attitude of the nurse, nursing education and the other was improved under the disease management model of the “one disease, one quality”.

Conclusions: The disease management model of the “one disease, one quality” can provide a higher quality nursing service for patients and improve their satisfaction.

Keywords: One disease; one product; kidney transplant; nursing

doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s035

Cite this abstract as: Feng J. Renal transplant care—with TA as a friend. *Transl Androl Urol* 2017;6(Suppl 3):AB035. doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s035

AB036. Minimally invasive treatment of urinary calculi with preoperative anxiety assessment

Hongyan Xu, Xue Wu, Qing Zhao, Xiling Zhang

Department of Urology, the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110032, China

Background: To investigate the factors related to patients' anxiety who suffering with urinary calculi before undergoing the minimally invasive surgery and propose the psychological intervention.

Methods: Data were collected and measured with the self-made questionnaire, social support reevaluated scale (SSAS) and hospital anxiety depression scale (HADS) one day before the operation, including the gender, age, culture degree, SAS score, stone conditions and patients' conditions. And then the patients with anxiety were treated with psychological interventions.

Results: Our results indicate that the gender, age, education, and surgical costs had no effect on the HADS score ($P>0.05$). However, patients with lower preoperative SSAS score, larger stone, the bilateral stone and longer course of disease, and worried about the success rate had higher HADS score ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: Patients with lower SSAS score, more complicated calculi conditions, and who worry about the surgery cost and prognosis are the main factors associated with the occurrence of anxiety.

Keywords: Urinary calculus; pre-operative; anxious; hospital anxiety depression scale (HADS)

doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s036

Cite this abstract as: Xu H, Wu X, Zhao Q, Zhang X. Minimally invasive treatment of urinary calculi with preoperative anxiety assessment. *Transl Androl Urol* 2017;6(Suppl 3):AB036. doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s036

AB037. Prevention of lower extremity venous thrombosis in department of urology

Qiuying Pang

Andrology Center, First Hospital of Peking University, Institute of Urology, Peking University, Beijing 100034, China

Background: We aim to investigate the prevention of venous thrombosis during preoperative period in urology department.