

**Unique Protocol ID: 2025/284**

**Brief Title: Effect of Foot Bath on Pain, Sleep, and Comfort Levels After Abdominal Surgery**

**Official Title: Effect of Foot Bath on Pain, Sleep, and Comfort Levels After Abdominal Surgery:**

**A Randomized Controlled Trial**

**25.08.2025**

## **EFFECT OF FOOT BATH ON PAIN, SLEEP, AND COMFORT LEVELS AFTER ABDOMINAL SURGERY: A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED STUDY**

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### ***Data Evaluation***

Descriptive statistics (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation, median, first and third quartiles, number (n), and percentages (%)) for categorical outcomes) and inferential statistics will be used. The Kolmogorov Smirnov test will be used to determine whether the data are normally distributed. For normally distributed data, parametric tests (ANOVA, t-test, etc.) will be used for intergroup comparisons. For non-normally distributed data, nonparametric analysis methods (Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test) will be used for intergroup comparisons. If statistical significance is detected in the Kruskal Wallis test, which tests three or more variables, the Bonferroni-corrected Mann Whitney U test will be used to find the reason for the difference. For within-group comparisons, ANOVA (for normally distributed data) or the Friedman test (for data not showing a normal distribution) will be performed. The IBM SPSS (V. 31.0) software package will be used for statistical analyses. The statistical significance threshold will be set at  $p < .05$ .

Data will be collected by a single researcher. Each question on the data collection forms will be directed to the participant, and the answer will be recorded on the form by the researcher. Therefore, it is predicted that there will be no or very little (<5%) data loss. "A complete case analysis will be performed, including only participants with no missing data for the primary outcome variables."

Precautions have been taken against the risk of data loss. "To mitigate the risk of possible sample loss, it has been decided to include 48 patients in each group."