

Annual Meeting on

The Future of Nursing and Nursing Education

OCTOBER 25-26, 2022
DUBAI, UAE


Theme:

Advancing Healthcare
Transformation: The New Era of
Nursing Education, Research
and Practice

FUTURE NURSING
2022

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PROGRAM-AT-A-GLANCE

FUTURE NURSING
2022

DAY 2

OCTOBER 26, 2022

Scientific Program

BST-British Summer Time

Opening Ceremony @ 08:45-09:00

Keynote Session

09:00-09:30

Title: Are patient-reported outcome measures successful in telling the full story?
Keith Meadows, *Health Outcomes Insights Ltd, UK*

09:30-10:00

Title: Hypospadias: A comprehensive review including its embryology, etiology and surgical techniques
Sattam Halaseh, *Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, UK*

Distinguished Speaker Talks

10:00-10:20

Title: Actual practice of Kochi oxydol radiation therapy for unresectable carcinomas (KORTUC) by intra-tumoral administration of hydrogen peroxide as a radiosensitizer
Shiro Obata, *Nagasaki Prefecture Shimabara Hospital, Japan*

10:20-10:40

Title: Sleep and work of physicians during COVID-19 epidemic
Nina Zupancic, *University of Groningen, Netherlands*

10:40-11:00

Title: Associations of parental variables and youth's career decision-making self-efficacy: A meta-analysis
Lei Yang, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China*

11:00-11:20

Title: Preanalytic sample rejection analysis and the impact of training for nurses via digital platform
Derya Kolak, *Antalya Medicalpark Hastanesi, Turkey*

11:20-11:40

Title: How to get rid of visceral fat: A randomised double-blind clinical trial
Xanya Sofra, *City University, UK*

11:40-12:00

Title: Social innovation based on collaboration between government and non-governmental organizations in COVID-19 crisis: Evidence from Iran
Mehrnaz Moeenian, *Islamic Azad University, Iran*

12:00-12:20

Title: The performance of science and technology parks under triple helix systems in Turkey

Hulya Unlu, *Cankiri Karatekin University, Turkey*

12:20-12:40

Title: Dedication in nursing: A concept analysis

Raheleh Sabetsarvestani, *Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey*

12:40-13:00

Title: Title: Culturally adapting start now program for migrants

Lyla Schwartz, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

13:00-13:20

Title: The association between sense of coherence and quality of life: A cross-sectional study in a sample of patients on hemodialysis

Yara Sanjab, *Notre Dame Des Secours University Hospital, Lebanon*

Luch Break 13:20-13:50

Keynote Session

13:50-14:20

Title: Can you PACE yourself? Using PACE in the clinical setting

Allen Siegel, *University of Maryland Upper Chesapeake Health System, USA*

14:20-14:50

Title: Automatically detecting and understanding the perception of COVID-19 vaccination: A middle east case study

Mohamed Wiem Mkaouer, *Rochester Institute of Technology, USA*

Distinguished Speaker Talks

14:50-15:10

Title: The advancement of radiologic technologies for patients with liver disease

Faezeh Soveyzi, *Mashhad University of Medical sciences, Iran*

15:10-15:30

Title: Experiences of pregnant women regarding the use of traditional medicine (isihlambezo) at King Cetshwayo District in KwaZulu-Natal

Siphiwe Themba Madlala, *University of Zululand, South Africa*

15:30-15:50

Title: At the intersections: Supporting equity, diversity, and inclusion on campus: A Northern Ontario experience

George Drazenovich, *Lakhead University, Canada*

15:50-16:10

Title: Telehealth at the service of Orofacial pain
Linda Sangalli, *University of Kentucky, USA*

Refreshment Break 16:10-16:20

16:20-16:40

Title: Transmission analysis of COVID-19 outbreaks associated with places of worship, Arkansas, May 2020–December 2020
Daniela Ramirez Aguilar, *Arkansas Department of Health, USA*

16:40-17:00

Title: Barriers and facilitators to access and uptake of intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine among pregnant women in Nigeria: A scoping review
Patricia Ogba, *McMaster University, Canada*

17:00-17:20

Title: Device and non-device-guided slow breathing to reduce blood pressure in hypertensive patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis
Kamila Shelry de Freitas Goncalves, *University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

17:20-17:40

Title: Key characteristics and development of psychoceuticals: A systematic review
Brandon Lucke-Wold, *University of Florida, USA*

17:40-18:00

Title: Female tabagism associated mastitis: A case report related to low quality cigarettes consumption in Mage, Rio de Janeiro
Eliane Cristina da Silva Pinto Carneiro, *Federal Fluminense University, Brazil*

18:00-18:20

Title: Preoperative cognitive assessment and prehabilitation for the aging patient: The neurobics randomized clinical trial (RCT)
Maureen Keshock, *Cleveland Clinic Foundation, USA*

18:20-18:40

Title: A comparative analysis of core competencies in graduates of master of nursing specialist between East and West China
Xinling Ma, *Youjiang Medical University for Nationalities, China*

Panel Discussion

End of Day 2



KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

DAY 2



Virtual Event

Annual Meeting on

The Future of Nursing and Nursing Education

October 26, 2022

FUTURE NURSING 2022

Annual Meeting on The Future of Nursing and Nursing Education



BIOGRAPHY

Prior to founding Health Outcomes Insights in 2010, Keith has held academic posts at the Universities of London, Newcastle and Hull, undertaking research across much of Europe, including Russia, Spain, Scandinavia and the low countries. He has wide experience in health services research, with particular emphasis on the assessment of the psychosocial impact of living with

diabetes, health-related quality of life, health survey research, patient reported outcome measures, patient experience and engagement. Keith has over 100 research communications and publications and is a reviewer for a number of scientific journals. He has also lectured at undergraduate and post graduate level at the Universities of Brighton, City, Hull and London.

K. A. Meadows

Health Outcomes Insights Ltd, UK

Are patient-reported outcome measures successful in telling the full story?

Patient-Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) play a central role in clinical research and patient care driven most likely by the need to provide more patient-centred care. Despite their use in the nursing context, there is scant discussion on the theory underpinning their development and use and whether they provide a true picture of the individual's experience of their health status and/or quality of life? When completing a

PROM can we say we are providing the patient with a voice and treating them as individuals who create and follow their own individual life plans? In this presentation, I propose an alternative approach and argue that the numeric score, derived from the PROM and representing an individual's health status or health-related quality of life, is limited due to their illness narrative being lost along the way.

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BIOGRAPHY

He is Sattam Halaseh, a core surgical trainee at Torbay Hospital, UK. He is very interested in chasing

a urology as higher career. He is very hardworking and enthusiastic at his job.

Sattam A. Halaseh

Torbay Hospital, UK

Hypospadias: A comprehensive review including its embryology, etiology and surgical techniques

Hypospadias is among the most prevalent urogenital malformations in male newborns. It is characterized by the displacement of the urethral meatus to the ventral side of the penis, an aberrant ventral curve of the penis referred to as "chordee," and an abnormally arranged foreskin with a "hood" found dorsally and lacking foreskin ventrally. Patients may have an extra genitourinary abnormality based on the area of the lesion. In around 70% of cases, the urethral meatus is positioned distally to the shaft, representing a milder form of the disease. The remaining 30% of cases are located proximally, are more complicated, and require further evaluation. Although the origin of hypospadias is mostly obscure, several suggestions exist about

genetic susceptibility and hormonal factors. The objective of hypospadias restoration is to restore aesthetic and functional regularity, and surgery is currently advised at a young age, mostly between six and 18 months. At any age, hypospadias can be repaired with an equivalent risk of complications, functional outcomes, and aesthetic outcomes. However, the best age of treatment is still undetermined. Even though the long-term effects on appearance and sexual function are usually good, males may be less likely to make the first move after rectification. Also, people who have hypospadias treated are twice as likely to have problems with their lower urinary tract. These problems can last for years after the initial repair.

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BIOGRAPHY

Rev. Dr. Allen Siegel is a Registered Nurse, nationally Board Certified Chaplain and ordained Inter-faith minister with certificates in Health Ministry and Critical Incident Stress Management. In addition to being

the Chaplain and Director of Spiritual Care Services for the UM Upper Chesapeake Health System, he is a US Health and Human Services DMORT and American Red Cross Disaster Spiritual Chaplain.

Allen Siegel

University of Maryland Upper Chesapeake Health System, USA

Can you PACE Yourself? Using PACE in the clinical setting

Communication is a key aspect of inter-personal relationships in the clinical setting. Presence, active listening, compassion and empathy have been understood as separate components of communication. Based on years of research and application, these components, are not separate, but intimately connected within a therapeutic or relationship based conversation and interaction. They are connected in a linear fashion.

Using relationship-based care theory, Dr. Siegel presents PACE as a person-centric, relational mind-set, and communication model that has profound positive implications in the clinical setting.



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BIOGRAPHY

Mohamed Wiem Mkaouer is currently an Assistant Professor in the Software Engineering Department, in the B. Thomas Golisano College of Computing and Information Sciences at the Rochester Institute of Technology. He received his Ph.D. in 2016 from the University of Michigan-Dearborn. His research

interests include software quality, systems refactoring, model-driven engineering and software testing. His research uses computational search and evolutionary algorithms to address software engineering problems such as software quality, modularization, evolution, and bug management.

Mohamed Wiem Mkaouer

Rochester Institute of Technology, USA

Automatically detecting and understanding the perception of COVID-19 vaccination: A Middle East case study

The development of COVID-19 vaccines has been a great relief in many countries that have been affected by the pandemic. As a result, many governments have made significant efforts to purchase and administer vaccines to their populations. However, accommodating such vaccines is typically confronted with people's reluctance and fear. Like any other important event, COVID-19 vaccines have attracted people's discussions on social media and impacted their opinions about vaccination. The goal of this study is twofold: First, it conducts a sentiment analysis around COVID-19 vaccines by automatically

analyzing Arabic users' tweets. This analysis has been spread over time to better capture the changes in vaccine perceptions. This will provide us with some insights into the most popular and accepted vaccine(s) in the Arab countries, as well as the reasons behind people's reluctance to take the vaccine. Second, it develops models to detect any vaccine-related tweets, to help with gathering all information related to people's perception of the virus, and potentially detecting vaccine-related tweets that are not necessarily tagged with the virus's main hashtags.

SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS

DAY 2



Virtual Event

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Actual practice of Kochi oxydol radiation therapy for unresectable carcinomas (KORTUC) by intra-tumoral administration of hydrogen peroxide as a radiosensitizer

S. Obata, Y. Ishimaru, S. Miyagi, M. Nakatake, A. Kuroiwa, Y. Ohta, T. Kan, S. Kanegae, Y. Inoue, R. Nishizato and K. Miyazaki

Department of Radiology and Radiotherapy, Nagasaki Prefecture Shimabara Hospital, Japan

KORTUC is a novel cancer treatment method developed in Japan. KORTUC directly targets resistance factors in cancer radiation therapy, such as low-oxygen environments and excessive antioxidant enzymes. This may enhance the effects of conventional therapy. The present study reports the experience of the Nagasaki Prefecture Shimabara Hospital in using KORTUC treatment for a series of 210 patients between January 2010 and June 2019. When this radiosensitizer, a mixture of a dilute hydrogen peroxide solution (0.5 ml, 3%/unit) and sodium hyaluronate (2.5 ml, 0.83%/unit), is administered and applied directly to the cancer lesion, antioxidant enzymes are neutralized and degraded causing reoxygenation as a secondary by-product, thereby enhancing the cytotoxic effect of radiation. The radiosensitizer was administered twice per week before irradiation. As of June 2019, KORTUC was administered to 210 patients. The most common disease stage was stage IV in 137 patients (65%), followed by

stage III in 25 patients, stage I in 17 patients and stage II in 7 patients (unknown disease stage in 24 patients). Of the 186 patients who could be followed up after the treatment, 28 (15%) patients had a complete response (by RECIST: Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1), 59 (32%) had a partial response, 73 (39%) had stable disease and 26 (14%) had progressive disease. No significant treatment-related adverse events were observed. The present study highlights the reports of 4 cases (3 cases from among the 28 patients with complete responses): i) A case of advanced, inoperable breast cancer; ii) a refractory patient with recurrence a decade after postoperative irradiation; iii) a patient with advanced, inoperable rectal cancer; and iv) a patient with lymph node metastases. Overall, KORTUC showed good efficacy and tolerable safety for various types of radioresistant solid tumors, and has the potential for immediate worldwide use.

Biography

Shiro Obata has received MD and PhD in Graduated School of Medicine, Nagasaki University. Currently, he has belonged to Nagasaki Prefecture Shimabara Hospital as Director of Department of Radiology and Radiotherapy from 1995. He received a training of IMRT and stereotactic irradiation in Kyoto University, Department of Medical Physics of Arkansas University, and The University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center for a short term, respectively. His team are developing high precision radiation therapy as IMRT and stereotactic irradiation. His team performed a new treatment, KORTUC for various cancer (280 cases) so far from 2010. He is qualified Radiation Oncologist (JRS and JASTRO), Medical Physicist (JSMP), General Clinical Oncologist (JBCT), and given the title of Clinical Professor of Nagasaki University.

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Sleep and work of physicians during COVID-19 epidemic

N. Zupancic^{1,2}

¹University of Groningen, Netherlands

²University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

CCOVID-19 pandemic presents important risk factor for sleep disorders and other mental health problems, which is especially present among healthcare workers. During crisis management physicians are faced with situations that require optimal psychological functioning, however additional workload, reduced safety at work and exposure to risk can negatively impact sleep, which plays an important role in maintaining physicians' optimal levels of resilience, cognitive and emotional self-regulation. Aim of our study, was to gain an insight into epidemiological state of sleep among physicians, during the first month of COVID-19 epidemic, the effects of work factors on sleep and the consequences this can have on physicians' work, medical errors, and compromised safety. Our study included a large sample of 1189 physicians and dentists of

all specialisations and working in all Slovenian regions. For the purposes of our study Sleep and Psychological Functioning at Work Scale was tested and developed. Respondents answered questions related to COVID-19, demographic and work characteristics. 29 % of respondents slept less than 6 h per night on workdays, with average duration of sleep during nightshifts lasting a bit less than 4 h. Perceived work safety reduced anxiety for COVID-19 infection, which negatively impacted sleep. Work over-hours, nightshifts and working at COVID-19 entry point had negative effects on sleep quantity, the effects of which were greater for physicians that were working at COVID-19 entry points. Sleep played a preventative role during COVID-19 epidemic, which by reducing negative psychological functioning at work.

Biography

Nina is a doctoral student of psychology at University of Groningen. Her research work included research on sleep and work of physicians, basic psychological needs satisfaction and burnout of students in three South-Eastern countries and researching sustainability and eco-anxiety and its contribution to social action. She collaborated with Medical Chamber of Slovenia on assessing sleep and work of physicians during COVID-19 epidemic.

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Associations of parental variables and youth's career decision-making self-efficacy: A meta-analysis

Lei Yang

Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Despite extensive research on career decision-making self-efficacy (CDMSE) in relation to youth's career development and outcomes, the relative influence of different parental variables on youth's CDMSE remains relatively unclear. Thus, this meta-analysis sought to compare correlational findings concerning the influence of three types of parental variables—parental cognitions, parenting behaviors, and parent-child relationships—on youth's CDMSE. This meta-analysis also aimed to examine differences in how maternal influences only, paternal influences only, and the influence of both parents are associated with youth's CDMSE. A systematic search for relevant literature was conducted in six scientific databases (i.e., ERIC, PsycINFO, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social Services Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, and Social Work Abstracts) and other sources (i.e., Google Scholar and reference

searching), which yielded 27 quantitative studies from 3529 records on parental factors of youth's CDMSE published between 1983 and 2020. The results showed that all three types of parental variables demonstrated a low to medium association with youth's CDMSE, although parental cognitions had the largest effect size ($r = 0.312$; 95% CI [0.217, 0.407]), followed by parenting behaviors ($r = 0.303$; 95% CI [0.248, 0.359]) and parent-child relationships ($r = 0.255$; 95% CI [0.226, 0.284]). The effect size for the influences of both parents ($r = 0.312$; 95% CI [0.264, 0.359]) was found to be larger than that of maternal ($r = 0.256$; 95% CI [0.216, 0.296]) or paternal influences ($r = 0.230$; 95% CI [0.186, 0.275]) alone. Those results pose important implications and indicate promising directions for research and practice to improve parenting about young people's career development.

Biography

Lei Yang is the post-doctoral fellow at the department of social work, the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Dr. Yang received a Bachelor degree from Sun Yat-sen University of China, a Master and a PhD degree from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Dr. Yang's current research interest are in the areas of parenthood and parent education.

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Preanalytic sample rejection analysis and the impact of training for nurses via digital platform

Derya Kolak and Neslihan Yilmaz

Antalya Medicalpark Hastanesi, Turkey

Introduction: Patient safety is the measures taken by the institution and the employees involved in order to prevent errors that may occur in the service provided.

Aim: The study aims to analyze the rejected samples and to measure the effectiveness of the video training on the "blood collection procedure" conducted by the digital program WhatsApp group for nurses in minimizing rejection rates.

Method: Between February 1st and May 31st 2019 in the laboratory of a private hospital in Antalya, the data of the rejected inappropriate samples were retrospectively analyzed and evaluated. The digital program WhatsApp group provided video training on the "blood collection procedure" to 188 nurses between May 27-31. Between June 1st and September 30th 2019, the data of rejected inappropriate samples were prospectively examined and the

data were compared with percentage, chi-square and pareto analysis.

Results: Inappropriate sample rates rejected before the training were reduced by 1.19% and by up to 0.82% after the training. The proportion of patients who were rejected before training was 6.11%, while 4.01% after training. Before the training, 79.4% of inappropriate samples were rejected on the grounds of hemolysis, 7.2% were insufficient samples, 5.5% were coagulated samples, and 78% of inappropriate samples after the training were hemolysis, 3.7% were insufficient samples, and 6.5% were coagulated samples.

Conclusion: According to this study, the most common cause of rejection is a sample with hemolysis. With the education provided, the rejection rate decreased in inpatient departments, emergency and intensive care units.

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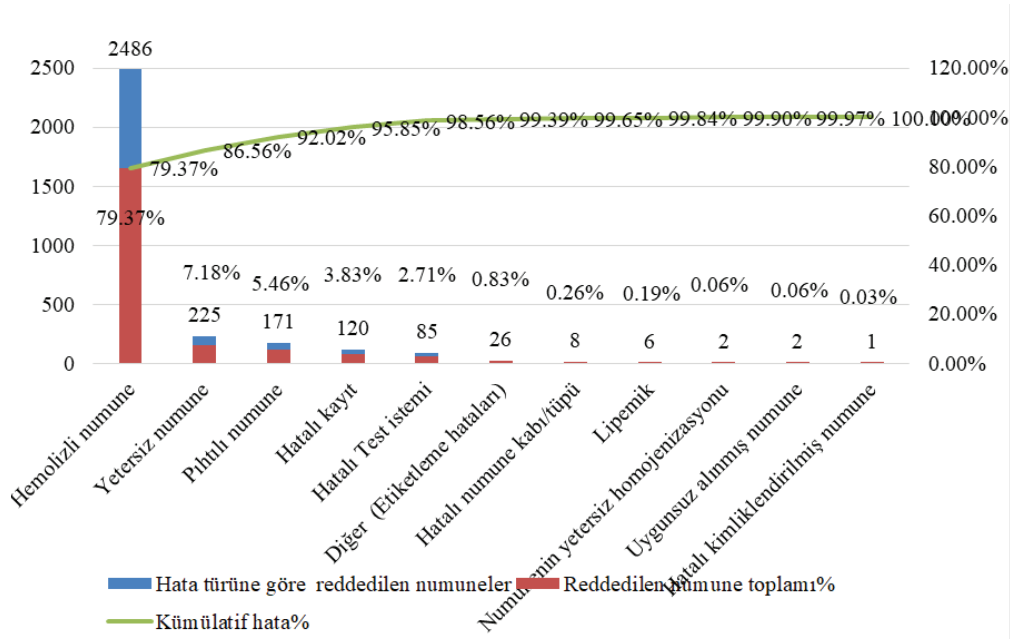


Chart 1: Pre-Training Pareto Distribution by Rejection Reason

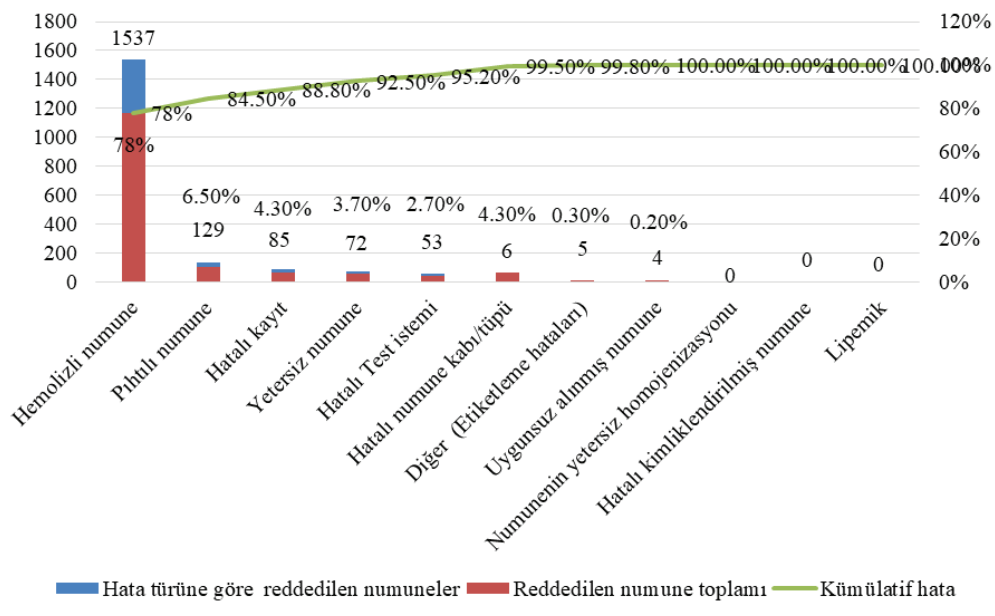


Chart 2: Post-Training Pareto Distribution by Rejection Reason

Biography

I am a 2004 Nursing graduate from Adnan Menderes University. I am a graduate student at Istinye University, Institute of Social Sciences. I continue as patient care services at Antalya Medicalpark Hospital, which I started in 2008.

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How to get rid of visceral fat: A randomised double-blind clinical trial

Xanya Sofra^{1,2}

¹City University, UK

²New School for Social Research, USA

Inflammation and oxidative damage are immanent in visceral adiposity that is characterised by excess lipids and lipoproteins, viewed as the core components of arterial plaques, ultimately obstructing blood flow and lymphatic drainage. Accumulated toxicity dysregulates the orexigenic hormone ghrelin and anorexic hormone leptin, which are part of a reciprocal network controlling appetite. Weight gain promotes hormonal imbalance, expressed in disturbances in free T3 and an inverse low testosterone/high cortisol incongruity that provokes stress-eating behaviours. The author explored a number of interventions designed to reduce visceral adipose tissue (VAT), including radiofrequency, lasers and exercise, as well as exercise alone. Short-term gymnastics evidenced a modest advantage in VAT decrease, but

there were no changes in body mass index (BMI) or physical appearance. Overtraining appeared to negate the benefits of exercise by increasing inflammation and cortisol while suppressing testosterone and leptin which inevitably instigated hunger and weight gain. The blood samples of 10 overweight, healthy adults who underwent 12 treatments during the course of 1 month were examined. Results demonstrated a statistically significant decline in very-low-density lipoprotein, triglycerides and VAT, accompanied by a substantial increase in basal metabolic rate and skeletal muscle mass. Importantly, free T3, insulin-like growth factor 1, leptin, and testosterone were elevated towards the top of the normal range, while cortisol and ghrelin gravitated towards the low end of the normal range, without ever spiking outside the limits of hormonal balance.

Biography

Dr Sofra has a doctorate from in Neurophysiology from City University London, UK, and a doctorate in Clinical Psychology from the New School for Social Research, New York City, USA. She is an award-winning international speaker and faculty member in several Medical and Anti-aging societies and author of over 21 published research and scientific review articles. Her new books "Checkmate by a Protean Invisible Enemy" and "How Narcissism Invented Trumpism" are now selling on Amazon and have been translated in 6 different languages. Her current research is on signalling pathways, wound healing and novel interventions resulting in visceral fat reduction, fitness and hormonal balance increase. Some DOIs and other references for her articles are given below. She is also a recognized honoured member of Who is Who.

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Social innovation based on collaboration between government and non-governmental organizations in COVID-19 crisis: Evidence from Iran

Mehrnaz Moeenian¹, Abbas Khamseh² and Mazyar Ghazavi³

¹Department of Technology Management, Islamic Azad University, Iran

²Department of Industrial Management, Islamic Azad University, Iran

³Department of Industrial Engineering, Islamic Azad University, Iran

Background: One of the effective ways to attract social collaboration to provide effective, prompt, and coordinated interventions in emergencies is through social innovation. The present study seeks to identify the factors affecting the implementation of the social innovation plan based on the collaboration between government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for saving people's lives in crises. The initial idea of this research was obtained from the best practice "Every Home Is a Health Base" which was implemented in Iran.

Methods: The Grounded Theory strategy has been used in this study. The statistical population of the study is health experts from the Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Iran. The study time span is during the first half of 2020. Exploratory analysis was used to identify the factors of social innovation. By selecting and reviewing 68 research in-depth, the initial framework was prepared. Then, through a semi-structured interview with experts, the framework was adapted and reviewed. Based on the analysis of the collected data, 39 open codes were extracted and the factors affecting the implementation of the social innovation were identified.

Results: The eight axis codes as the factors

affecting the implementation of the social innovation plan based on the collaboration between government and NGOs are as follows: Paying attention to the components of the NGOs collaboration effectiveness, investment to attract NGOs collaboration, the ability to manage the implementation, the ability of networking, the ability of policymaking, providing the necessary cultural and educational infrastructure; Existence of capable legal organizations to solve the executive problems of the plan and facilitate coordination, and controlling, containing and reducing the effects of the crisis, as consequences.

Conclusions: Lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic have shown the world that the current governmental and social structures are not efficient enough to respond quickly to the emergence of global challenges. Social innovation is a solution to this problem. The findings of this study also confirm this and identify the factors affecting the implementation of the social innovation plan based on collaboration between governments and NGOs in crises. The results of this research give governments and policymakers an efficient solution by involving NGOs, especially in times of widespread crises. Also, they can be used in planning for social development.



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Biography

Mehrnaz Moeenian is a Ph.D. Candidate in Technology Management at Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran who has researches on social innovation, innovation ecosystems, environment-related technologies. She is also collaborating with some scientific research journals in related fields as a reviewer. Mehrnaz Moeenian is working as the university instructor in Islamic Azad University, Iran.

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The performance of science and technology parks under triple helix systems in Turkey

Hulya UNLU

Cankiri Karatekin University, Turkey

This paper investigates the performance of the Science and Technology Parks (STP) and its relationship with the Triple helix concept for Turkish STPs in 2019. To illustrate the effect of the Triple Helix concept of the performance of STPs, the model is analyzed by using the Multiple Multivariate Regression Method. Science and Technology Parks are a source of knowledge spillovers and an important component of the Regional

Innovation Systems. We overview the main features of STPs, as well as the Triple Helix Policy framework in Turkey. We find that parks that have an association with a university, government, and industry have a greater level of employment growth. On the other hand, when the association is limited to industry and government, the parks' project submission level is higher than others.

Biography

Dr. Unlu completed her B.Sc. degree in Econometrics at Gazi University in 2008. She was awarded a scholarship by the Ministry of National Education (MONE) to pursue a graduate degree in the United Kingdom. In 2010, she completed her M.Sc. Financial Economics and Econometrics in the Department of Economics, and she started her academic carrier at Çankırı Karatekin University. She received her Ph.D. with a thesis in the field of Financial Obstacles and Innovation form the Department of Banking and Finance at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University in 2016. In 2017, she became an assistant prof. She serves on the Editorial Board of the Cankiri Karatekin University Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences during 2017-2019,2022-present. She serves as Co-Head of the Economics Department at Çankırı Karatekin University from 2016-2018, 2021-present. She was the Head of the Department of Economic Theory from 2019-2022. She has many national and international scientific studies and book chapters published in the fields of innovation, finance, and econometrics.

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Dedication in nursing: A concept analysis

R. Sabetsarvestani¹, E. Geckil¹ and Z. Hadian shirazi²

¹Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

²Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Aim: Dedication is one of the components of professional nursing. However, no clear consensus exists on the definition of dedication in nursing, and it is difficult to understand and operationalize this concept in clinical settings. So, this study aimed to analyse the concept of dedication in nursing.

Method: This concept analysis was done using the hybrid model from February to June 2021. In the theoretical phase, the existing literature on dedication in nursing was reviewed in international databases of PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, Ovid, and Scopus. The keywords were "dedication" and "nursing". After excluding duplicate and irrelevant records, 34 documents were reviewed. In the field phase, semi-structured interviews were conducted with six nurses to gather new qualitative data on their experiences of dedication. In the integration phase, the findings of the earlier

phases combined to provide a comprehensive definition of the concept. Content analysis was used to analyse the data.

Results: Dedication in nursing was defined as a feeling and state of mind and heart, like an untiring commitment that is the art and essence of nursing. It is caring from one's heart with all human beings and technical resources available, doing beyond regular work hours and organizational and legal duty. This act usually happens without expectation for any reward or incentives in such a way that may lead to neglecting one's own needs.

Conclusion: This concept analysis can be a good guide for nurses, teachers, and managers to know the meaning of dedication and recognize how to breed the spirit of dedication in nursing and prevent its negative consequences.

Biography

I am an assistance professor of nursing working as a faculty member in Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey. I graduated from Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran in 2014. I have more than 7 years' experience in nursing education and teaching. I wrote 7 books and published more than 25 articles in international journals.

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Culturally adapting start now program for migrants

L. Schwartz, D. Brunner , E. Unternaehrer and D. de Quervain
Psychiatric University Hospitals Basel (UPK), University of Basel, Switzerland

Numerous cognitive-behavioural treatments have been trialled amongst adolescents from high-income countries and shown positive results. However, evidence on the applicability of these programs for migrant populations or populations living low- and middle-income countries is lacking. This project is designed to culturally adapt the existing cognitive-behavioural program START NOW, to meet the needs of adolescent migrants aged 14-24 now residing in Switzerland, and reduce psychological stress in this population. The program will be guided by Western empirical methods of psychotherapy, delivered in a culturally sensitive and culturally-relatable approach to trial groups of migrants. We hypothesize that in migrants, START NOW

skills training with guided support by a clinical psychologist is more efficient in decreasing symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress than no treatment. We will test our hypothesis by using empirically based self-assessment scales to measure depression and anxiety, and Cortisol levels taken through hair samples as a biological indicator to measure stress. Insights may help improve current health promotion of migrants in Switzerland through providing a feasible, skills training equipped to overcome the barriers to inadequate care services including accessibility, affordability, discrimination and stigma. Ultimately, effects of START NOW on psychological health may facilitate positive life outcomes and decrease costs associated with treating migration- or conflict-related trauma.

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The association between sense of coherence and quality of life: A cross-sectional study in a sample of patients on haemodialysis

Y.Sanjab⁴ and T. Sawma^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Psychology, College of Sciences and Humanities, Effat University, Saudi Arabia

²Department of Psychology, School of Arts and Sciences, Holy Spirit University of Kaslik, Lebanon

³Department of Psychology, School of Arts and Sciences, Lebanese American University, Lebanon

⁴Notre Dame Des Secours University Hospital, Psychology Unit, Lebanon

Background: Patients on hemodialysis universally experience detriments in their general quality of life (QOL). Sense of coherence (SOC) is a long-standing factor that affects QOL. Nevertheless, the association between SOC and QOL in patients on hemodialysis was seldom investigated. Our research aims to study this association in a sample of Lebanese adult patients on hemodialysis.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, SOC was measured using the short version of the "Orientation of Life" scale (SOC-13). QOL was assessed using the Kidney Disease Quality of Life- Short Form (KDQOL-SF). The association between SOC and QOL and its submodalities was first explored using Pearson Correlation and multivariate linear regression analyses, controlling for sociodemographic variables and medical variables.

Results: 157 patients on hemodialysis (mean (SD) age: 62.1(13.81) years; 58.6% males) were included. Mean QOL score was 51.65 and that of SOC was 48.06. SOC was strongly correlated with the total QOL ($r=0.832$; p value <0.001),

as well as its physical functioning ($r=0.767$; p value <0.001), emotional functioning ($r=0.757$; p value <0.001), cognitive functioning ($r=0.740$; p value <0.001), and social functioning ($r=0.773$; p value <0.001) submodalities. SOC was moderately correlated with professional functioning submodality of QOL ($r=0.618$; p value <0.001), but not correlated with the satisfaction with the quality of care ($r=0.052$; $p=0.520$). Within the regression models accounting for sociodemographic and medical variables, SOC was significantly associated with the total QOL (unstandardized $B=0.803$; 95% CI 0.714, 0.893), physical functioning (unstandardized $B=0.761$; standardized $B=0.763$; 95% CI 0.661, 0.861), emotional functioning (unstandardized $B=1.205$; standardized $B=0.757$; 95% CI 1.037, 1.372), professional functioning (unstandardized $B=1.142$; standardized $B=0.498$; 95% CI 0.843, 1.442), cognitive functioning (unstandardized $B=1.239$; standardized $B=0.739$; 95% CI 1.058, 1.420), and social functioning (unstandardized $B=0.912$; standardized $B=0.768$; 95% CI 0.790, 1.034).



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Conclusions: In a sample of adult patients on hemodialysis, SOC was positively significantly associated with QOL and its submodalities, expect the satisfaction with the quality of care. The confirmation of the general hypothesis that relates the SOC with the QOL encourages more salutogenic research among this patient population.

Biography

Yara Sanjab is a psychologist and psychotherapist. She holds a bachelor degree in industrial psychology from USEK- Lebanon and a master's degree in clinical psychology from the same university. Aside from the private practice, Yara is currently teaching psychology at LAU- Lebanon while practicing health psychology at NDS University Hospital- Lebanon especially in oncology, pediatrics and dialysis departments. She works with patients, families and health professionals for the past 7 years. She used to be also a school psychologist. She has a university diploma in addictology from USJ- Lebanon, and another one in systemic therapy approach, families and couples from USEK- Lebanon. She holds many others certificates and diplomas such as Biodicodage- France, Child protection- Harvard, Psycho oncology- France, Music therapy/Euterpe method- Italy along with other trauma related techniques. She's a speaker in many interviews related to mental health and conferences related to psycho oncology.

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The advancement of radiologic technologies for patients with liver disease

Faezeh Soveyzi

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Radiology, as an emerging science, plays a very important role in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. It is considerable that the progress and evolution in the CT and MRI system owes to the transfer of data through the artificial intelligence (AI) system. Also, with the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for imaging methods and the workflow of radiology increased. Intervention as a new field in radiology has made great progresses for the treatment of several diseases. End stage liver failure is the one that needs transplantation procedure for the patient but this procedure has many complications. Some of its side effects can be injury to liver veins, arteries, bile ducts and IVC. Damage to the hepatic artery and its narrowing is one of the cases that can be prevented from progressing with the intervention techniques. Stent placement

in arteries or angioplasty is used to hold back the biliary system ischemia and thrombosis. Endovascular techniques are also used in these cases and the rare ones. Some patients get viral hepatitis and cirrhosis as a result after transplantation. An increase in portal pressure occurs in these patients, for which TIPS (Trans Hepatic Portosystemic Shunt) could be used. Also interventional radiologist could treat the liver cancer through minimally invasive interventional procedures (MIIP). Ablation is the most preferred MIIP for killing the liver tumor through a little needle. Chemoembolization and radio embolization are another way to save the patients 'life. Depending on the stage of liver cancer and the occurrence of metastasis the interventional radiologist could select the best plan of treatment.

Biography

I'm Faezeh Soveyzi with 25 years old. I was born in Mashhad, Iran. As a teenager, I studied in Sampad high schools and tried hard to get accepted in medicine. I studied medicine at Tehran university of medical sciences (TUMS). After graduation as a general practitioner from TUMS I started to study residency at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS). Now I'm a first year radiology resident. In addition to study medicine and working at the clinic, I am very interested in research, so from the beginning of medicine, I worked in various fields and had a special interest in Radiology. That's why I started research at the University-affiliated Cell Therapy and Regenerative Medicine Research Center. In this center, we tried to first do the necessary studies on new issues in various fields of medicine and then write an article about the best idea.

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Experiences of pregnant women regarding the use of traditional medicine (ISIHLMBEZO) at King Cetshwayo District in KwaZulu-Natal

ST Madlala and M Shange

University of Zululand, South Africa



Objectives: Exploring and describing the experiences of pregnant women regarding the use of traditional herbal medicine (isihlambezo) at King Cetshwayo healthcare District (KCD) in KwaZulu-Natal.

Scope: The prevalence of herbal medicine (isihlambezo) use is on the rise worldwide, more especially amongst pregnant women. Most women believe that traditional medicine use has significance and advantages to them and their unborn babies during pregnancy. There are few scientific studies about its safety for pregnant women and their babies, regardless of possible teratogenic effects that may result in fatalities amongst pregnant women, who continue to consume isihlambezo.

Methodology: A qualitative descriptive phenomenology research design was used to conduct this study. The study was guided by the Dorothy Johnson Behavioral System Model. Face-to-face individual unstructured interviews collected data from 10 participants, with an additional two participants to ensure data saturation was reached. All participants were purposefully sampled to participate in the study. Colaizzi Phenomenological analytic

method analysed the data.

Results: Several themes and sub-themes emerged from the study, which consisted of myths about isihlambezo, traditional and cultural beliefs, indication and effects of isihlambezo and economic impact on the use of isihlambezo. The study revealed that most pregnant women consume traditional herbal medicine (isihlambezo) for various reasons, such as financial affordability, cultural beliefs, and benefits of isihlambezo to them and their unborn babies.

Conclusion: It is recommended that consideration of developing guidelines on how to incorporate the traditional healers in maternal healthcare for their learning and safety prescriptions of this traditional herbal medicines to pregnant women. Traditional healers should be encouraged to collaborate with researchers to test their traditional herbal medicines safety use for consumption by humans, especially during pregnancy. Traditional herbal medicine (isihlambezo) should be scientifically tested for its safety use by pregnant women.

Biography

Dr ST Madlala is Senior Lecturer at the Department of Nursing Science in the University of Zululand. He has worked as a Theatre Scrub nurse, Recovery room nurse, Lecturer in various Nursing Colleges in South Africa. He also worked as Assistant Nurse Manager in the public Health sector. Dr ST Madlala joined the university of Zululand in 2016. He has taught various nursing disciplines and supervised Masters and Doctoral students to completion. Dr ST Madlala has examined dissertations and thesis for various Universities Nationally and Internationally. He has reviewed books chapters and articles for several journals and has published articles with Department of Higher Education and Training accredited Journals. His passion is with maternal health care. Dr ST Madlala is currently a chapter in an upcoming nursing co-authored book to be published in 2023.

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At the intersections: Supporting equity, diversity, and inclusion on campus: A Northern Ontario experience

G. Drazenovich

Lakhead University, Canada

Canada is experiencing an upward surge in international migration, driving an overall population increase that is the second-largest in Canadian history. Added to accelerating migration, Canada's Indigenous population continues to face the legacy of Canada's colonial history even as their population grows at a rate four times that of the non-Indigenous population. These demographic factors have a significant impact on education. Most Canadian colleges and universities have made explicit commitments to champion equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) on their campuses. Every institution is located in a particular geographic space, influenced by particular international, national, and local influences. Given the

intersecting factors involved with EDI, there is a pressing need for post-secondary institutions to develop innovative approaches to address emerging demographic and social factors impacting education. Based on research evidence, EDI is best interpreted within the broader tradition of human rights and the corpus of intersectionality-based scholarship. This case-based research advances a unique, human rights inspired intersectional method by joining it with the corpus of Canadian human rights jurisprudence, and citing outcomes to date for evidence, with a view to providing a coherent methodological framework that can serve to advance EDI on university campuses.

Biography

George Drazenovich is currently pursuing his doctorate in psychological science at the Faculty of Psychology at Lakehead University. He is currently researching the intersection between psychology and human rights with an emphasis on rights claiming. He has graduate degrees in theology, researching the relationship between spirituality and mental health and education, focussing on gender and sexuality. He is currently working in human rights and medical education at the university setting. He teaches in an Indigenous governed college. He is involved in leading and supporting grass-roots social justice and education community groups. His work has appeared in peer reviewed journals, and he has presented at numerous professional conferences. He resides in Thunder Bay.

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Telehealth at the service of Orofacial pain

Linda Sangalli

University of Kentucky, USA

By necessity, due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, telehealth has been widely adopted as standard care of treatment among all the different medical fields, including orofacial pain. One intervention that has historically been used by our Orofacial Pain clinic is Physical Self-Regulation (PSR), a brief behavioral training that teaches patients coping skills based on relaxation exercises, awareness of parafunctional habits and diaphragmatic breathing. With the COVID-19 emergency crisis, our Orofacial Pain clinic

started to deliver this intervention remotely, in order to maintain a continuity of care. However, this shift to telehealth modality has been done with no evidence of the intake and the efficacy of the intervention compared to the in-person modality, and in absence of data for the use of this modality for this specific intervention. In this presentation, the delivery of behavioral interventions over telehealth for musculoskeletal orofacial pain conditions will be discussed in terms of feasibility, efficacy, and rate of access to care.

Biography

Dr. Linda Sangalli, DDS, MS, Ph.D., received her dental degree at the University of Brescia (Italy), followed by a master's degree in Orthodontics and a Ph.D. in Technology for Health in the same university. After 10 years of working as a Specialist Orthodontic in private practices in Italy and in United Kingdom, Dr. Sangalli is currently finishing a master in Orofacial Pain at the University of Kentucky (USA). She is also an Assistant Professor at the Midwestern University College of Dental-Medicine. Currently, her main research is focused on non-pharmacological treatments delivered over telehealth on chronic musculoskeletal orofacial pain conditions.

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Transmission analysis of covid-19 outbreaks associated with places of worship, Arkansas, May 2020–December 2020

Daniela Ramirez Aguilar¹, Mallory Jayroe¹, Austin Porter^{1,2}, Mike Cima¹, Sandra Chai¹ and Kimberly Hayman¹

¹Arkansas Department of Health, USA

²Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, USA

The purpose of this study was to describe a statewide COVID-19 transmission involving places of worship (POWs) during the early phase of the pandemic. During the period of May 2020–December 2020, this analysis evaluated COVID-19 cases in Arkansas reported in REDCap for overall cases associated with POWs, cluster detection, and network analysis of one POW utilizing Microbetrace. A total of 9904 COVID-19 cases reported attending an in-person POW service

during the early phase of the pandemic with 353 probable POW-associated clusters identified. Network analysis for 'POW A' showed at least 60 COVID-19 cases were traced to at least 4 different settings (Figure 1). The pandemic gave an opportunity to observe and stress the importance of public health and POWs working closely together with a shared goal of facilitating worship in a manner that optimizes congregational and community safety during a public health emergency.

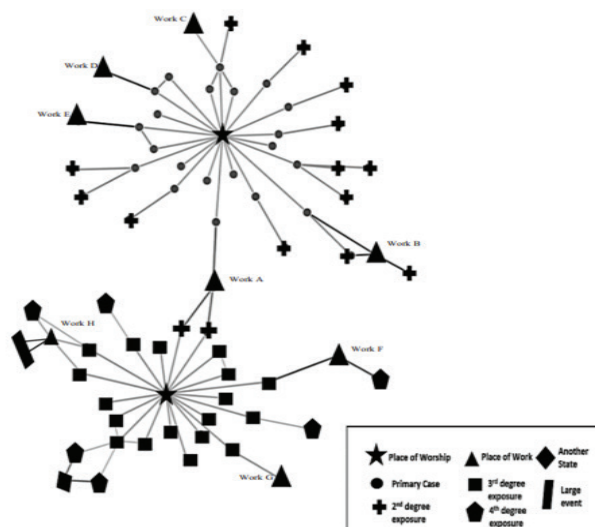


Figure 1. Network Analysis of COVID-19 Outbreak



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Biography

Ms. Ramirez Aguilar is currently the cancer epidemiologist/surveillance manager at the Arkansas Central Cancer Registry with experience working in the state's oral health program and nurse family partnership. She has an MPH focus in epidemiology, academic research experience in prostate cancer and a strong, growing interest in data science and machine learning. She has experience working with interdisciplinary groups especially those that will expand community outreach. When out of the office, Ms. Ramirez Aguilar enjoys trail walking with her energetic Australian Shepherd, Ein, or cuddling with one of her cats, Simba and Winry.

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Barriers and facilitators to access and uptake of intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine among pregnant women in Nigeria: A scoping review

Patricia Ogba¹, Andrea Baumann¹, Hanna Chidwick¹, Laura Banfield² and Deborah D. DiLiberto¹

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University, Canada

²Health Sciences Library, McMaster University, Canada

Background: Malaria in pregnancy is a significant public health concern in Nigeria. It threatens pregnant women and their unborn babies and undermines the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3. The World Health Organization has recommended intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine [IPTp-SP] for its control, but there are challenges to its access and uptake.

Methods: Using the Arksey and O'Malley framework and the cascade of care model, we conducted a scoping review to investigate barriers and facilitators of IPTp-SP access and uptake, including their influence on pregnant women's health-seeking behaviour for the control of malaria in pregnancy in Nigeria. We

searched seven scientific databases for papers published from 2005 to date.

Results: We included a total of 31 out of 2149 articles in the review. Poor provider knowledge of the IPTp-SP protocol and lack of essential commodities for sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine administration in clinics are significant barriers to IPTp-SP use. Staff shortages and poor remuneration of health care professionals are obstacles to IPTp-SP utilisation.

Conclusions: To improve IPTp-SP access and uptake, the government should ensure a continuous supply to clinics and support the employment of additional health care professionals who should be well paid and trained in using the IPTp-SP protocol.

Biography

Patricia Ogba is a dynamic and passionate health care professional with over nine years of work experience in private and government-owned hospitals in Nigeria. She is driven to ensure that people are well equipped with adequate knowledge to promote health and prevent diseases. She participates actively in rendering free health services such as blood pressure and blood sugar check and breast and cervical cancer screening back in her home country. Patricia obtained a degree in Nursing from the College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Nigeria and received a Master of Science degree in Global Health from Maastricht University, the Netherlands. She is currently a PhD Candidate in the Global Health department of McMaster University, Canada. Her research interests lie in public/population health, malaria in pregnancy, and the uptake of preventive treatments.

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Device and non-device-guided slow breathing to reduce blood pressure in hypertensive patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Kamila Shelry de Freitas Goncalves^{1,2,3} and Eugenia Velludo Veiga¹

¹University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

²University of Campinas, Brazil

³Universidade Paulista, Brazil

Objectives: What is the impact of prolonged use of device or non-device guided slow breathing compared to usual care, on the BP values of hypertensive patients?

Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials.

Participants: Hypertensive patients, with or without comorbidity, over 18 years old, of both sexes, with or without hypertensive medication.

Intervention: The selected studies showed comparisons between groups that performed device-guided and/or non-device-guided slow breathing with control conditions.

Outcome measures: The primary outcome was the value of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) after the interventions. The secondary outcome was the reduction in the quantity/dosage of drugs administered to control hypertension.

Results: Twenty-two studies involving 17,214 participants were included in the quantitative analysis. Considerable heterogeneity was revealed between studies. Using random effect model, it was found that device-guided slow breathing did not significantly reduce SBP and DBP compared to usual care, both in terms BP values and in relation to their variations (SBP, MD -2.13 mmHg, [95% CI -12.71 to 8.44], 288 individuals; I² = 93%, high heterogeneity ; DBP, MD -0.90, 95% CI -3.97 to 2.11, 288 individuals; I² = 63%, substantial heterogeneity . SBP variations MD - 2.42, 95% CI -7.24 to 2.40, 443 individuals; I² = 85% high heterogeneity / DBP variations MD -1.67, 95% CI -4.57 to 1.24, 443 individuals; I² = 80%, high heterogeneity).

Conclusion: Based on these results it appears that device-guided slow breathing did not reduce blood pressure in hypertensive patients

Registration: PROSPERO CRD42020147554.

Biography

Postdoctoral fellow at the University of São Paulo (USP- Ribeirão Preto). PhD in Health Sciences from UNICAMP (2015), she carries out her research activity at UNICAMP in the Blood Pressure Study and Research Group (GEPPA) and at USP in the Interdisciplinary Research Group on Hypertension (GIPHA). Master in Health Sciences from UNICAMP (2009). Specialist in Physiotherapy applied to Orthopedics and Traumatology by UNICAMP (2005). Graduated in Physiotherapy from Universidade Paulista (2004). Has experience in Hospital Physiotherapy (Cardiology, Pulmonology, Neurology, Orthopedics, Traumatology, Pediatrics, Neonatal ICU and Adult ICU). Professor of the Physiotherapy course at Universidade Paulista (since 2015) and Coordinator of the Lato Sensu Postgraduate course in Neurofunctional Rehabilitation at Universidade Paulista (since 2017).

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Key characteristics and development of psychoceuticals: A systematic review

Brandon Lucke-Wold

Department of Neurosurgery, University of Florida

Introduction: Application of psychoceuticals along with their benefits and risks has been under extensive research for many years. However, the clinical potential of some old and new engineered drugs are still under question and testing. Currently, psychoceutical organizations are performing trial projects to verify the clinical utilization of certain drugs in illnesses ranging from psychiatric to neurological.

Methods: A list of 20 psychoceutical drugs was reviewed using information from past literature, organization websites, and online sources. 19 of the drugs were chosen from the psychoceutical organizations provided to us and one drug was chosen from past literature. The biochemical mechanisms, and benefits and risks were evaluated from past literature and the organization websites. Clinical trials were evaluated from past literature and the NIH clinical trials database.

Results: Even though the targets of all the drugs have been identified, the biochemical mechanisms induced are known for some of them. From our list of drugs, the most common targets were serotonergic, opioid, and NMDA receptors. These drugs have shown promise in psychiatric illnesses like substance abuse disorders, PTSD, Anxiety, and Depression, and in neurological conditions like Parkinson disease, traumatic brain injury, and neuroinflammation. However, finished clinical trial studies of 11 drugs in our list were found in past literature or the NIH clinical trial database.

Conclusion: There is still a lot of room for research for these 20 drugs. However, this review only covers a small percentage of drugs in the psychoceutical industry, plus many of them are newly engineered, so there is not much data on them in past literature. They have promising benefits, but their application in patient treatment must still be explored.

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Female tabagism associated mastitis: A case report related to low quality cigarettes consumption in Mage, Rio de Janeiro

Eliane Cristina da Silva Pinto Carneiro, Rose Mary Costa Rosa Andrade Silva, Eliane Ramos Pereira, Cristineide dos Anjos, Conceição Grazielle Teixeira Frederico, Alessandra Cerqueira dos Santos Andrade, Vilza Aparecida Handan de Deus, Alex Sandro de Azeredo Siqueira, Monica Moura da Silveira Lima and Pamela Gonçalves Martins

Federal Fluminense University, Brazil National Cancer Institute, Brazil

Objective: To report a case of periductal mastitis, whose initial presentation had been necrosis of the nipple areola complex in a client of the Public Unified Health System (SUS) in the city of Magé / Rio de Janeiro. The public healthcare system client had reported prolonged licit cheap cigarettes smoking which she could afford.

Method: Case report, anchored in anamnesis and physical examination with emphasis on patient social historicity and pathophysiology of benign breast mastitis related to tobacco use.

Result: According to anamnesis and physical examination, it is suggested that a chronic inflammatory process in breast ducts evolves. A chronic breast inflammatory process may

be linked with toxins eliminated in cigarette combustion, nevertheless an overwhelming patient social vulnerability and issues concerning self-care must be regarded by primary health care nursery.

Conclusion: Quitting smoking may imply multifactorial issues, including willpower, psychiatric and somatic disorders, poverty and little access to healthcare system in Brazil. Body care should be relevated and concerns medical and nursing management. In Magé, mastitis diagnosis associated with smoking is somewhat frequent, and recurrent non-puerperal subareolar abscess complicates most cases. Often, poor female patients with low self-esteem consume cheaper cigarettes, perhaps less subject to appropriate quality control.

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Preoperative cognitive assessment and prehabilitation for the aging patient: The neurobics randomized clinical trial (RCT)

Maureen Keshock

Cleveland Clinic Foundation, USA

Dr. Michelle Humeidan tackles the question of why baseline cognitive function is important in our perioperative surgical patients. The Neurobics trial involved giving randomized patients a tablet with Lumosity software. The directions were to play ≥ 10 hours of gameplay prior to surgery date. 97% of randomized patients met minimal compliance, meaning they did some of the exercises, but results were variable as only 8.8% of patients met the goal. The median was 4.6 hours played.

The primary outcome was postoperative delirium incidence, so there was a rigorous assessment paradigm to make the diagnosis. 14% of patients who did the intervention had delirium compared to 23% in the control group. Secondary outcomes looked at onset of delirium postoperatively. All patients were followed for 7 days postoperatively. They

showed no differences in day of onset, duration of delirium or total number of delirium-positive days. In summary of Neurobics trial, there were 268 elderly adults randomized who were undergoing major non-cardiac, non-neurologic surgery. The median age was 67 years old. The intervention arm was Lumosity tablet gameplay with an average use of 4.6 hours as the preoperative cognitive exercise versus the normal daily activity as control group.

The primary outcome was the incidence of postoperative delirium incidence. The results showed the intervention group was a delirium rate of 14.4% versus control group of 23%

The delirium rate was broken down versus the amount of time the intervention group played Lumosity games. The patients that played the most had the lowest incidence of delirium. Only 9% for the ones that played.

Biography

As Associate Director for the Pre-Anesthesia Consultation Clinic (PACC) at the Cleveland Clinic, Dr. Maureen Keshock provides daily support and leadership for all activities related to PACC. She is firmly rooted in the Cleveland Clinic's mission to create a just culture as she leads her Anesthesia Team at Medina Hospital. She is also the Chair for Enterprise Level Monitor Committee and the Southern Sector Chief for the Regional Anesthesia Practice. She has been involved in numerous quality projects and is the Regional Anesthesia Departments CoQuality Director. Dr. Keshock completed her degrees at University of Michigan and NEOMED, an anesthesiology residency and a cardiac anesthesia fellowship at the Cleveland Clinic. Dr. Keshock is an Assistant Professor and has achieved significant contributions to medical education as evidenced by her scholarly projects, academic productivity, and as serving as a content expert in the field of Anesthesiology.

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A comparative analysis of core competencies in graduates of master of nursing specialist between east and West China



Xinling Ma

Youjiang Medical University for Nationalities, China

Objective: To investigate the current level of core competence in graduates of master of nursing specialist and the expectation level of supervisor between east and west China.

Method: The core competence level in Master of nursing specialist graduates was conducted by using the core competence scale. Both Both core competence evaluation and the process of education in school was collect online. 19 supervisors expectation level and rank of it was evaluated by letter inquiry.

Results: 106 graduates from East China and 80 graduates from West China were included in the survey of core competence evaluation. The dimension scores from high to low were ranked as ethical decision-making ability (4.21 ± 0.62), evidence-based and research

ability (4.00 ± 0.67), leadership cooperation ability (3.98 ± 0.58), clinical practice ability (3.85 ± 0.63), guidance training and consulting ability (3.69 ± 0.73). The scores of ethical decision-making ability and leadership cooperation ability in eastern region was higher than western ($P < 0.05$). The expectation level of clinical practice and evidence-based and research ability was different between two regions ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The core competencies of graduates of master of nursing specialist and its expectation from supervisor are different between the eastern and western China. Postgraduate education should be oriented by post competency to improve the core competence and competitiveness.

Biography

- Administrative committee of Master of Nursing Science Program, Faculty of Nursing, Youjiang Medical University for Nationalities, China.
- Received both Bachelor and Master of Science in Nursing from Tianjin Medical University, PhD in Nursing from Fudan University, Post-doctoral in Clinical China.
- The leader of postgraduate curriculum in Evidence based Nursing
- Research interests focus on Nursing education and surgical disease prognosis management
- Published more than 20 papers in journals and major academic conferences

ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS



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Perception towards educational environment among nursing students in Ethiopian public universities: A national wide study



Admasu Belay Gizaw, Bayisa Bereka Negussie, Temamen Tesfaye Yunka, Gugsu Nemera Germossa, Fikadu Balcha Hailu, Sena Belina Kitila, Adisalem Taye Hailu, Yeshitila Belay Belachew and Abebe Abera Tessema

Jimma University Institute of Health South West Ethiopia, Ethiopia

Background: An educational environment is essential elements to students' academic performance and success. It has significant impact on students' success, achievement, satisfaction, motivation, depth and quality of learning.

Objective: The main objective of this study was to assess perception of nursing students towards the existing educational Environment.

Methods: Institution based cross-sectional study was conducted on 447 nursing students of nine selected universities. Data were collected through pre-tested DREEM self-administered questionnaire. Data were entered to Epidata manager version 4.6.0.2 and exported to SPSS version 25 for analysis. Frequency, percentage and mean were computed to describe descriptive statistics. Multivariable linear regression analysis was done to identify factors affecting students' perception and statistical significance was declared at p-value of <0.05 .

Results: The overall mean perception score was 66.5% and 81.4% of participants

perceived that the educational environment is more positive than negative. The study finding revealed that sex ($\beta=5.160$, $p=.003$), Marital Status ($\beta=-8.071$, $P=.029$), Satisfaction with teaching and learning process ($\beta=6.569$, $p=.001$), CGPA ($\beta=2.154$, $P=.015$), Happiness with studying nursing ($\beta=-6.031$, $P=.005$), adequacy of learning facility ($\beta=-4.013$, $p=0.28$) & Instructors communication with students ($\beta=-9.233$, $p<.0001$) were found to have significant association with nursing students' perception

Conclusions: Nursing education environment is more positive than negative which need enhancement. Therefore, Federal ministry of Education and each university should work strongly to improve nursing educational Environment. Special Emphasize should be given towards improvement of teaching and learning process, learning facilities, instructors' communication, instructors' behaviors, atmosphere of ward teaching and supporting system.



Complementary food feeding hygiene practice and associated factors among mothers with children aged 6–24 months in Tegedie district, Northwest Ethiopia: Community-based cross-sectional study



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¹Tegedie Primary Hospital Northwest, Ethiopia

²University of Gondar, Ethiopia

³Teda Health Science College, Gondar, Ethiopia

Introduction: The hygienic practices of mothers during complementary food feeding are crucial in the protection of vulnerable infants and children aged 6–24 months from childhood communicable diseases like diarrhea and malnutrition. However, sufficient evidence on the hygienic practices of mothers during complementary food feeding and their associated factors is limited. Thus, this study is aimed to assess the levels of complementary feeding hygiene practice and its associated factors among mothers of children aged 6–24 months in the Tegedie district, northwest Ethiopia.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted from March 17 to April 17, 2021, among 576 mothers with children aged 6–24 months in the Tegedie district, northwest Ethiopia. A multistage sampling technique was used to select the study participants. Data were collected using a structured pretested questionnaire, entered into Epi-Data version 4.6, and then exported to SPSS version 20 software for analysis. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regressions were used to identify factors

associated with outcome variables, and variables with p-values of <0.05 in final models were considered as statistically significant.

Results: The prevalence of hygienic practice during complementary food feeding of their children aged 6–24 months was 33.6%, with 95% (CI 29.7% to 37.6%) of them having good practice. Living in an urban area [AOR = 7.02, 95% CI: (4.14, 11.88)], the presence of a handwashing facility near the latrine [AOR = 3.02, 95% CI: (1.18, 7.70)], the presence of a separate area to store raw and cooked foods [AOR = 5.87, 95% CI: (2.84, 12.13)], and the presence of a three-compartment dish washing system [AOR = 5.70, CI: (3.41, 9.54)] were predictors of practicing good hygienic complementary food feeding.

Conclusion and recommendation: The prevalence of good hygienic practices during complementary feeding among mothers is still low; the district health office and health extension workers should work to improve maternal hygienic practices during complementary food feeding.

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Determinants of severe acute malnutrition among children aged 6-36 months in Kalafo District (Riverine Context) of Ethiopia



Ahmed Tahir Ahmed, Abdulahi Abas, Abdifatah Elmi and Abdilahi Omer

Jigjiga University, Ethiopia

Background: Malnutrition remains prevalent and existing health problem globally. Particularly Undernutrition is a major public health issue in developing countries. Globally the causes of severe acute undernutrition varies across context.

Aim: The aim of this study was to identify the determinants of severe acute malnutrition to uncover contextual factors based on UNICEF conceptual framework, as there was no study done in a similar context in Ethiopia.

Methods: Health facility based (Health Post) un-matched case control study with Key informant interview was conducted to identify determinant factors of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children between 6 to 36 months. 246 children (82 cases and 164) with their mothers or care takers participated the study which was conducted between December 20, 2019 to January 20, 2020 in Kalafo district in Shebele River. Odds ratio with 95% confidence interval was calculated

to identify the determinants of SAM among children aged 6-36 months using multivariate logistic regression.

Results: The Odds of Severe Acute Malnutrition was 2.28(1.22,4.26); 4.68(2.29,9.58); 2.85(1.26,6.45); 2.39(1.16,4.96) and 3.262(1.46,7.31) and 3.237(1.45,7.23); respectively for mothers with three or more under five children, Children with inadequate dietary diversity, experienced diarrhea in past two weeks, their mothers had not nutrition counselling during pregnancy, Children's age between 6-11 and 12-17 months as compared to controls.

Conclusion : The finding of this study reveals the main determinants of severe acute malnutrition in riverine context are multi-level. In addition to this, poor childcare and polygamy identified in qualitative finding. Decisive and multi-sectoral approach is required to addressing SAM in the riverine area.



Biomechanical investigation of the posterior pedicle screw fixation system at level L4-L5 lumbar segment with traditional and cortical trajectories: A finite element study



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Objective: There is no detailed biomechanical research about the hybrid CBT-TT (CBT screws at L4 and TT screws at L5) and TT-CBT (TT screws at L4 and CBT screws at L5) techniques with finite element (FE) method. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate biomechanical properties of the hybrid lumbar posterior fixation system and compare with traditional pedicle screw and cortical screw trajectories without fusion, in FE method.

Materials and Methods: Four FE models of the L4-L5 lumbar spine segment were generated. For each of these, four implanted models with the following instruments were created: bilateral traditional trajectory screw fixation (TT-TT), bilateral cortical bone trajectory screw fixation (CBT-CBT), hybrid CBT-TT, and TT-CBT. A 400 N compressive load with 7.5 Nm moments was applied so as to simulate flexion, extension, lateral bending, and right rotation. The range of motion (ROM) of the

L4-L5 segment and the posterior fixation, the von Mises stress of the intervertebral disc, and the posterior fixation in four implanted models were compared.

Results: CBT-TT displayed a lower ROM of the fixation segment ($3.82 \pm 0.633^\circ$) compared to TT-TT ($4.78 \pm 0.306^\circ$) and CBT-CBT ($4.23 \pm 0.396^\circ$). In addition, CBT-TT showed a lower ROM of the posterior fixation ($0.595 \pm 0.108^\circ$) compared to TT-TT ($0.795 \pm 0.103^\circ$) and CBT-CBT ($0.758 \pm 0.052^\circ$). The intervertebral disc stress of CBT-TT (4.435 ± 0.604 MPa) was lower than TT-TT (7.592 ± 0.387 MPa) and CBT-CBT (6.605 ± 0.600 MPa). CBT-TT (20.228 ± 3.044 MPa) and TT-CBT (12.548 ± 2.914 MPa) displayed a lower peak von Mises stress of the posterior fixation compared to TT-TT (25.480 ± 3.737 MPa).

Conclusion: The hybrid CBT-TT and TT-CBT techniques offered superior fixation strength compared to the CBT-CBT and TT-TT techniques.

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“ Factors affecting nursing turnover in Saudi Arabia ”

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Aim: This study aimed to explore the association of turnover-attachment motive with socio-demographic data among Saudi and foreign nurses in a hospital in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia.

Methods: A cross-sectional correlation study was conducted among n=180 registered Saudi and foreign nurses working at a private tertiary hospital in the Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia. The turnover-attachment motive survey (TAMS) was used to evaluate the eight motivational forces. Data were analyzed using JASP version 16 statistical software and Orange 3 version 3.26.0. The data were subjected to correlation analysis and linear regression.

Results: Only 8% of participants were identified

with a high intention to leave driven by alternative, behavioral, normative, and constitutive forces. Younger healthcare workers tend to have higher intentions to quit the job; the 29–33 age group has a statistically significant negative effect ($\beta = -0.562$, p-value = 0.020), increasing intention to leave. It was found that those with 5-6 years of clinical experience at Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Hospital, Al Khobar ($\beta = 0.465$, p-value = 0.037) and no experience abroad ($\beta = 0.339$, p-value = 0.038) had significantly lower intention to leave.

Conclusion: This study presented the factors influencing nursing staff to stay or leave work in a hospital in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia that can be a basis for reviewing existing policies and procedures to improve nurses' working conditions.



Impact of surgical smoke on the surgical team and operating room nurses and its reduction strategies



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Background: Surgical smoke is an integral part of surgical operations that the surgical team has been exposed to for so long. This study aimed to investigate the effects of smoke, on members of the surgical team.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted focusing on the complexity of surgical smoke. PubMed, Scopus and web of science databases were searched until May 2020 without any time or language limitation. All documents were reviewed by title or abstract according to the search strategy. The screening process of articles was performed by two independent authors. The articles were selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: Overall, 37 studies in this systematic study were investigated. The effects of many surgical smokes were found in a nutshell including complications such as carcinogenic, toxicity, mutation, irritant, transmission of tumor cells, virus transmission, headaches, dizziness, sleepiness, headache, the bad odor in head hair, the tearing of the eye on the surgical team and staff.

Conclusion: Surgical smoke, produced during surgical operations, is one of the risks and threats to which the surgical team and operating room staff are at risk then can affect the organs of different bodies from the body of all operating room staff and surgical team.



Recommending the international use of a low-cost, sensitive, HIV-1 total HIV-1 nucleic acid quantitative assay with broad subtype specificity



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Background: There are ~38 million people living with HIV (PLWH) in the world today, with over 230,000 AIDS-related death so far in 2022. The world health organization (WHO) recommends initiation of combination antiviral therapy (cART) as soon as possible after diagnosis with lifetime adherence. The widespread use of generic first-line HIV-1 drugs in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) without adequate treatment-monitoring is causing a surge in drug-resistance development. Up to 69% of infants born to infected mothers in the worst-affected areas, harbour strains that are resistant to the only first-line generic drugs that are readily available to them. There are calls to validate and utilize low-cost laboratory-developed assays (LDAs), for treatment-monitoring. We hypothesized that quantifying intracellular HIV-1 DNA in crude lysates from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using a published fully validated LDA would correlate with viral load and immune status. The assay should provide a simple, low-cost HIV-1 treatment-monitoring tool and help

alleviate drug-resistance development.

Method: Preliminary data from 32 HIV-1 positive cART suppressed male donors from the London St. Stephen's Centre showed a negative trend between CD4/CD8 ratio and intracellular DNA levels. We refined the study by evaluating PBMCs from chronically infected, HIV-1 positive donors from the IAVI protocol L cohort with a wider variation in viral load levels and matched HIV-1 negative controls. We determined if HIV-1 DNA levels correlated with Immune status (i.e., activation, exhaustion, and senescence markers on T-cells as well as CD4/CD8 ratio).

Results: Intracellular HIV-1 DNA levels correlated significantly with CD4/CD8 ratio ($r = -1$ and $P = 0.0167$). The expected trends were observed for plasma viral load and other markers of immune status.

Conclusion: The data support the main hypothesis. We provide advice and recommendations on the effective validation and implementation of the assay worldwide.

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Brazilian version of maternal-fetal attachment scale: Assessment of divergent validity



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The Maternal-fetal attachment (MFA) is the first part of a continuum attachment, with its beginning still in the embryonic form during pregnancy, that is extended to the relationship mother and child in the postnatal period. In Brazil, for the checking of MFA, only the Maternal-Fetal Attachment Scale (MFAS) was identified as a tool that has gone through the process of translation, transcultural adaptation, reliability analysis and construct validation. Little is known of the reliability parameters and validation of MFAS when applied to pregnant women who are assisted by services of Primary Health Care (PHC). This study aimed to assess the evidences of divergent construct validation of MFAS in the context of prenatal in PHC. Methodological study, derived from the main research entitled "ALGE Study – Assessment of the Health Conditions of Pregnant Women in Montes Claros, Minas Gerais: longitudinal study". The probabilistic sample was calculated of 1,180 pregnant women. In this paper,

only the participants of the second and third trimesters of the gravidic phase (937) were included according to the specificity of MFAS. The data collection was done face-to-face, in the family health units and in their households, from October 2018 to November 2019. The MFA was investigated through EAMF. The divergent validation of this scale was measured through the calculation of the correlations of the total attachment scores with the perceived stress and the depression symptoms. The test of Spearman correlation was used ($p \leq 0,05$). Approval of the Ethical Committee in Research: Consolidated Opinion number 2.483.623/2018. The negative and statistically significant correlations of the total score of the scale with the perceived stress scores ($r = -0,12$, $p < 0,01$) and the depression symptoms ($r = -0,17$, $p < 0,01$) revealed the divergent validity of the tool. It was concluded that the assessed scaled obtained satisfactory psychometric evidence, concerning the divergent validation.

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Acceptability, utilization and autonomy of nurse practitioner in critical care among health care professionals and other stakeholders in selected institutes of India



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Introduction: It is very evident that nurse practitioners (NPs) are the need of the hour. As demand for NPs in all types of intensive care units continues to increase; ensuring successful integration of these nurses into general and specialty intensive care units poses several challenges. Multiple quantitative studies revealed the attributes of NPs', practice, autonomy and roles. However, researcher has not come across any study to assess the acceptability, autonomy & utilization of Nurse practitioner in critical care (NPCCs) among health care professionals and other stakeholder.

Methods: A quantitative approach descriptive research design was adopted to assess the acceptability, autonomy and utilization of NPCCs among healthcare professionals and stakeholders of selected institutes of India. The present study was conducted among 35 NPCCs, 15 physicians and 80 other healthcare professionals through purposive Sampling techniques .Five point Likert scale was used to assess the acceptability, autonomy and utilization of NPCCs and an expressed practice checklist was used to assess the critical care skills and procedure performed by NPCCs after taking formal permission from the competent authority.

Results: Most of the physicians of selected institute refused to participated, only 15 were responded,

indicated the less interest in this subject for them. Regarding acceptability the physicians who accepted the NPCCs were responded to the study and illustrated 100 % of acceptance, (65%) of the health care professionals and other stakeholders accepted NPCCs in critical care. More than half of the NPCCs (63%) have expressed autonomy in performing their role in critical care .Regarding utilization of NPCCs (60%) physicians like to utilize NPCCs in critical care whereas (40%) been indecisive about the utilization of NPCCs in critical care. Majority of the health care professionals (excluding physician) and other stakeholders (79%) like to utilize NPCCs in critical care, whereas (21%) been indecisive about the utilization of NPCCs in critical care

Conclusion: In spite of lot of challenges of NPCCs to get trained and work in India, health care professionals (excluding physicians) and other stakeholders had positive opinion towards the prospects of NPCCs in India. It reflects their acceptance and the utilization for NPCCs in India whereas Most of the physicians of selected institute refused to participated, only 15 were responded, indicated the less interest in this subject for them thus ,Nurse practitioners need to become more visible to both the public and other health care professionals.

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Using the five pathways to nature to make a spiritual connection in early recovery from SUD: A pilot study



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Spirituality is a broad concept and open to many different perspectives. It is associated with a sense of connection to something larger than oneself and a search for life's meaning. Many people find this meaning through a connection with nature, but less is known about how create a connection for those who are actively seeking one. Individuals in early recovery from addiction are encouraged to engage in 12 Step programmes (TSPs). However, the spiritual nature of the programme with references to the word 'god' can serve as a deterrent. Nature connectedness through the five pathways provide a potential opportunity to introduce the concept of a higher power (HP) through a connection with nature. In this pilot

mixed-methods study, a group of participants (n=12) in outpatient treatment for SUD were exposed to the five pathways and compared to a control group. Semi-structured interviews were conducted following the initial intervention. Drawing upon nature as an HP through the pathways led to significant increases in nature connectedness, wellbeing, recovering quality of life and spirituality compared to a traditional deity TSP. The pilot study indicates that nature through the five pathways to nature connectedness provides a potential alternative deity to draw upon within spiritual-based SUD recovery programmes although the need for a larger more controlled study is discussed.

Fig.1. Mechanism of separation oil-water mixtures by Spilltex®.



WhatsApp reminder to improve health by health workers to pregnant women and husbands: How do they respond? A qualitative study



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This study aimed to determine the response of pregnant women and husbands after health workers sent WhatsApp reminders to improve health during pregnancy. This study used a qualitative document method in 2018. The informants of this study were pregnant women (n=10) and husbands (n=10). Determining informants is by purposive sampling, which response after getting a WhatsApp reminder to improve health by consuming Fe tablets for 15 days. Data analysis used content analysis with software (Nvivo Release 1.5). The results showed three themes, both from the side of pregnant women and husbands. The domain of readiness of pregnant women to fulfill or follow the recommendations of health workers in maintaining health through consuming Fe tablets, consuming nutritious food, and following the procedures for drinking healthy

Fe tablets. The domain of the husband's readiness to support the health of pregnant women by meeting daily nutritional needs and accompanying pregnant women to consume Fe tablets. The consultation domain is to increase the knowledge of pregnant women and husbands regarding good nutrition during pregnancy, complaints experienced, fetal development, how to read examination results, and delivery planning. The conclusion of this study is WhatsApp reminder as a medium for engagement between patients, families, and health workers to improve health through monitoring and knowledge during pregnancy in real-time. WhatsApp can be a reference in developing a more complex telemedicine system for monitoring and healthcare, both for the community health workers and antenatal care service providers.

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Ethno care; filling the gap between health and culture



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Background and objective: The architecture of hospitals should be based on human and his needs. The combination of humanity and art can improve the patient health, their family and health care provider. Effects of art may be due to psychological responses to colors and shapes. Strange and unfamiliar environments in hospitals can create mental stress. So; we decided to survey importance of taking culture into the design of hospitals and study gap between them and examine the link between environment, culture and lifestyle of people and factors affecting quality of health care provision and provides suggestions for a new style of hospitals and home care.

Method: In this library-style study Keywords including ethno care, nature and heath, cultural aspects of hospital design and some other similar articles were searched at SCOPUS, PubMed and Google scholar databases by the end of May 2018.

Findings: Results of this study indicates familiarity with environment affects patient's

mental well-being. Patients are pleasant to convey their wishes and opinions to staff members. Also, with regard to culture of each region, people have a certain sense to symbols and colors. The effect of indigenous medicines and functional foods, according to people's interests and medical advice, can help treat patients and improve their health. Recalling memories by patients due to the integration of environment and culture can play effective role in mental relaxation. Lack of proper communication between patient and medical staff due to lack of language fluency is another problem. We believe, potential of the people of region can be used to create post-treatment care and post-treatment care environments and provide sustainable employment for indigenous people. Management of this model can also be beneficial in order to create a sense of self-confidence in native inhabitants.

Conclusions: For the first time, we assume that using ethnic cultural elements in hospitals can improve health and treatment.



Artificial intelligence as an innovative approach for investment in the future of healthcare in Egypt



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Background: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is receiving a lot of attention from investors, the press, and the labor force across all industries. While AI has already achieved widespread adoption in specific sectors, the complexities of healthcare have resulted in slower adoption.

Aim: To explore the emerging of artificial intelligence as an innovative approach for investment in the future of healthcare in Egypt.

Method: The study is quasi-experimental conducted in Shams Specialized Hospital, Dar el-Shefaa hospital in Cairo, and Dar El Foad Hospital. Study subjects were composed of two groups: managers (nurse and medical) and patients. Three questionnaires were used for data collection (Managers' knowledge about artificial intelligence, Managers' perception of artificial intelligence, and patients' perception about the application of AI in healthcare).

Results: All of the managers, either nurse or medical, had a lack of knowledge about AI. Nurse Managers perceived most items

positively regarding the application of artificial intelligence in nursing, while medical managers perceived all items positively regarding the application of artificial intelligence in medicine. On the same line, the highest percentage of patients agreed upon the application of artificial intelligence in healthcare.

Conclusion: There was a highly significant difference ($p < 0.001$) between managers' knowledge about AI before and after awareness sessions. The majority of nurses and medical managers' perceived the application of AI positively in nursing and medicine. Also, patients perceived the application of AI in healthcare positively.

Recommendations: Restructuring of nursing and medical curricula to introduce the AI concept in healthcare, development and adoption of new staffing and training strategies to use technology in healthcare and utilization of high-performing and reliable network capabilities to fit using AI.

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Assessment of private health sector prescribing patterns and adherence to prescription format using World Health Organization core drug use indicators in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



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Background: Currently, the private healthcare sector's role in healthcare delivery is growing in Ethiopia. However, there are limited studies on private healthcare sector drug use patterns. This study aimed to evaluate the private healthcare sector prescribing practices and adherence to prescription format, using some of the World Health Organization (WHO) core drug use indicators in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study design was used to collect quantitative data from prescriptions pre-scribed and dispensed by private healthcare sectors in the Lemi-Kura sub-city, Addis Ababa. The study was conducted from June to July 2021. The WHO criteria were used to evaluate prescribing and prescription completeness indicators. Prescriptions, kept for the last 1 year that were prescribed between January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2021, by private drug outlets, were analysed. Simple

random and systematic sampling procedures were employed in selecting drug outlets and prescriptions, respectively.

Results: Of a total of 1,200 prescriptions, 2,192 drugs were prescribed and the average number of drugs per prescription was 1.83. Generic names, antibiotics, injections, and drugs on the Ethiopian essential medicines list accounted for 77.4, 63.8, 11.5, and 80.6% of all prescriptions, respectively. Among the patient identifiers, the patient card number (54.3%), weight (2.3%), and diagnoses (31.7%) were less likely to be completed. In terms of the drug-related information, the dosage form (35.5%) was the least likely to be completed. Only 36.6 and 25.8% of prescriptions contained the names and qualifications of the prescribers, respectively. It was difficult to obtain prescription papers with the dispenser identifier.



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Conclusion: The study findings indicated prescribing and prescription completeness indicators all considerably deviated from WHO standards and hence unsuitable. This situation could be critical since a similar pattern is reported from public healthcare sectors, which might imply the extent of non-adherence to WHO core drug use standards. Consequently, it could play a considerable role in increasing irrational medicine use in Ethiopia.



Hepatitis B in Pregnancy



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Hepatitis B during pregnancy presents unique management issues for both the mother and fetus. This Guideline provides a comprehensive review of, and recommendations for the management of pregnant women with HBV infection throughout each stage of pregnancy and postpartum, and for the management and follow-up of children born to infected mothers, based on available evidence in the literature. Despite newborn immunoprophylaxis, vertical transmission may still occur in 1-14%. Mechanisms of vertical transmission include intrauterine and

perinatal transfer of virus. High HBV viral load and presence of HBeAg increases risk of transmission. Combination vaccine and hepatitis B immunoglobulin given at birth reduces risk of transmission, as does HBIG given to mothers in the third trimester. Three antivirals (Lamivudin, Tenofovir, Entacavir) have shown significant reduction in viral loads and vertical transmission and have favorable safety profiles. In conclusion, HBV vertical transmission is preventable through use of immunoprophylaxis and antiviral medications.

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Caring incorporating yoga for development of wisdom among persons with stroke in acute stage



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Background: Wisdom is a quality of persons having positive life experience, practical knowledge and actions. For stroke survivors, participation in yoga intervention has been proven to bring positive outcomes in multiple facets of health in chronic state.

Aim: The study aimed to explore the experience of using a caring program incorporating yoga for developing wisdom among persons with stroke in an acute stage.

Methods: The study was conducted in a University hospital of Nepal among purposefully selected sampled 16 registered nurses, 16 stroke patients and their family caregivers. Data was collected using interview guideline after getting consent from each participant. Results: Three themes emerged from the in-depth interview that were related to the experience of a caring

incorporating yoga for developing wisdom: (1) caring relationship facilitated through cultural specific compassionate care incorporating yoga namaste and om; (2) wisdom development facilitated through mindfulness and surrender as a result of caring incorporating yoga namaste, pranayama and om, and (3) wisdom lived by stroke patients.

Implication: Nurses have an important role in establishing caring relationships and facilitating wisdom development of the stroke patients. In the present study, wisdom was found to be effectively developed through caring incorporating yoga as it could influence mindfulness and well-being of stroke patients. Thus, it is suggested that nurses can apply integrated caring practices for promoting recovery through developing wisdom among person with stroke in the acute stage.

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Designing and evaluating of telemedicine system for patients with diabetic foot



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Diabetic foot is one of the serious complications for diabetic patients, affecting about 15 to 25% of diabetic patients. Telemedicine has been introduced as a method to provide follow-up care to patients with diabetic foot ulcers for greater control, management and monitoring of the foot. The aim of present study is to design and evaluate a telemedicine system for management and monitoring of patients with diabetic foot. This study was conducted in four phases. In the first phase, the information needs and characteristics required for design of the telemedicine system were identified based on the literature review. Then, based on the opinions and views of 12 experts, the information needs and characteristics identified in a two-stage Delphi were confirmed. Based on first phase, the initial telemedicine system was designed in the second phase. In the third phase, the correct and accurate performance of the system was evaluated through a semi-structured interview. In the fourth phase, users' level of satisfaction with the designed system was obtained. Out of 115 information

needs and required characteristics identified, 75 were finally confirmed by experts. In the second phase, eight main pages for patient-physician interaction and physician-physician interaction, the possibility of monitoring the patient and controlling the disease process, providing medical consultation and prescribing medication were considered. In the third phase, a total of 26 single problems were identified in three main groups. In the fourth phase, 75% of the participants were very satisfied with the system. This study was an attempt to design and evaluate a telemedicine system for the management and monitoring of patients with diabetic foot. In this system, patients receiving medical services or physicians who encounter rare cases can send complete medical history, clinical test results, videos and images related to the foot to specialist physicians. After examining the medical history or images and videos obtained from foot, the physician will provide the necessary medication prescriptions and laboratory tests or other recommendations.

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The English National Lynch syndrome transformation project: An NHS genomic medicine service programme



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Background: In the UK, NICE (The National Institute for Health & Care Excellence) guidelines recommend universal testing of newly diagnosed colorectal and endometrial cancer for Lynch syndrome (LS), however there is strong evidence of variation in delivery of these guidelines by clinical services. In England, through 7 regional Genomics Medicine Service Alliances (GMSA), a transformation project aims to establish robust pathways to improve guideline compliance

Method: A national oversight group was formed in May 2021, with membership drawn from 21 sub-regional Cancer Alliances (CA) and 7 GMSA, charities and other stakeholders. Each CA was tasked with identifying and supporting a responsible 'Lynch syndrome champion' within each local cancer team, and we performed a baseline survey to identify barriers to the testing pathway. Workforce training focused on overcoming barriers to testing, identification of eligible patients and mainstreamed constitutional gene testing, and this training is delivered via online modules, workshops, and face-to-face peer-support and co-consultation. Data analysis is performed in conjunction with the National Disease Registration Service (NDRS), and includes clinicopathological data for all cancer

patients diagnosed across England, including somatic and constitutional testing outcomes

Results: Baseline data from NDRS and from the survey demonstrates that although cancer teams self-report that 71% offer universal testing for LS, in 2019 only 41% of colorectal or endometrial cancer patients received any form of MMR testing. The main barriers to testing identified relate to funding streams and systematic approaches to testing. Lynch champions have been identified in 195 local cancer teams, and LS nurses are being appointed in each GMSA to support workforce development. Subgroups have been established in primary care, nursing, pathology, training, and to pilot testing in other Lynch-related tumour types. Each GMSA has identified LS patients diagnosed via their service, which will be used to ascertain people for a Nationally coordinated screening programme from 2023, and the development of a National LS Registry

Conclusions: This ongoing transformational project is supported by high levels of engagement across stakeholders in England. Despite barriers, significant quality improvement has been implemented, facilitating systematic delivery of universal testing for LS nationally, with reduction in variation in care.



Psychological well-being of people living with a colorectal cancer predisposition syndrome: Evidence from a systematic review



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Background: About 5-10% of newly diagnosed colorectal cancers have a genetic cause. Early detection is key to facilitate effective treatments and prevent future cancers. When an inherited colorectal cancer is diagnosed, predictive genetic testing can be cascaded to first degree relatives. Genetic and genomic health information increasingly informs routine clinical care. Some health care professionals have concerns about the potential for genetic information to inflict psychological harm on patients. Therefore, it was decided to explore this area in depth within the scope of inherited colorectal cancer

Method: A systematic review was carried out using PRISMA guidelines. Six relevant databases were searched systematically, using MeSH and other search terms. Inclusion criteria followed those in our Prospero-published protocol: peer-reviewed quantitative and qualitative studies on the psychological well-being of adult asymptomatic individuals living with colorectal cancer

Results: The search strategy yielded 1590 studies of which 33 were eligible. Eight studies were qualitative interviews of probands and families, and 25 were quantitative. Psychological distress, anxiety, depression, cancer worry, risk perception, quality of life, resilience, coping, and

hopelessness were assessed using psychometric scales. Quantitative studies showed that there is a transient increase in anxiety, worry, and depression following genetic results which drop back to baseline level one year after the genetic results are given. Baseline is defined as immediately prior to genetic testing, when related worries may already be present. Overall, important factors that influence individuals' psychological well-being are decision making, risk perception, cancer worry, family relationships and coping mechanisms. Related positive outcomes are hopefulness, optimism, good communication within the family, and positive attitude

Conclusions: Risk factors, such as experience of nursing a relative through colorectal cancer, significant family history, lack of close family connections, poor family dynamics, and 'feeling' alone in the genetic diagnosis, can help clinicians to identify patients that are more likely to need additional support when they receive a genetic diagnosis. We recommend further research using uniform, standardized tools to assess essential domains and positive outcomes across different cultures, incorporating wider determinants for meaningful interpretations and clinical applicability.

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What are unique factors that underpin e-Cigarette uptake among Indigenous youth?



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Objectives and Scope: The use of e-cigarettes (vaping) among Indigenous youth is much higher than that of their non-Indigenous counterparts, which has raised the concerns of various Indigenous scholars and communities. To better understand the most salient constructs that influence Indigenous youth decision-making around vaping, we co-created a qualitative research study with a Syilx First Nation community that was guided by the Unified Theory of Behavior (UTB).

Methods: Through semi-structured interviews and a sharing circle, we gathered the perspectives and experiences of 16 Syilx youth in British Columbia, Canada. After an initial collaborative coding and training session, the interviews were transcribed and coded by Indigenous peer researchers using Nvivo. Through both directed and conventional qualitative content analysis methods, the final conceptual framework was collaboratively developed.

Results: Syilx youth reported that vaping decision-making is underpinned by colonialism, and the historical disproportionate impact of the tobacco industry. The youth spoke to several individual determinants that influence intentions to vape (e.g., vaping helps you cope) and to not vape (e.g., family and community connectedness), and determinants that translate intentions to vape to decision to vape (e.g., access to vaping), and to not vape (e.g., access to trusted adults and support from the band). The youth suggested that prevention efforts must be informed by an understanding of why Indigenous youth vape and what strengthens their resolve to not vape.

Conclusions: Vaping decision-making among Indigenous youth is underpinned by their cultures, contexts, and histories. To effectively address vaping among Indigenous youth, continued engagement of Indigenous youth in planning, developing, implementing, and evaluating both prevention and policies efforts is a necessity.



Determinants of birth asphyxia among newborns in Northwest Ethiopia, 2019: Case control study



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Introduction: Birth asphyxia is a condition of impaired gas exchange in newborns when the Apgar score is < 7 in the first 5 min. It accounts 31.6% of all neonatal deaths, and the leading causes of neonatal mortality in Ethiopia. Identifying its determinant factors is very important to prevent the problem.

Therefore, this study was aimed at identifying the determinant factors of birth asphyxia among newborns at Benishangul Gumuz region hospital.

Methods and Materials: The hospital-based unmatched case-control study was done from March 04 to July 16, 2019 in Benishangul Gumuz Region Hospitals. Total sample size is 275 with 69 cases and 206 controls. Newborns with an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 min were taken as cases, and those with greater or equal to 7 were taken as controls. All asphyxiated newborns were enrolled as cases, where as in every three-step non-asphyxiated newborns were taken as controls. The data was entered into Epi Info 7 and exported to

SPSS for analysis. Bivariable logistic regression analysis was used. Those variables with a p-value < 0.05 were identified as significant determinants of birth asphyxia.

Results: In the current study, anemia during pregnancy [AOR = 2.95, 95% CI: (1.02, 8.54)], no ANC visit at all [AOR = 4.26, 95% CI: (1.23, 14.7)], prolapsed cord [AOR = 4.52, 95% CI: (1.3, 21)], and low birth weight [AOR = 4.1, 95% CI: (1.11, 15.36)] were all determinant factors for birth asphyxia.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The identified determinants of birth asphyxia were anemia during pregnancy, no ANC visit at all, prolapsed cord, cesarean birth, and low birth weight.

Based on our study, most of identified determinant factors of birth asphyxia were preventable so, policy makers, clinicians, and other stakeholders need to invest their maximum effort on prevention of birth asphyxia.



Development of a patient journey map for people living with Cervical Dystonia



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Objective: As part of the ongoing European Reference Networks for Rare Neurological Diseases (ERN-RND) program, we aimed to develop a cervical dystonia patient journey map (CDPJM) that describes the holistic patient experience from pre-diagnosis through to long-term treatment.

Introduction: Patient experience and satisfaction have been demonstrated to be the single most important aspect in assessing the quality of healthcare. Patient journey maps are increasingly used as a tool that enables healthcare providers to refine their service provision to best meet patient needs.

Methods: The CDPJM was developed in 2 stages; a survey of 15 patients with cervical dystonia (CD) informed the design of the CDPJM, which was then refined and validated by an expert-patient focus group.

Results: Qualitative analysis supported 5 stages of the patient journey: symptom onset, diagnosis and therapeutic relationship with

healthcare professionals, initiation of CD care, start of treatment, and living with treated CD. Following symptom onset, patients described multiple visits to their family doctor who prescribed pain killers and muscle relaxants and referred their patient to up to 10 specialists for diagnosis. Over half (53.3%) had received ≥ 1 misdiagnosis. Patients reported relief upon correct diagnosis but a lack of understanding of the prognosis and treatment options; 46.7% said their neurologist did not spend enough time addressing their concerns. While botulinum toxin (BoNT) was consistently discussed as the main treatment option, some neurologists also mentioned physiotherapy, counselling, and other complementary approaches. However, patients were often left to seek complementary services themselves.

Conclusions: We present the first patient journey map for CD that can be used to guide local service mapping and to compare current provision with what patients say they want and need.

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Zn(II)-isatin-3-thiosemicarbazone complexes with phosphines or diamines for hydrogen storage and anticancer studies



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Novel six zinc(II) mixed ligand complexes of isatin-3-thiosemicarbazone (ITC) and phosphines or diamines were successfully prepared. These coordination materials were all diagnosed using C.H.N, molar conductivity, FTIR and ^1H , ^{13}C , ^{31}P -NMR measurements. The analyzes indicated that zinc(II) complexes possess a tetrahedral shape and the ligand (ITC) showed only one coordination mode, negatively charged ITC bounded as a bidentate chelate through the exocyclic nitrogen and the negatively charged sulfur atoms. Four complexes were tested as anti-

ovarian cancer, and the results demonstrated that these coordination compounds have a high ability to prevent the growth of tumor cells. The value of cell viability was only 3% for $[\text{Zn}(\text{ITC})(\text{Bipy})]\text{Cl}$ at a concentration of $400\ \mu\text{M}$, while it did not exceed 10% for the rest of the tested complexes. Moreover, the hydrogen storage ability of some complexes were examined under different pressures (0-90 bar) at 77 K. The results demonstrate that the complex $[\text{Zn}_2(\text{ITC})_2\mu\text{-(dppm)}_2]\text{Cl}_2$ is a potential material for storing hydrogen in physical absorption.

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Needle stick injury and neurobehavioral performance in health care professionals



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Background: Several factors play a role in Needle stick Injury (NSI). We aimed to determine the association of NSI with psychomotor performance in health care workers.

Materials and Methods: In this cross sectional study, demographic, occupational characteristics, and needle stick history were completed for 357 health personnel of a university hospital of Tehran in 2019 through a checklist. Psychomotor performance was measured using a pursuit aiming test.

Results: Most of the NSI occurred in nurses. The mean age of the workers with a positive history of NSI was significantly lower compared to their peers with a negative history, and similarly, they had lower work experience. After adjustment for the confounding variables, the correct pursuit aiming test had a borderline association with the occurrence of the NSI.

Conclusions: Psychomotor performance had a borderline association with the history of NSI.



Single nucleotide polymorphism of receptor for advanced glycation end- products [Ager] gene: Is it a new opening in the risk assessment of diabetic retinopathy? – A review



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Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a common microvascular complication of diabetes. The Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Product (RAGE) gene is one of the crucial genes involved in the pathogenesis of various complications of diabetes mellitus, retinopathy being one of them. We have discussed the existing literature on the association between single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of RAGE gene and the risk of DR along with the current status of an understanding of the AGE-RAGE pathway in diabetic retinopathy. We performed a thorough literature review was performed

on PubMed, Cochrane Library and Google Scholar for studies to find existing literature on this topic. It has been observed that gene polymorphism is highly variable when ethnicity and demography is concerned. Further studies involving large multicentric genome-wide assays encompassing diverse phenotypic and ethnic groups could be beneficial in establishing it as a genetic marker for the management of DR in the coming future, helping us manage this growing epidemic especially in developing countries.



Exploring the experience of nurses in providing care to patients with COVID-19: A qualitative study



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Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused conflicts in the world health system. The role of nurses is prominent because of their close contact with patients. Purpose: The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of nurses in providing care to patients with COVID-19.

Methods: This phenomenological study was conducted in 2020. Purposive sampling was used and continued until data saturation. Semi structured interviews were conducted with 14 nurses at Tohid Hospital, Sanandaj, Iran, all of whom had experience providing care to patients with COVID-19. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed using Colaizzi's phenomenological method.

Results: The participants included four men and 10 women. Data analysis revealed four main themes (14 subthemes) related to the

experience of the participants in providing care to patients with COVID-19. These themes included (a) fear (fear of being infected, fear of being a carrier, fear of the disease, and high mortality of patients), (b) compulsion (compulsion to care, being under pressure), (c) distinct experience (need for self-care, working with personal protective equipment, and ambiguity in care/treatment), and (d) sacrifice (altruism, compassion, self-sacrifice, and being proud of yourself).

Conclusions/Implications for Practice: The experience of participants in caring for patients with COVID-19, in addition to the unique experience of care, was associated with fear, compulsion, and sacrifice. Because of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the unique experience of nurses serving in COVID-19 units, it is necessary to educate and support nurses to deal effectively with this situation.



Comparison of two approaches to enhance self-esteem and self-acceptance in Chinese college students: Psychoeducational lecture vs Group intervention



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Objective: Self-esteem and self-acceptance are not only basic features but also influential factors of mental health□which can be improved by psychoeducational treatments. The present study aimed at adopting two approaches, i.e., psychoeducational lecture and group intervention, to improve self-esteem and self-acceptance in Chinese college students.

Methods: A total of 149 Chinese college students who participated in a mental health course were randomly class-based assigned into the psychoeducational lecture group (n=62) and the self-focused intervention group (n=87). The lecture group received 6-session psychoeducational lectures on overview of mental health, campus adaptation, stress adjustment, self-understanding, emotion management, and interpersonal relationships. The self-focused intervention group was treated with self-related group activities involving aspects of self-knowledge, self-feeling, and self-regulation for 6 sessions. Pre- and post-intervention measurements were taken with

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) and Self-Acceptance Questionnaire (SAQ) for both groups.

Results: Self-esteem significantly increased in both groups after 6 sessions. However, participants in intervention group had higher post-SAQ scores than those in psychoeducational lecture group. In further analysis distinguishing dimensions of SAQ, there was a more obvious advantage of group intervention than psychoeducational lectures in improving self-acceptance, while a comparable effect of both approaches on self-evaluation.

Conclusion: The psychoeducational lecture and self-focused intervention were effective approaches to improve self-esteem for Chinese college students. With respect to self-acceptance, however, self-focused group intervention might have a more prominent effect. It suggested that interpersonal interaction and sharing processes might set the basis for the development of self-acceptance.



Do women always behave as corruption cleaners?



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We use experimental data to explore the conditions under which males and females may differ in their tendency to act corruptly and their tolerance of corruption. We ask if males and females respond differently to the trade-off between the benefits accrued by corrupt actors versus the negative externality imposed on other people by corruption. Our findings reveal that neither males nor females uniformly are more likely to engage in, or be more tolerant of corruption: it depends on the exact bribery conditions—which can reduce or enhance welfare overall—and the part played in the bribery act. Females are less likely to tolerate and engage in corruption when doing so reduces overall welfare. On the other hand, males are less tolerant of bribery when it enhances welfare

but confers payoff disadvantages on them relative to corrupt actors. The lessons to be learned from our paper extend beyond mere support for evidence that females are more prosocial than males, and that males are more self-centred and inequity-averse. Indeed, when zooming out and looking at all results together, one might recognize that male and female differences in bribery not only depend on the exact bribery conditions but also on the roles that individuals play in corrupt transactions. A notable exception is the consistent response of females to welfare reducing bribes across all possible roles. Apart from that, male and female behaviour is strongly role-dependent. Our research suggests that male and female behaviour is context- and role-dependent, and cannot be generalized in simple terms.



Childhood maltreatment, late- life depression, and sense of coherence: A structural equation modeling



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Objectives: Late-life depression is a severe problem leading to adverse consequences in the lives of seniors. Pervasive evidence emphasizes that childhood maltreatment is one of determining factors in late-life depression. The literature suggests a complicated mechanism underlying this relationship. This study aimed to examine whether the sense of coherence (SOC) mediated and moderated the relationship between childhood maltreatment and late-life depression.

Method: This study sample included 237 community-dwelling older adults (aged 60–97) with a mean of 69.23 years and standard deviation = 6.87, from November to December 2019 in Tehran. A face-to-face interview was done, and the data was collected based on a

multistage sampling approach and analyzed with the structural equation modeling.

Results: Childhood maltreatment was positively associated with depression while negatively correlated with the SOC in older adults. A low level of SOC was also correlated with symptoms of depression. In addition, the SOC partly mediated the association between childhood maltreatment and late-life depression. However, no moderation effect of SOC was found.

Conclusions: Childhood maltreatment may be linked with late-life depression. Part of this relationship is highly likely indirect, through the effect of SOC, which could inform intervention efforts to promote the level of SOC to alleviate symptoms of depression in seniors.



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