

**? WHO  
SHOULD  
ATTEND**

Leading World Doctors | Directors, CEO's | Association President's | Vice Presidents  
| Researchers & Academicians | Physicians | Clinicians | Nurses | Healthcare  
Professionals | Noble laureates | Healthcare Industries | Associations | Societies  
| Nursing Training Institutes | Hospitals | Government Healthcare Departments |  
Deans | Chairs | Staff development Educators | Students | Midwives | Public health  
Professionals | Delegates from Various Industries | Research Institutes and Members

In Collaboration with  
The University of Georgia

# EURO NURSING CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 01-02, 2020 | PARIS, FRANCE

*Venue*

Mercure Paris Charles De Gaulle  
Airport & Convention

BP 20248 -Roissypôle Ouest -Route  
de la commune -95713  
Roissy CDG Cedex

**2**

DAYS WITH MORE  
THAN 45 SESSIONS,  
KEYNOTES & TALKS

**12+**

INNOVATIVE  
FEATURED  
SPEAKERS

**20+**

HOURS OF  
NETWORKING  
EVENTS

**60+**

INTERNATIONAL  
SPEAKERS

**125+**

EDUCATIONAL  
SESSIONS

# Welcome Message

It's all here - one event when Peers Alley Media conferences warmly welcome all the global participants to make their presence in the Euro Nursing Congress jointly organized by the University of Georgia which is to be hosted on September 01-02, 2020, Paris France. This international event showcases the latest findings and advanced technologies in Nursing and Health Care thus to promotes scientific exchange and networking. It is our honor to host this event, and co-organise with renowned universities/institutes around the world.

Globalization has had tremendous impacts on nursing education, research, and practices over past few decades, and is changing nurses role and contribution to health care around the globe. To respond the challenges of global trends, we have put together a high-profile academic and scientific advisory committee to provide you with an exciting and comprehensive program that opens up dialog on global healthcare challenges, nursing education, research, practices, diagnosis, development and leadership.

With the theme "Challenges, Innovations, and Approaches in Nursing Education and Research", this event is a significant contribution and a must attend forum for all the healthcare companies, global pharma organizations, internationally renowned academic institutions, hospitals, nurses, allied health professionals, research scientist, industry and business entrepreneurs to upstream their innovative ideas and borrow latest research happenings amongst world class speakers, experts, workshops, poster and abstract presentations to elucidate new trends and the potential solutions.

The two-day conference will also provide you with plenty of opportunities to meet with experts, healthcare professionals and nursing leaders to share knowledge and ideas, as well as to develop strong networks and collaborations.

Last but not least, our host city Paris, known for its beautiful architecture with its abundance of monuments and a wealth of cultural attractions, will provide yet another reason to join us.

We look forward to welcoming all of you for what promises to be an exceptional educational event: Euro Nursing 2020.

## Manana Machitidze, MD

*Clinical Professor of Nursing  
School of Health Sciences  
University of Georgia*



# Welcome Message

**Mercy Popoola,** *PhD, CNS, CCRN, CFCN*

*CEO & Professor*

*John Glonor University Online*

*New York, New York USA.*



“

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to the beautiful Paris, the city of Love and Light – La Ville Lumiere – or the place where water shines. Please do not forget to take a few hours to visit some of the great symbols of Paris like the Eiffel Tower.

The organizing committee has worked diligently to bring you this noteworthy 2020 Euro Nursing Congress. And, on behalf of the entire committee members I want to welcome you to this international – European congress which offers conference participants the ability to network with distinguish leaders and experts, and to collaborate or engage in sharing, learning, discussing, and networking about advances in nursing and healthcare.

The theme for the 2020 Euro Nursing Congress is “Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education and Research,” and the conference has brought together prominent keynote and renowned speakers, presenters, and exhibitors from across the globe. This exciting conference will offer nurses from all fields the opportunity to explore diverse topics that will impact their future practice from multiple perspectives. There will be a sharing of expertise on nursing education, research, leadership, and clinical practice. Nursing practice specialties are represented across the lifespan including other topics such as nutrition, praxis, forensic and legal nursing.

It is an honor to be your keynote speaker for this 2020 conference and Euro nursing congress. The organizers are delighted to welcome all of you.

I look forward to our time together in Paris, France and during this congress.

”

# Keynote Speakers



**Title: What's Your Story: Improving Hypertension Outcomes Using Digital Storytelling**

**Susan R. Lacey**

University of Louisiana Monroe, Monroe, USA



**Title: Forensic Nursing Science: An Alliance in Health and Justice**

**Virginia A. Lynch**

Forensic Nurse Consultants International, USA



**Title: Praxis FIRE Prescriptions**

**Mercy Popoola**

John Glonor University Online Global, USA



**Title: A New Innovative Strategy in Midwifery Education: Hybrid Simulation and High Fidelity Simulation**

**Fusun Terzioglu**

Atılım University, Turkey

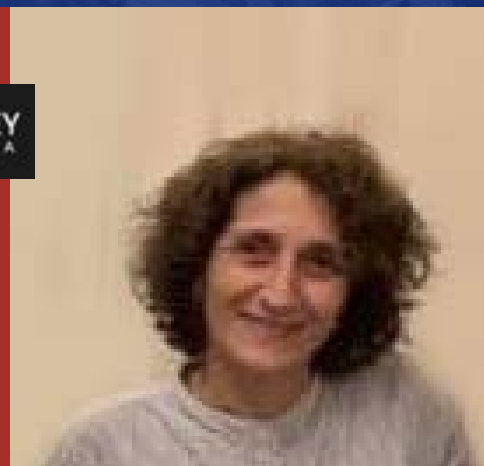




Workshop on



## ROLE OF FAMILY NURSE IN EARLY DETECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HEPATITIS C, HIV/AIDS AND TB



**Marine Jimukhadze, MD**

University of Georgia  
Georgia

### EURO NURSING 2020

September 01-02, 2020 | Paris, France  
[nursing.peersalleyconferences.com](http://nursing.peersalleyconferences.com)



Workshop on



## ASSOCIATION OF LEARNING ENGAGEMENT PERCEPTION, MOTIVATION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN KING SAUD BIN ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY FOR HEALTH SCIENCES: A MULTISITE STUDY



**Hala Mohamed Bayoumy**

King Saud bin Abdulaziz University  
for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

### EURO NURSING 2020

September 01-02, 2020 | Paris, France  
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Special Session on



## UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA



**Manana Machitidze**

University of Georgia  
Georgia

### EURO NURSING 2020

September 01-02, 2020 | Paris, France  
[nursing.peersalleyconferences.com](http://nursing.peersalleyconferences.com)

# KEYNOTE & ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



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Technology Graduate Program  
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**Maia Gogashvili**  
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**Besti Ustun**  
Uskudar University  
Turkey



**Mercy Popoola**  
American University of Health  
Sciences, USA



**Iyaad Hasan**  
Cleveland Clinic Abu Dhabi  
UAE

# PRESENTATION FORUM

## KEYNOTE FORUM / MINI-PLenary SESSIONS

Presentations under Keynote Forum or Mini-Plenary Sessions includes abstracts with remarkable research value selected by the program committee. These significant speeches are delivered by globally recognized honorable speakers and it is open to all registrants.

## DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS FORUM (ORAL ABSTRACT SESSIONS)

In this forum, speakers and experts of the research field gets an opportunity to showcase their noble research work that involves comprehensive research findings. These formal oral presentations include a wide range of talks covering basic research to advanced research findings in accordance to the theme and scientific sessions of the conference.

## STUDENT FORUM

### POSTER SESSION

This session is particularly introduced to encourage more number of student participation at international conferences, however it is not restricted only to students since it is also available for the participants with language barrier. There are specific guidelines to be followed to prepare the poster. Poster topic should be selected only from relevant scientific sessions with in-depth technical details.

### YOUNG INVESTIGATORS FORUM

An exclusive opportunity for students and young investigators to present their research work through a formal oral presentation. Young Investigators Forum provides a global platform for young researchers and scholars to showcase their valuable contribution to the scientific world and to get acknowledged by the global scientific community of experts. It is an excellent opportunity to recognize young scientific assets with promising research ideas. These oral presentations are of shorter time duration with 10-15 minutes of informative and precise presentations in relevant scientific sessions.

**NO SECRET IS SAFE SHARE YOUR RESEARCH**

<https://nursing.peersalleyconferences.com/>

**TIME TO  
CONNECT  
WITH YOUR  
PEERS**



**Register & Participate**

in

**EURO NURSING  
2020**

**TYPES OF  
ACADEMIC  
REGISTRATIONS**

**SPEAKER  
REGISTRATION**

**COMBO A**

(Registration + 2 night's accommodation)

**COMBO B**

(Registration + 3 night's accommodation)

**DELEGATE REGISTRATION**





## EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS/ RESEARCH WORKSHOPS/CORPORATE WORKSHOPS/MINI- SYMPOSIA

With an aim of transferring knowledge among the participants, workshops are introduced as a part of international conferences. These interactive and occasionally practical sessions gives an opportunity for participants to engage in detail discussion. Workshops are mostly scheduled for 60 to 90-minutes. It may range from learning about a specific topic relevant to international education, products and research which sometimes involves practical demonstration. It helps in enhancing skills, knowledge and understanding of the research field in depth through interactive discussions.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DAY SESSIONS

"Highlights of the Day Sessions" is introduced to discuss and focus a ray upon previous day ORAL ABSTRACT presentations by experts to summarise the key findings. It helps in getting better insights into the various dimensions of the topic.

## EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS/ TRAINING PROGRAMS

Educational Sessions or training programs are specifically designed for a better understanding of the latest findings and technologies. These are generally 45-minute sessions that gives an exposure to the multidisciplinary field, that provides in-depth learning experiences and address educational needs.

## MEET THE PROFESSOR @ NETWORKING SESSIONS

This session involves open discussion between the experts and session attendees, it gives enough time for getting answers to specific questions and doubts. It is an opportunity for attendees to increase their professional networking, sometimes also leads to an excellent collaboration opportunity.

## SCIENTIFIC TRACKS/ SESSIONS

Nursing Courses | Nursing Science and Awareness | Nurse Practitioner Education | Innovations in Nursing Education | International Nursing Education | Advances in Nursing Training | Case Studies in Nursing | Digital Nursing Updates | Improvement of Clinical Research | Nursing Methods Nursing Interventions | Nursing Statistics | Prevention or Delaying of Onset of Disease | Finding Effective Approaches to Achieve Optimal Health Understanding the Symptoms of Illness

## TYPES OF BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS

### SPEAKER REGISTRATION

#### COMBO A

(Registration + 2 night's accommodation)

#### COMBO B

(Registration + 3 night's accommodation)

#### DELEGATE REGISTRATION

## TYPES OF STUDENT REGISTRATIONS

### REGISTRATION

#### YIF

#### COMBO A

(Registration + 2 night's accommodation)

#### COMBO B

(Registration + 3 night's accommodation)

#### POSTERS

## TYPES OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRATIONS

#### Accompanying Person

#### E-Poster

#### Virtual Presentation

#### Workshops

#### Start-Ups



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# Concurrent Educational Sessions

## TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 01, 2020

### NURSING EDUCATION

- Nursing Courses
- Nursing Science and Awareness
- Nurse Practitioner Education
- Innovations in Nursing Education
- International Nursing Education
- Advances in Nursing Training
- Case Studies in Nursing
- Digital Nursing Updates
- Improvement of Clinical Research

### NURSING RESEARCH

- Qualitative Nursing Research
- Quantitative Nursing Research
- Mixed Method Nursing Research
- Technique in Nursing and Health Research
- Child Nursing Research
- Adult Nursing Research
- Elderly Care Nursing Research
- Women's Health Nursing Research

### CRITICAL CARE AND EMERGENCY NURSING

- Challenges of emergency nursing
- Hospitals and health systems
- Care and pain management
- Anesthesia
- Patient Interaction
- Mechanical Ventilator Therapy
- Ventricular assist devices
- Continuous Renal Replacement Equipment

### DENTAL NURSING

- Dental Surgery
- Dental Hygiene and Dental Therapy
- Dental Technology
- Testimonials
- New Cavity Prevention Approach
- Blasting Dental Plaque with Microbubbles
- Severe Gum Disease Linked to Cancer

## GROUP PHOTO

## COFFEE BREAK

### CLINICAL NURSING

- Clinical Nursing Techniques
- Clinical Nursing and Theory
- Clinical Nursing Research
- Clinical Nursing and Clinical Evaluation
- Clinical Nursing Practice
- Clinical Treatment
- Disease Management

### COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

- Case Management
- Clinical Practice
- Corporate or School Nursing
- Home Care
- Pharmaceutical Sales
- Delivery of Community-based Care through Inter-Professional Teams
- PHN Competencies
- Community Nursing Roles

### ONCOLOGY, CANCER AND TUMOR NURSING

- Fundamentals of Cancer Nursing
- Oncology and Cancer Screening
- Pediatric Cancer Nursing and Care
- Women Health Cancer Nursing
- Oncology Rehabilitation
- Case Report on Oncology Nursing
- Advanced Cancer Nursing Practices

### PEDIATRIC NURSING

- Child & Adolescent Obesity
- Child Abuse & Prevention
- Pediatrics Healthcare
- General & Clinical Pediatrics
- Neonatology & Perinatology
- Pediatric Cardiology
- Pediatric Oncology & Radiology
- Pediatric Neurology & Psychological Disorders

## LUNCH BREAK

### MIDWIFERY

- Maternal Child Nursing
- Midwifery Nursing Practice
- Child health
- Infant, Newborn
- Family planning
- Midwifery health profession
- Midwifery pregnancy
- Midwifery childbirth
- Midwifery Novel Approaches

### WOMEN HEALTH NURSING

- Perinatal and Reproductive Health
- Health in Pregnancy
- Maternal and Child Health
- Violence against Women
- Autoimmune Diseases in Women
- Women's Beauty
- Pregnancy Nutrition
- Breast Health
- Cervical Cancer Screening

### HEALTH CARE

- Healthcare and Management
- Healthcare and Technology
- Healthcare and Primary Healthcare
- Healthcare and Innovation
- Pediatrics Healthcare
- Legislation and Ethical Issues in Healthcare
- Healthcare and Environmental Health

### PSYCHIATRIC AND MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

- Mental Illness
- Mental Health Challenges
- Schizophrenia
- Depression
- Stress
- Bipolar Disorder
- Anxiety
- Sleep Disorders
- Hyperactivity

## COFFEE BREAK

### NURSING LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

- Innovations and reforms in Nursing Management
- Human Resource Management
- Critical Thinking in Leadership
- Leadership Studies
- Clinical Leadership in Nursing and Healthcare
- Leadership Potpourri
- Nursing Code of Ethics

### GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICAL NURSING

- Breast Health
- Cervical Cancer Screening
- Menopause
- Pregnancy
- Prenatal care
- Labour and delivery
- Obstetricians
- Midwives and nurse practitioners
- Surgical technologist

### HEART AND CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING

- Congenital Heart Disease
- Coronary Artery and Management
- Heart Transplantation
- Hypertension
- Cardiac Surgery
- Cardiomyopathy
- Current Research on Cardiology
- Heart Failure and Its Regeneration

### SURGICAL NURSING

- General Surgery and its Specialties
- Plastic Surgery
- Ophthalmic Surgery
- Oral Surgery
- Neuro Surgery
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Obstetric and Gynecology Surgery
- Transplant Surgery
- Latest Advancements in Surgery

# Concurrent Educational Sessions

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 02, 2020

### ADULT HEALTH NURSING

- Adult primary care
- Adult pathophysiology
- Clinical management of medication and treatment
- Patient assessment and education
- Planning adult health maintenance programs
- Adult Children of Alcoholics
- Adult Medical/Surgical Care

### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

- Adverse Drug Events Reporting
- Antibiotic Resistance
- Bioterrorism and Disaster Medicine
- Depression
- Ebola
- Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases
- Exercise and Sports Medicine
- Genomic Medicine

### FAMILY NURSING

- Family Nursing Education
- Family Nursing Research
- Family Nursing Practice
- Family Nursing Resources
- Family Nursing Medicine
- Family Nursing Theory
- Family Nursing Assessment and Interventions
- Family Health Promotion

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSING

- Occupational Health and Safety
- Occupational health nurse practice in Industrial field
- Occupational health nurse practice in Community Field
- Management of Work related Diseases
- Assistance with Rehabilitation
- Disaster and Emergency Planning

## GROUP PHOTO

## COFFEE BREAK

### PATIENT SAFETY

- Documentation and Patient Safety Education
- Patient admission, Transfer & Discharge
- Nurses Role in Quality and Patient Safety
- Clinical Quality, Standards & Safety
- Patient treatment/procedure
- Errors in Patient Safety

### WOUND CARE NURSING

- Wound Care control
- Wound Care and Dressing
- Wound Care and Treatment
- Management of Wound Pain
- Wound Healing Creams
- Wound Healing Effects
- Wound Dressing Categories
- Wound vac Therapy
- Wound Care and Regulations

### NURSING PRIMARY CARE

- ELEMENTS in Primary health care
- Levels of Healthcare
- Primary Care Nurse Practitioner
- Innovation in measuring and improving patient care
- Nutrition and Healthcare
- Family Medicine and Primary Care
- Dental Primary Care
- Primary care level

### TRAVEL NURSING

- Travel Nursing
- Travel Nursing Housing
- Travel Nursing Perks
- Travel Nurse Insights
- Opportunities for travel nurses
- Travel agencies

## LUNCH BREAK

### NURSING INFORMATICS

- Clinical Informatics
- Medical Informatics
- Consumer Health Informatics
- Informatics Education
- Community Health Informatics
- Home Health Informatics

### GERIATRIC NURSING

- Geriatric Rehabilitation
- Gerontological Nursing
- Geriatric Clinical Nursing
- Dementia
- Geriatric & Elderly care
- Geriatric Care Management
- Geriatric Psychiatry

### NURSING THEORY AND ADVANCED NURSING PRACTICE

- Practice Development in Nursing
- Nursing Theory and Practice
- Nursing Scholarship
- Advancing Nursing Practice in Pain Management
- Evidenced based Practice: A Critical Appraisal
- Enrolled Medical Attendant
- Advanced Practice Registered Nurses

### MEN IN NURSING

- Reasons for low representation of males in nursing
- Gender Roles in Nursing
- Legal Nursing for Men
- Men Nursing Education System and Nursing Colleges
- Nursing Practice by Men
- Fields of Nursing Preferred by Men
- Prospects of Men in Nursing

## COFFEE BREAK

### MILITARY AND COMBAT NURSING

- Developing Military Nursing Research Priorities
- Physiological Responses in Challenging Environments
- Deployment Health
- Combat Casualty Care
- Ethics and Values
- Military Operational Medicine
- PTSD

### TELEMEDICINE AND E-HEALTH

- Clinical Telemedicine Practice
- Technical advances
- Health services research
- Enabling Technologies & Communication systems
- Medical connectivity
- Advance Telemedicine
- Telehealth and Medicine Today
- Telemedicine Regulation and Terms

### NUTRITION & HEALTH

- Obesity and its Treatment
- Nutrient Bioavailability
- Public Health Nutrition
- Health Policies & Implementation
- Nutrition & Wellness
- Organic Drinks
- Nutritional Education & Counseling Programs

### FORENSIC AND LEGAL NURSING

- Intimate Partner Violence (Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse/Neglect, Child Abuse/Neglect)
- Sexual Assault
- Death Investigation
- Correctional Nursing
- Health Care Laws
- Ethical Issues in Legal Nursing
- Medical Practice and Linked Life Insurance



# Title: What's Your Story: Improving Hypertension Outcomes Using Digital Storytelling

**Susan R. Lacey | University of Louisiana Monroe, USA**

## Abstract:

Approximately 67 million or one-third Americans 18 years or older have hypertension resulting in an estimated economic burden of \$46 billion. Tragically, these statistics serve as reference points for the 46 million Americans living in rural communities, the elderly, and African Americans. Their hypertension rates are far worse. This project had one overarching goal: to harness the power of digital storytelling with partners in rural Louisiana to reduce the burden of hypertension.

A growing body of literature finds Digital Storytelling to be an innovative and efficacious way to improve healthcare outcomes for those diagnosed with chronic disease. What's Your Story was a 16-month health education program delivered at the Senior Centers for residents in rural parishes in northeast Louisiana. Thirty-nine participants were videotaped telling stories about controlling their hypertension. The videos were shared with 55 individuals seeking strategies to control their hypertension for which the following outcomes were collected and analysed: 1) unplanned visits to their provider, 2) visits to the emergency room, and 3) hospital admissions, all related to hypertension.

Of the 55 individuals who viewed the videos, 10 (18%) had unplanned visits to their provider, 2 (4%) visited the emergency room, and the same 2 (4%) individuals were admitted to the hospital for hypertension related issues.

Digital Storytelling was found to improve outcomes for individuals with hypertension, even with high-risk populations. Future studies should compare traditional nurse-physician education to traditional education plus digital storytelling, using a comparative effectiveness design.

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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### **David Sharp**

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## Title: Praxis FIRE Prescriptions

**Mercy Popoola | John Glonor University Online Global, USA**

### Abstract:

The purpose of this Key Note Presentation is to discuss Praxis FIRE Prescriptions as alternative solutions for responding to the challenges of current global trends relating to, the crisis in healthcare, education, nursing practice, medical misdiagnosis, leadership styles, work environment, and loan issues with program developments. Other topics that will be address include, healthcare insurance, political divide, global politics and finances, global migrations and cultures, indoctrinations, fraud, premature deaths, inner city issues, entitlement mentalities and attitudes, health care cost, specializations, medical innovations, golden age challenges, and polypharmacy. Additionally, Praxis frameworks, Florence Nightingale philosophy, preventive natural practices, nutrition, patient and provider education, honest relationships, healing praxis, and healthy balance holistic praxis driven interventions will be examined.

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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**Title:** A Community-Based Intervention: Impact of An Educational Program In Exchanging Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Practices of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

**Abeer Mokhtar Orabi | King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia**

## Abstract:

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a form of gender-based violence and a violation of female human rights. Although much work has been done to tackle this practice in Egypt, UNICEF (2016) has reported that the prevalence of FGM remains high in Africa and the Middle East. The study aimed at investigating the effectiveness of an educational program at changing the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of school teachers towards FGM. A quasi-experimental design (one group pre/post) assessment was used, which included 30 female teachers from a Primary School. Mean age was  $36.93 \pm 8.42$  years, the majority of participants were university graduates, grown up in urban areas, and were married (80.0%, 73.3% & 86.6% respectively). Most of the respondents (86.7%) were circumcised; 77% by traditional birth attendants. The mean total knowledge about FGM was  $11.7 \pm 2.0.0$  in the pre-test and increased to  $27.4 \pm 1.3$  in the post-test ( $P < 0.001$ ). The mean total score for attitude toward FGM practices was  $43.9 \pm 6.8$  in the pre-test and  $26.5 \pm 1.6$  in the post-test ( $P < 0.001$ ). In the pretest, 20% of the respondents were willing to circumcise their daughters, with a significantly higher prevalence among teachers who grew up in urban areas (66.7%) than in rural areas ( $P < 0.001$ ). None of the respondents were willing to circumcise their daughters in the post-test. The program was effective at changing the knowledge, attitudes, and future practices of participants towards FGM. Addressing mothers through ongoing educational activities is needed to change attitudes towards its continuation.

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# Title: Measuring Progressive changes in human behaviour activities

**Abubaker Elbayoudi | The higher Institute of Science and Technology, Libya**

## Abstract:

Smart environments equipped with appropriate sensory devices are used to measure people's activities. These activities represent Activities of Daily Living (ADL) or Activities of Daily Working (ADW). Measuring progressive changes in activities is a subject of research interest. Several medical conditions and their treatments are associated with progressive changes such as reduced movement over time. Parkinson's Disease, for example, is characterised by the slowness of movement causes a slight but noticeable and measurable decline in ADL.

The aim of this research is to investigate the efficient mining of useful information from a sensor network forming an Ambient Intelligence (AmI) environment. Methods are investigated for supporting in the supervision of people who occupied an AmI environment by means of equipping their home or office with a simple sensor network to monitor their behaviour and identify their Activities of Daily Living (ADL). Most people would prefer to use non-intrusive technology to help them to maintain their independence. Such monitoring and prediction would allow the supervisor to see any changes in the behaviour of the person and to be informed of any abnormal behaviour.

Thus, in this research, trend analysis techniques in human behaviour are investigated and compared to propose the most suitable technique to identify the progressive changes of behaviour in ADL. These techniques are proposed to identify important information regarding outliers or abnormal behaviours in ADLs. In the first stage, trends in our data are discovered using these techniques for single activities and compare their results and investigate how they can be used to detect abnormal behaviour and predict the future trend. In the second stage of the process, we propose a new technique to present a holistic view of the combination of all activities in a suitable form to be used by the carer to understand the whole information about his/her supervisory person. The proposed system identifies user activities and helps in distinguishing between the normal and abnormal behavioural patterns of the ADLs.

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# Title: Immersive Simulation and Debriefing Method as an Active Learning Platform for Trauma Specialty Educational Programme

**Emad .A .AL Momani | Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Trauma center of Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC), Qatar, aims developing a highly skilled specialized trauma nurses. The literature highlights the importance of specialty courses for the professional development of trauma nurses (1). All HMC trauma nurses are mandated to attend the Advance Trauma Care Nursing (ATCN) course. However, this course focuses on the trauma golden hours and the life threatening injuries, and there is no coverage to the daily and long term trauma specialty practices. HMC designed a trauma specialty programme embedded the immersive simulation and debriefing method; (High fidelity simulation through case based teaching) 2, 3, 4. In this study we aim to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme design.

**Methods:** A four days trauma specialty programme was designed in an active form of learning through case based high fidelity simulation. A skill assessment checklist and nine case based simulation scenarios were developed. A structured learning conversation and debriefing sessions have been established after each scenario 2, 3. To assess the effectiveness of the program design a retrospective survey was conducted for (n=75) trauma nurses who attended the programme.

**Results:** For the trauma specialty education programmes the learning through immersive simulation and debriefing method is an effective, dynamic, and active form of learning (Table1). There was a significant Improvement in the competency level of the trauma nurses' specialty skills (long term and daily basis skills).Table1

**Conclusion:** Having a trauma educational specialty programme is essential for the trauma nurses' professional development. The immersive simulation method is an effective method for the trauma specialty educational courses, as it; improves trauma nurse's knowledge and skills, and it is an active form of education.

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# Title: A New Innovative Strategy in Midwifery Education: Hybrid Simulation and High Fidelity Simulation

**Fusun Terzioglu | Atılım University, Turkey**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Various instructional methods and environments are used in midwifery education to develop students' psychomotor and communication skills, reduce their anxiety levels, and enhance their satisfaction.

**Objectives:** To examine the effect of three different instructional environments on the development of the students' psychomotor and communication skills and their levels of anxiety and satisfaction.

**Design:** A prospective study design was used.

**Methods:** The sample of the study consisted of 60 midwifery students. Before the implementation of the study, the students' cognitive skills and trait anxiety levels were evaluated. The students were divided into five groups and five midwifery activities (Leopold's maneuvers, teaching breastfeeding, family planning education, teaching vulvar self-examination and teaching breast self-examination) were specified for each group. They implemented these midwifery activities under the supervision of a faculty member in the midwifery skills laboratory, standardized patient laboratory and clinical practice environment respectively. In each instructional environment, the students' psychomotor and communication skills, state anxiety levels and satisfactions were evaluated.

**Results:** The median scores for psychomotor skills [Midwifery Skills Laboratory=73.1; Standardized Patient Laboratory=81.5; Clinical Practice Environment=88.6] and communication skills [Midwifery Skills Laboratory=64.9; Standardized Patient Laboratory=71.6; Clinical Practice Environment=79.0] were found to increase as the students went on practicing in a more complicated environment ( $p<0.05$ ). Similarly, it was determined that the students' anxiety levels decreased as they were practicing incrementally [Midwifery Skills Laboratory=33.0; Standardized Patient Laboratory=32.0; Clinical Practice Environment=31.0]. As the instructional environments were getting more similar to the reality, the students' satisfaction levels were found to become higher.

**Conclusions:** Students who deliberately practice in the instructional environments until they are competent develop their psychomotor skills while reducing their anxiety levels, and enhancing their communication skills and satisfaction. For that reason, the development of students' competency areas is thought to be effective for the enhancement of patients and healthcare workers' safety.

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# Title: Recruiting a Vulnerable Population for Research: Lessons Learned

**Heather Evans | University of Saint Joseph, USA**

## Abstract:

Cannabis is the most common illicit substance used by pregnant women in the United States. Prevalence of cannabis use in pregnancy is estimated to be up to 28% among young, urban, socioeconomically disadvantaged women. Of concern, cannabis use among pregnant women has increased significantly from 2009 to 2016. However, interventions during pregnancy rarely occur, as antenatal drug use has been difficult to study in this population.

The overarching goal of this research is to identify modifiable factors during pregnancy such as symptoms, mood and risk-taking behaviors in cannabis using women. Using a longitudinal design among 50 pregnant women, we are collecting data during each trimester of pregnancy. Identification of these modifiable behaviors will allow us to develop targeted intervention protocols for optimal maternal and fetal health outcomes.

The study addresses the following aims: SA1: To determine the feasibility of recruitment and retention methods for women who abstain from or use cannabis during pregnancy, using self-report and blood and urine toxicology at first, second, and third trimester visits. SA2: To examine relationships between pregnancy-related symptoms (pain, discomfort, mood) and cannabis use, using self-report measures, quantitative sensory testing, and blood and urine samples at first, second, and third trimester visits. SA3: To examine the relationship between cannabis use and risk-taking behaviors using the Risk Assessment Battery and the Delay Discounting Task. Hypothesis: Reductions in risk-taking behaviors during pregnancy will be positively associated with reductions in cannabis use.

While the researchers painstakingly designed and meticulously planned the study, they encountered many barriers to the recruitment of participants. The researchers anticipated some issues pertaining to the recruitment of this vulnerable population, but have faced many complex recruitment issues. The researchers would like to share their lessons learned from recruiting this vulnerable population.

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## Title: Determinants and complications of prenatal and postnatal care of gestational diabetes and gestational hypertension in ministry of health high risk pregnancy clinics in Hebron. West Bank. Occupied Palestinian Territory: A follow up comparative study

**Ibtisam Titi | Al Quds University**

### Abstract:

**Background:** Worldwide, the incident of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) and Hypertension disorders during pregnancy (HDP) are increasing and are associated with adverse pregnancy outcome including macrosomia, stillbirth, congenital malformations and others. Many studies indicates that appropriate prenatal and postnatal follow up care reduce the adverse outcomes of high risk pregnancies. This study aims to evaluate antenatal and postnatal care for pregnant women with GDM and HDP at the MOH clinics in Hebron district for the year 2009.

**Methodology:** The study was conducted in two stages, in the first stage all files of registered women at the six high risk pregnancy (HRP) clinics in Hebron (between January 1 and December 31, 2009) were investigated to estimate the prevalence GDM and HDP. In the second stage, from October 1, 2010 till January 31, 2011 we followed up women whom during the last pregnancy (in 2009) have GDM, HDP or both (60 women) in addition to 60 women's files systematically selected from the same clinics for reasons other than HDP or/and GDM as comparative group (120 individuals; i.e. 60 cases and 60 comparable group: 1:1). Mothers and their infants (age > 4 months ) were investigated by using questionnaire attached with written consent form explaining the aim and objectives of the study and confidentiality. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) were used in analyzing the data and significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Findings :** Of the 60 cases 41.7% (n=25), had GDM, 40.0% (n=24) had HDP and 18.3% (n=4) had both in pregnancy. During pregnancy, main lab tests was done in very low percentage to cases (and some had never done) including fasting blood sugar and urine tests. Only 15.8% of cases and comparison group received advices in changing food habits and 1.8% received advice about the need for postnatal follow up. After delivery, none of the cases or the comparison group reported visiting any HRP clinic. Of the 60 cases, 25 women (43.1%) did not check for continues having diabetes or hypertension after delivery, of which 28.6% were found to still having GDM, 42.9% continued to have HDP and 28.6% had both. A Significant differences in antenatal and postnatal complications between cases and the comparison groups, not only for complications related to diabetes and hypertension, which were only seen among cases, but also other minor complications such as back pain, hyperthyroidism, anemia, vaginal bleeding at birth and method of delivery. After delivery none of the cases or the comparison group infants had any test at the clinic visits. Also, cases' infants suffered from all complications in higher percentage than the comparison group including hypoglycemia, deficiency in Hemoglobin level, neonatal jaundice, disorder in the degree of temperature, low oxygen at birth, congenital malformations, stillbirth and early neonatal death in addition to deficiencies in growth, motor skills, and delayed appearance of teeth and others.

**Interpretation:** This is the first baseline innovative study in the West Bank that evaluated the high risk pregnancy services provided by the MOH. This study provide the needed data about the provision of this care and also, may help decision makers in putting guidelines and protocols for prenatal and postnatal care in HRP clinics for mothers and their infants.

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# Title: Electronic Health Record-Related Patient Safety Concerns: Scale Development

**Laila Akhu-Zaheya | Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Patient safety is affected by the introduction of Electronic Health Record (EHR). EHR could improve the quality and safety of health care, however, patient safety concerns related to EHR have emerged recently.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to develop a scale for measuring EHR-related patient safety concerns. The current study also aimed at investigating differences in hospitals and participants in term of these safety concerns.

**Method:** Non-experimental, methodological design was used in the current study to achieve the purpose of developing a scale to assess EHR- related patient safety concerns. A mixed-method was used; this includes a qualitative focus group interview and quantitative survey. The participants were nurses and midwives who have full access to the EHR system and have been using it for at least 6 months.

**Results:** A total of 107 identified potential EHR-related patient safety concerns from literature and focus group interview were subjected to principle component analysis (PCA). Five factors were retained and they suggested five components; clinical communication, EHR alert system, patient identification, the most recent data usage and 'clinical documentation. Statistically significant differences between nurses in term of EHR-related patient safety concerns were found in term of nurses' education ( $F(599, 2) = 4.138, p = .01$ ) and number of hours of training on EHR ( $r = .098, n = 602, p = .01$ ).

**Implications:** Administrations are committed in creating the safety culture among users of EHR, continuous evaluation and assessment of skills and competencies are of great impact on patient safety. Policy makers also need to consider the EHR-related safety concerns in term of assessment, mitigation and users' competencies. Nurses on the other hand are responsible for preventing errors by identifying the safety concerns that could lead to errors.

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## Title: Nursing in Georgia and perspectives on its development

**Maia Gogashvili | University of Georgia, Georgia**

### Abstract:

Nursing is an integral and important part of the healthcare system. In Soviet period nursing model in Georgia viewed nurse as the first stage of medical practice (doctor's assistant). This resulted in the impediment in the development of nursing as an independent profession. In order to improve public health through further development of the nursing practices in the country, and achieve increase in the quality of nursing care, introduction of higher education system was urgent. Throughout the recent history of Georgia, many fragmented attempts to develop the field were conducted. Nursing was one of the first health care group and practical discipline included in the Bologna Process. As a result of reforming the education systems, from 2011 new level of a nurse have been introduced in the healthcare system of Georgia - Bachelor Nurse. Revision of vocational curricula began just in recent years, however due to the lack of professional nursing literature and many other factors, such as the absence of nurse trainers and outdated methods of clinical practice, the quality of education in Georgia requires its harmonization with international standards and intensive work in this direction is in progress. The University of Georgia was the first educational institution in the country where BSN

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## Title: Role of intravenous dextrose on reducing postoperative nausea and vomiting in children undergoing tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy: A randomized, double-blind, controlled study

**Aidah Abu Elsoud Alkaissi | An-Najah National University, Palestine**

### Abstract:

**Aim:** To evaluate whether the postoperative IV administration of 5% dextrose water following surgery decreases postoperative symptoms focusing on postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) in patients undergoing tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy.

**Methods:** Prospective, randomized double-blind, controlled study. Ninety pediatric patients undergoing adenotonsillectomy were randomly assigned into two groups (n=45 each). Dextrose water (DW) and ringer lactate (RL) groups. The incidence of postoperative symptoms was assessed.

**Results:** The incidence of nausea at 30 min postoperatively in DW group was significantly lower 3(6.7%) than RL group 26(57.8%),  $p=0.000$ . At one hour, the incidence of nausea in the DW group 7 (15.6%) was significantly lower than RL group 21(46.7%),  $p=0.001$ . At overall period the incidence of nausea (0-5 hours) in DW group 22(48.9%) was significantly lower than the RL group 35(77.8%), (P-value 0.004). At 30 minutes postoperatively, M±S.D of VAS-N scale in the DW group (0.27±0.81) is significantly lower than the RL group (1.6±1.57),  $p=0.000$ . At one hour, in the DW group (0.31±0.73) is significantly lower than the RL group 1.07±1.25,  $p=0.001$ . At discharge from the hospital, in the DW group (0.04±0.3) is significantly lower than the RL group (0.4±0.91),  $p=0.015$ . There is a significant difference in the use of rescue anti-emetic medication throughout the study period between the dextrose group 7 (15.6%) compared to ringer lactate group 17 (37.8%),  $p=0.017$ . Dextrose water reduces significantly the incidence of post-operative symptoms that are headache, drowsiness, fatigue, thirst and hunger compared to the RL group,  $p<0.05$ .

**Conclusion:** The administration of intravenous dextrose postoperatively for patients undergoing adenotonsillectomy reduces significantly the incidence and intensity of nausea, the incidence of headache, drowsiness, fatigue, thirst and hunger.

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## Title: Investigating knowledge, attitude and beliefs regarding placebo interventions in clinical practice: A comparative study of nursing and medical university students

**Hala Mohamed Bayoumy | King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, KSA**

### Abstract:

**Background:** Placebo interventions have been shown to be effective in alleviating symptoms of illnesses and therefore are commonly used in medical practice. Despite that, placebo is considered a pseudo-medication and therefore its use is debatable ethically, professionally and legally. There is also a lack of understanding of placebo among health profession students as a matter of lack education about placebos. Further, no previous studies have been conducted to investigate whether future nurses and physicians differ in their knowledge, attitudes or beliefs regarding placebo.

**Methods:** A comparative cross sectional study was carried out for exploring knowledge, attitude and beliefs about placebo interventions among a convenient sample of 191 medical and nursing students at King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Jeddah. Two instruments were utilized for data collection, including sociodemographic data sheet and a 32-item placebo knowledge, beliefs and attitude scale which was developed from the evidence-based literature. Validity and reliability was ensured through utilizing a nursing panel of experts and internal consistency analysis.

**Results:** Overall mean knowledge score was  $7.68 \pm 2.07$ . Nursing students showed significantly higher knowledge than medical students ( $p=0.028$ ). More nursing than medical students believed in the effectiveness of placebo ( $p<0.001$ ). Medical students had a stronger belief that placebo effect is mental while nursing students believed it is both mental and physiologic ( $p<0.006$ ). They also agreed that placebo intervention involves deception. Concerning placebo attitude, medical students significantly pointed that it should be prohibited but also significantly permitted if research supports its use ( $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Current study findings offered a unique opportunity first to better study the misunderstanding of placebos which might open the gate for misuse and might place the patient at risk of deception. Second exploring knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of future health care providers was imperative as relevant evidence based recommendation for nursing and medical educators could be achieved.

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# Title: Impact of Waterpipe Educational Program on University Students' who are active Waterpipe Smokers

**Mahmoud Al-Hussami | The University of Jordan, Jordan**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Water-pipe smoking (WPS) is considered as one of the most dangerous patterns of tobacco smoking. It is expected by the end of this century to kill a billion people or more unless urgent action is taken. Jordan is ranked as the fourth highest Arab country in regards to smoking rates. The focus on young adults is important as anti-smoking campaigns should start at early ages for rising community awareness and fighting tobacco.

**Aim:** The current study examines the effect of cessation educational program among University students in Jordan. Specifically, it aims to investigate Jordanian university students' knowledge and beliefs towards WPS; explore factors that are associated with being a WPS smoker; and evaluate the effectiveness of a WPS cessation program.

**Method:** A randomized clinical trial (RCT) design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of a WPS cessation educational program. The study took place in five Jordanian universities. The sample included 400 students. Ethical approval was obtained from the target universities before data collection, and each participant was asked to sign a written consent form. The study instrument contains five sections; demographic questions, Arghila profile, knowledge regarding the hazards of Arghila and WPS cessation profile. Invitations was posted for participants through internet websites (universities' websites, social media including Facebook and Twitter) and announcement boards in the universities. SPSS-21 was used to analyze data.

**Results:** the difference in the educational program posttest total score (dependent variables) were statistically significant: motivation ( $F\{1, 257\}=1365, p = 0.000$ ), attitudes ( $F\{1, 257\}= 276, p = 0.000$ ), knowledge of health effects ( $F\{1, 257\}= 307, p = 0.000$ ), health risks ( $F\{1, 257\}= 329, p = 0.000$ ), and intention to quit smoking shisha ( $F\{1, 257\}= 318, p = 0.000$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study examined the effectiveness of an educational program regarding WPS among university students in Jordan, which was found to be effective in promoting their knowledge and attitudes towards WPS and intention to quit WPS. Therefore, health faculties have the obligation to conduct frequent educational sessions using various teaching approaches as part of the campaigns to fight against the epidemic of the WPS within this age group, which is considered to have an important role regarding within their communities through influencing their knowledge and attitudes towards better outcomes of smoking cessation campaigns.

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# Title: Role of Family Nurse in Early Detection and Management of Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS and TB

**Marine Jimukhadze** | University of Georgia, Georgia

## Abstract:

Despite significant improvements in recent years, the burden of TB, HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C remains high in Georgia. At the primary care level it might be difficult for physicians and nurses to identify high risk groups for hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS because of the stigma associated with these diseases, but in accordance with the strategic plans approved by the Georgian government in 2016, in frames of state programs, supported by the Global Fund, the measures are continuously implemented to monitor, control, prevent, diagnose and treat these diseases, that ensures universal access to relevant services for high-risk groups and the general population. Specially trained family nurses employed in the primary healthcare have made a major contribution to the introduction of integrated screening for all three diseases in rural areas, districts and large cities. Their participation increased patients awareness, identification of risk groups for TB with the use of special questionnaires, early detection of hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS with express tests and timely referral to family physician.

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# Title: Public knowledge of hypertension risk factors, manifestations and complications

**Maysa H. Almomani | The University of Jordan, Jordan**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Hypertension (HTN) is a major challenge for healthcare system, globally. Hypertension is estimated to cause 7.5 million deaths across the nations, annually. Knowledge about HTN plays an essential role in behavioral changes leading to prevention and optimal management of HTN.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to assess the Jordanian public's knowledge of HTN risk factors, symptoms, and complications.

**Methods:** A Cross-sectional, descriptive, and exploratory design was used to explore and explicate Jordanian's knowledge of hypertension. Using a non-probability sampling method, 948 participants were enrolled in the study. Hypertension Knowledge Test was used to measure the knowledge about risk factors, manifestation symptoms, and complications of HTN.

**Results:** Among all participants, 23.7% (n=225) reported being diagnosed with HTN. Overall, 85.3% of all participants had inadequate total knowledge on HTN risk factors, symptoms, and complications. Only 16.4% of participants with HTN and 14.1% of participants without HTN had adequate total knowledge on hypertension.

**Conclusion:** Jordanian public has inadequate knowledge regarding risk factors, symptoms, and complications of HTN. Public health education programs that focus on hypertension knowledge are required. Nurses and other healthcare providers should take initiative in HTN education. Strategic planning and designing of hypertension programs are required to fit the needs of the Jordanian public to enhance their knowledge on hypertension and related preventive and control measures.

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# Title: Evolution of nursing and midwifery orientation in a large Middle-Eastern health organization: The path to excellence

**Rania Al-Badawi | Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar**

## Abstract:

Internationally, over recent decades the nursing/midwifery workforce shortage has become a challenging issue for healthcare providers; a situation according to some that is reaching crisis point. Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) in Qatar employing 13,000 nurses/midwives is not immune from these global challenges. Healthcare organizations look for strategies to keep nurses/midwives in the workforce for longer, avoiding recruitment costs and keeping experienced staff to ensure patient safety and care excellence. Recurring themes in the literature include interventions to enhance job satisfaction and promote nurses/midwives professional identity including: high-quality professional development opportunities, in-service training, and effective orientation.

In 2016 a strategic decision was taken by nursing/midwifery leadership to review the processes around new staff orientation to ensure its cultural sensitivity and fitness for purpose. Consequently, a large-scale gap analysis was conducted, this included focus groups and one-to-one interviews with stakeholders across the organization. Analysis revealed key themes highlighting the scope for improvement in orientation processes and education. As a consequence, major changes were implemented. This presentation reports on these changes and how they have evolved between 2016 and 2019.

Integrating research findings and the results of the gap analysis major changes were introduced to nurses/midwife's orientation. Key developments include the standardization and streamlining of on boarding policies and processes during the first 90 days across all 13 hospitals and services, including the use of named prepared preceptors. In addition, profound revision of the General Nursing Orientation (GNO) program curriculum was undertaken to ensure the program was fit for purpose and responsive to needs of staff. This revision included a move away from lecture-based materials towards kinaesthetic learning approaches, for example, through the integration of simulation as a teaching and assessment strategy via Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE). Ongoing evaluation and feedback has revealed 100% staff satisfaction with the new strategy.

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# Title: Italian Association of Sleep Medicine (AIMS) Position Statement and guideline on the treatment of menopausal sleep

**Rosalia Silvestri | University of Messina, Italy**

## Abstract:

Insomnia, vasomotor symptoms (VMS) and depression often co-occur after the menopause, with consequent reductions in health and quality of life.

**Objective:** The aim of this position statement is to provide evidence-based advice on the management of postmenopausal sleep disorders derived from a systematic review of the literature.

**Methods:** All studies specifically addressing the treatment of postmenopausal sleep disorders from January 2000 until December 2018 were included in the review. Published studies were identified from the National Library of Medicine (Medline Database, Google Scholar and Scopus) by means of a search strategy using a combination of MESH terms and text combining the concepts of different sleep disorders and menopause.

**Results:** The latter yielded results on VMS, insomnia, circadian rhythm disorders, obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and restless leg syndrome (RLS). Overall the studies show that menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) improves vasomotor symptoms, insomnia and mood. Several antidepressants, including selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and mirtazapine may act alone, or in association with MHT, to improve insomnia. Long-term benefits for postmenopausal insomnia may also be achieved with non-drug strategies such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and aerobic exercise. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) and mandibular advancement devices (MADs) both reduce blood pressure and cortisol levels in postmenopausal women suffering from OSA. However, the data regarding MHT on postmenopausal restless leg syndrome are conflicting.

**Conclusions:** Treatment of postmenopausal sleep disorders needs to be individualized, taking into account comorbidities and preferences. There is a need for adequately powered randomized controlled trials as well as cohort studies to better understand the impact of menopausal sleep disorders and increase the evidence-base of therapeutic strategies.

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# Title: Quality of Life and Self-Care Ability among Patients with Spinal Cord Injury in Jordan

**Nesrin N. Abu-Baker | Jordan University of Science & Technology, Jordan**

## Abstract:

**Introduction:** Spinal cord injury (SCI) is considered as a major health problem that affects the quality of life (QOL) and self-care ability and leads to long-term complications. Special care is needed to maintain health and prevent complications.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of problems associated with SCI and demographic data on self-care ability and quality of life among patients with SCI.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional correlational design was used. A convenient sample of 152 patients with SCI from four selected settings was recruited. A structured interview was conducted with all participants using two self-reported questionnaires (Modified Barthel Index of Activities of Daily Living and World Health Organization Quality of Life; WHOQOL-BREF).

**Results:** The study revealed that 55.3% of participants were moderately dependent on self-care ability and 48.0% of them reported a good QOL. There was a positive significant relationship between total scores of self-care ability and quality of life ( $r = 0.46$ ,  $p < .05$ ). Classification of injury and level of injury were significant predictors of self-care ability with an  $R^2 = 0.29$ ,  $p < .000$ . On the other hand, gender, educational level, level of injury, classification of injury, and the presence of ulcer were significant predictors of quality of life with an  $R^2 = 0.240$ ,  $p < .000$ . Conclusions: Rehabilitation after SCI is very important to improve self-care ability and quality of life. In order to do that, it is essential to establish collaboration and coordination between health institutions, families and the whole community.

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# Title: Integrated Management of Childhood Illness: Guideline-guided Management in Asthmatic Omani Children Aged 2-5 Years

**Warda Al Amri | Oman College of Health Science, Oman**

## Abstract:

**Background:** The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood in 2008 reported Oman to have the highest asthma prevalence and severity in children among the participating Eastern Mediterranean countries. Oman's Ministry of Health adopted Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) approach for guideline-based treatment of children aged 5 years or younger in primary care health centers. Despite its universal implementation, the effectiveness of Oman's IMCI asthma treatment protocol is understudied.

**Objectives:** Describe the characteristics of children initially diagnosed with asthma in Oman health centers; identify adherence to recommended IMCI defined treatment recommendations; and determine if this adherence influences asthma control.

**Methods:** Data for 995 asthmatic children, aged 2-5 years for the period 2012–2015 were extracted from Oman Ministry of Health's Al Shifa electronic medical record system. Asthma control was classified based on Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) guidelines. Data on individual- and health center characteristics, and IMCI asthma management components were examined.

**Results :** Over 50% of children were 3-5 years old and 63.2% were male. Only 21.9% of children were treated in health centers with high proportion of physicians trained on IMCI protocols. Well-controlled asthma was achieved significantly more frequent in children whose hometown was outside Muscat ( $p<0.001$ ), who were cared for in a health center with high proportion of IMCI trained physicians ( $p<0.001$ ), who received reliever medication during index diagnosis day ( $p=0.03$ ), and were discharged home with medication ( $p<0.001$ ). There was an under use of SABA as reliever therapy and ICS as controller therapy.

**Conclusion:** A high proportion of children treated in IMCI clinics achieved control, and this was positively associated with the proportion of physicians in a health center who were trained in IMCI protocol. Specific components in the IMCI asthma management protocol, including medication management and health education need more reinforcement and further exploration.

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# Title: Barriers to Implement Palliative Care in Intensive Care Units: Perceptions of Jordanian physicians and nurses

**Wejdan Khater | Jordan University of Science & Technology, Jordan**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Despite the significant impact of palliative care services on the quality of life of patients, such service to patients in intensive care units are limited in Jordan. Several barriers exist that prevent health care providers and facilities from implementing palliative care in the intensive care units.

The purpose of this study was to explore barriers to implementing palliative care in intensive care units as perceived by nurses and physicians.

**Methods:** A qualitative approach was used to conduct 17 semi-structured interviews of health care providers Interviews were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim to conduct a thematic analysis.

**Results:** Five main themes emerged: "intensive care unit is a demanding and complex environment of care," "lack of preparation to implement palliative care," "palliative care is a nicety, not a necessity," "health care system-related barriers," and "lack of cultural acceptance of palliative care".

**Discussion:** Lack of knowledge and training of health care providers were highlighted by both physicians and nurses. Equipping health care providers is essential to dispel myths related to palliative care and facilitate palliative care to potential clients who can benefit from such services. Establishing policies will foster ethical and legal practice of palliative care.

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# Title: Dietary copper restriction in Wilson's disease in Morocco

**Sedki Azeddine | Laboratory LHEAC, Morocco**

## Abstract:

**Introduction:** Wilson's disease is a genetic inherited disease that prevents the body's elimination of copper. The accumulation of copper in the liver and brain causes liver or neurological disorders. A diet low in copper is recommended for Wilsonian patients. The objective of our study is to establish a diet for Wilsonian patients and to try to find a natural chelator of copper in the Moroccan diet.

**Materials and Methods:** Following a survey conducted in Morocco with some Wilsonian patients, a list of the spices and aromatic plants mostly consumed by the latter was drawn up. Pretreatment: rinsing the samples with tap water and distilled water, microwave drying at 60 ° C to constant weight and grinding.

**Mineralization:** 100 to 200 mg of sample to which 1 ml of pure nitric acid is added, the tubes are brought to a temperature of 80 ° C overnight in an oven, after cooling the solutions are diluted and analyzed with the ICP OES 5110 Agilent®.

**The results:** Our study showed that mint, bay leaf, cardamom, fenugreek, soybean, mixed spices, turmeric, flaxseed and maniguette are rich in copper (Cu: 581.3, 260.8, 151.7, 120.5, 86.1 , 74, 71.9, 65.7 and 59 µg / G respectively).

Geranium, cinnamon, verbena, sage, marjoline, saffron, caraway, lentil, coffee beans and have average copper concentrations (Cu: 85.8, 66.1, 50, 41.6, 37.3, 34, 25.4, 25.1 and 19 µg / G respectively).

Ginger, anise, purslane, nigella, parsley, celery, hot pepper, coriander, wormwood, cumin, parpika, pepper, thyme, salt, wheat, watercress barley, rice, rosemary, semolina, corn and tartrazine are low in copper (Cu: 21, 20, 19.9, 18.3, 15.4, 14.6, 14, 13.5, 11.9, 11.7, 11.6, 10.3, 9.8, 7.7, 6, 5.9, 5.4, 5.3, 5.3, 4.6, 2.1 and 0 µg / G respectively).

**Conclusion:** the results of this work made it possible to obtain data on the copper composition of spices and aromatic plants in Morocco and to establish a diet for Wilsonian patients.

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# Title: Nursing Education in Bangladesh - A Case Study

**Ahmed Al Kabir | Research, Training and Management, Bangladesh**

## Abstract:

Bangladesh has a plan of action for the nursing education in both public and private sector, which was developed by the Department of Nursing Services (DNS) of Bangladesh in 1995. RTM International has conducted a study with the objective to document the process of Nursing Education system developed over the years, so that the challenges faced by Bangladesh can be avoided and the lessons can be used by other countries and organizations. Two major outcomes of the study are:

- Basic graduate nursing (B.Sc) curriculum has been developed with the help of donors, and
- Guidelines for new Institutes, recruitment and retention are developed.

RTM International has used the Country Assessment report (2010) of the WHO and Government of Bangladesh (GOB) as the base information, which has provided guidelines in HR Sector of Nursing Education. Secondary data were used in literature review and primary data were collected from DGHS and through KII.

The study concluded the following:

- National Accreditation and standards should be well defined and followed,
- Process of certification and Curricula should be revised and updated at a regular interval,
- Approval of Nursing College and Institutes should follow a transparent and accountable policy guidelines,
- Target enrolment of nursing students from rural areas,
- Continued education for nursing education is essential.
- Private sector has the potential and willingness to play a major role in Nursing Education, if they are provided with the required support by GOB.

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# Title: Nanotechnology in Nursing: Applications and Challenges

**Ehsan Ahmed Yahia | Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Nanotechnology is an emerging field that affects health care and promise to have advances in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of illnesses. The implications of this technology are enormous, ranging across clients, clinicians, and the use of informatics. Progress has now reached the second generation; active nanomaterials with initial clinical trials, in the field of controlled drug delivery and cell therapies. Considerable progress has been made in technologies and devices for wireless electro-chemotherapy and electro-stimulation therapies. In addition to Specific implications include opportunities for education of both clients and clinicians about the safe and ethical use of nanomaterials.

**Objectives:** Systematic review of nanomedicine researches related to nursing and health care delivery.

**Scope:** Overview of nanomedicine, its development and effect on patient care and nursing practice.

**Results:** Review of 138 researches agreed upon the possibility of nanomedicine to make substantial ways for more effective therapies for variety of illnesses and life-threatening disorders. There was also promise upon the importance of training the health care providers about advances in nanoscience.

**Methods:** Systematic review of 138 research articles from 2015 to 2019.

**Conclusion:** Advances in the field of Nanotechnology can help to fast-track the advance of nano-medicine applications in patient care. However, the safety aspects both during production and in application of clinical therapies based on nanomaterials have to be addressed. On the other hand, nanomedicine applications require development of new policies and regulations to ensure safety of both clients and clinicians. Advances of nanomaterials and its implications create urgent need to elaborate nursing training to enable them to update nursing practice to match the progressive advances in this area.

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# Title: Groin dressing post cardiac catheterization: Traditional pressure vs. transparent film

**Rokaia Al Shialah | University of Dammam, Saudi Arabia**

## Abstract:

Post cardiac catheterization puncture site care is usually done with a tight pressure dressing in many institutions and cardiac centers due to the belief that it should prevent the bleeding. This practice is uncomfortable to the patients. Nurses have also described difficulty in assessing the sheath insertion site in the groin when a pressure dressing is in place. A new way of dressing using transparent film dressing (TFD) has approved and rated better with regard to: comfort, less pain, decrease hematoma formation and facilitates nurses' assessment of puncture wound site after femoral sheath removal. The aim of this study was to determine the efficacy of using a small transparent non-pressure dressing compared with the traditional controlled pressure dressing applied to the femoral artery puncture wound to maintain haemostasis with respect to 3 outcomes: patient satisfaction, bleeding or hematoma formation, and ease of nursing assessment of the groin puncture site after the procedure. 80 post cardiac catheterization patients were randomized to have their groins dressed either with pressure dressing or TFD. 100% in TFD group vs. 55% in pressure dressing group reported feeling very comfortable (p value of 0.003). Hematoma formation was equal in the two dressing groups with no incidence of bleeding complications. Nurses rated the ease of assessing the groin significantly higher for TFD than for pressure dressings (p value of 0.000). Dressing of the puncture site after cardiac catheterization with TFD was more comfortable than the conventional pressure dressing without any difference in hematoma or bleeding complications.

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# **Title:: Comparison of intra-peritoneal instillation of bupivacaine and morphine hydrochloride versus bupivacaine and magnesium**

**Aidah Abu Elsoud Alkaissi | An-Najah National University, Palestine**

## **Abstract:**

The purpose of this study is to compare the analgesic effect of intra-peritoneal instillation of bupivacaine plus morphine hydrochloride versus bupivacaine plus magnesium sulfate in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy under general anesthesia. Hundred patients were randomized to one of the following groups: (Mo group) (n=50) receiving intra-peritoneal instillation of 30 ml 0.25% bupivacaine and 3 mg morphine, (Mg group) (n=50) receiving intra-peritoneal instillation of 0.25% bupivacaine plus 50 mg/kg magnesium sulfate to a total volume of 30 ml. Postoperative pain was evaluated using visual analog scale (0-10). There are significant differences between Mo and Mg groups in the total VAS score (P value <0.05). In the Mo group, the mean of total VAS (2.09) was significantly lower than the mean of total VAS in the Mg group (2.71); which means that patients in the Mo group had significantly less intensity of pain than patients in the Mg group (p=0.006). There is a significant difference between n(%) of patients complaining of moderate to severe postoperative pain in Mo group 15/50 (30%) compared to Mg group 25/50 (50%) (p=0.0423). When estimating the size of the treatment effect of morphine hydrochloride plus bupivacaine, found that the relative risk reduction of moderate to severe pain postoperatively is 0.40. As a conclusion, intra-peritoneal instillation of combination of bupivacaine with morphine hydrochloride is superior to bupivacaine plus magnesium sulfate to reduce the intensity and incidence of postoperative pain in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery without significant increase of side effects. This peripheral effect of opioid provides a new approach to pain relief that can have major clinical benefits.

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# Title: : Clinical nursing and current challenges facing clinical educators in Georgia

**Manana Machitidze | University of Georgia, Georgia**

## Abstract:

Clinical training is an important component of nursing education that enables students to use and strengthen the theoretical and simulation teaching skills. Clinical training is carried out by Clinical Nurse Educators (CNEs) or physicians who have completed a nurse-trainer course, but it isn't always the case. The purpose of the research, which is in the process, focuses on the main problems of clinical education in Georgia. One of the core problem is related to the government's and society's general attitude towards nursing profession and education, which is directly related to clinical learning problems, such as - nursing education, lack of skills in nurses, lack of nurse-trainers and most importantly - the non-homogeneous attitude of the staff working in the clinic towards the nurses-students. Effective clinical training is crucial for high quality nursing care and Clinical Nurse Educators (CNSs) are the ones who are responsible for nursingstudents teaching in clinical conditions. Despite such clinical trials, nurses-trainers face a number of problems during clinical training, since the nurses' qualifications in the clinic and the level of education is much lower than the need for nurses-students. As a result, CNEs face challenges and may not adequately teach, guide, supervise and assess student nurses during clinical placements, thus potentially reducing their effectiveness as educators. Clinical Nurse Educators (CNEs) face challenges of different origin, which in turn reduce the effectiveness of clinical training and its consequences.

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# Title: Contemporary occupational health and safety at work a way forward to viable quality health care

**Anyanwu Reginald Chidedebere | University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria**

## Abstract:

80% of the waking hours is spent at work and employee survey finding about work place accidents accounted for 1/3 report high level of stress, ¼ report their jobs as number 1 stressor in their life above family and financial pressures and ¾ blame the government or the regulator.

The effect of work related morbidity and mortality were considered as suffering and hardship for workers and families affecting work, life balance, lost productivity, increased medical and welfare costs to the society and the likely metabolic syndrome include total cholesterol, triglycerides, blood sugar, body mass index, abdominal circumferences, injuries and death.

However, Improved healthy workplace, improved engineering or new technology, considerable workload, meeting deadline, reduced over dependence on targets, gender sensitivity, eight hour consideration, resolution of conflicts, engagement of professionals, and creation of strong leadership for prevention for non-communicable diseases, strong support from management, unionism, stakeholders involvement, collaborations, training and government enforcement.

- 1 Occupational health and safety concept: the principles and understanding of occupational health
- 2 Workplace concept and principles of waking hours
- 3 Stress, muscular-skeletal disorders and work life balance, changing world of work as in new technologies business environmental, meeting deadliness etc
- 4 Work environment and hazard physical, chemical, biological mechanical/Ergonomics physio-social.
- 5 Emerging occupational Diseases Ebola virus disease, zoo noses, low back pain, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, HIV, Hepatitis B leukemia, pneumoconiosis, pesticide, poisoning, skin conditions, Noise induced Hearing loss, muscular-skeletal Disorders Cancer, Mental disorder.

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## Title : Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Knowledge and Attitude among Pediatric Ward Nurses in Governmental West Bank Hospital: a Descriptive Cross-Sectional Study

**Fady Zaben | An-Najah National University, Palestine**

### Abstract:

**Introduction:** Nurses are often the first to activate the chain of survival when a cardiorespiratory arrest happens. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) has been shown to reduce in-hospital deaths when received from adequately trained health care professionals. And, early and effective CPR increases both survival rate and post-arrest quality of life.

**Aim:** We aim to assess the pediatric nurse's knowledge and attitude on pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation in pediatric wards in west bank governmental hospitals.

**Method:** This was a descriptive cross-sectional study of a random sample of 120 nurses from all pediatric wards at governmental west bank hospitals from October 2018 to December 2018. A semi-structured questionnaire developed by the authors consists of three sections: socio-demographic information, theoretical understanding, and attitudes of ethical issues. The sequences of the questionnaire were consistent with the American Heart Association's 2015 basic life support (BLS) guidelines for health care providers.

**Results:** 120 nurses from nine governmental hospitals, 13 % were males and 83% were female. Only 70% received training about CPR. Also, the analysis indicated the nurse's knowledge about CPR is above 9.02 from 10. The majority (84.4%) of participants indicated that BLS training is necessary, and (65.5%) indicated the BLS training is very much needed whereas (25.6 %) is important.

**Conclusion:** This study showed markedly excellent CPR knowledge and skills among nurses in district hospitals. There is no statistical significance between socio-demographic information and the level of nurse's knowledge except the work of place. And, the majority of nurses have positive attitudes. Pediatric nurses need to be certified and assessed regularly to ensure the retention of resuscitation knowledge and skills. And, they need for further observational studies to measure nurses practice BLS guidelines.

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**Title: The pyrexia temperature never damage the cells of brain or harm the body**

**Yacob Mathai | Marma Heatth Centre, India**

## Abstract:

All treatments for fever are based on the belief that fits is the result of 41 degree Celsius temperature and it damages cells of brain and body. At the same time there is no evidence based tests or concrete diagnosing methods to the belief that fits and brain damage is the result of pyrexia.

Necessary ingredients to destroy brain cells and fits cannot be seen in fever. In pyrexia or absence of fever a fainted patient fell on the floor with unconscious state and destroy cells of brain, and necessary ingredients to become conscious are same.

When disease increases essential blood circulation and energy level also decreases. The vertical height between heart and brain is more than one feet. When the disease becomes severe, ability to pump the blood to the brain decreases. As a result of this brain cells are damaged. so the patient might be paralyzed or may even die.

In pyrexia or absence of fever, when blood flow to the brain decreases and fits are formed. There is no other way than this to increase blood circulation to the brain. It is a sensible and discreet action of brain to protect the life or organ.

**Recovery from Fits:** The patient become conscious before the time to get decreasing the temperature of fever. When the fainted patient lie on the floor, the vertical height between heart and brain is decreased, blood circulation increased to brain.

**Self checking Methods:** When the fainted patient lie on the floor, The patient can stand straight and lie on bed alternatively. Then the patient can experience himself the intensity of blood circulation. The patient can experience when he stand his blood circulation decreases and when lie on the bed the blood circulation decreases. Besides that he can also experience increased blood circulation when lie on the bed raise the foot higher than head.

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# Title: Forensic Nursing Science: An Alliance in Health and Justice

**Virginia A. Lynch | Forensic Nurse Consultants International, USA**

## Abstract:

Universal violence is an origin of the human condition that continues to affect the biological, psychological, and social relationships between the health and justice sciences. Crime-related trauma impacts traditional clinical standards where health care interfaces with the law. Police-registered crimes related to sexual assault and interpersonal violence associated with civil and criminal matters have a clear presence in hospital emergency departments. Due to an existing shortage of skilled forensic physicians, quality forensic services are inadequate to sufficiently address the influx of forensic patients. Forensic nurse examiners (FNE) represent a previously unrecognized resource in the forensic medical sciences to augment clinical forensic services. As a consequence of legal issues involved in the clinical investigation of trauma, the need for forensic specialists in nursing science has been recognized. The American Academy of Forensic Science established forensic nursing as a scientific discipline in 1991 representing an alliance of health and justice services and was recognized as a clinical nursing specialty by the American Association of Nurses Congress of Nursing Practice in 1995.

Recent strategies to improve global standards of care for victims of crime, the falsely accused, and those wrongly convicted necessitate nursing education and training in wound classification, recovery of laboratory evidence, forensic imaging of physical findings, and pertinent knowledge of law.

Forensic nurse examiners are non-physician health care providers qualified in the examination and evaluation of crime-related trauma with an emphasis on maximizing evidence collection while minimizing emotional trauma. The forensic nurse serves as clinical liaison to the police criminal investigator and testifies court when required. Clinical responsibilities center on competency in the medicolegal management of forensic cases, forensic nursing care, and application of scientific technology involving digital evidence, digital documentation, and digital forensic imaging to advance clinical outcomes and operational efficiency.

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# Title: Womens' experiences of living with obstetric fistula in Ghana – Time for the establishment of a Fistula Centre of Excellence

**Rose Mantey | Mercy Women's Catholic Hospital and Obstetric Fistula Centre Mankessim, Ghana**

## Abstract:

**Objective:** To explore the experiences of women living with Obstetric Fistula in Ghana.

**Design:** A descriptive qualitative design involving face-to-face semi-structured interviews following institutional ethical approval.

**Setting:** Urban and rural setting in the Mfantseman Municipal Area (MMA) in the Central Region (CR) of Ghana

**Participants:** A purposive sample of thirty- two women who had experienced obstetric fistula (OBF)

**Findings:** Three core themes emerged and these were i) Women's perceptions of OBF, ii) Experiences of women living with OBF iii) Coping strategies of women living with OBF

## Conclusion and implications for practice:

There is a need for a multi-agency coordinated approach to the treatment and management of OBF in Ghana. The findings support the need for a dedicated specialist fistula centre to treat women and to meet the educational needs of health care professionals with strategies to prevent as well as support women with OBF. The hub and spoke organisation design for health care systems has proved beneficial in other health settings providing a level of quality that would not be possible otherwise. It is time to end the suffering of women living with obstetric fistula.

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# Title: Topical Oxytocin Versus HIFU In Improving Vaginal Atrophy In Postmenopausal Women: A Randomized Trial

**Asem. A. Moussa** | Alazhar School of Medicine, Egypt

## Abstract:

**Objective and Design:** Prospective randomized trial to test the effectiveness of topical oxytocin gel Versus Hifu in improving vaginal atrophy in postmenopausal women.

**Patients and Methods:** A total of 50 postmenopausal women presenting with vaginal atrophy and who satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criteria were randomized into two groups each of 25 patients; they received intravaginal oxytocin gel or HIFU for one setting. Serum estrogen level, visual, colposcopy and histological vaginal examination were performed before and after treatment.

**Results:** Fourteen women in the oxytocin gel group improved after treatment and twenty in the HIFU group while Twenty participants in the oxytocin group and twenty one in the HIFU group reported relief of dyspareunia ( $p = 0.001$ ). There was no significant difference between the circulating levels of estradiol in both groups before and after treatment ( $p = 0.4$  and  $0.6$  for the Oxytocin group and the HIFU group, respectively).

**Conclusion:** Oxytocin gel is useful in the restoration of the vaginal epithelium in cases of postmenopausal atrophic vaginitis however HIFU was more superior and convenient in improving sexual and urinary symptoms in those women. Further studies with a longer follow-up period are required to test the long-term effects of oxytocin and HIFU as a treatment for vaginal atrophy.

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# Title: The role of nurses in biobanking between science and ethics

**Elena Salvaterra | Italy**

## Abstract:

With the advances of biobanking, nurses are coming to play a pivotal role both in scientific and ethical perspectives. Nurses can contribute significantly to the improvement of biobanking practices either as scientists or patients advocates. Particularly in relation to genetics and genomics, nurse scientists may generate new knowledge by using biospecimens and associated data . They can also use biomaterials and information in their own studies by providing nursing relevant data such as bio-behavioral, health-related quality of life and patient outcome data to integrate biobanking practices. From an ethical perspective, research as well as clinical nurses can play a crucial role by fostering the respect of fundamental ethical principles related to the informed consent, privacy protection and return of results. Particularly in relation to informed consent, several studies highlight the relevant role of both clinical research and practice nurses as patients advcates. On one hand they can promote the enrollement of potential participants in research biobank studies by collecting their informed consent. On the other, they can secure the patients engagement in research protocols by furthering an effective understanding of the informed consent process.

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# Title: Effectiveness of an Education Intervention to Strengthen Faculty Members' Productivity of Research: A Quasi-Experimental Study

**Mamdouh El-hneiti | The University of Jordan, Jordan**

## Abstract:

**Background:** Faculty scholarly productivity in the form of research publication consistently appreciated for its role in improving education and advancing knowledge.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to increase research productivity among academic staff of higher education institution.

**Design:** A prospective, one group pre and post-test experimental design was performed in a nonrandomized intervention group of nursing faculty members who attended a series of seminars and workshops of research. The target population comprised the 50 faculty members working in a governmental university in the eastern region of KSA during the period of 2015 and 2016.

**Results:** Results indicate that the difference in number of publications, web of science citations, Scopus citations, and google scholar citation after implementation of stimulating research productivity program were statistically significant.

**Conclusion:** Faculty members experience changes in attitude toward and intention to conduct research, as well as the number of their published research articles as the result of two-year educational interventional program on research productivity. The researchers, thus, recommend that higher education institutions, including schools of nursing and other health professions, adopt the Thomson Reuters' intervention to accomplish the well-needed improvement in scholarly productivity, especially in the developing world, such as Middle Eastern countries.

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# Title: Nursing interventions in patients with non-communicable diseases: A systematic review

**ME. Miguel Angel Cuevas Budhart | Complutense University of Madrid, Spain**

### Abstract

**Background:** Non-communicable diseases are a global healthcare problem. They consume many resources and poses challenges to nursing and the health system to provide safe and quality care. Systematic reviews aiming to assess relevant evidence of nursing interventions to provide evidence to improve nursing contribution are scarce.

**Aim:** The aim of this systematic review was to analyses the nursing interventions research of patients with non-communicable diseases, published in specialised journals between 2008 and 2018.

**Methods:** A systematic review nursing interventions of research of patients with non-communicable diseases published between 2008 and 2018. Journals were accessed through MedLine, CINAHL, Cochrane, The National Library of Medicine Gateway, and TESEO. Assessment of methodological quality used CASPe and JADAD methods. The review included fifteen articles.

**Results:** All the studies included methodological designs of clinical trials using a range of procedural strategies addressing nursing interventions mostly related to health education and health promotion, including prevention of complications, reduction of symptoms, risks decrease, change of lifestyle, and the cost-effectiveness.

**Conclusion:** Most of the nursing interventions (76.4%) revealed a positive outcome for patients and the health system. These findings may offer sound information and evidence for nurses to be aware of the role in patients with non-communicable diseases.

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## FEATURED TALKS



### Title: Technology and the self: A new deity

**Thomas E Creely | Ethics & Emerging Military Technology Graduate Program, USA**

#### Abstract

Increasingly, there is focus on the Self, the connection with technology as a defining factor in the meaning of being in the twenty-first century. More people interact with technology than ever before. Networked technology, with its many indisputable benefits, also shapes the understanding of personhood and perhaps redefines it. Social engagement, such as relationships and interactions, so essential to personhood, has been devalued and focused on self-awareness and a curated self-expression. Technological algorithms and assessments centered around personal characteristics have born an entirely new relationship for individuals. The desire to understand the Self has brought about the development of technologies that reduce the meaning of being into calculable form, the instant gratification produced by algorithm has created an obsession with the “understanding” of one’s self. People are turning to technology as a new form of religion, guiding their actions and increasing narcissistic motives. This societal transformation has exacerbated the need for moral awareness with its inevitable ethical side-effects. Is artificial intelligence a new expression of godhood that separate humankind from the I – Thou relationship? Is moral capacity for truth shrinking in the face of an avalanche of incoming information?

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## Title: Aerosol-delivery to critically ill patient

**Mohamed E.A. Abdelrahim | Beni-suef University, Egypt**

### Abstract

Nowadays therapeutic aerosols are commonly delivered to mechanically ventilated patients by nebulizers and pressurized metered dose inhaler (pMDI) attached to an adapter or a spacer. Studies with asthmatics and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients have confirmed that aerosol delivery during mechanical ventilation is feasible. They have also reported that the inhaled drugs administered during mechanical ventilation provide greater and faster clinical outcome than when delivering during spontaneous unassisted breathing. Researchers studied Factors that would affect aerosol delivery during mechanical ventilation. Even though the tremendous amount of publication in this area, still there is no recommendation or guidelines has been released to help respiratory therapists in their decision when delivering aerosol to ventilated patients. Mostly, respiratory therapists read literatures and decide accordingly what to do and which device to be use for their patients. This put the patients at risk of receiving sub-therapeutic or toxic dose of inhaled aerosol. Some studies raise an alarming sound of physician decision upon reading any released publication related to aerosol delivery in mechanical ventilation without a good trusted recommendations and guidelines. This increases the need of the development of recommendations and guidelines, by trusted board or society, for aerosol delivery to such critically ill patients. To summarize; inhaled drugs administered to critically ill patients is of benefit compared to taking the patient off the ventilator and delivering during spontaneous unassisted breathing. However, dependable guidelines are needed to optimize aerosol delivery.

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