



PROCEEDINGS OF

VIRTUAL EVENT

2nd GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

JUNE 21-22, 2021

Theme:

Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing
Education, Research and Practices

Peers Alley Media

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GLOBAL NURSING 2021

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YOUR FIRST CHOICE FOR RESEARCH INGENUITY

PROGRAM-AT-A-GLANCE

**GLOBAL NURSING
2021**

DAY 1

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 2021

Scientific Program

BST – British Summer Time

8:45-09:00

Opening Ceremony

Keynote
09:00-09:30

Title: Transformational learning through film: A professional development journey for newly qualified nurses

Sherri L Ogston-Tuck, University of Worcester, UK

09:30-09:50

Title: Development of a community coaching program on safe handling of agricultural pesticides among users

Elham Hassan Tawfik, The British University in Egypt, Egypt

09:50-10:10

Title: Nurses' perspectives on data quality challenges of patient-generated health data for use in routine clinical practice

Robab Abdolkhani, The University of Melbourne, Australia

10:10-10:30

Title: Metformin use beyond diabetes: Reducing cardiovascular events in the healthy elderly

Dan Xu, Curtin University, Australia

10:30-10:50

Title: First time mothers' perceptions of social support: Recommendations for best practice

Tiffany De Sousa Machado, University of Adelaide, Australia

10:50-11:10

Title: Hospice-at-home nurses' experiences of caring for dying patients

Catherine Jameson, St Wilfrid's Hospice, UK

11:10-11:30

Title: Resilience strategy in emergency medicine during the Covid-19 pandemic in Paris

Minka Fadi Hillary, Paris University, France

11:30-11:50

Title: A bibliometric analysis of core articles of international nursing research frontiers based on the Web of Science database

Shi-Fan Han, Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, China

11:50-12:10

Title: Challenges of nursing education post COVID 2019

Charuwan Kritpracha, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

12:10-12:30

Title: Posttraumatic stress and affecting factors in couples after perinatal loss: A Turkish sample

Esra Sabanci Baransel, Inonu University, Turkey

12:30-12:50	Title: A study of adult rubella outbreak and its implications on increasing number of women in uniform Arun Gupta , Armed Forces Medical College, India
12:50-13:10	Title: Applying six sigma to restorative nursing documentation Hannah J. (Johnson) Baker , Northern Illinois University, USA
Lunch Break 13:10-13:40	
Keynote 13:40-14:10	Title: Vaccine hesitancy and resistance during a global pandemic: Nurses lead a positive change Mary Koslap-Petraco , Stony Brook University School of Nursing, USA
14:10-14:30	Title: UV-C and UV-C plus ozone generating robots disinfection potential: A microbiological evaluation Angel Emilio Martinez de Alba , University of Salamanca, Spain
14:30-14:50	Title: Contact screening for healthcare workers exposed to COVID-19 patients Luca Coppeta , University of Rome, Italy
14:50-15:10	Title: Current aspects on the milk opioids the Beta-Casomorphins Fred Nyberg , Uppsala University, Sweden
15:10-15:30	Title: Linkage between neighbourhood social cohesion and BMI of South Asians in the masala study Gagandeep Gill , Loma Linda University, USA
15:30-15:50	Title: From Protocolization of care to nursing care: A qualitative research John Camilo Garcia Uribe , CES University, Colombia
Refreshment Break 15:50-16:00	
16:00-16:20	Title: Providing optimal rejuvenation to the Periocular area using Botulinum toxin a neuromodulators and hyaluronic acid dermal fillers Rachel Varga , Founder of Rachel Varga Inc., Canada
16:20-16:40	Title: Determining the Effect of Group Flower arranging sessions on caregiver self-efficacy and stress levels in an in-patient hospice Joanne Lavin , CUNY School of Professional Studies, USA
16:40-17:00	Title: Supporting refugees as a community Lexis Rivers , Alameda Health System, USA

17:00-17:20

Title: Infectious risk of the hospital environment in the center of Morocco: A case of care unit surfaces

Bouzid Jawad, Hassan First University, Morocco

17:20-17:40

Title: Risk factors for developing Postlumbar Puncture Headache: A case-control study

Lea Normand Nielsen, North Zealand Hospital, Denmark

17:40-18:00

Title: Plants used by the rural community of Bananal, Mato Grosso, Brazil: Aspects of popular knowledge

Graciela da Silva Migueis, Universidade Federal de Rondonopolis, Brazil

18:00-18:20

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

Chandni, Rufaida College of Nursing, India

e-Poster Presentations

e-Poster

Title: Music and patients with heart disease

Eva Baudysova, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

e-Poster

Title: Changes in fathers' mental health in the early parenting period in Japan

Kumiko Kido, Kagawa Prefectural University of Health Sciences, Japan

e-Poster

Title: Adaptation experience of nurses who were transferred to a long term care hospital from an Acute hospital

Hong Mi Suk, Pusan National University, South Korea

End of Day 1



DAY 2

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 2021

Scientific Program

BST – British Summer Time

09:00-09:20

Title: Dietary assessment and its awareness in female students from different health departments: Unhealthy diet with normal BMI

Farah Aziz, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia

09:20-09:40

Title: Level of clinical reasoning in intermediate nursing students explained by education year and days of internships per healthcare branches: A cross-sectional study

Janet Leijser, Rijn IJssel College, Netherlands

09:40-10:00

Title: The experiences of ward nurses in applying the patient's safety program in the hospital

Setyowati, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

10:00-10:20

Title: The health care system needs to act on climate change

Edda Weimann, University of Cape Town, South Africa

10:20-10:40

Title: Knowledge, practice and attitudes of preventive measures against coronavirus infection among pregnant women in Egypt

Hanan Morsy Salim Metwally, Zagazig University, Egypt

10:40-11:00

Title: Nurses' autonomy and its relation to their attitude towards patient's rights advocacy

Yaldez K. Zeineldin, The British University in Egypt, Egypt

11:00-11:20

Title: PROMs and PREMs in prostate surgery (HOLEP and RARP)

Brecht Van Vaerenbergh, Department Urology OLV-hospital, Belgium

11:20-11:40

Title: Impact of training program on nurses' knowledge, attitude and practices towards coronavirus (COVID-19) at Fayoum University hospitals, Egypt

Khadra Mohammed Atiea, Fayoum University, Egypt

11:40-12:00

Title: Students in the clinical environment: Emotionally challenging situations and how students manage

Maria Weurlander, Stockholm University, Sweden

12:00-12:20

Title: Mentoring leaders for cultural change

Ali Raza, NHS Foundation Trust, UK

12:20-12:40	Title: Knowledge of adolescents regarding cancer prevention and factors contributing to cancer Athul Tintu Tomy , Carmel College of Nursing, India
12:40-13:00	Title: Multi- country analysis of nursing care management during the COVID-19 pandemic Janet Mercedes Arevalo Ipanaque , Universidad Peruana Union, Peru
Lunch Break 13:00-13:30	
13:30-13:50	Title: Implementing Cognitive Rehearsal Training to nursing students to foster professional development Catherine C. Razzi , Gwynedd Mercy University, USA
13:50-14:10	Title: Resilience in stressful events Cheryl A. Connors , Johns Hopkins Medicine, USA
14:10-14:30	Title: Factors contributing to students' satisfaction with direct observation of procedural skills in the school of nursing sciences at the University of Zambia Martha Mbewe Mwelwa , University of Zambia, Zambia
14:30-14:50	Title: Impaired kidney function: Prevalence and associated factors in risk patients Alba Otoni , Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil
14:50-15:10	Title: Design of THRISOL scale for social risk triage in patients attended at high complexity hospitals Ana Belen Salamanca Castro , University Hospital 12 De Octubre, Spain
15:10-15:30	Title: MerleauPontal reflection: The perception of women with breast cancer regarding the impact on their children Eliane Cristina da Silva Pinto Carneiro , Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil
15:30-15:50	Title: The role of the nurse administrator in healthcare services and healthcare built environment in Southern Nigeria Gloria Tonye Dikibo , Texila American University, India
Refreshment Break 15:50-16:00	
16:00-16:10	Title: The immigration of Albanian nurses, the reasons and importance of inter professional communication Anila Cake , Faculty of Technical Medical Sciences, University of Medicine, Albania

16:10-16:20	Title: Care which nurses wanted to do for families in organ donation Michiyo Ando , Daiichi University of Pharmacy, Japan
16:20-16:40	Title: Greening healthcare emerging the manager's new future challenge Eman Salman Taie , Helwan University, Egypt
Poster 16:40-16:50	Title: Factual survey on nursing students' basic knowledge and diagnostic competencies for nursing Satomi Tanaka , University of Human Environments, Japan
Poster 16:50-17:00	Title: Successful use of laser therapy as a treatment for pressure injury: An evidence-based practice Natascha Goncalves Francisco Palmeira , Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, Brazil
17:00-17:20	Title: Reproductive health of female prisoners in Brazil: A challenge for Brazilian public health Priscila Franca de Araujo , Federal University of Ceara, Brazil
17:20-17:40	Title: A gap in educational programs: The hidden curriculum in nursing education Berna Akcakoca , Ege University, Turkey
17:40-18:00	Title: Patient safety culture in nursing training Isabel Melendez Mogollon , Instituto Superior Tecnológico Libertad, Ecuador
18:00-18:20	Title: Designing an operational planning model for hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health and medical education of Iran Reza Besharati , Islamic Azad University, Iran
18:20-18:30	Title: An analogue study to examine the potency of Group Metacognitive Therapy on OCD symptoms among subclinical OCD subjects in Government headquarters hospital at Erode Sampoornam. W , Dhanvantri College of Nursing Pallakapalayam, India
18:30-18:40	Title: Effectiveness of post - abortion family planning counseling program on nurses / midwives' knowledge and practices in middle Euphrates maternity hospitals – Iraq Iqbal Majeed Abbas , Baghdad College for Medical Sciences, Ministry of higher Education and Scientific Research, Iraq

e-Poster Presentations

e-Poster

Title: A pilot study on screening for gestational/congenital toxoplasmosis of pregnant women at delivery in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia
Fatimah Salim Al-Yami & Alexander Woodman, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

e-Poster

Title: Impact of hypothermic pulsatile perfusion on the suboptimal kidney donors: Our initial experience
Estefania Iglesias Gonzalez, Bellvitge University Hospital, Spain

End of Day 2

Closing Remarks



I Support

PEERS ALLEY

M E D I A

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

June 21-22
2021

Keynote Presentation
Day 1

GLOBAL NURSING 2021

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

June 21-22, 2021



BIOGRAPHY

S. Ogston-Tuck graduated with a BSc Nursing in Canada and moved to the UK over 20 years ago and furthered her education with a Masters in Higher Education, PGDip Teaching qualification and a Law Degree. Her clinical background is in accident and emergency/trauma and cardiothoracic specialist care. Over the past 15 years in higher education, she has led modules in pain management; leadership and management and law for both undergraduate nursing and midwifery

and post graduate study. Her areas of research interest are in teaching pedagogy and the creative arts, with a keen interest in law in healthcare practice. Her publications reflect a range of topics to reflect my clinical background; pain management; medicines management; law and ethics. She is currently undertaking a PhD through publication with a focus on transformational learning through the creative arts and film in nurse education.

S. Ogston-Tuck

Department of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Worcester, UK

Transformational learning through film: A professional development journey for newly qualified nurses

Objectives: This study explores the transformation in the role and professional development of newly qualified nurses following their experience of film in nurse education.

Scope: Creative arts pedagogy is an effective and innovative approach to teaching and learning in health care. However, there are few reports of film use in nurse education. Mezirow's transformational adult learning theory has informed nursing research and underpins the conceptual framework for this study

Results: A deeper learning from film was experienced and the participants placed a great value on their own critical and self-reflection. The experience transformed their journey and professional role development in

their first year as newly qualified nurses

Methods: A qualitative research methodology was used. Participants were invited for interviews post qualification. Data sets underwent thematic analysis and coding with two emergent themes; connection with film and role transformation.

Conclusion: Film offers a collective and deeper learning experience. Its contribution is evident from critical and self-reflection, in acquiring new knowledge and gaining wider understanding. This adds value to life-long learning. The complexities and challenges nurses face today supports further research on the impact of creative arts in nurse education.

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

June 21-22, 2021



BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Mary Koslap-Petraco is a clinical assistant professor at Stony Brook University School of Nursing in Stony Brook, NY, and a primary care provider in her own private practice after working for Suffolk County Department of Health Services for 30 years where she used her experience as a public health nurse to make system level changes. While on staff at SCDHS Dr. Koslap-Petraco managed the immunization and lead programs and provided education to staff and the public on various communicable diseases.

She is a member of the CDC ad hoc nurse advisory board, nurse consultant for the Immunization Action Coalition, and member of the executive board of Vaccinate Your Family-The Next Generation of Every Child by Two. Dr. Koslap-Petraco speaks on immunizations and infectious diseases nationally and internationally and has authored numerous articles and written chapters in three textbooks. She is a Fellow of the American Association of Nurse Practitioners.

Mary Koslap-Petraco

Stony Brook University School of Nursing, USA
 Nurse Consultant Immunization Action Coalition, USA

Vaccine hesitancy and resistance during a global pandemic: Nurses lead a positive change

Vaccine hesitancy and resistance have been present since the first vaccine for smallpox was developed in 1796. The advent of the internet initiated a proliferation of antivaccine information that became available to anyone who had access to a computer. Rather than relying on the expertise of health care providers, the public began to believe that they could determine the safety of vaccines themselves. Many in the public lost trust in the system and in all health care providers except for nurses. The outbreak of the COVID pandemic saw a rising interest in developing a vaccine at 'warp speed.' The emphasis on a rapidly developed vaccine has caused the public to increase its skepticism.

Nurses' own vaccines and will be key players in ensuring that a safe and effective COVID vaccine is accepted by the public.

Learning Objectives:

- At the end of this presentation the attendee will be able to analyze the sources of vaccine hesitancy and resistance
- At the end of this presentation the attendee will be able to interpret the evidence for vaccine safety
- At the end of this presentation the attendee will be able to appraise a paradigm to counter vaccine resistance in individuals.

I Support

PEERS ALLEY

M E D I A

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

June 21-22
2021

Scientific Abstracts
Day 1

GLOBAL NURSING 2021



Development of a community coaching program on safe handling of agricultural pesticides among users

Elham Hassan Tawfik^{1,2}

¹*Faculty of Nursing- The British University in Egypt (BUE)*

²*Faculty of Nursing, Damanhour University, Egypt*

One of the major problems seeking change now more than ever within the community is unsafe handling of agricultural pesticides. People use pesticides in agricultural production to prevent or control pests, diseases, weeds and other plant pathogens in an effort to reduce or eliminate yield losses and maintain high product quality. This study aimed to develop a community coaching program on safe handling of agricultural pesticides among users.

Design: Pre - Experimental Research Design.

Setting: The study was conducted at Bani Salama Village at Wady El Natron City El Beheira Governorate.

Subjects: Thirty agricultural pesticide users were conveniently selected and included into the study.

Data Collection Tools: Five tools were used to collect data included personal coaching skills self assessment checklist, socio-demographic characteristics and health issues related to pesticides structured questionnaire, knowledge about safe handling of agricultural

pesticide structured questionnaire, practices of safe handling of agricultural pesticide structured observational checklist and five steps of successful coaching skills structured observational checklist.

Results: Nearly one fifth of the potential coaches had satisfactory coaching skills scores. A significant improvement in the coaches' total mean knowledge scores of safe handling of agricultural pesticide where the mean % score was 26.04 ± 2.98 pre-coaching and improved to 72.58 ± 5.27 at immediate post-coaching. Moreover, significant improvement in their total mean practices scores where the mean % score was 10.98 ± 3.20 pre-coaching and improved to 19.76 ± 7.12 at 3 months post-coaching.

Conclusion: The majority of coaches had a significant improvement in their total mean scores of coaching skills, knowledge and practices of safe handling of agriculture pesticides after program than before.

Recommendations: Introduce specific educational programs for all farm workers prior to engage them for pesticide application.

Nurses' perspectives on data quality challenges of patient-generated health data for use in routine clinical practice

R. Abdolkhani

Centre For Digital Transformation of Health, Dentistry and Health Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Background: Patient-Generated Health Data (PGHD) collected from innovative medical and consumer wearable technologies are enabling healthcare to shift from inside clinical settings to outside of them through Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) initiatives. However, PGHD are being collected on an ongoing basis under the patient's or caregiver's responsibilities in rapidly changing circumstances during the patient's daily life. This poses risks to the quality of PGHD and, in turn, reduces their trustworthiness and fitness for use in routine clinical practice.

Objective: This study explored perspectives of RPM teams including nurses about the PGHD quality challenges they face that impedes clinical adoption of this source of data.

Methods: In-depth semi-structured interviews with RPM teams in primary care, secondary services and hospital settings in Australia were conducted. From 20 interviewees, 9 of them were nurses who were involved in RPM of diabetes, cardiac arrhythmia, and sleep disorders.

Results: This study identified which data quality aspects of PGHD require investigation at each stage of data management. The nurses addressed data accuracy and interpretability issues when patients collect PGHD from wearables outside the clinical settings; data consistency and timeliness during PGHD transmission from outside to inside the clinical setting; and accessibility, interpretability, relevancy, and timeliness challenges when they review PGHD reports for clinical decision making. Lack of digital health literacy, wearable function, difficulty in data interpretation, and lack of PGHD integration with electronic medical record systems were among the key sociotechnical challenges identified that impact PGHD quality.

Conclusion: The increasing proliferation of PGHD from health wearables in RPM requires a systematic approach to enable the reliability of these data for use in clinical care. Nurses' roles in RPM and PGHD quality assessment need more clarification and education.

Biography

Robab holds a PhD in health informatics from the University of Melbourne. She also has academic background in health information management (BSc.) and health information technology (MSc.). She has extensive experience in health informatics and digital health research and teaching. Her PhD research investigated data quality management of patient-generated health data collected from consumer and medical wearable devices. She developed an innovative practical guidance for the key PGHD stakeholders to enhance PGHD value for use in clinical care. Robab is internationally recognised for her research and learning excellence in the field and received several awards from national and international organizations during her candidature.

Metformin use beyond diabetes: Reducing cardiovascular events in the healthy elderly

Dan Xu¹, Shouzen Cheng², Phill Della¹, Christopher Reid¹, Ming Kuang² and Haipeng Xiao²

¹Curtin University, Perth, Australia

²The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, China

As the global ageing population rises, there is increasing interest and demand for research evaluating anti-ageing strategies. One such strategy involves investigating a drug that may have additional mechanisms and pathways of action to combat ageing - metformin. This common glucose-lowering agent for diabetes has been safe, effective and globally affordable for over 60 years. Research into the use of metformin and its beneficial influence on healthy ageing is currently emerging. Although metformin's effect on clinical ageing outcomes may be speculative, findings from studies into cellular and animal models and from observational and pilot human studies support its potential beneficial effects on ageing. Ageing has a significant impact on the cardiovascular system and is the leading non-modifiable risk factor for Cardiovascular Disease (CVD). The incidence

and prevalence of CVD increases with advancing age, and CVD is the leading cause of death for populations over 65 years of age. However, most CVD prevention research has focused on development of interventions that target "traditional" CV risk factors such as hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia and diabetes. Metformin has been proposed to be an "anti-ageing" drug, based on preclinical experiments with lower-order organisms and numerous retrospective data on beneficial health outcomes for patients with type 2 diabetes. At present, randomised clinical trials to evaluate metformin's clinical impact on healthy ageing are limited, especially in Asian populations. Here, we review the role of metformin and its potential to reduce cardiovascular events in the healthy elderly, as well as plan to design a pilot study to examine the metformin's healthy aging role in the healthy elderly Chinese population.

Biography

Dr Daniel XU (MD, PhD, FRACGP) is an Academic Coordinator for General Practice Research and International Health at Curtin Medical School, Curtin University. He is in charge of general practice research locally in Australia and international collaboration for undergraduate exchange programs as well as medical educational research at the school. He has been appointed Visiting Professor in the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China since 2018. He is a Senior Research Fellow for the Cardiovascular Clinical Trial group in the Curtin School of Populational Health, Curtin University. His research interests include Cardiovascular, Musculoskeletal Health, Healthy aging and Clinical Trial in General Practice. He is a General Practitioner in Belvidere Health Centre, Arch Health and serves as the Board Director and Chair of the Clinical Governance committee in charge of Clinical Service, Research & Teaching. He is a Senior Quality Assurance Examiner for Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.



First time mothers' perceptions of social support: recommendations for best practice

T. De Sousa Machado, A. Chur Hansen and C. Due
University of Adelaide, Australia

Purpose: Research indicates social support is imperative for postpartum wellbeing. The types of social support and access to preferred supports are less understood. This discussion paper considers first time mothers' perceptions of the effectiveness of social supports and perceived barriers to accessing support and provides recommendations for best practice.

Methods: A search of the literature for terms related to postpartum social support was conducted. Major themes were identified and synthesised.

Results: A critique and analysis of the literature is presented with recommendations for best practice.

Conclusion: Much of the research around postnatal support fails to distinguish the specific type of support, meaning creating support solutions for the postpartum period may not be effectively targeted. Recommendations for individualised support are made.

Biography

Tiffany is in the final 2 months of her PhD, focusing on social supports in Australia to aid parents through family and professional life. She researched parental support structures in Sweden in 2017. She was awarded first class honours in her Bachelor of Psychology (Hons) in 2016, double major in Psychology and Anthropology, received three academic awards, and was awarded the prestigious Westpac Future Leaders scholarship. She sits on the Westpac W100 National Executive, lectures at The University of Adelaide, and she is a project lead for a national Westpac Mentorship Program. She has spoken at events, and numerous panels nationally. Perinatal health, workplace wellbeing, mentorship and cultural competence are key focus areas. She founded The Village Foundation to prevent prolonged postpartum stress and, to create communities of support within corporate and public Australia.



Hospice-at-home nurses' experiences of caring for dying patients

Catherine Jameson

St Wilfrid's Hospice, UK

This presentation highlights the findings from research that aimed to explore hospice-at-home (H@H) nurses' experiences of caring for dying patients at home. The focus was to discover what factors enable them to maintain their enthusiasm for their work and cope with the challenges of working in a patient's home. As the demand for H@H nurses is increasing due to an ageing global population and many people preferring to die at home, and continuity of care contributes to improving a dying patient's quality of life, the retention of existing H@H nurses is vital. This qualitative study, conducted in one hospice in England, consisted of multiple unstructured interviews with 16 H@H nurses (qualified and unqualified). The key findings were that H@H nurses: use a broad range of coping mechanisms to cope with the daily complexities of their role; encounter

intense, complex, uncertain, unpredictable and ethically unclear challenges; identify a need for more support from their workplace; and love their job. Additional findings were that H@H nurses give unhurried, detailed, person centered care; and work in a cohesive, functional team. The research concluded that in order for H@H nurses to continue to maintain their enthusiasm for their work, extra support to incorporate protected time for debriefing at shift end (to be included in shift length) is needed. H@H nurses also needed training to develop positive coping skills, external supervision on a one-to-one basis and to have their value demonstrated by their managers and employers recognising and acknowledging them. These factors are some of the things likely to facilitate in the retention of H@H nurses.

Biography

Catherine Jameson qualified as a Registered General Nurse and Registered Sick Children's Nurse from Westminster and Westminster Children's Hospitals in 1984. She then married and immigrated to South Africa, becoming further qualified as a Registered Midwife and Registered Community Nurse. In 2002 she began working at St Wilfrid's Hospice (SWH) as a volunteer, later becoming a Band 6 staff nurse for both in-patient unit and hospice-at-home teams. She completed her BSc Palliative and End of Life Care from the University of Winchester in 2015 and her MA Advanced Professional Practice from the University of Chichester in 2018. Her MA research was published in the International Journal of Palliative Nursing in 2021. She completed the CPCAB Certificate in Counselling Skills at Level 2 and Level 3 in 2020 and 2021 respectively. She is currently studying for the CPCAB Diploma in Therapeutic Counselling.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

June 21-22, 2021

Resilience strategy in emergency medicine during the Covid-19 pandemic in Paris

F.H.Minka² and S.O.Minka¹

¹Emergency Department, Bichat Hospital, Paris University, France

²Emergency Department, Lariboisière Hospital, Paris University, France

Objectives: SARS-Cov-2 is a respiratory virus of the coronavirus family. It is responsible for viral pneumonia. The Covid-19 pandemic started in China in December 2019 before spreading to the rest of the world. Managing this pandemic has significantly changed the way our emergency services work. The main objective of this study was to describe the organizational impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Emergency Medicine.

Methods: Descriptive observational study of the "adaptation strategy" of two Parisian emergency services, during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic from March 01, 2020 until the end of lockdown on May 11, 2020.

Results: As the infectious reason is the main

reason for consultation during a pandemic, prevention measures have been reinforced. In order to limit the risk of viral transmission, a segmentation of the emergency services and the entire hospital was carried out. So we were able to distinguish between Red zones (High viral density) and Green zones (Low viral density). The hospital's infectious medicine and resuscitation capacity has been increased to manage the massive influx of patients consulting the emergency room.

Conclusion: Our resilience strategy reinforced by the implementation of the containment system has made it possible to overcome this pandemic. It would be appropriate to assess the impact of this strategy on the occurrence of nosocomial infections later.

Biography

Dr. MINKA Fadi Hillary is a clinical leader and hospital-university assistant at the University of Paris. Doctor of Medicine from UFR Simone Veil, graduate in emergency medicine from the University of Paris Descartes. She currently works as an emergency physician at the Lariboisière hospital in Paris, and as a teacher and researcher at the University of Paris.



A bibliometric analysis of core articles of international nursing research frontiers based on the Web of Science database

Shi-Fan Han and Jin-Lian Cheng

Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, China

Objective: To review and analyze the basic information and distribution of core articles in the global research frontier of nursing, so as to ascertain the current trend in the field.

Methods: A total of 37 highly cited essential science indicator (ESI) papers in the nursing discipline were retrieved, which were compared with the core article collection of the ESI research frontier in January 2019 to understand the current nursing research frontiers. Subsequently, a statistical analysis of the core articles that constituted the nursing research frontiers was performed using a bibliometric method. The analysis was conducted with multiple aspects including the number of core articles, total number of citations, average publication year, issuing country, participating institution, citing paper, journal distribution, and core researcher.

Results: At present, the two international research frontiers of nursing are patient-centered care (Research Frontier 1) and missed care (Research Frontier 2). These two frontiers include a total of 12 core articles, 6 of which

are highly cited Web of Science-indexed nursing papers. Research Frontier 1 includes three core articles that were cited 389 times. Research Frontier 2 includes nine core articles that were cited 841 times. Articles in the two frontiers were cited by 454 and 841 papers, respectively, most of which are in the United States. In addition, the 12 core articles were published across eight journals, the impact factors of which are all relatively high. Lastly, Research Frontier 1 involves 11 authors, whereas Research Frontier 2 involves 49 authors, of which seven authors have published more than two articles.

Conclusions: The core articles in the frontier of international nursing research demonstrate distinctive features in their issuing country/region, journal distribution, and participating institution. Review and analysis of the core articles of international nursing research frontiers can help nursing staff understand the current research hotspots and consequently perform corresponding scientific research to promote the development of the nursing discipline.

Biography

Shi-Fan HAN is a Professor and PhD Tutor of Shanxi Medical University, Dermatological Chief Physician of The First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Editor-in-Chief of 5 journals of Shanxi Medical Periodical Press such as Chinese Nursing Research, Chinese General Practice Nursing, Chinese Journal of Integrative Medicine on Cardio-/Cerebrovascular Disease, Chinese Evidence-Based Nursing, Frontiers of Nursing. He is also the vice-president of Chinese Nursing Association Shanxi branch. He has 33 years of work experience, mainly engages in nursing scientific research, and has trained over 40 Masters. He has applied for 2 patents, undertaken 6 scientific projects, published more than 40 works and 70 academic papers in reputed journals. He has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.



Challenges of nursing education post COVID 2019

K. Charuwan and B. Nongnut

Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Objective: To share an experience of implementing a policy to action in nursing education during the pandemic of COVID 2019.

Scope: The nursing education has faced with new ingredients of generations of nursing students and educators, educational technology, healthcare behaviour in society and a challenging healthcare policy. The undergraduate nursing program has to make a change in teaching and learning approach and set a protocol of enhancing a safety measure for students from nursing dormitory to clinical practices to expand their learning opportunity and achieve learning outcomes. In addition, to strengthen the primarily role of nursing education in taking a lead for promoting clients' health and wellness, the nursing education has to be transformed and advocated for further improvement, with proactive approach against the risky contexts.

Method: The blended practice and measures of Distancing, Hand-Washing, Wearing Mask-Temperature monitoring (DHMT) were deployed. With an initiation of transformation in teaching-learning platform, among the

uncertain surroundings, faculties have been encouraged to incubate the nursing student's learning capacity and readiness to be workforce for nursing profession.

Result: The senior nursing students successfully completed the program and the rest has learned through simulation, a new learning modality. All students and faculties are free from COVID affected. In addition, the nursing institute continue to create learning ecosystem, with strategies encouraging faculties to mobilize their multi-skills and expertise, together with being a role model to cultivate nursing student as a potential learner, continuing of care providers, co-creator, and global citizen.

Conclusion: The emerging pandemic of COVID has two sides of a coin, one as an influencing factor to expedite a teaching-learning transformation, and the other side as stimulating factor for global health awareness. An adaptation to a "new normal" is possible through the philosophy of sufficient economy in Thai society.

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

June 21-22, 2021

Biography

Dr. Charuwan Kritpracha is an Assistant Professor at Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University. She received her PhD (Nursing) from University of Michigan, USA. Her research studies focus on improving health outcomes of patients with chronic diseases, particularly patients with cardiovascular diseases. The research studies also address educational innovation and strategies to improve quality of teaching and learning. Dr. Kritpracha has held various administrative positions. She was Assistant President for Learning Resources. Currently, she serves as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Foreign Affairs and Innovation; Director of Center of Excellence in Geriatrics of the Faculty of Nursing; and Associate Director of Research Center for Educational Innovation and Teaching and Learning Excellence, Prince of Songkla University. Dr. Kritpracha received several awards, such as Students' Most Appreciated Teacher Award in 2016, Outstanding Teacher Award in 2017, Award in Recognition Attaining Senior Fellowship of the UK Professional Standards Framework (UKPSF) in 2021.

Dr. Nongnut Boonyoung is an associate professor at Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Thailand. Her nursing career started with a position of RN in ICU in a university hospital for few years, then transition to be a lecturer in the Nursing Department of Surgical Nursing, and again get promotion to a Department of Nursing Administration and Nursing Service where she was appointed as a chairman of the nursing administration master program for 17 years that has provided a good opportunity for the envisioning of healthcare system and healthcare policy. Consequently, she was selected as a member of Thai Nursing Midwifery Council during 2014-2018. Dr. Nongnut has again been appointed as a subcommittee of the Nursing Committee of the Nursing Education Accreditation since 2018-now and currently Dr. Nongnut has been appointed as Dean at the Faculty of Nursing-PSU since 2018. Her specialty area is the nursing strategy management and nursing leadership.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Posttraumatic stress and affecting factors in couples after perinatal loss: A Turkish sample

Sabancı Baransel E and Uçar T

İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

Background/Objective: The research was conducted to determine the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and the affecting factors in couples after (154 women and 154 men) perinatal loss.

Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted in obstetrics and neonatal clinics of a public hospital and a university hospital in eastern Turkey.

Results: It was found that women who did not work were found to have a higher PTSD than workers; it was also found that women whose pregnancies lasted between 22-29 weeks and

those who terminated between 38 and over were found to have higher PTSD levels than women who ended between 30-37 weeks. Men who the higher level of education and income in males, and did not drink alcohol and saw baby after birth were found to have less PTSD.

Conclusions: PTSD after perinatal loss is more common in women than in men. The level of PTSD was lower in women, whose pregnancy ended between 30-37 weeks of gestation and who were employed, and in men who saw their infants at the end of birth, were not using alcohol, and had high educational level an income level.

Biography

Esra SABANCI BARANSEL has a research assistant in midwifery from Inonu University. She is working as a fulltime research assistant at midwifery department in İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences.



A study of adult rubella outbreak and its implications on increasing number of women in uniform

Gupta. A¹ and Goyal G²

¹Armed Forces Medical College, India

²Tata Memorial Hospital, India

Background: Rubella, although a fairly innocuous disease, is a known cause of severe birth defects in new-born. With number of women in uniform on the rise and they being assigned instructional and medical care duties, adult rubella outbreak in a training center as in this study poses grave threat to them; besides, having disruption potential for their training.

Methods: This study was conducted at an Airmen Training Centre of the Indian Air Force having more than 2500 recruits, in five squadrons. All cases of fever with rash and/or lymphadenopathy were included in the study. The demographic, epidemiological and clinical data of all the cases were analyzed and medical records reviewed.

Results: A total of 31 male recruits reported over 5 days. Among those, 21 cases were

from a single squadron to which the index belonged. Twelve women officers were doing instructional duties at the time of outbreak though none became infected. Fever with a rash (90.32%) was the commonest presentation, and lymphadenopathy (64.51%) was the most common sign. Attack rate (AR) with-in the squadron most affected was 4.18%, with an overall AR of 1.23%. The case fatality rate of the disease was nil.

Conclusion: Till the fully immunized cohort of young recruits start getting enrolled, it will be prudent to introduce rubella vaccine to limit the loss of vital training man-hours and prevent the possibility of congenital rubella syndrome in the women instructors and medical caregivers, working in the line of their duty.

Biography

Surgeon Commander Arun Gupta is Classified Specialist (Community Medicine) and Posted as an instructor at Armed Forces Medical College, Pune (India).

Applying six sigma to restorative nursing documentation

H. (Johnson) Baker

Northern Illinois University, USA

Objectives: To determine the feasibility of applying Six Sigma to a documentation audit process within a skilled nursing facility; and to promote interprofessional communication and coordination to improve the process. Because this project was previously published, the presentation will focus on challenges and lessons learned.

Scope: Single urban skilled nursing facility (approximately 190 licensed beds) in the midwestern United States; single process improvement project lasting approximately 3 months.

Results: Improvement in process capability (+17 nursing home residents added to

restorative nursing programs) and accuracy (82.8 +/- 9.53% to 90.3 +/- 5.0% of programs documented correctly).

Methods: Use of a small project team of nurses involved in the documentation audit process to assist in implementation of Six Sigma. The five phases of Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, and Control were implemented over three months.

Conclusion: The use of Six Sigma in isolation was partially successful for improving a process in a single nursing home. Further research may be indicated regarding the best processes and approaches to use for quality improvement in long-term care.

Biography

Dr. Hannah (Johnson) Baker is a Ph.D. candidate at Northern Illinois University. She has extensive experience as a geriatric physical therapist with a focus on long-term nursing facilities and home health. Her other interests include clinical education of student physical therapists, treatment of persons with psychological disorders, and foundational sciences in physical therapy curricula.



UV-C and UV-C plus ozone generating robots disinfection potential: A microbiological evaluation

**A. E. Martínez de Alba¹, M. B. Rubio¹,
M. E. Morán-Diez¹, C. Bernabéu², R. Hermosa¹ and
E. Monte¹**

¹Spanish-Portuguese Institute for Agricultural Research (CIALE), Department of Microbiology and Genetics, University of Salamanca, Spain

²Arborea Intellbird, Science Park University of Salamanca, Spain

Microorganisms display different levels of resistance to decontaminating agents depending on their wall structure and outer envelopes. Thus, novel disinfection approaches are needed due to the increased prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria, as well as the potential of novel microorganisms, with the ability to cause disease outbreaks. That is the case of the ongoing coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) pandemic which has had a devastating effect on elderly population, mainly at nursing homes. Given the urgency for finding a solution to decrease the transmission of COVID-19, we focused on the effects of UV-C and ozone on a distinct microorganism survival ratio to set up a rapid and effective approach for microorganisms' propagation prevention. Little is known about the effectiveness of UV-C light and ozone on distinct microbe survival ratio and its putative application during pathogen outbreaks for controlling their spread. Here, we have evaluated the disinfection power of UV-C and

ozone generating robots adapted to mobile robotic devices on inert surfaces following a safe and practical Microbial Disinfection Pyramid (MDP) strategy. A set of microorganisms were used to evaluate the disinfection power of UV-C and UV-C plus ozone generating robots, which was achieved in less than 1 h. UV-C disinfection can be suited to ad hoc tasks, is easy to operate, requires low maintenance, does not have the need for the storage of dangerous chemicals, and does not produce by-products that may affect human health and the environment. The robotic cumulative irradiation technology developed, together with the production of ozone capable of reaching UV-C shaded surfaces, and analysed in the current study, despite being designed for the need to reduce the risk of epidemic outbreaks in real-life scenarios, represents a versatile tool that could be employed for air and surface disinfection within many circumstances that are faced daily.

Contact screening for healthcare workers exposed to COVID-19 patients

Coppeta Luca¹, Ippoliti Lorenzo², Somma Giuseppina¹, Ferrari Cristiana², D'Alessandro Iacopo², Pietroiusti Antonio¹ and Trabucco Aurilio Marco³

¹Department of Biomedicine and Prevention, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy

²School of Occupational Medicine, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy

³Department of Medicine and Health Sciences "V. Tiberio", University of Molise, Italy

In China and Italy many cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID -19) have occurred among Health Care Workers (HCWs). Prompt identification, isolation and contact tracing of COVID-19 cases are key elements in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic and it remains the recommended strategy to identify and reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 among HCWs, patients and others. Aim of our study was to evaluate the rate of SARS-CoV-2 infection among HCWs exposed to COVID-19 cases in relation to the main determinants of exposure. To assess the risk of exposure we conducted an active symptom monitoring of 1004 HCWs identified as contacts of COVID19 cases. Presence of symptoms resulted statistically

related to a positive nasopharyngeal swab result. Only one subject was asymptomatic at the time of positive test, showing that anamnestic evaluation can drive in the selection of subjects to investigate with RT-PCR in case of a shortage of diagnostic resources. We found that distance (< 2 meters), duration of exposure (> 15 min) and use of PPE was not statistically related to contagion except for the use of masks ($p < 0,01$). In conclusion, our data shows that unprotected contacts between operators can be considered a major route of HCWs contagion, suggesting that use of masks has to be maintained even in setting where known infectious patients are not present.

Biography

Luca Coppeta is Professor of Occupational Medicine at the University of Rome Tor Vergata and Consultant Specialist at PTV Hospital of Rome. He formerly worked in Rome, Italy as lecturer/registrar specialist at Rome Policlinic Tor Vergata, Rome and at the University of Rome. After graduating from the University of Rome Tor Vergata in 1999, he specialized in Occupational Medicine in Rome Tor Vergata. He also holds a Master in epidemiology from the Catholic University of Rome. He is Fellow of the graduate school of Tor Vergata University and received his habilitation in Occupational Medicine from the Italian National Board in April 2021. He has served in many international expert committees such as the National Society of Occupational Medicine. His main research areas are epidemiology, occupational medicine, biological hazards and vaccinations.



Current aspects on the milk opioids the Beta-Casomorphins

Fred Nyberg

Department of Pharmaceutical Biosciences, Uppsala University, Sweden

Partial analysis of the milk protein beta-casein may give rise to fragments with biological activity. One of these is beta-casomorphin. This peptide is shown interact with opioid receptors and has been suggested to be involved in several physiological and pathophysiological processes. This presentation will focus on mechanism and conditions for the release of beta-casomorphin, on its identification and assessment in various body fluids, including milk, plasma and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). It will further focus on the significance of this peptide in various clinical conditions. A possible

relationship between elevated β -casomorphin-8 levels in CSF of puerperal women and postpartum psychosis will be highlighted as well as a recent finding that milk congestion induced by incorrect suckling during breast feeding may lead to enhanced levels of this peptide in milk, which in turn may have some relation to mastitis. The consequences of these observations will be discussed in relation to the fact the improvement in suckling seems to be paralleled by decreased incidence of post-partum psychosis in Sweden, as seen during the past decades.

Biography

Fred Nyberg is Professor in Addiction Biology at the Department of Pharmaceutical Biosciences, Uppsala University. He was Chairman for the Department during 1999-2006, and in 2006 he was appointed as Dean at The Faculty of Pharmacy. Professor Nyberg's research focuses on neuroactive peptides in chronic pain, psychiatric disorders and drug addiction. He received his PhD in 1981 on studies on prolactin's effects on the brain and served as professor in Pharmacology at during 1988-1992 before he was appointed as Full Professor in Addiction Biology, all at Uppsala University. Professor Nyberg has contributed profoundly to the research community, with over 400 articles in his list of publications.



Linkage between neighbourhood social cohesion and BMI of South Asians in the masala study

Gagandeep Gill¹, Nicola Lancki², Manjit Randhawa³, Semran K. Mann⁴, Adam Arechiga⁴, Robin D. Smith¹, Samuel Soret¹, Alka M. Kanaya⁵ and Namratha Kandula²

¹School of Public Health, Loma Linda University, USA

²Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Departments of Medicine and Preventive Medicine, USA

³National Environmental Health Association, USA

⁴School of Behavioral Health, Loma Linda University, USA

⁵University of California, USA

Introduction: South Asians in the United States have a high prevalence of obesity and an elevated risk for cardiometabolic diseases. Yet, little is known about how aspects of neighborhood environment influence cardiometabolic risk factors such as body mass index (BMI) in this rapidly growing population. We aimed to investigate the association between perceived neighborhood social cohesion and BMI among South Asians.

Methods: We utilized cross-sectional data from the MASALA study, a prospective community-based cohort of 906 South Asian men and women from the San Francisco Bay area and the greater Chicago area. Multivariable linear regression models, stratified by sex, were used to examine the association between perceived level of neighborhood social cohesion and individual BMI after adjusting for sociodemographic.

Results: Participants were 54% male, with an average age of 55 years, 88% had at least a

bachelor's degree, and the average BMI was 26.0 kg/m². South Asian women living in neighborhoods with the lowest social cohesion had a significantly higher BMI than women living in neighborhoods with the highest cohesion (β coefficient 1.48, 95% CI 0.46–2.51, p 0.02); however, the association was not statistically significant after adjusting for sociodemographic factors (β coefficient 1.06, 95% CI – 0.01–2.13, p >0.05). There was no association between level of neighborhood social cohesion and BMI in South Asian men.

Conclusion: Perceived neighborhood social cohesion was not significantly associated with BMI among South Asians in our study sample. Further research is recommended to explore whether other neighborhood characteristics may be associated with BMI and other health outcomes in South Asians and the mechanisms through which neighborhood may influence health.

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Biography

Gagandeep Gill is a qualified public health researcher and professor in public health/ population health. Currently he is serving as the Senior Health Research Analyst for Memorial Care Health System in Southern California and assistant professor at the professional level. Dr. Gill earned a Bachelor of Science in Biochemistry from UCLA and a Master's of Public Health in Biostatistics and DrPH in Preventive Care from Loma Linda University. Dr. Gill is a certified public health administrator and has been a researcher with the Loma Linda University Research Group, Office of Public Health Practice at Loma Linda University. He has worked on the (AHS2) Adventist Health Study where he assisted in Validation of CHF of Adventists (2011-2013). He then served as a statistician at San Bernardino County of Public Health, where he ran the analysis for the Environmental Health Services, WIC and BONUS Program, Clinical Operations, Vital Statistics of Birth and Death, Animal Control Services. In research and academia, Dr. Gill then worked with associates from UCSF and LLU in collaboration to research *SOUTH ASIANS IN THE MASALA STUDY*. He professionally worked as a GIS Analyst at the Department of Public Works in the County of San Bernardino and then serve as a director of Clinical Safety for FQHC Clinica Sierra Vista.



From Protocolization of care to nursing care: A qualitative research

Garcia. John Camilo

Surgery Service, North Clinic Foundation, CES University, Colombia

Objective: This is a qualitative research who tries to understand experiences and meaning, that nurses have about nurse care protocols, since its nature as theoretical document or in daily practice, its advantages, or disadvantages. **Methods:** some elements of particular ethnography are used for data recollecting, and grounded theory is used for analyzing information, seven nurses with extensive experience in the development and implementation of nursing care protocols were interviewed through semi-structured interviews, some interviews were online due to the pandemic. **Results:** the main categories

were protocols are necessary, nurses do not follow protocols and nurses follow with excess protocols, in both cases a care deconstruction takes place, results were analyzed since Betty Neuman theory and Existentialism philosophy. **Conclusion:** protocols should be rethought, they might be called just guidelines, nurses should think systematically and critically, caring is more than following protocols, when nurses just do what protocols suggest, they are not caring, they are breaking the care as concept and as a practice, nurses have to care of caring in order for caring people.

Biography

John Garcia is a surgical nurse at the Clinic North Foundation, Chairman of the Ethics Committee for care and ethics in research at the same institution, Leader of the group of intravenous therapy and vascular access, Member of the group of cardiovascular surgery. Master in Bioethics and Bio-law from CES University. Professor attached to the department of health sciences of the CES University, Medellin-Colombia.

Providing optimal rejuvenation to the Periocular area using Botulinum toxin a neuromodulators and hyaluronic acid dermal fillers

Rachel Varga

Founder of Rachel Varga Inc., Canada

The periocular area is one of the first areas of the face to show the signs of facial aging. This occurs for a variety of reasons including loss of collagen and soft tissue changes, bone resorption and facial fat pad descent and degradation. There are many variables which impact an individual's ability to age at an accelerated or slower rate based on various topical skin applications, energy and

non-energy based skin regeneration therapies and lifestyle choices and the internal aging processes specific to each individual. In this article we will discuss a treatment algorithm to provide an optimal rejuvenation in the delicate and hypermobile periocular area while taking into consideration patient safety coupled with clinically efficacious rejuvenation options.

Biography

Rachel Varga, BScN, RN, CANS is a Board Certified Aesthetic Nurse Specialist since 2011 with over 20,000 procedures performed. She is an international speaker, trainer and award winning academically published author, as well as executive board member and peer reviewer for the Plastic Surgical Nursing Journal. Rachel is the founder of Rejuvenation Training an international training organization focusing on promoting optimal aesthetic patient care and safety.

Determining the Effect of Group Flower arranging sessions on caregiver self-efficacy and stress levels in an in-patient hospice

Joanne Lavin¹, Claire Lavin², Xin Bai³, Stephanie Mastropaolo⁴ and Debbie Feldman⁵

¹CUNY School of Professional Studies, USA

²College of New Rochelle, USA

³Department of Teacher Education/Educational Technology, USA

⁴Family Care Center, Calvary Hospital, USA

⁵Family Care Services, Calvary Hospital, USA

This study was designed to promote enhanced self-efficacy and decreased stress levels for family caregivers at a hospice care hospital, thus increasing their quality of life. This is achieved through group flower arranging sessions. Flowers evoke many responses including love, caring, and beauty. Human reactions to flowers involve smell, texture and color which provide an aesthetic attraction.

Family and friends often become the informal caregivers to terminally ill spouses, siblings, and others. They support and supplant the role of professionals resulting in personal stress and compassion fatigue. The objectives are to 1) Enhance self-efficacy scores for family caregivers of Calvary patients. 2) Decrease stress levels for family caregivers of Calvary patients and 3) Disseminate results to other hospices. 71 caregivers were recruited to the study. Their

family members or friends became terminally ill and were receiving care in the Calvary Hospital.

Results show the flower arranging sessions resulted in significant increased self-efficacy and decreased stress and associated problems for the caregiver participants. Implications and suggestions for future research are discussed. Family member feedback consistently supported that the program was relaxing, healing, comforting therapeutic, and educational. Family members reported that they loved to be able to bring the flowers back to their loved ones at times brightening the patients' moods and at other times simply brightening the room itself. This type of program allowed family members the opportunity to actively do something for their loved ones while simultaneously taking time for themselves to engage in a stress-reducing activity.

Biography

Dr. Lavin retired as Associate Director of the CUNY SPS Nursing Programs June 2020. Currently she continues as an Adjunct Professor in the RN to BS program. Previously she was the Director of the Nursing Programs at York College CUNY. Dr. Lavin has been involved in research with 3D for health care students as well as a Test Coordinator for the National League for Nursing.

Supporting refugees as a community

L. Rivers

Alameda Health System, USA

Displaced persons at high risk of violence in their countries of origin may seek sanctuary elsewhere as refugees. This underserved population has a high demand for and poor utilization of available community resources, the coordination of which is associated with several improved health outcomes such as reduced social isolation and chronic illness. Refugees are required to undergo a health assessment within 90 days of arrival, thus providing an opportunity for a refugee clinic to effect change. The objective is to address the clinical question: In refugee patients and families in the early resettlement phase, present for the initial health assessment, how does providing a culturally/linguistically appropriate written directory for community resources, compared to not providing this list, influence reported utilization of community resources within 3 weeks after a visit to the clinic? The scope of this original study is providing a written resource list and assessing

for its relevance and utility. The resource list was created in close collaboration with community leaders, resource organizations, clinical staff and leadership, local complex case management services, and interpreter services. The methodology begins with a brief explanation by the clinic nurse at the initial clinic visit and concludes with a follow-up call using a written survey. Results included a 78.6% response rate (n=11), yet respondents reported competing priorities which made it difficult to use the resource list within the given time frame. Measured outcomes were resources used in areas of resource needs in defined categories on the resource list. Respondents were appreciative of the list and suggested that with more time, the written list may have been very useful to help meet their needs. Further support efforts with this population may benefit from an extended assessment period, such as 6-12 months, for more adequate sample size and data collection.

Biography

Lexis Rivers is an ambitious, impassioned health advocate who works at a safety net hospital in Oakland, California, USA. Lexis is community-focused in her advocacy for marginalized populations, both in clinical and academic work. Her background includes ongoing collaboration with local grassroots organizations and teaching community engagement for nursing students at a local university, as well as policy advocacy at local, city, and state levels. Her nursing practice, studies, research, and leadership are all grounded in providing equitable, affirming, intersectional, trauma-informed care. Currently, Lexis is pursuing a Doctor of Nursing Practice and Nurse Practitioner license to increase healthcare access for vulnerable populations, improving health equity locally with clinical practice and community organizing, while addressing structural issues with research, policy advocacy, and presentations. Lexis endeavors to encourage effective change by demonstrating a model for health equity that is inclusive of diverse backgrounds, identities, and experiences, and strengthens structurally disadvantaged communities.

Infectious risk of the hospital environment in the center of Morocco: A case of care unit surfaces

**Jawad Bouzid⁴, Samira Jaouhar^{1,2},
Abdelhakim El Ouali Lalami², Khadija Ouarrak³,
Mohammed Maoulouaa³ and Khadija Bekhti¹**

¹Laboratory of Microbial Biotechnology, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University Fez, Morocco

²Higher Institute of Nursing and Health Professions, Morocco

³Medical Analysis Laboratory of the Meknes Hospital Center, Regional Health Department Fez-Meknes, Morocco

⁴Laboratory of Health Sciences and Technologies, Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Hassan First University, Morocco

Hospital equipment and surfaces are a microbial reservoir that can contaminate hospital users and create an infectious risk. Conducted for the first time in a hospital in Meknes (regional hospital in central of Morocco), this work aims to assess the microbiological quality of surfaces and equipment in three potential risk areas (burn unit, operating room and sterilization service).

One in total, 60 samples were collected according to the standard (ISO/DIS 14698-1 (2004)) from dry areas and equipment after biological cleaning. Isolation and identification were conducted using conventional bacteriological methods and microscopic observation for fungi. the study showed that 40% of surface samples were contaminated after biocleaning.

The burn unit recorded a 70% contamination percentage ($p < 0.001$), 13% for sterilization and 7% for the operating room. 89% of isolates were identified as gram-positive bacteria compared to 11% for fungi (p value < 0.001). Bacterial identification showed coagulase-negative staphylococci (32%), *Bacillus* spp. (16%), *Corynebacterium* (8%), and oxidase-negative Gram-positive bacillus (40%) while fungal identification showed *Aspergillus niger* (n 2) and *Aspergillus nidulans* (n 1).

To control the infectious risk associated with equipment and hospital surfaces, it would be necessary to evaluate disinfection protocol applied in these units.

Biography

He is currently Ph.D at the Higher Institute of Health Sciences of Hassan 1st University of Settat; ex- director of the Higher Institute of Nursing and Health Professionals in Meknes and expert with the national agency of Evaluation and Assurance Qualite of the Superieur and Scientific Research.

Risk factors for developing Postlumbar Puncture Headache: A case-control study

Lea Normand Nielsen¹ and Marianne Vámosi²

¹Department of Pulmonary and Infectious Diseases, North Zealand Hospital, Denmark

²Department of Public Health, Aarhus University, Denmark

Background: Postlumbar puncture headache (PLPH) is a common adverse event after lumbar puncture. The specific cause for headache remains uncertain but is assumed to be cerebrospinal fluid leakage. The headache affects the patient, family, and workplace as well as society in general. The aim of this study was to identify risk factors associated with the development of PLPH.

Methods: This quantitative case-control study included 285 patients having undergone diagnostic lumbar puncture at a department of infectious diseases between January 2015 and December 2016. Patients were divided into two groups, a case group (47) with PLPH and a control group (238) without PLPH. We examined blood glucose and blood albumin levels as well as systolic, diastolic, and mean arterial blood pressure. Statistical analysis included: Student t test, χ^2 , and logistic regression analysis.

Results: The results showed that patients with

PLPH tended to have a lower glucose level (5.7 vs 6.4mmol/L), lower systolic pressure (126 vs 137mmHg), and lower mean arterial blood and lower mean arterial blood pressure (90 vs 96 mmHg) compared with patients in the control group. Logistic regression analysis showed that lower systolic blood pressure (≤ 126 mm Hg) significantly increased the risk of PLPH (odds ratio, 0.977 [95%confidence interval, 0.957–0.998]) along with age younger than 40 years (odds ratio, 0.954 [95% confidence interval, 0.935–0.973]).

Conclusion: Patients with a lower systolic blood pressure had a statistically significantly increased risk of PLPH. Furthermore, younger age was also associated with an increased risk of PLPH.

Implications: The nursing implications can point in the direction of where nursing can take action-oriented measures, in order to be able to prevent or reduce complications or side effects.

Biography

She is a Danish nurse, educated in 2010, and has completed a Master in Clinical nursing, Aarhus University in 2018. She work as a clinical nursing specialist at the Department of Pulmonary and Infectious Diseases at the North Zealand Hospital, she has worked in this ward since 2011. Her primary interest in the field of infectious diseases is pneumonia, sepsis and infection of the brain.



Plants used by the rural community of Bananal, Mato Grosso, Brazil: Aspects of popular knowledge

Graciela da Silva Migueis

Instituto de Ciências Exatas e Naturais, Universidade Federal de Rondonópolis, Brazil

Studies in rural communities are important to maintain popular knowledge between generations, as well as to identify new species for pharmaceutical production. This study result of a doctoral thesis and aimed to determine which plant species the rural community of Bananal, Mato Grosso, Brazil, uses by calculating the levels of fidelity and concordance regarding species uses among residents and to determine if there is a relationship between the number of known useful plants and levels of education, age, and residence time. Ethnobotanical data was collected from residents of the community through semi-structured interviews in January/December/2016. Species diversity was calculated using Shannon-Wiener, Level of Fidelity (LF), Correction Factor, and the Percentage of Agreement regarding the Main Uses (AMU). Statistical tests were performed using generalized linear models (GLM) in the R environment. The plant use indications were grouped according to the International

Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD 10). We found 152 species belonging to 130 genera and 67 families. The most frequently used plant parts were leaves, and decoction was the most frequent preparation mode. *Strychnos pseudoquina* was the species with the highest amount of use indications. The diversity index was 4.5 nats/ind-1. The body system with the most citations was the code XVIII of ICD 10, corresponding to the species: alfavaca, mentraste, terramicina, angelim, fedegoso. Medicinal species with AMU values higher than 25% were: *Strychnos pseudoquina*, *Plectranthus barbatus*, *Citrus sinensis* cv. pera, *Cymbopogon citratus*. There was a relationship between the number of useful plants and the residence time of the participants. The Bananal community revealed high species richness and the relationship of knowledge showed that the older the residents and the longer their residence time in the community, the more knowledge they acquired.

Biography

Graduated in Nursing from the Federal University of Mato Grosso. Specialist in Surgical Center Nursing, Center for Material and Sterilization and Anesthetic Recovery by the State University of Londrina and Specialist in Hospital Administration by the Federal University of Mato Grosso. He holds a master's degree in Nursing from the Federal University of Mato Grosso. Phd in Biotechnology and Biodiversity Rede Pró Centro Oeste by the Federal University of Mato Grosso. Professor of the Undergraduate Nursing Course and graduate in Multiprofessional Residency in Adult and Elderly Health at the Federal University of Rondonópolis and current as Coordinator of practical hospital activities.

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

Chandni, Urmila D Bharadwaj, Eke Lama Tamang and Naseem Mancheri
Rufaida College of Nursing, India

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

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

Results: Most of the physicians of selected institute refused to participated, only 15 were responded, indicated the less interest in this subject for them. Regarding acceptability the physicians who accepted the NPCCs were responded to the study and illustrated 100 % of acceptance, (65%) of the health care professionals and other stakeholders accepted NPCCs in critical care. More than half of the NPCCs (63%) have expressed autonomy in performing their role in critical care .Regarding utilization of NPCCs (60%) physicians like to utilize NPCCs in critical care whereas (40%) been indecisive about the utilization of NPCCs in critical care. Majority of the health care professionals (excluding physician) and other stakeholders (79%) like to utilize NPCCs in critical care, whereas (21%) been indecisive about the utilization of NPCCs in critical care

Conclusion: Nurse practitioners need to become more visible to both the public and other health care professionals. In spite of lot of challenges of NPCCs to get trained and work in India, health care professionals (excluding physicians) and other stakeholders had positive opinion towards the prospects of NPCCs, reflects their acceptance and the utilization for NPCCs in India.



Music and patients with heart disease

E. Baudyšová and R. Zeleníková

University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

Music therapy is an intervention that has the effect of relaxing in reducing fear and anxiety in patients. Listening to music as a targeted nursing intervention is an inexpensive tool for the patient to increase his mental comfort.

The aim is to identify studies that look at the effect of music on patients with heart disease.

Methods: searches in the MEDLINE and Cochrane databases from 2010 to 2020. The selection criteria are controlled randomized studies and quasi-randomized studies comparing the effect of music on a patient with heart disease compared to conventional care.

Methods: searches in the MEDLINE and Cochrane library databases from 2010 to 2020. The selection criteria are controlled randomized studies and quasi-randomized studies comparing the effect of music on

a patient with heart disease compared to conventional care.

Results: In total, we selected nine studies, in eight of which the nurses performed receptive music therapy as a nursing intervention using headphones and MP3, or a CD / cassette player in the room. One study was performed by a music therapist. Further research is needed in this area. Limited evaluated studies on the effect of music on patients with heart disease are a small sample of patients and a non-uniform music protocol for use in practice to compare the effects of music on the observed phenomena.

Conclusion: Listening to music as a non-pharmacological method to reduce fear, anxiety, pain and improve sleep quality is an appropriate intervention for nursing staff in consultation with a music therapy specialist.

Biography

Baudyšová Eva currently works as a general nurse for 12 years at the postoperative department of the Prague Cardiac Center in the Czech Republic. She studied theology, nursing and management in healthcare at the university. He is now interested in the effects of music on patients with cardiac surgery before and after surgery.

Changes in fathers' mental health in the early parenting period in Japan

Kumiko Kido

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Background: Recently, a number of studies indicated that both mothers and fathers experience postpartum depression (PPD). In Japan, insufficient research has been conducted on fathers' mental health in the early postnatal period. This study determines how the mental health of fathers in Japan changes from the beginning of their partner's pregnancy to the first year postpartum.

Methods: Five nationwide web-based surveys were conducted by Macromill on participants with partners in the third trimester of pregnancy to the first year postpartum. The research period was from the end of July 2019 to the beginning of August 2020. The first survey had 494 respondents; among them, 388, 352, 300, and 224 participants were in 0-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 10-12 months postpartum, respectively. The participants were requested to answer questions on work-related stress, relationship with their partner, and the Edinburgh PPD Scale (EPDS). The EZR was used for statistical analysis, and the significance level was 5%. This study was approved by the Kagawa Prefectural University of Health Sciences Ethical Review Committee (No. 274).

Results: The median EPDS scores ranged from 6 to 8 in fathers (Fig.1). The highest EPDS

scores were recorded for the third trimester of pregnancy. Further, work-related stress and relationship with one's partner affected fathers' mental health in early parenthood.

Discussion: The change in EPDS scores previously reported in mothers shows an increase in EPDS scores after childbirth, which is different from the change in EPDS scores in mothers. Moreover, the PPD observed among fathers was very different from that among mothers, which was influenced by the anxiety and burden of childcare itself.

Conclusion: The timing and context of the postpartum depression in fathers is distinguished from that mothers.

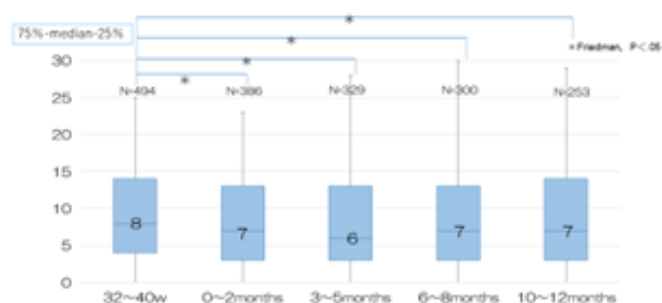


Figure 1. Changes in EPDS scores from the third trimester of pregnancy to 1 year after birth

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and
Approaches in Nursing Education,
Research and Practices

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Biography

After graduating from Yamaguchi University College of Medical Technology, I became a registered nurse. Subsequently, I became a registered midwife after graduating from Midwifery School of Tokushima University. In the early years of my professional nursing and midwifery career, I worked as a midwife and nurse in a university hospital. Later, I completed my postgraduate studies in Yamaguchi University, earned a master's degree in education and a postgraduate degree in medicine, and obtained by PhD. Subsequently, I worked as an assistant professor and, currently, I am a professor at Kagawa Prefectural University of Health Sciences. I have significant teaching and research expertise in maternity nursing and midwifery. My research interests include the mental health of mothers of children with developmental disabilities and the prevalence of postnatal depression in fathers and mothers. In addition, I am researching simulation educational design in the field of perinatal nursing and effective debriefing.



Adaptation experience of nurses who were transferred to a long term care hospital from an Acute hospital

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Purpose: The Purpose of this study was to explore how supervisory nurses who were transferred to a long-term care hospital from an acute hospital adapted to the new work environment.

Method: Colaizzi's phenomenological method was applied. Participants were nine nurses working in long-term care hospitals and data were collected through in-depth individual interviews over 1 month. Approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Results: From this study 12 theme clusters and 5 categories were classified. The 5 categories

were; 'Unacceptable workload', 'Unclear job description', 'Unreasonable management system of the hospital', 'Understanding the characteristic of the long-term care hospital' and 'Challenge and self-development'.

Conclusion: Participants experienced conflict, identity confusion and ambivalence through the relationship with nursing assistants, long-term care workers, administrative staff and the patients' caregivers. However, they finally understood the characteristics of the long-term care hospital and were positioned as long-term care nurses.

Biography

She is in the PhD in Women's Studies at Pukyong National University located in Busan City, Korea. Her area of interest is in the field of women's studies and infection control, and she is interested in qualitative and experimental research.

Table 1. Theme Clusters and Categories of the Study

Categories	Theme Clusters
Unacceptable Workload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much work toward nursing part • Immaturity of career break nurse • Stress from the patient care giver who doesn't trust nurses
Unclear job description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of doctor's work • Professional conflicts between nurse and nurse aide
Unreasonable management system of the hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismanagement by a non-medical practitioner • Lethargic administration
Understanding the characteristic of the long-term care hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding on the characteristic of patient and Guardian • Developing amicable relationship with medical service workers
Challenge and self-development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position as the nurse of the long-term care hospital • Increase of nursing capability • Challenge and future plans

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Scientific Abstracts
Day 2

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Dietary assessment and its awareness in female students from different health departments: Unhealthy diet with normal BMI

Farah Aziz and A. Alhazmi

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Background and objectives: Dietary habits are of substantial concern related to the health of college students. Medical students are expected to have better dietary habits and healthy lifestyle, but due to various factors they are least bothered to follow recommended healthy diet. The present study assessed and compared the eating habits, nutritional awareness and BMI in females from health departments of King Khalid University (KKU), Saudi Arabia.

Design and methods: The cross-sectional survey was conducted in undergraduate females from eight health departments: Public Health, Nursing, Medical Laboratory Science, Physiotherapy, Medicine and Surgery, Dental and Oral surgery, Diagnostic Radiology and Pharmacy. Participants completed online questionnaire that include demographic, anthropometric information, questions related to food preference and nutritional awareness. BMI, food preferences, and nutritional awareness

responses were assessed and compared among different departments at 0.05 and 0.001 level of significance.

Results: Total of 377 females were analysed and the mean BMI differ significantly at $p < 0.05$ in all departments reporting the highest BMI mean in medicine and surgery department. Upon further stratification of BMI 53% of total analysed students comes under normal BMI. The utmost frequency of overweight students (55.3%) were observed in physiotherapy with no obese category followed by nursing with least obese students (2.2%).

Conclusions: Inadequate food preference with unhealthy dietary habits but satisfactory nutritional awareness was observed in students of all departments with no significant difference. Designing of nutrition promotional programs and motivation is required for the acquisition of healthy dietary habits.

Biography

Dr. Farah Aziz of Indian nationality earned her Masters in Medical Biochemistry and PhD in Biochemistry. She is having 10 years of teaching experience in health departments of esteemed universities. She has been a principal investigator in various research projects and published about 28 research articles in indexed journals, with 390 citations. She was an elected member of "Royal Society of Biology", life member of Association of Clinical Biochemists of India, Indian Immunology Society, Cytometry Society. She also serves various journals as an invited reviewer timely. Moreover, she is an elected as an Editor-in-Chief in an Elsevier Journal "Annals of Clinical and Analytical Medicine". She has been awarded as a best teacher in year 2016-17 of Clinical laboratory Sciences department in a health Science College in Saudi Arabia. With a keen interest in Diabetes and other endocrine disorders she wants to extend her research with hope that her interest will pave a way to the health of mankind.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Level of clinical reasoning in intermediate nursing students explained by education year and days of internships per healthcare branches: A cross - sectional study

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²Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Biostatistics, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Background: Due to changes in health care nurses are achieving more responsibilities. Globally nurses are trained at different educational levels to become registered nurses. All nurses should be able to implement clinical reasoning in chronic and acute patient care. There is uncertainty in health care institutes about the level of performance of clinical reasoning in the intermediate nurses.

Objectives: This cross-sectional study aimed to assess the level of clinical reasoning in intermediate nursing students in different education years. Furthermore, we explored whether the level of clinical reasoning can be explained by years of education and numbers of internship days in different healthcare settings.

Design, setting and participants: All second, third and fourth year (n = 151) nursing students of one nursing school in the Netherlands were invited to participate in this study. Levels of clinical reasoning were assessed using the Dutch Lasater Clinical Judgment Rubric (D - LCJR).

Methods: Twelve experienced nurses assessed the students during two days at the beginning of their education year in an educational simulation setting. Following the assessment protocol, the Rubric was scored in an interview after the students saw their patient.

Results: We assessed 119 students. Fourth-year students scored on a significant higher level of clinical reasoning compared to the second - and third-year students ($p < 0.001$). Forty five percent of them reached an accomplished level of clinical reasoning. Second- and third-year students scored similar in their level of clinical reasoning ($p = 0.61$). In addition to education year an internship in the hospital care also explained the variation in level of clinical reasoning. Together they explained 38% ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Intermediate nursing students were successfully assessed on their level of clinical reasoning in an education environment. The level of clinical reasoning could be explained by education year and number of days internship in the hospital care.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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The experiences of ward nurses in applying the patient's safety program in the hospital

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Background: In order to reduce the mortality and morbidity rate as well as another complications risk during hospitalization, it is important for the health providers aware of patient's safety. Patient safety is the most important of health care services in the hospital setting. Health care providers, especially nurses, contribute to the occurrence of errors that can threaten patient safety. Nurses are the health care providers who come into contact most frequently with patients, as they care for patients 24 hour a day and interact with them during a variety of procedures. These conditions increase the chance for the occurrence of errors that threaten patient safety.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to identify the experience of nurses in applying the standard of patient's safety in the ward of hospital.

Methods: the design used is interpretative descriptive, that the data were collected by focus group discussion. Six nurses that

works in the ward participated in this study. The thematic content analysis was used to interpreted and analysis the data.

Result: there are five themes formulated from the data namely: (1) the six targets of patient safety program are well known amongst participants (2) unawareness of nurses, another health providers and patients' families are the most obstacle in applying patient's safety standards, (3). Blaming culture makes them anxious and unmotivated to report the errors, (4) supports from their leader are needed and (5) the technology modification for applying patient's safety standards is interesting way to help participants.

Conclusions: Five themes have been found from this study regarding the experiences as well as the expectation of nurses in order to achieve the patient's safety targets, the study recommended that it need some technology modifications of the intervention to help nurses in applying the patient's safety standard in the ward of hospital.



The health care system needs to act on climate change

Edda Weimann

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Several countries have declared a climate emergency with pressing immanent actions to stay well below 2 C temperature increase. Climate change was declared by the Lancet commission and the WHO as the biggest global health care challenge of our century. The healthcare sector worldwide contributes as the 5th biggest emitter to the climate crisis. The next 5 years are crucial to significantly reduce our emissions and slow down the 9 active climate tipping points. International networks such as Healthcare without harm (www.hcwh.org) and the NHS in UK aim to transform the healthcare sector to achieve carbon neutrality within the next 10 years. Health care professionals such as nurses and doctors are main actors to achieve this goal. At the University Hospital in Cape Town as well as in a Bavarian children's hospital we have engaged in an ongoing transformational process of various areas of the hospital according to the figure. We

applied a behavioural transformational change management tool kit as well as the repeated PDCA (Plan, do, change, act) cycle. Major action areas are sustainable changes in procurement, energy efficiency, consumption, nutrition, recycling, heating, water consumption and education. As nurses are at the forefront of healthcare delivery they engage as main drivers in the various efforts. We were able to reduce the CO₂ consumption of the hospital, the energy consumption, introduce recycling, increased awareness through teaching, reduce food waste, introduce a meat free day, and introduced a CO₂ conscious conference and training travel guideline. We received a gold climate leadership award for our effort and results. As a transformational process needs to take place within a short time frame, it is mandatory that each health care institution actively engages in this process.

Biography

Prof. Edda Weimann is a pediatrician, endocrinologist, and public health specialist with international work experience. She has obtained her Medical Degree at the Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich (LMU), her Habilitation in Pediatrics and her master's degree in public health (Health Systems) at the University of Cape Town (UCT). She did her postgraduate research at a national research institute in France (INSERM) and has received national research grants for her work. She has served as Head of Departments and Hospitals of tertiary care facilities and is a faculty member of universities in Germany, Switzerland and South Africa. Currently she is the Medical Director of a children's hospital for chronic diseases. In addition, she is a Professor of Child Health at the Technical University of Munich and Honorary Associate Professor of Health Information Systems at the University in Cape Town. She has broad teaching and research experience at different universities and faculties has earned research and innovation awards for her work.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Knowledge, practice and attitudes of preventive measures against coronavirus infection among pregnant women in Egypt

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Zagazig University, Egypt

Unprecedented measures have been adopted to control the rapid spread of the on-going coronavirus disease (COVID-19) epidemic in Egypt. Pregnant women adherence to control measures is affected by their knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) towards COVID-19.

Aim: Aim of the study was to assess the knowledge, practice and attitudes of preventive measures against COVID-19 infection among pregnant women.

Research design: Across sectional design was used.

Setting: The study was carried out in two Maternal and Child Health Centers (Alnahal Medical Centre and Sheba MCH) that are affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Population in Zagazig City, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, between the period from January 2020 to April 2020.

Subjects: All eligible pregnant women who attended for antenatal care during the study period by using simple random sampling.

Tools of data collection: A structured interviewing questionnaire that consists of five parts, part one, socio-demographic and

obstetric data, part two sources of information on preventive measure against COVID-19 infection, part three, knowledge towards COVID-19 infection and its prevention measures, part four practice of preventive measures of COVID-19 infection and part five attitudes towards COVID-19 infection.

Results: The findings of this research showed that more than half of women (57.6%) had satisfactory level of total knowledge about the preventive measure of COVID-19 infection. However, the majority of women (87.6%) had unsatisfactory level of total practice of preventive measures of COVID-19. Educational level and multiparity were factors significantly associated with poor practice of the preventive measures against coronavirus -19 infection among pregnant women. Conclusion: The study showed that most of the participants had adequate knowledge of preventive measures against COVID-19 infection but the practice of these preventive measures were poor among the participants.

Recommendations: Provide continuous health educational program on practice of using preventive measures against COVID-19 infection especially among pregnant women.

Nurses' autonomy and its relation to their attitude towards patient's rights advocacy

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Nursing autonomy has been listed as the most important contributing factor to nurses' job satisfaction. The more nurses have autonomy in decision-making and nursing practices, the more they have the opportunity to advocate patients against any procedure that harms the nursing process and the patient's treatment plan. Aim of the study is to identify the relationship between nurses' autonomy and advocacy of patients' rights. A descriptive correlation design was utilized to conduct this study. Setting: The study was conducted in all in-patient units (n = 17) at Damanhur National Medical Institute in El Behira Governorate. Subjects: included a convenient sample of professional nurses (n= 50) and technical nurses (n=120) who had at least one year experience and

provided direct patient care. Tools: The study utilized two tools for data collection namely: Autonomy Scale with two subdimensions, and Attitude toward Patient Advocacy Scale (APAS) with three subscales. Results: revealed statistically significant relation was found between the studied nurses' autonomy level and their attitude towards patients' advocacy (P= 0.013). Recommendations: Hospitals administrators should establish policy boundaries for nurses' independent decisions that support nurses' autonomy and regulate the practice of autonomy to the degree of benefit to the patient. Advocacy of patients' rights should be a part of organization culture. Also, first line nurse managers should provide continuous training programs on scope of nursing autonomy and patient rights.

Biography

Prof. Dr. Yaldez K. Zeineldin is currently a Professor of Nursing Administration, at Faculty of Nursing, The British University in Egypt (BUE). Her Doctorate degree of Nursing Administration was earned in 2009, from Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University. She teaches Health Promotion using advanced teaching technologies and Management (1 &2) Modules. She is specialized in Nursing Administration. She is former Vice Dean for students and learning affairs for the AY 2017-2018/ 2018-2019. She is former vice dean for graduate studies and research in Faculty of Nursing, Damanhour University for the AY 2015-2016 in Faculty of Nursing, Damanhour University. Dr. Zeineldin awarded Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship in Higher Education Administration for the Academic year 2016/2017. She is a Certified Professional Trainer (CPT) at the International Board of Certified Trainer (IBCT), MENA region. Dr. Zeineldin is interested in training and worked as lead trainer in the project of "improving Nurses Performance in Upper Egypt" from March 2010 – March 2011. She was a

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participant in the Educational Institute on Responsible Research with Infectious Diseases: Ensuring Safe Science in the 21st Century” held in Aqaba, Jordan. She developed many research papers concerning leadership development, patient’s safety, alarm fatigue for nurses, nurses’ work environment, commitment and nurses’ workload, interactive lecturing and Plagiarism awareness. Dr. Zeineldin is nominated as National Academies Education Fellow in the Life Science for the academic year 2014-2015. She is appointed from the National Academies of Science (NAS) Washington, USA as a committee member on Initiative on Education about Dual Use Issues in Science: Second Regional Faculty Development Institute in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA II). Dr. Zeineldin is a Bio-risk Management Trainer and received IFBA certificate for bio-risk management since 2017. She was also an active committee member for the Tempus Project entitled: “Advanced Training and Life Long Learning Program in Applied Health Sciences” which aims to reform and modernize a flexible inter-disciplinary training and professional life long program and diploma (LTP) in applied health sciences. Also, she was appointed from Georgetown University as a committee member for organizing and sharing in plenary session and as facilitator in the workshop entitled: “Development and Sustaining Sub-National Multidisciplinary Research Networks: A Pilot Training Workshop”. Dr. Zeineldin appointed as a Co-Chairperson in a project held by National Academies of Science entitled: “Responsible Science in Egypt Phase 3: Fostering Academic Curricula”.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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PROMs and PREMs in prostate surgery (HOLEP and RARP)

Brecht Van Vaerenbergh and Marleen De Pauw

Department Urology, OLV-Hospital, Belgium

Introduction: Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) are validated questionnaires, that indicate the effectiveness of a treatment from the patient's perspective, hence quantifying subjective measures. These measures can bridge the gap between the clinical reality and the patient's perception. Patient Reported Experience Measures (PREMs) capture the experiences and services that a patient receives during his treatment. Like: are there complications, is the patient satisfied, is he back at work, ...

Methods: Since 1 october 2018, PROMs and PREMs have been introduced, specifically for clinical outcomes, in our department Urology. Two patient groups are defined: men who are diagnosed with benign prostatic obstruction and who had a Holmium Laser Enucleation (HOLEP) and men who have prostate cancer and had a robot radical prostatectomy (RARP). For both groups, the PROMs are questioned before and after surgery at specified times. For a HOLEP, the I-PSS-score, ICIQ-IU SF and QoL are used. The questionnaires for RARP are ICIQ-UI SF, IIEF5 and subjective health experience, designed by Prof. Dr. Bloem. After 3 months, the PREMs are questioned for both procedures.

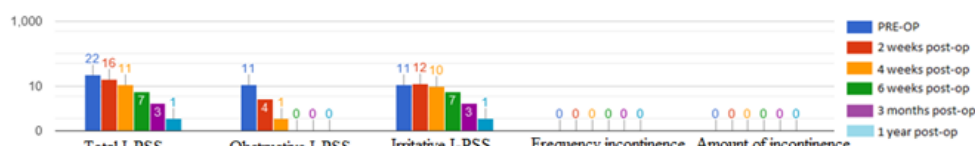
To coordinate this care process, the nurse

specialist provides the patient and his family with information about the HOLEP/RARP. The nurse specialist will give information about PROMs and PREMs and how to complete this by using the electronic patient platform of the hospital. On this platform, patients receive digitally PROMs/PREMs questionnaires to complete them at home by use of PC or smartphone. The collected data are automatically stored in the electronic patient file. The nurse specialist can consult the results at any time from the hospital. During the post-operative consultations, the physician can tailor anamnesis and care, based on the patient data in graph form.

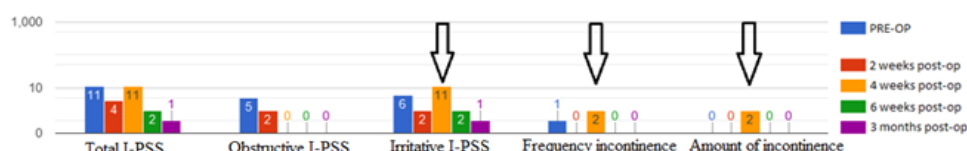
PROMS & PREMS clinical outcomes: Between 01/10/2018-20/11/2019, 220 patients had a HOLEP, 284 patients a RARP. The response rate for completing these PROMs and PREMs is 84,88% (HOLEP) and 87,13 % (RARP). The system is actively used by nurse and surgeon to improve quality of care.

Example:

PROMS & PREMS subjective health experience: The view above refers to PROMS & PREMS based on clinical factors. Based on studies by Prof. Dr. Bloem, it is also possible to introduce PROMS relating to the subjective experience of health of the patient. These PROMs are



Individual follow-up patient after Holey (very good results)



Individual follow-up patient after Holey (nurse calls patient after 4 weeks)

Legend	
- Total I-PSS	= Obstructive + irritative I-PSS
	= 1-7: mild 8-19: moderate 20-35: severe
- Frequency incontinence	=
	0: never
	1: once a week or less
	2: two or three times a week
	3: about once a day
	4: several times a day
	5: continuous
- Amount of incontinence	=
	0: nothing
	2: a little bit
	4: quite a bit
	6: plenty

questioned to men who have prostate cancer and had a robot radical prostatectomy (RARP)

In these studies, the factors 'acceptance' and 'control' play a major role in this. Acceptance means the extent to which a patient is prepared to give the illness a place in his or her life, and control says something about seeing the possibilities of being able to do something about health. If both decrease, the health experience will also decrease. Based on six valid questions, an estimate will be made of:

- Patients with high acceptance and low control: these people need planning and structure in their care process.
- People with low acceptance and high control need emotional care. Peer-to-peer contact can be helpful here.

- People with low control and low acceptance need extra coaching. They need shorter follow-up and guidance in the care process.

- Patients with high acceptance and high control are doing well. They score high in terms of health perception.

This model by Prof. Dr. Bloem has recently been used in daily practice in our urology department. Using the view below in the electronic patient file, we can assess the patient's health perception in a targeted way and adjust it where necessary. The aim of this is to provide more personalised care and to offer care more effectively independently of clinical data. Moreover, not only the doctor or nurse have more insight, but also the patient gains more insight into his/her care process thanks to this model. In the context of 'being

jointly responsible', this is an important fact.

The view clearly shows that the patient is in the 4th segment before the intervention, which means that he shows little control and acceptance in his health experience. Based on this model, the patient is followed more intensively and coached more personally, which results in a positive evolution to the first segment, where the patient scores high control and acceptance.

Conclusion: We conclude that perioperative registration of PROMs/PREMs is an important source of information and innovative way of follow-up. Not only for the patient, who receives more personal and problem-oriented care, but also for the physician or nurse, to improve quality of care.



1 = before surgery

2 = one month after surgery and personal coaching

Biography

Brecht Van Vaerenbergh (°05/03/1989) obtained his Master's degree in nursing at Ghent University in 2014. He started his career in the department of urology - abdominal surgery. Since 2018, he has been active in the Onze-Lieve-Vrouw hospital in Aalst as a uro-oncology nurse specialist. On a daily basis, he coordinates the oncological care trajectory of patients with (metastatic) prostate, bladder, kidney and testicular cancer. As a nurse specialist in uro-oncology, he attaches great importance to holistic patient care. This has also led to a preference for PROMS & PREMS questionnaires. Since 11/2020, Brecht has also been an active board member of VZW Urobel, a professional association of urological nurses.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Impact of training program on nurses' knowledge, attitude and practices towards Coronavirus (COVID-19) at Fayoum University Hospitals, Egypt

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World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 to be a pandemic where the number of affected countries reached 114 countries. Nursing is an essential component of medical care as well as they are at the frontline defense against the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic the nurses' knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) about the prevention and control of the disease directly affects the quality of patient care. However inadequate knowledge, negative attitudes, and malpractices among nurses can lead to poor infection control practice, and spread of disease.

Aim: The study aimed to evaluate impact of training program on Nurses' Knowledge, Attitude and Practices towards Covid-19

Methods: Aquasi-experimental study.

Setting: Fayoum University Hospitals, Egypt.

Sample: A convenient sample consisted of 112 nurses who fulfill the inclusion criteria,

Three tools were used; Self-administered questionnaire, observational checklist sheet, and likert scale to assess nurse's attitude also ethical considerations were ensured

Results: This study revealed that the total nurses' knowledge was (85.7%). Meanwhile the total level of nurses' total practice was (97.3%) which were statistically significant increase post implementing of the training program ($P < 0.001^*$), and the level of nurses' attitude (83 %) were positive attitude post implementing training program as well as the study showed that, there was statistically significant positive correlation between total nurses' knowledge, practice, and attitude regarding covid-19 in pre intervention, immediate post intervention and follow up after implementing training program ($P < 0.01$).

Correlations between the level of nurses' knowledge, attitude and practice, regarding covid-19 ($N=112$).

Items		Knowledge		Attitude	
		R	P	r	P
Pre	Attitude	0.101	0.288		
	Practice	0.050	0.603	0.359	<0.001*
Post	Attitude	0.646	<0.001*		
	Practice	-0.302	0.001*	-0.505	<0.001*
FU	Attitude	0.646	<0.001*		
	Practice	-0.302	0.001*	-0.505	<0.001*

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The table showed that, there was statistically significant positive correlation between total nurses' knowledge, attitude, and practice, regarding covid-19 in pre intervention, immediate post intervention and follow up after implementing training program ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: This study concluded that the majority of nurses had unsatisfactory level of knowledge and practices as well as negative attitude toward coronavirus COVID-19 and

training program had positive effect on nurses' performance and attitude toward COVID-19. Accordingly, the study recommended establish regularly workshops about the infection control measures for the staff nurses and integrated in the orientation program for newly hired nurses in addition continuous monitoring of nurses' performance and providing adequate medical supplied that required to ensure compliance with infection control standard precautions.

Students in the clinical environment: emotionally challenging situations and how students manage

Maria Weurlander

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The clinical environment is complex and unpredictable and yet these milieus are a large part of healthcare students' educational experiences. Healthcare students meet and interact with both patients and healthcare professionals. It is inevitable for the students to experience potentially emotional challenging situations during their clinical education; they meet patients in vulnerable situations, they witness suffering and sometimes death. How do they handle these situations? I will present findings from our research project on healthcare students' experiences of emotionally challenging situations during clinical practice and how they handle these situations.

Data were collected from nursing and medical students by open-ended questionnaires, focus group interviews or written reflections where students were asked about their experiences of emotionally challenging situations during clinical training. In one study we used a thematic narrative approach to analysis, in the other two studies we used Grounded theory.

We found that students' experienced a range of situations during their undergraduate education that they found emotionally challenging. The narratives concerned confronting patients' illness and death, unprofessional behaviour among healthcare professionals, dilemmas regarding patient treatment, students relating to patients as individuals and not diagnoses, and using patients for their own learning. The narratives concerned both the formal and the hidden curriculum, i.e., what is included in the profession (confronting illness and death), and what is not (unprofessional behaviour among healthcare professionals). Furthermore, these situations resulted in feelings of inadequacy. The students struggled to find a balance between closeness and professional distance. Their ways of dealing with these feelings were to talk to trusted peers and relatives, close in time to the incident. In some situations, often concerning medical matters, supervisors that they felt confidence in provided support.

Biography

Maria Weurlander, associate professor in Higher Education at the Department of Education, Stockholm University. Her research is focused on student learning and development in professions education, such as healthcare, teacher and engineering education. She has a special interest in emotional aspects of learning.



Mentoring leaders for cultural change

A. Raza

Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, UK

Purpose: The Reverse Mentoring for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (ReMEDI) programme was rolled out in Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust in 2018 and paired senior white leaders (mentees) with black and minority ethnic (BME) staff (mentors) to help them explore their mentees' practices in relation to equality, diversity and inclusion.

Background: The authors, two BME staff, participated in the first cohort of the programme. We reverse mentored a senior white male director, who we met six times over a 6-month period.

Methods: We used a variety of methods to gain information about and to appraise our mentee, including one-to-one interviews, observations

of his team meetings and visual inspections of his department.

Main findings: We noted a number of positive practices in our mentee's various levels of operation, which we classified as individual, departmental, organisational and symbolic. These findings included the use of gender inclusive language and compliance with BME staff targets.

Conclusions: This exercise was very useful to our mentee, however, more time with our mentee would have provided greater insight. It would also be helpful to obtain feedback from our mentee's BME staff, to provide a 360-degree view and complete appraisal of his performance.

Biography

Ali Raza is an experienced mentor who understand the role of coaching and mentoring in delivering organisational change. He has worked in the public sector in the United Kingdom for over 5 years as a project manager. Ali has mentored senior leaders in the NHS, including an NHS director, yielding positive outcomes. He shares his experiences from this unique experience.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Knowledge of adolescents regarding cancer prevention and factors contributing to cancer

Athul Tintu Tomy and Prabha Grace
Carmel College of Nursing, India

Purpose: The study aimed to assess the knowledge of adolescence regarding the factors contributing to cancer and prevention.

Design and Method: The descriptive study was conducted among 130 samples from selected schools. Non- experimental random sampling technique was used and a structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: 75% of samples were of age between

15 to 17years and 68% responded that they gained knowledge from social media. The findings of the study showed that only 6% of samples had good knowledge, and remaining 94% had an average or poor knowledge which accounted 79% and 15% respectively. The mean score knowledge was 9.038 there was a significant association of knowledge with gender.

Conclusion: The study concluded that majority of samples had an average knowledge about the factors contributing to cancer and prevention of cancer.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Multi- country analysis of nursing care management during the COVID-19 pandemic

Janet Mercedes Arévalo Ipanaqué

Universidad Peruana Unión, Escuela de Posgrado - Consejo Regional III del Colegio de enfermeros del Perú, Peru

Introduction: During the pandemic by COVID-19 it is necessary to scientifically analyze the experiences of nursing care management. The FODA tool allows to objectively assess the elements of care, becoming a necessary input for management.

Objective: To analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of nursing care management developed during the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Exploratory multi-country study. 60 expert nurses from Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and Spain. Information is collected from the first case of COVID-19 to 1 May 2020. In working groups, they conducted the critical analysis of the existing documentary review in each country, completing a FODA matrix structured in 19 aspects of nursing care management.

Results: 100,00% of countries agree that person-oriented care is a strength, motivation poses a threat, and professional identity is an opportunity. 83,33% identify as weakness the low use of standardized nurse language in the management of the infected patient.

Countries point out that person-oriented care is a strength. Indeed, care is adaptable, personalized and holistic and coincides in involving the family in this, which is fundamental to the biopsychosocial well-being of the patient,(1,2) constituting one of the main values and foundations of the profession.(3,4) Care is part of the nurse's individuality, as if it were implicit in his DNA. However, it must be acknowledged that this crisis has violated many basic principles of care. Restriction of visits, not allowing dismissal with physical contact of the family in the face of death, can cause violence towards staff and an indolent image of the professional. Leadership, an elementary quality in care management, was identified as a strength. Leadership is instrumental in creating a culture of quality and it is necessary for managers and collaborators to serve as leaders in their fields;(5) argument shared and practiced by nurses in most participating countries.

Conclusions: The FODA analysis shows varied realities. The country that identified the most strengths was Brazil and the greatest number of weaknesses were reported by El Salvador.

Table 1- Percentage of FDA opinion when analyzing 19 elements of nursing care management in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in 6 Ibero-American countries

Aspect of Care Management	Strength		Weakness		Threat		Opportunity	
	Fcia	% of the row	Fcia	% of the row	Fcia	% of the row	Fcia	% of the row
Person-oriented care (clients and family)	6	100,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Self-care oriented care for the same nursing professional	0	0,00	2	33,33	4	66,67	0	0,00
Care team-oriented multidisciplinary teams	1	16,67	0	0,00	5	83,33	0	0,00
Holistic care	0	0,00	3	50,00	3	50,00	0	0,00
Holistic relationships	0	0,00	0	0,00	5	83,33	1	16,67
Leadership	5	83,33	1	16,67	0	0,00	0	0,00
Motivation	0	0,00	0	0,00	6	100,00	0	0,00
Communication	0	0,00	4	66,67	2	33,33	0	0,00
Commitment	4	66,67	1	16,67	0	0,00	1	16,67
Professional Identity	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	6	100,00
Training	0	0,00	3	50,00	1	16,67	2	33,33
Self-care model adapted to the pandemic	1	16,67	1	16,67	0	0,00	4	66,67
Use of nurse language in patient management COVID19	0	0,00	5	83,33	1	16,67	0	0,00
Generation of documents and technical proposals nursing	2	33,33	3	50,00	0	0,00	1	16,67
Professional training	4	66,67	2	33,33	0	0,00	0	0,00
Selection of staff	0	0,00	3	50,00	0	0,00	3	50,00
Organizational culture that favors the practice of care	0	0,00	3	50,00	0	0,00	3	50,00
Participation in institutional management	1	16,67	0	0,00	1	16,67	4	66,67
Participation in development policy	1	16,67	4	66,67	0	0,00	1	16,67

Implementing Cognitive Rehearsal Training to nursing students to foster professional development

Catherine C. Razzi

Frances M. Maguire School of Nursing and Health Professions, Gwynedd Mercy University, USA

Purpose: The culture of nursing has made it a common practice that new nurses should undergo an initiation into the profession. This is almost as a new sorority or fraternity recruit undergoes hazing to "toughen them up". Incorporating incivility education into nursing education will demonstrate that patients, as well as nurses are being harmed as an outcome of this so called initiation. Students will be taught how to respond to uncivil behavior in a professional manner.

Introduction: Cognitive rehearsal is an evidence-based technique promoting effective communication, delivering a message to the perpetrator that uncivil behavior is not acceptable. Similar techniques are taught in behavioral health. It involves addressing the uncivil behavior immediately when it occurs. Teaching nursing students to use this trained, common language can empower them to react in a positive manner; thereby decreasing the incidence of incivility. This will, hypothetically, encourage a change in behavior and an improved work environment.

Methodology / Implementation: An educational module was developed to increase the awareness of nursing incivility and to train the students to respond to incivility using cognitive rehearsal. Prior to the training, there

is discussion related to what constitutes bullying or incivility. Without a clear understanding, some may not perceive incivility correctly. There are three parts to cognitive rehearsal: the first is instruction on the method; next, the students are taught common language, verbal responses to use when encountering uncivil behavior or language; finally, the students practice using the cognitive training to reinforce the content. The students are given cue cards with scripted responses to uncivil behavior. They then have time for role playing to practice using the scripted responses.

To ensure all students benefit from this training, this module was added to an existing, required course, Contemporary Issues in Professional Nursing. The placement of this course is the second semester of junior year.

Evaluation / Results: Verbal feedback to the training module was positive. The students verbally affirmed that the topic was relevant to their profession and enjoyed the practice session. Currently the university uses The IDEA Student Ratings system for collecting course feedback. While feedback was positive, it is recommended that specific questions be added to target the assessment of the incivility module.

This education and training is being done at the end of junior year. It is recommended that

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the content be reinforced throughout senior year, to help the students make a smoother transition to practice. A suggestion is that the the topic of incivility be incorporated into a required simulation in the senior year. Including other allied health disciplines from the is another recommendation that would encourage collaboration and foster interprofessional communication. It is also recommended that data be collected from graduated students, assessing their perception of the usefulness of the training.

Biography

Catherine Razzi is an assistant professor at Gwynedd Mercy University. She teaches undergraduate nursing courses across the curriculum, including health assessment and genomics in nursing. Her research interests include issues affecting students, service learning, interprofessional education, transition to practice, novice nurses, and healthy work environments. She has presented and published on her incivility project, which was completed to fulfill requirements for her D.N.P. at The University of Alabama in Huntsville.

Conclusions / Recommendations: Effective communication is an essential leadership skill that helps influence changes in group behavior. Incorporating these communication techniques into the nursing curriculum can better prepare students for the transition to becoming professional nurses. Collaboration is a method that will foster intraprofessional communication and engage participants in all areas of nursing education, leadership, and practice. This will lead to change and empower nurses to influence and stop disruptive behavior in the workplace.

Resilience in stressful events

Cheryl A. Connors

Johns Hopkins Medicine, USA

Background: Nurses frequently experience stressfulevents. Thisstresshasbeenexacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. A program called RISE (Resilience In Stressful Events) is a model peer-support system designed to help nurses cope with stressful patient-related events and has served as the backbone for support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objective: To evaluate the awareness and use of RISE, perceptions of program benefits, and association of program use with resilience, burnout, and job satisfaction among RISE users and non-users. An economic evaluation of its cost-benefit supports a potential organizational Net Monetary Benefit (NMB).

Design: Pre-pandemic distribution of cross-sectional surveys of staff nurses and nurse leaders. Pearson chi-square tests and logistic regressions were used to establish significant differences. NMB and budget impact of having

the RISE program were computed to determine cost-benefit to the hospital. A utilization comparison of RISE services was conducted pre-pandemic to current state of the pandemic.

Main Measures: Pre-pandemic burnout, job satisfaction and resilience among nurse users and nurse non-users of RISE. Probabilities of quitting or taking time off with or without the RISE program. Anecdotal evidence, utilization and program expansion was captured among nurses during the pandemic/current state.

Conclusions: The RISE program results in substantial cost-savings to the hospital. Nurses indicated favorable perceptions of using RISE, and its utilization was associated with greater resilience but higher burnout in frontline nurses. Hospitals should be encouraged by these findings to implement institution-wide support programs for staff, based upon an identified gap for this type of service.

Biography

Cheryl Connors is a patient safety specialist for the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins Armstrong Institute for Patient Safety and Quality. She is responsible for planning, implementing and evaluating safety programs throughout the hospital. Her primary responsibility is to serve as the director for the RISE (Resiliency In Stressful Events) team which she co-led the development and implementation of. The RISE team currently provides trained peer support for Johns Hopkins Hospital employees who encounter stressful, patient related events. Connors received her Doctorate in Nursing Practice degree from the University of Alabama in 2019. She has a clinical background in pediatrics, where she developed a passion to improve patient safety. Connors has presented on safety topics both nationally and internationally. She collaborates with Johns Hopkins' schools of nursing, public health and medicine on teamwork and communication and patient safety programs.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Factors contributing to students' satisfaction with direct observation of procedural skills in the school of nursing sciences at the University of Zambia

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Introduction: Direct observation of procedural skills is an evidence-based assessment tool used for assessing competence in the practical procedures that nursing students undertake during clinical placement. Having knowledge about students' satisfaction with their educational issues is very important as it helps both faculty and students to achieve educational goals. However factors that may influence student satisfaction with this method of assessment are not known in the school of nursing sciences at the University of Zambia.

Objective: The main objective of this study was to identify factors influencing student satisfaction with direct observation of procedural skills in the school of nursing sciences at the University of Zambia.

Methodology: A descriptive cross sectional quantitative survey guided by the modified version of the Keaveney and Young customer satisfaction model of 1997 was used on ninety two (92) conveniently sampled final year undergraduate nursing students. Data were collected using a validated self-reported questionnaire and analysed using IBM SPSS Version 20. Fisher's exact tests were used to determine association between student satisfaction and the independent variables. A p-value of .05 was considered statistically significant.

Results/Discussion: Major findings revealed that factors which influenced student satisfaction included poor clinical environment (98.9%) which was not conducive for assessments as it lacked many essential medical surgical supplies and faculty non availability (98%) in the clinical area who were needed to provide feedback, guidance and supervision to the students. Other significant associations were clinical experiences, and feedback, with $p < .05$. Most of the students reported critical shortages of medical surgical supplies coupled by inadequate equipment and non-availability of qualified assessors as contributing factors to bad clinical experiences. Furthermore students reported delayed feedback and expressed fear of repeating the same mistakes in the final examination as they would not know the right way to do some procedures without timely feedback.

Conclusion: Improving the clinical environment, ensuring faculty availability to provide timely and constructive feedback may help students and faculty achieve their learning objectives. Direct observation of procedural skills still remains an appropriate tool to assess student clinical competence. However, further research and development of cheap, less stressful and economic methods of clinical evaluation to blend with this tool is required in the school of nursing sciences.

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Biography

She is a Lecturer at the University of Zambia, and a qualified nurse practitioner with Master of Science in Nursing. She has over twenty years' experience in various fields of the nursing profession. Generally, as a nurse educator, she is a dedicated, organized, open minded, receptive, innovative and methodical individual with an inquiring mind. This has made her to more interest in the scientific inquiry of the environment she operate in by conducting research. She like offering many of her existing skills to make a positive contribution to the workforce while willing and keen to learn new skills. She also have good interpersonal communication skills making her an excellent teacher, team worker, reliable, dependable and often seek new responsibilities within a wide range of the nursing profession. She has an active and dynamic approach to work independently and collaboratively getting things done for her and she is determined to identify and develop opportunities to advance the nursing knowledge, skill and attitudes towards new ideologies of the health care profession. She has a passion in clinical research and nursing education.

Impaired kidney function: Prevalence and associated factors in risk patients

A. Otoni and T.L.B.Castro

Federal University of São João del Rei, Divinópolis, Brazil

Introduction: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) does not have any clinical symptoms in the early stages and, therefore, most people only attend healthcare units when they are already in the terminal phase of the disease, which is still common in Brazil.

Objective: To identify the prevalence of altered estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and associated factors in users of the unified health system suffering from diabetes mellitus and/or systemic hypertension at high risk of cardiovascular disease.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted based on the medical records of 331 users attending the State Specialty Care Center located in the west-central region of Minas Gerais, Brazil between September 2017 and June 2019. A descriptive univariate analysis and multivariate logistic regression were performed.

Results: A total of 118 (35.6%) of the participants had altered eGFR. A significant association between altered eGFR and age was identified: older people ≥ 60 years old were 5.53 times more likely to have altered eGFR. Participants using polypharmacy were 2.64 times more likely to have altered eGFR.

Discussion: In line with similar studies, a lack of follow-up on the initiation and development of CKD in the early stages was identified, implying a late approach and limited actions to preserve kidney function.

Conclusions: A high prevalence of altered eGFR was identified (35.6%) with no records in the tables that could lead to a preventive approach to impaired kidney function. Advanced age and polypharmacy were identified as independent variables in the alteration of kidney function.

Biography

Nurse at the UFMG School of Nursing; Specialist in Nephrology Nursing by the Brazilian Society of Nephrology Nursing; Master in Nursing from the UFMG School of Nursing - research area - Peritoneal membrane integrity markers of chronic renal patients in COPD; PhD in Health Sciences by the Postgraduate Program in Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine / Faculty of Medicine, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) research area - Immunology of renal lesions in schistosomal patients with hepatosplenic form (2011). Post Doctorate in Health Sciences by the Postgraduate Program Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine / Faculty of Medicine, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) focus- Immunology of kidney injuries (2015). Currently Associate Professor II at the Federal University of São João Del Rei - Campus CCO- D.Lindu. Divinópolis-MG/Brazil; collaborating researcher of the Research Groups: Nucleus of Research in Epidemiology and Public Health - UFSJ; and Nucleus of Excellence in the Study of Biomarkers in Human Diseases (NEBiD) - UFMG

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Design of THRISOL scale for social risk triage in patients attended at high complexity hospitals

Ana Belén Salamanca Castro, Clotilde Pose Becerra, Beatriz Arévalo Suarez, María de la Cruz Calvete González, Dara Guillén Salguero and Mar Martín Pascual

University Hospital 12 de Octubre, Spain

Social risk could be defined as the possibility of suffering any damage with a social origin. Therefore, social risk shows the relation between social factors and health. Nurses are not usually taught about social risk or social factors related to health. Although there are a few scales to be applied by nurses in order to value social risk in community patients, there is no a validated scale to provide a systematic and objective valuation of social risk for inpatients.

Objective: To design a social risk triage scale for being applied by nurses in high complexity hospitals backgrounds in order to classify and prioritize patients according to social risk.

Methodology: A multi-center study for developing a measurement tool has been developed. Indicators and its definitions were sent to social workers from other twelve high complexity hospitals in Spain so that they could be able to value the degree of social risk informed by each indicator.

Results: Due to the differences between the concept in adults and younger, two scales were developed (one for younger and the other for adults). Punctuations for younger scale were higher than the ones for adults in absolute values, being the ill-treatment the most important indicator for social risk in both populations.

Conclusions: It is necessary to prioritize social risk differently between adults and younger, because of the conceptual difference of but also for the overestimation that the younger evaluation would have if one single scale would be applied. The design of the scale will provide nurses a systematic tool for being able to do a systematic and objective holistic valuation for inpatients. It will allow them to prioritize patients according to the level of social risk identified, so a more effective attention will be provided.

Biography

Ana Belén Salamanca Castro graduated as Nursing at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid in 1997 and she is currently studying Psychology. She has participated in several studies (most of them with public fundings). She has written a book about nursing research with more than 130.000 copies distributed. Since 2006 she has been working as an editor of the journal Nure Investigación, and she participates as referee of the Revista Latino-americana de Enfermagem. She belongs to the international networks CYTED and ENSI. She works as a nurse at the University Hospital 12 de Octubre, where she belongs to several clinical groups and have achieved two research grants.

MerleauPontal reflection: The perception of women with breast cancer regarding the impact on their children

Eliane Cristina da Silva Pinto Carneiro, Rose Mary Costa Rosa Andrade Silva, Eliane Ramos Pereira, Maria Paula Jahara Lobosco, Alessandra Cerqueira dos Santos Andrade and Sandra Conceição Ribeiro Chicharro

Faculdade de Enfermagem Aurora Afonso Costa, Núcleo de Pesquisa em Saúde, Filosofia e Educação Humanizada, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil

Introduction: Despite advances in the diagnosis of breast cancer, the stigma of death still imposes itself. Clear communication with family is required, which is a challenge in the care of health team. The diagnosis of neoplasia changes the patient's routine and family structure, reflecting negatively in the family and patient herself; as a consequence, there is a negative repercussion for women with breast cancer, depending on how they perceive the influence of their disease and possible damage to their children's lives.

Objective: To reflect upon experiences of women with breast cancer in relation to the impact of their disease on children's lives.

Methods: reflection based on Merleau-Ponty, after theoretical review of the psychological impact of female breast cancer on offspring and its perception by this woman.

Results: children whose mothers have breast cancer cope with stressful situations related to

the diagnosis of maternal disease. The woman perceives such an impact, which affects the experience of the pathology, resulting in guilt and worsening psychological suffering in relation to the disease. For Merleau-Ponty, all consciousness is perceptive and the perceived world is the presumed basis of all rationality and existence.

Conclusion: the imminence of death of mothers with breast cancer may provide anticipatory grief in their children; the absence of these mothers, when dedicating themselves to cancer treatments, imposes itself as a stressing factor to the offspring, bringing greater anguish to women in facing the pathology.

Abstract should give clear indication of the objectives, scope, results, methods used, and conclusion of your work. One figure and one table can be included in your results and discussions.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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The role of the nurse administrator in healthcare services and healthcare built environment in Southern Nigeria

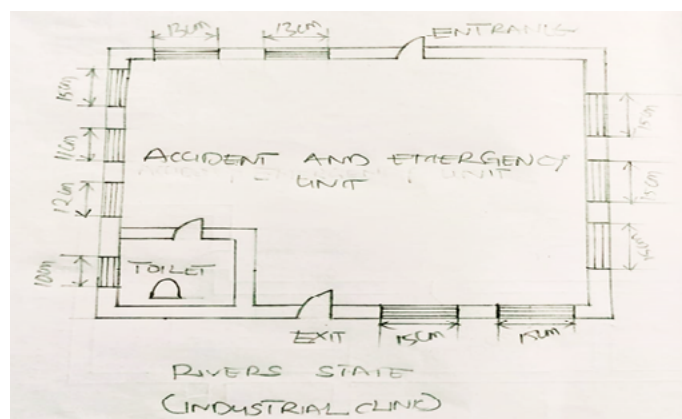
Gloria Tonye Dikibo

Okarki Street, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

The concept of healthcare built environment has been underrated which is responsible for deplorable design of most healthcare facilities in Southern Nigeria. The Role of the Nurse Administrator in Healthcare Services and Healthcare Built Environment in Southern Nigeria is a descriptive and observational capstone project, a study conducted using telephone interview method with self- structured open ended questions for a cross- section of nurses in the clinical, educational and administrative areas in the three states (Bayelsa, Edo and Rivers state) of Southern Nigeria. Total respondents were thirty five (35), nurses 30 (85.7%) (28 (93%) females and 2 (6.7%) males); medical doctors 3 (8.6%), civil engineer 1 (2.9%) and architect 1(2.9%) all males. Data collated for healthcare built environment used by nurses revealed: 46.4% are without specific built nurses' toilet, 39.2% are without cloak room, 21.4% use patients' toilet, 28.6 % are without nurses' station, and only 10.7% nurses stated they are comfortable with the purpose built and ideal healthcare environment and how it has affected them positively. For Nurse Administrators' role (Table 2), 7.1% represent the nurses and attend meetings, 10.7% are

involved in decision making, 3.6% contributed in healthcare built environment design and only 6.7% of the nurses have actually influenced built environment planning design. Research has also shown a strong link between the design of healthcare settings and outcomes experienced by patients, staff, and families. Hence the need to create.

The awareness and include nurse administrators and clinical nurses as frontlines to ensure their voices are heard in influencing decision among other professionals in creating innovative design in healthcare built environment to enhance workflow processes, work environment outcome, patient and provider safety and outcome.



The ER nurses do not have cloak room, common room, for nurses ...no rest room for nurses as they share with patients. (Respondent 6)

Table-2 Nurse administrator's roles in healthcare services

S/N	NURSE ADMINISTRATOR'S ROLES	RESPONDENTS
1	Manage and supervise nurses	1,3,4,6,7,8, 9,12,13,14,16, 20,
2	Plan and ensure patients treatment/care	1, 3,6,8,20,34
3	Manage staff schedule/roster	1,3, 4,6, 8, 9,13, 14 ,16,20,34
4	Training of staff/Renewal of license	3,6,7,12,
5	Policy making, update and communication	3,7,9,
6	Represent nurses and attending meeting	3,6
7	Ensure medical supply and consumables	1,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12,14,16, 20,34
8	Staff appraisal	3
9	Recruitment	3,6,
10	Assist in patient care and emergency response	1,3, 8,9,12,13,20,34
11	Delegation	3,6,12,14,
12	Welfare for nurses	3,6,13.
13	Disciplines staff	3,6,16,
14	Mediate between nurses and patients and other healthcare professionals	3,20,
15	Decision making	3,6,7.
16	Contribute in decision making of healthcare built environment	18.
17	Supervise nursing students	9

Biography

Gloria Tonye Dikibo is a Registered Nurse/Midwife, a family planning provider, and Nursing Manager Rubber Estates Nigeria Limited (RENL) Edo state Nigeria, member of SIPH. She is self – motivated, proactive, passionate, and emphatic on best practices, for delivery of quality healthcare, and evidence base nursing, to ensure patient safety. She is poised to make phenomenal impact in her career. With well – rounded experience of over 20 years, Gloria introduced the use of nursing process tool in the delivery of nursing care to her new team; Documentation of all nursing procedures; family planning clinic; Occupational health nursing approach in prevention of occupational illness and accidents; and celebration of International nurses week. She led her team to achieve an 'A' in the appraisal of 2020 objectives. Driven by quality, she was nominated as a member of the quality improvement audit team and only nurse to participate in the ISO 9001:2015 quality management system training. Gloria was nominated the best Nurse by patients, best team player by colleagues, and best academic participant in the Mandatory continuous Professional development programme. She has published two articles in 2020. She holds a Diploma in Nursing and Midwifery; and In view of BNSC degree in completed programme In Texila American University Distance and Blended Learning Tamilnadu India. She resides in Port Harcourt, Rivers state with her family.

The immigration of Albanian nurses, the reasons and importance of inter professional communication

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Introduction: Thus, communication is a linking bridge between the basic elements in practicing the nurse profession. On the other hand, the attraction of nursing immigration, especially from low-income countries to higher-income countries, has become a matter of global interest.

Purpose: To ascertain that communication in the workplace and support from relevant administrative structures are factors that have hampered working conditions and affected their decision to emigrate?

Material and Method: The study was conducted through a standard 20-question questionnaire, adapted from a combination of studies, communication, and factors affecting nurse immigration. Data were analyzed by SPSS 21. Statistically significant differences were obtained for $p < 0.05$.

Results: 117 nursing staff participated in the study, 87 (74.4%) were females, 30 (25.6%) males, with significant difference between them ($p < 0.01$). The mean age of participants was 27.3 (SD \pm 5.6) years ranging from 21

years to 50 years. Nurses of 21-30 years age group predominate with 90 (76.9%) of total respondents ($p < 0.01$) and 72 (61.5%), with < 1 year of work experience ($p < 0.01$). 70 (59.8%) of the respondents think that the working environment affects their relationship with the patient's family ($p = 0.04$). Half of employees 57 (50%) report that managers and coordinators are rarely supportive and responsive to their requests, ($p < 0.01$). 85 (73.9%) report that often responsibilities and disadvantages at work influence their decision to emigrate ($p < 0.01$). More than half of the employees, 62 (53%) cited "Better Working Conditions" as the reason for practicing a nurse's job in immigration, with significant change ($p < 0.01$). Also, almost all 97 nurses (85.8%) think that training of family members and defining their specific contribution to patient pathology is effective ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: The Albanian health system needs a qualitative change, cooperative and motivational professional environment, as an essential point in motivating nurses to practice their profession in our country.



Care which nurses wanted to do for families in organ donation

M. Ando

Daiichi University of Pharmacy, Japan

There a problem of disequilibrium between donation and organ transplantation, this disequilibrium is remarkable in Japan. We needed to clarify the current status of nursing. The purpose of this study was to clarify nurses' thinking of care for families in organ donation under brain death. The research design was a qualitative study. The researchers conducted a semi-qualitative interview once. The participants were five nurses who cared for patients and families in organ donation nursing at ICU in a general hospital in Western Japan. They narrated freely to questions about what they wanted to care. Narrative data was recorded and analyzed qualitatively. This study was approved from the ethical board at St. Mary's College. The results were following categories: "We wanted to hear from family's hopes and realize it," "We wanted to focused on the relevant family," "We wanted to know

family's feelings and talk," "We wanted to consider differences of opinions among family members," "We wanted to be close to family's shaking feelings in decision making," and "We wanted to make relationships such that family member could talk about anything." These results suggest followings. Categories such as making relationships with families, hearing from family's feelings and talking, and being close to family may be related to nursing education. These skills will be promoted in nursing education much more. Related to a hospital system, cost and system will be needed to realize family's hopes. And to focus nursing care on the relevant family, the number of nurses in organ donation will be needed to increase. Promotion of nursing education and preparing hospital systems may be contribute to correct disequilibrium.

Greening healthcare emerging the Manager's new future challenge

Eman Salman Taie

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Climate change is a reality & the modern healthcare sector not just contributes towards this grave phenomenon but itself is being affected by it. Climate change is not only an environmental or financial problem, but also a health problem. Hospitals are significant contributors to pollution. That's why it's crucial for facilities to be more sustainable and look for ways to go green. And it's not just to save

the earth, but patients' health depends on it. The need to 'go green' in order to preserve & sustain the ecological environment has become a major concern to many stakeholders. Green & healthy hospital is the one that promotes public health by continuously reducing its environmental impact & ultimately eliminating its contribution to the burden of disease.

Biography

Professor Eman Salman Mohamed Salman Taie is professor of Nursing Administration - Faculty of Nursing- Helwan University- Cairo- Egypt. She is International Certified Trainer & Human Resource Development Consultant in International Board for Certified Trainer (IBCT). She is Senior Instructor in American Heart Association (Basic & Advanced Cardiac life support). She has 20 international published researches & three international published books. She is reviewer & member in the editorial board in many of the international journals.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Factual survey on nursing students' basic knowledge and diagnostic competencies for nursing

Satomi Tanaka and Emiko Shinozaki
University of Human Environments, Japan

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to develop an educational program for upbringing nursing students' diagnostic competencies and clarify actual situations of basic knowledge and diagnostic competencies in nursing diagnoses. The diagnostic competencies are the following three general competencies.

- (1) Defining characteristic competency: Competency for gathering information
- (2) Related factor / risk factor judgment competency: Competency for analyzing information and deriving factors
- (3) Diagnostic label competency: Competency for determining precise diagnosis

Methods: The subjects were 121 nursing students before the nursing course started. Measurement of nursing diagnosis competency was the

students were asked to (1) underline subjective / objective information, and give descriptions for (2) and (3). Their behaviors were scored based on validation criteria.

Result: The average value for the basic knowledge was 7.47+-1.8 (out of 15), that of (1) was 4.04+-2.08 (out of 10), that of (2) was 1.01+-1.59 (out of 5), and that of (3) was 0.28+-0.63 (out of 5). The correlation coefficients between knowledge and (1), (2) and (3) were 0.222, 0.684 and 0.565, respectively ($P < .05$). It is presumed from these results that the students do not understand usage of diagnostic terms and cannot determine optimum diagnoses from plural diagnosis candidates due to lack of knowledge. Further, the students are expected to obtain competencies to derive source of the problem and to diagnose appropriately through acquisition of knowledge.

Biography

I have been interested in basic nursing education since I was working as a clinical nurse, I have a bachelor's and master's degree in pedagogy. I became a nursing teacher, had a nursing diagnosis class, and became interested in the teaching method. At present, I am studying nursing diagnosis process education in my doctoral course.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Successful use of laser therapy as a treatment for pressure injury: An evidence-based practice

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Introduction: Pressure Ulcer (PU) is a localized damage to the skin and/or underlying tissues that usually occur over a bony prominence or related to the use of a medical device or other artifact. PU is an empirical indicator of great relevance and guidance for nursing care as well as being a driver of the financial impact and unfavorable outcome to the patient. Our PU indicator has been one of the offenders and concerns to the quality of healthcare. Considering the impact, patient safety and concern of current practice, clinical nurses and specialists raised the discussion about laser application as a measure to improve the outcome and decrease the severity of this event.

Objective: To prove that the use of laser therapy is effective in the treatment of PU.

Methods: Use an Evidence-Based Practice methodology through the Johns Hopkins Hospital/ University School of Nursing model through

meetings that ensured the project development tool. A bibliographic survey of articles that provided levels of evidence was conducted: I, II and III B. With the evidence findings, we disseminated and trained a team of nurses in order to implement the use of laser therapy as a source of resource optimization and enable the quality of care in the face of skin integrity.

Results: The average PU rate developed at our Institution was 2,20 compared to the average of 2,46 from the Benchmarking National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators (NDNQI).

Conclusion: The use of laser therapy is effective in healing process on skin lesions and can be a great foundation to the bedside nurse to ensure the best outcome to the patient and decrease the evolution of PU impacting on the proposed empirical indicator.

Biography

Graduated in Nursing and Obstetrics at Universidade Católica de Santos - UNISANTOS (2006) and post-graduated in Medical-Surgical Clinic at Universidade Federal de São Paulo - UNIFESP (2009). Currently attending the strictu-sensu post-graduation in Cardiology (PhD level) at UNIFESP. Past experience on scientific articles presentation as well as many International congresses participation and published articles on specialized scientific publications. Nurse Coordinator in an internationally renowned Hospital Institution (Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, São Paulo, Brazil) responsible for Surgical Clinical Units with the development of scientific projects inherent to evidence-based practice and development of the nursing team. The lines of research are focused on interdisciplinarity, promotion, prevention and rehabilitation in health, mainly of chronic degenerative diseases, such as hypertension. In addition, contemplated by professional recognition systems in consecutive years as well as experience reporting awards.

Reproductive health of female prisoners in Brazil: A challenge for Brazilian public health

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The objective of the study was to describe the reproductive health of female prisoners in Brazil and the reproductive health services provided. Data are from a cross-sectional study, conducted as the first national health survey of female prisoners during 2014-2015 in eight Brazilian states and the Federal District. The study used computer assisted self-interview (CASI) and data was analyzed in Stata v.15. The study was submitted to the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Ceará and signed informed consent collected from each participant. Most women in prison are of reproductive age, which implies an urgent need for changes in the quality of care targeted to women's needs. Health services in prisons still do not meet these needs and do not meet the recommendations of Brazilian public health policies, disregarding basic and

constitutional rights. While preventive exams, such as Pap smears and mammograms, are provided in some locations, results are often not provided. These barriers increase the chances of late detection of diseases that, if associated with sexually transmitted infections, can also increase the chances of infertility. While the use of contraceptive methods is encouraged to prevent an unplanned pregnancy, these often result in clandestine abortion, which contributes to the increase in maternal mortality from preventable causes. Thus, the reproductive health of women prisoners becomes a challenge and an opportunity for government officials to understand that prisons can be a locus of social transformation and a hope for health care among women that were once neglected when outside the walls.

Biography

Nurse, PhD in Public Health from the Federal University of Ceará- Brazil. Professor at Centro Universitário Christus- UNICHRISTUS - where she teaches theoretical and practical disciplines, associating theoretical knowledge with practice skills. Dr. França focuses on issues related to women's health in a biopsychosocial context. She believes that nursing is capable of transforming lives through science and healthcare, through both disease prevention and recovery.



A gap in educational programs: The hidden curriculum in nursing education

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Education is an act of making human beings human, liberating and maturing. It has to develop the individual in a balanced way that covers all cognitive, affective and psychomotor learning areas. This situation is necessary for both the individual and the society.

Studies indicate that students are mainly developed and shaped by two types of programs during their education. The first of these is the official program implemented in schools that are well-known, written, planned, and whose goals and objectives are clearly defined. The second is the "hidden curriculum" that is often neglected, overlooked, or ignored. The hidden curriculum, revealed informally, is expressed as unexpressed, unplanned and unwritten "unintended learning outcomes" and is known to be at least as effective on students as the formal education program.

The nursing profession, which requires commitment, a strong sense of responsibility and high moral value, is also affected by the hidden curriculum throughout its education, as in all other education and training programs. Nursing is not just a personal development process. It is largely shaped by interpersonal relationships and cultural values. In this process, the hidden curriculum has a positive or negative effect on the formation of the student's professional identity.

Nursing students graduate with many unintended

learning outcomes in the context of professional values and practices, professional behavior and professional socialization at the end of their education. In this context, nursing faculties should recognize and evaluate their own implicit program and integrate it with official program outcomes in order to reach the target nurse profile and increase the quality of graduates. As a matter of fact, it is clear that working only on the official program is not enough to train a qualified nurse.

In this context, as a result of the studies in the literature, it has been observed that there is no measurement tool that can recognize and evaluate the implicit curriculum in nursing education. The 'Hidden Curriculum Evaluation Scale in Nursing Education (HCES-N)' (2018) scale was developed by Akçakoca and Orgun in order to eliminate this deficiency. The scale consists of 43 items and three factors: "School Atmosphere, Professional Acquisitions and Student-Teacher-School Interaction". Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was found to be .912. This measurement tool is thought to be a valid and reliable measurement tool that can be used to determine and evaluate the implicit curriculum of institutions that provide nursing education at the undergraduate level.

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Biography

Berna Akcakoca is working as a lecturer in Ege University Faculty of Nursing Department of Nursing Education in Turkey. In her master's thesis, she developed a scale to evaluate the hidden curriculum in nursing education. Her doctoral thesis continues as a study on competence and competencies in nursing. She worked as a nurse in neonatal intensive care and pediatric intensive care units for two years before the academy. She has been a professional member in the field of nursing for 9 years, including clinic and academy.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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Patient safety culture in nursing training

Isabel Melendez Mogollon

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Introduction: A culture of patient safety is the set of beliefs, values, customs, perceptions, norms, competencies, and practices present in the organizational climate of health professionals, a fact reflected in the proactive or reactive actions of clinical safety.

Objective: To describe the culture of patient safety in students during technical nursing training.

Methods: Cross-sectional and descriptive. The questionnaire was applied to 113 students. A direct-observation guide was also applied to 26 students during the development of nursing learning practices in patient care simulations. Both instruments addressed the main dimensions of clinical safety culture.

Results: 85.84% were women. The mean age was 22.3 years, with a standard deviation of

4.156. The highest percentage was in the group of 21 to 25 years of age, accounting for 40.71%. Regarding the results related to knowledge about patient safety, 80.53% had a positive error perception, 57.52% did not define whether it was necessary to talk about errors, 71.68% involved the human factor in error, and 66.37% considered it important to involve patients. The evaluation of performance showed that 85.84% did not identify the patient, while 100% of the students did not perceive a punitive response to errors in the evaluation of their simulated performance.

Conclusions: Safety culture is theoretical knowledge for nursing students and should be strengthened as a competency at the curricular level.



Designing an operational planning model for hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health and medical education of Iran

Reza Besharati

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Objectives: The operational planning is a process that by it managers regular the actions for receiving to goals. One of The problems in management of Iranian hospitals is the lack of native model for operational planning. This study has been conducted to designing a model for operational planning in Hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Iran

Methods: In this functional study, the theoretical models of operational planning were examined through Library Studies and after determining the variables of different models of operational planning a questionnaire was developed and a survey from 176 experts from academic and administrates of Iranian hospitals, the data was collected and Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis was performed. In order to identify the factors influencing planning, the method of analyzing special values and rotation using the method of varimax and also the cumulative percentage of variance has been used. In order to verify the accuracy of the factor analysis performed on the data and also the adequacy of the sample

size from the Kaiser-Meyer-Alkin Index and the Bartlett Spread Test, and for validating and verifying the final model of the Amos22 software, and to examine the model obtained from the fitting model Used.

Results: Results of exploratory analysis indicated that effective factors on operational planning in Iranian hospitals were 8 factors. These factors to the effect arrangement in model consist of: guidance of planning operational and coordinating formation(0/916),goals management (0.912),policy and organizational procedures (0/878), planning rules (0/846),statistical reports and evaluation (0/837), problems management (0.830), providing of resources for plan performing (0/829),organizing of planning team (0/761)

Conclusion: Guidance of planning operational and coordinating formation and goals management are most effective factors in operational planning in iranien hospitals and use of them and other factors of model can improve the performance of operational planning in hospital.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and Approaches in Nursing Education, Research and Practices

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An analogue study to examine the potency of Group Metacognitive Therapy on OCD symptoms among subclinical OCRD subjects in Government headquarters hospital at Erode

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Dhanvantri College of Nursing Pallakkapalayam, India

Context: The analogue study involves subjects that are analogous or similar to the actual clinical phenomena of interest. In this study subjects with very mild symptoms of OCD were tested.

Aim: The present study aimed to examine and compare the potency of Group Metacognitive Therapy on OCD Symptoms among Subclinical OCRD Subjects between experimental and control group.

Methods: An analogue experimental design was used in this study. Simple random sampling technique was used for selecting 50 samples, in which 25 samples in experimental group and 25 in

control group. The tools used for the study were background variables and Yale-brown Obsessive –Compulsive Scale (Y-Boc). Group Metacognitive Therapy was intervened for 4 weeks, with duration of 30-45 minutes.

Findings: Results revealed that Paired't' test value within the experimental group (pretest and posttest) showed statistical significance ($t = 9.85$) among subclinical OCRD subjects. Paired t test value within the control group (pretest and posttest) showed not quite statistical significance ($t = 2.00$) among subclinical OCRD subjects. Unpaired t test value (between experimental and

Variable	Group	Mean ±SE	Significance paired 't' test		Significance unpaired 't'	
			Experimental group pre- posttest	Control group pre- post test	Experiment al group posttest	Control group posttest
Back ground	Experimental pretest	7.04 0.31	t = 9.85 P < 0.0001	t = 2.00 P > 0.05	Mean = 5.24	Mean = 7.96
	Experimental post test	5.24 0.25			t = 8.23 P < 0.0001	
	Control pretest	8.16 0.24				
	Control posttest	7.96 0.22				
N = 50 (n1=25, n2=25)						

Table 1: Comparison of mean, Paired 't' test & Unpaired 't' test value with pre and posttest scores of OCD symptoms between experimental and control group.

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control group) showed statistical significance ($t = 8.23$). Based on posttest OCD symptoms mean scores (Mean=5.24), experimental group showed reduced OCD symptoms compared with control group posttest OCD symptoms mean scores (Mean=7.96) (Table 1)

The study findings revealed that administration

of group metacognitive therapy were significant in reducing OCD symptoms among subclinical OCD subjects.

Conclusion: This analogue study had statistically proved the significant potency of Group Metacognitive Therapy by curtailing and scaling down the very mild symptoms of OCD.

Biography

Professor Sampooram was born in India. She earned a bachelor's degree in nursing from the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R Medical University, Chennai, India, Master's Degree in psychiatric nursing from the same university. She was awarded PhD in nursing from Saveetha University, Chennai, India. She also earned a Master's Degree in Counseling & Psychotherapy from Tamil Nadu Open University. Currently she is a professor in Dhanvantri College of Nursing, Namakkal, India.

She has presented distinctive scientific papers and beside organized various conferences and workshops in Malaysia and Dubai. Madam has published 77 scientific papers in national and international journals. She presides as an editor in American Journal of Nursing Science (on tenure basis), Australian Journal of Science & Technology, Chinese Journal of Medical Research & European Journal of Pharmaceutical and Medical Research. She is a recognized PhD Guide under The Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai.

Effectiveness of post - abortion family planning counseling program on nurses/midwives' knowledge and practices in Middle Euphrates maternity hospitals – Iraq

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Background: Counseling is considered the essential element in the provision of quality family planning services for safety and healthy motherhood.

Objectives: To determine the effectiveness of post-abortion family planning counseling program on nurses midwives' knowledge and practices as well as to identify which variables contribute to effect on their knowledge and practices.

Methodology: A quasi experimental study was conducted from 23rd April 2017 to 14th March 2018 in three governorates in the Middle Euphrates of Iraq: (Holy Karbala, Al - Najef Al-Ashraf and Babylon) on nurses and midwives who work at maternity hospitals. A systematic random sampling was used to select 122 nurses and midwives, (60) of them for study group and (62) for control group. Questionnaire and checklist are tools used for data collection. An educational program was implemented on the study group only, pretest and post –tests had been conducted before and after implementing the program for both groups. Validity and reliability of tools were determined through a pilot study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: Result was revealed there were no significance differences in nurses and midwives' knowledge and practices between both study and control groups before the implementation of program, while there were a statistical significance differences between both groups after the implementation of program. Demographic variables which include: (age, educational level, workplace in hospital, working in family planning, social status and years of experience) were not effect on nurses and midwives' practices, while only an educational level had effect on their knowledge.

Conclusions: It was concluded that the program had been an effective method of improving the nurses and midwives' knowledge and practices regarding post abortion family planning counseling.

Recommendations: Establishing training courses concerning post abortion family planning counseling for all nurses and midwives who work at maternity hospitals in middle Euphrates of Iraq.

A pilot study on screening for gestational/ congenital toxoplasmosis of pregnant women at delivery in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia

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Woodman Alexander²**

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Background: Globally, congenital Toxoplasmosis remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality, and outbreaks of *T. gondii* infection represent a major public health concern. Only a few studies have been conducted on the incidence of maternal and congenital Toxoplasmosis in Saudi Arabia.

Objectives: This prospective study aimed to measure the overall incidence of congenital Toxoplasmosis, both patent and 'silent' infection, among pregnant women in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia.

Methods: Five hundred paired maternal/cord blood samples were tested for anti-Toxoplasma IgG or IgM antibodies. Samples were collected

during delivery from mother and newborn (cord blood) from November 2011 to May 2012. The age of mothers ranged from 16 to 45 years.

Results: The sample subjects were tested during child delivery for specific IgG and IgM antibodies against Toxoplasmosis, of which 21.0% (n=105) mother/baby pairs were found serologically positive for anti-Toxoplasma IgG antibodies (Table 1). It was observed that seropositivity for IgG antibodies increased with age, with the lowest rate of 10% among the youngest age group of 16–20 years old; it increased to 16.4% at the age of 21–30 years, and a maximum prevalence rate of 29.6% was seen in the age group of 31–45 years of pregnant women.

Age group (year)	N tested	IgG Negative		IgG Positive		P	IgM negative		IgM positive		P
		No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%	
20-16	30	27	90.0	3	10	13.81 = ² X 0.001 = P Significant	30	100.0	0	0.0	2.51 = ² X 0.29 = P
30-21	284	237	83.5	47	16.5		283	99.6	1	0.4	
45-31	186	131	70.4	55	29.6		183	98.4	3	1.6	
Total	500	395	79.0	105	21.0		496	99.2	4	0.8	

Table 1. Distribution of IgG and IgM seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis amongst different age groups of Saudi women at delivery in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia.

X²= Pearson Chi-Square

A statistical analysis of the results for risk factors revealed a significant relationship between the seropositivity of maternal anti-Toxoplasma IgG and life in rural or urban areas ($P = 0.000$), and women who were aware of the mode of disease transmission ($P = 0.023$). No significant association was found between seroprevalence of anti-Toxoplasma IgG antibodies and such risk factors as eating raw, undercooked meat, sheltering cats (Figure 1).

Discussion: The findings of the current study indicate a dire need to develop and implement preventive programs against *Toxoplasma gondii* infection and a health education program on how to avoid Toxoplasmosis for all seronegative women during pregnancy.

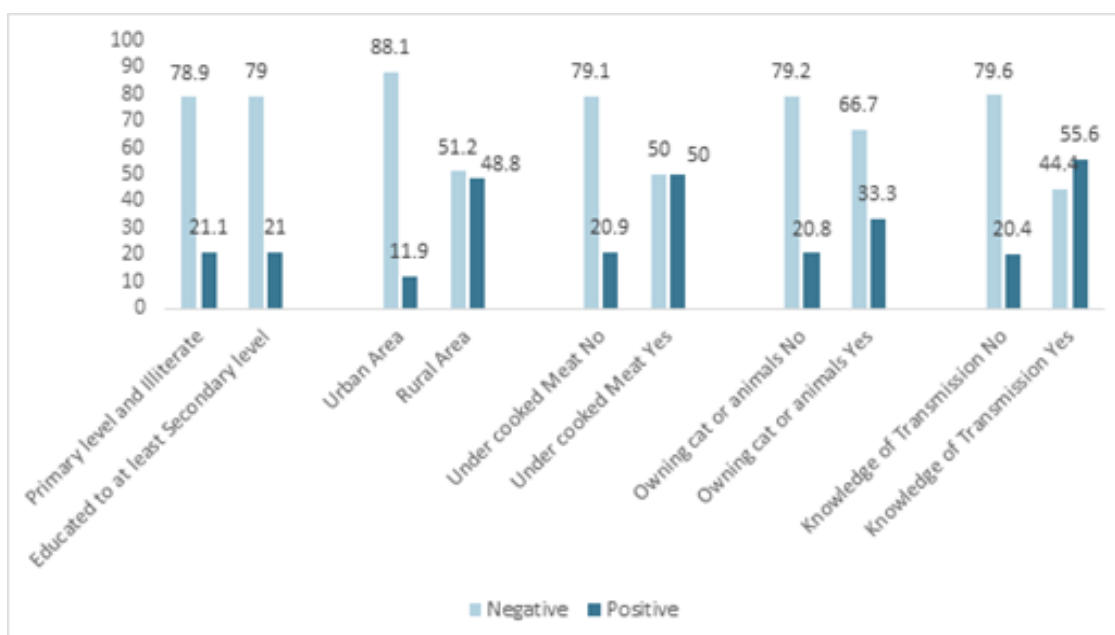



Figure 1. Relationship between seroprevalence of *T. gondii* IgG antibodies and exposure to risk factor.

Biography

Alexander Woodman is a Public Health consultant and currently is the Head of Scientific Research Unit at Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia. His research as a scholar and expertise lies in global health, disease prevention and health promotion.

Upon completion of his undergraduate studies with honors at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), he received a scholarship from the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention and U.S. Department of Homeland Security to continue his graduate studies at the University of Southern California, USC and University of Salford, United Kingdom.



Impact of hypothermic pulsatile perfusion on the suboptimal kidney donors: Our initial experience

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Objective: To evaluate the complications presented by renal transplanted patients with cold static preservation or hypothermic pulsatile perfusion.

Scope: Recent studies have shown that maintaining kidney viability with expanded criteria during preservation is a challenge. The hypothermic infusion machine aims to mitigate the effect of cold storage on the quality of the organ when the time of cold ischemia is prolonged or the donor is suboptimal. The results obtained in the study could be generalized and applied in hospitals with similar kidney transplant programs. The beneficiaries of this study would be directly professionals who would obtain more evidence on the benefits of renal perfusion and indirectly the patients who, by receiving a kidney graft with optimal preservation, would improve their quality of life.

Results: 175 transplants were performed, 70 of which were donors ≥ 65 years old. 30 kidneys were perfused in a machine and static preservation was used in 40. Our findings regarding the use of the infusion machine lead to a decrease in the average length of stay and a reduced need for post-transplant haemodialysis.

Methods: Retrospective observational study during 2010-2012, including all kidney transplant patients in a third level hospital. The study variables: length of stay, hours of ischemia, need for dialysis and number of post-transplant sessions and the storage device, age and pathologies associated with the donor.

Conclusion: Due to the high percentage of organs difficult to preserve and from elderly donors, it is essential to seek continuous intravascular perfusion techniques for a more effective preservation of the organ.

Biography

Care, surgical and robotic nurse and member of the multi-organ extraction and kidney transplantation team at the Bellvitge University Hospital. Master's degree in surgical nursing, critical patient, health management and leadership and management of nursing services and MBA in human resources. Doctoral student in the Doctorate program in Nursing and Health at the University of Barcelona with the thesis entitled: Preservation of the kidney graft using a hypothermic perfusion machine in a kidney transplant program with a suboptimal donor. Teaching collaboration in the nursing degree (2003 to 2007 and 2012-2013) and associate professor in the Master of Surgical Nursing at the University of Barcelona.

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Exploring the usability of the COM-B model and Theoretical Domains Framework (TDF) to define the helpers of and hindrances to evidence- based practice in midwifery



Annemarie De Leo, Sara Bayes, Dianne Bloxsome and Janice Butt

Edith Cowan University, Australia

Background: Despite the advancement of scientific research in the field of maternity care, midwives face challenges translating latest evidence into evidence-based practice (EBP) and express reticence towards leading practice change in clinical areas. This study aimed to explore midwifery leaders' views on what factors help or hinder midwives' efforts to translate latest evidence into everyday practice and consider them in relation to both the Capability, Opportunity, Motivation and Behaviour (COM-B) model and Theoretical Domains Framework (TDF).

Methods: This qualitative study formed part of a larger action research (AR) project that was designed to improve midwives' EBP implementation capability. Data were obtained from eight Western Australian midwifery leaders who were employed in either managerial or executive positions within their organisation. Five midwives attended a focus group workshop and three opted for face-to-face interviews. Thematic analysis was used to code the transcribed data and group alike findings into sub-categories, which were collapsed to four major categories and one overarching core finding. These were mapped to a matrix combining the COM-B and TDF to establish the usability of these tools in midwifery contexts.

Results: Four major categories were developed from the data collected in this study. Three reported the hindrances midwives' experienced when trying to initiate new EBPs: 'For midwives, medical opposition and workplace culture are the biggest challenges', 'Fear can stop change: it's personal for midwives' and 'Midwives are tired of fighting the battle for EBP; they need knowledge and the confidence to bring about practice change.' The other major category highlighted factors midwives' considered helpers of EBP: 'Having stakeholder buy-in and strong midwifery leadership is a huge advantage.' When mapped to the TDF and COM-B, these findings provided valuable insight into the helpers of and hindrances to evidence-based practice in midwifery.

Conclusion: Midwives are motivated to initiate evidence-based change yet have limited knowledge of implementation processes or the confidence to lead practice change. Factors such as inter-disciplinary buy-in, clear instruction for midwives and support from midwifery leaders were considered beneficial to implementing practice change in clinical areas. The TDF when used in combination with the COM-B was deemed useful to midwives wanting to lead practice change projects in clinical areas.

“Contributors to the development of intercultural competence in nursing students”

Esther Zazzi

Bern College of Higher Education in Nursing, Switzerland

Nurses deal more effectively with cultural diversity when they have an ethnorelative orientation toward cultural difference and commonality on the Intercultural Development Continuum, which was the theoretical framework of this study. Scholarly literature shows limited knowledge on what fosters nurses' intercultural development. Thus, this quantitative, retrospective study was the first investigation in health care in Switzerland conducted on nursing students' orientation on the Intercultural Development Inventory (IDI) and the relationship to student demographic variables. The sample for this secondary data analysis consisted of the IDI results from nursing students enrolled between 2010 and 2016 at the largest nursing college in Switzerland (N = 3,410) where the systematic integration of the development of intercultural competence into the curriculum began in 2010. Descriptive statistical analysis

indicated that the students' developmental orientation (DO) toward cultural difference and commonality represented a mindset of minimization (M = 86.3, SD = 13.7), whereas the orientation gap between the DO and the students' perceived orientation (PO) was high (M = 32.5), indicating that students believe they have higher intercultural competence than they have. Chi-square-tests revealed significant relationships between gender, age, and time living in another country and the students' PO and DO. The paired samples t test demonstrated a higher end of program DO (p = .01) compared to beginning DO scores, suggesting the program provided challenges that met the students' level of readiness for cultural development. The findings may affect positive social change by providing knowledge on contributors to development of intercultural competence that educators can use.



Mental health and moral injury among nurses



Kimberley Cairns

Personal Wellness Trainer and Practice Manager, KLNK, UK

As a consequence of the pandemic mental health awareness is at a pinnacle which must be met with focused action¹. Covid-19 has brought about a persistent onslaught of stress and anxiety which will take its toll if not neutralised^{2,3,4,5}. Specifically, moral injury is a form of psychological distress resulting from actions or, equivalently, the lack of them, which violate the person's moral or ethical compass⁶. This can occur when feeling like one has acted against their moral integrity, even through no fault of their own. Exploring the ways in which the mental health of nurses and medical personnel can be improved and maintained, a three-phase approach to assist the pandemic mental health recovery response will be shared. This has proven well in aiding nursing staff to overcome difficulties^{7,8}. As the world's restrictions ease, recovery will bring a time of reflection, that may bring about

thoughts that are difficult to process and may contribute to regrets. This can fuel guilt and embed shame^{7,8}. Kimberley Cairns will offer a behavioural insight into nursing practice and consider the consequences. For example: Presenteeism: should not be seen as a badge of honour, as it may risk being a less effective nurse because of poor mental health, which will directly affect the functioning capability and health of all the team members, and possibly compromise the patients who are cared for. It cannot be forgotten that it is possible to move to a space of positive personal and professional development to achieve growth through adversity, resilience is this very notion and with the challenges faced opportunities can be borne⁹. Kimberley Cairns will discuss this emergence and deliver practical self-compassionate care to alleviate the psychological impact of COVID-19.



Artificial intelligence in smart healthcare and intelligent nursing informatics



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Ain Shams University, Egypt

Intelligent Nursing informatics is an interdisciplinary field of research. This new field is a combination of artificial intelligence, computer sciences, data engineering, information sciences, digital sciences and nursing sciences. This new and smart field addresses the efficient and effective use of information for nurses. On the other side, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is devoted to create computer software and hardware that imitates the human mind. The main goal of AI technology is to make computers smarter by creating intelligent software that will allow a computer

to mimic some of the functions of the human brain in selected applications. Applications of AI-based technology include; intelligent/digital/electronic education, decision support expert systems, natural language processing, computer vision, robotics, knowledge management and big data analytics. All of these applications employ knowledge base and inference techniques to solve problems or help make decisions in specific domains. This talk discusses the potential role of AI in smart healthcare systems and nursing informatics.



Emergency medicine in Iranian hospitals: Challenges and horizons



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Introduction: The function of the emergency department (ED) as the "heart of the hospital" has a great impact on quality of care and patient satisfaction. Iran, as a disaster prone country in the southwestern part of Asia, has an advanced health system based on disease prevention and integration of care with medical education. The emerging of emergency medicine (EM) as a relatively new discipline, has created new challenges and horizons for the Iranian health system. The present study was aimed to explore the impacts of EM on hospital performance.

Methods: A qualitative approach with content analysis method used, in which 19 semi structured interviews with EM specialists, nurses and related policymakers. Purposive sampling with maximum variation method was conducted for selection of participants, and different hospital types in different geographic areas were included. Data gathering continued until reaching the theoretical data saturation. Thematic analysis was employed. Extracted themes were reviewed and confirmed by some

participants. The trustworthiness of data and ethical issues were considered.

Results: The study results were categorized within 2 main themes. The first theme was "EM opportunities and horizons" (including patients and nursing satisfaction; medical improvements; managerial and economic role). The second theme was "EM challenges" (including interaction problems with other disciplines; educational challenges; early burn out).

Conclusion: Overall, the present study showed the effectiveness of EM discipline in Iranian health system, especially in hospital EDs and disaster management. Also, establishment of this field has made nurses, patients and senior policymakers more satisfied than before.

However, this study addressed some serious but solvable problems in educational and professional domains and interdisciplinary relationships. Further studies are needed for exploring the other dark sides of this controversial subject.

“ Mobbing a reality in the nursing workplace ”

João.Ana Lúcia¹ and Portelada. António²

¹ACES Lezíria, Portugal

²Polytechnic Institute of Santarém, Portugal

Mobbing is characterized by repetitive hostile behaviour and unethical conduct on behalf of a manager or work colleague towards other co-workers for a long period of time. This research project aims to assess the existence, frequency and intensity of mobbing in the population of Portuguese Nurses, as well as its impact on the emotional well-being, perception of the work environment, interpersonal relationships and job satisfaction. The study carried out was quantitative, correlational and transversal. A questionnaire was used as the form to collect data. The same questionnaire was delivered in 11 institutions in Portugal, which were chosen randomly and then placed on a website. The total sample is composed of 3227 nurses from various health institutions in Portugal. SPSS 17 was used for the statistical data treatment. From the results obtained, it was observed that on average each nurse suffers 11 aggressive behaviour conducts in the workplace, with a very reduced effect (0,29) and weak intensity (1,43). The types of aggression suffered with greater

intensity by the victims are communication blockage (0,95) and being discredited at work (0,48). The predominant type of mobbing is the horizontal and descending type. Most nurses state that they have been victims of mobbing for the past 6 months. The frequency of the aggressive behaviour is mainly several times a month and several times a week. When confronted about the motive of having suffered psychological harm, the victims mentioned the following as the main causes: envy or jealousy, not yielding or being influenced by blackmailing or subservience and being innovative or entrepreneurial in the new work methods or perspectives. Almost half of the victims of mobbing (48,14%) state that they had health problems as a result of the psychological aggression suffered in the workplace. The main health problems mentioned were: anxiety, insomnia, irritability and feelings of frustration, failure and powerlessness. However, despite all the referred consequences, most victims did not resort to medical certificates.



Current science on Alzheimer's disease



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A PRNs will learn to recognize the early signs of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) that often lead to the progression of dementia that often progresses to the late-stages of AD; and will learn to integrate evidenced-based screening tools that can assess for early cognitive decline in primary care settings. APRNs will be able to apply knowledge gained in this poster / presentation to the care of AD patients in all clinical settings, including initiating & managing medications. APRNs will learn the current state of research on medications, over-the-counter

therapies, diagnostic testing, new therapeutic modalities, devices, and alternative therapies for Alzheimer's disease - and what the scientific research has shown to be effective and not effective through randomized clinical trials. The importance of caregiver support in the care and outcomes of the AD patient will include the most current supporting research. A review of choosing which medication or treatment modality to use for patients with early, moderate, or late cognitive decline in AD will be discussed.



Management of cellulitis and the role of the nurse: A 5-year retrospective multicentre study in Fako, Cameroon



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University of Buea, Cameroon

Objective: This was a 5 year retrospective study of patients' hospital records to find out how patients with cellulitis are managed and the care provided by nurses to these patients in some hospitals in Fako, Cameroon.

Scope: This study was limited to all the patients' files with cellulitis as diagnosis at the Regional Hospital Limbe (RHL), Cameroon Development Corporation Cottage Hospital Tiko (CDCCH) and Saint Luke Medical Center (SLMC) from 1st March 2013-29th February 2018.

Methods: This was a 5 year retrospective longitudinal hospital-based study carried out in the Fako Division of Cameroon.

Results: Of the 236 cases of cellulitis identified from a study of hospital records, 202 were included in the study. Most of the participants (55%) were female and the mean (SD) age was 43 (1.1) years. Cellulitis accounted for 2.3% of admissions in this study. The predisposing factors identified were; the presence of trauma (60.5%), HIV infection (18.6%), alcohol consumption (8.4%) and

tobacco use (4.8%). Commonly recorded complications were necrosis (32.2%), sepsis (23%), abscess formation (19.5%), and ulcer development (19.5%). Medical management was with antibiotic therapy, including mostly penicillin (26.5%), aminoglycoside (22.1%), nitroimidazole (20.2%) and cephalosporin (19.6%). Debridement (46.7%), and incision and drainage (44.4%) were the most implemented surgical interventions. Nursing care, as found in patients' hospital records were predominantly on medication administration (98.0%), vital signs assessment (90.5%) and patient assessment (53%).

Conclusion: Cellulitis was found among a substantial number of patients. It was managed with an integrated approach involving medical, surgical and nursing interventions. The management was remarked by the prolonged use of antibiotics, doubtful combination therapy and inadequate nursing care as there was poor documentation of nursing interventions rendered to patients.



Effectiveness of doula to reduce labour pain among primigravida mothers during first stage of labour in Pravara rural hospital, Loni (BK)



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Background: "Doula " is a word coined from ancient Greek, meaning 'a woman who serves.' 'And whether a doula is male or female, that is what professional with doula training does- helps the mother and her family during birth or the postpartum period.

A birth doula provides emotional support during labor and assists with breathing, positioning and relaxation. A postpartum doula supports the entire family during the transition of caring for new baby, providing education and information as well as newborn care and household assistance. Doulas may be hired directly by clients; they may work for clinic or hospital or they may be volunteers.

Objectives of the study : To assess the level of labour pain in study group and control group admitted in labour room among primi mothers.

2. To find out the effectiveness of doula by comparing level of labour pain in study and control group among admitted in labour room primi mothers.

3. To find out association between level of

labour pain in study group and control group with their demographic variables among admitted in labour room primi mother.

Methods: Quasi experimental study post-test design with quantitative approach was used. Setting of the study was labour room in Pravara rural hospital, Loni (Bk). Those primigravida women who are above 19 years of age and fulfilling the inclusion criteria and were available during study period were the samples for this present study. Sample size was total 60 (30 of them to study and 30 of them to control group). Purposive sampling technique was used for the study. Structured questionnaire was used to assess demographic and obstetrical variables, labor pain of mother was assessed by visual analogue scale.

Results: Analysis showed that comparison of mean and SD of posttest level of labour pain in study group & control group was very highly significant at $P=0.001$ level. The result depicted that, there was statistical significance found in labour pain of primigravida mothers in study group I & II at $P=0.01$ level.



Comparison of central line care practice of staff nurses before and after implementation of guidelines



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Introduction: Central line associated blood stream infections are largely preventable when evidence based guidelines are followed for post insertion care. This study aimed to compare the central line care practices of staff nurses before and after implementing the guidelines in pediatric intensive care unit (PICU).

Methods: This experimental quantitative study was done at 12 bedded PICU, St John's Hospital over a period of 3 months from October 2016- December 2016. A purposive sample consisting of 15 staff nurses who are working in PICU were selected for this one group pre-test post-test designed study. Central line care

practices of staff nurses were observed twice using an observational checklist consisting of 50 items by the researcher before and after implementing the guidelines. The practices were analyzed and scored.

Results: The findings showed that the mean post-test score was higher than the mean pre-test score in the study group. There was a significant association of the pre-test practice score with years of experience in PICU.

Conclusion: The central line care practice guideline can be used as an effective tool for the maintenance of central venous catheters of children.



**Do we complete
the world health
organization (WHO)
hand hygiene self-
assessment framework
(HHSAF) correctly?
Experiences in the train
the trainers course for
hand hygiene**



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Introduction: Hand hygiene (HH) has an impact on the quality of care and patient safety. The WHO HHSAF, is based on the 5 elements of the HH Multimodal Improvement Strategy (MMIS), is a useful tool for benchmarking HH progress within the same facility.

Objectives: Provide to IPC specialists, real case scenarios for training purposes, to assess the implementation of the HHSAF in different HCFs of various income level. Provide basis for the analysis and completion of HHSAF in a standardized format.

Methodology: HHSAF is based on the 5 elements of the HH MMIS, for each element there are questions, and possible answers with respective scores. It provides the level of HH promotion: Inadequate, Basic, Intermediate and Advanced. The assessment is expected to reflect the HCF's situation, to assess progress in time. Three case scenarios pertaining to high, middle and low resources settings were developed and tested to assess the HHSAF. IPC specialists implementing a HH

strategy within their HCF, participating to the Train the Trainers (TTT) Courses for HH held between January 2019 and January 2020, (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Shiraz, Iran; Urla, Turkey and Kawasaki, Japan), were divided in groups, received one of the three case-scenarios. At least two groups analyzed the same scenario; discussing within the same group and completing the HHSAF; presented their evaluation to the other TTT groups. The score differences among the same scenario groups, were explained, discussed, until achieve consensus.

Results: Groups having the same scenario, did not give identical scores to all sections. After discussion, the scores variability were due to differences in the interpretation of the data given.

Conclusions: Groups having the same scenario and information did not arrive to the same conclusions when completing the HHSAF. Scores variability were due to differences in the interpretation of the data.



**Relationship
of childhood
trauma,
psychological
resilience, and
family resilience
among
undergraduate
nursing students:
A cross-sectional
study**



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Purpose: To analyze how family resilience mediates the relationship between childhood trauma and psychological resilience in undergraduate nursing students.

Design and Methods: A cross-sectional survey design was used to investigate 698 nursing undergraduate students (mean age: 18.77 ± 0.86 years) using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Family Resilience Assessment Scale, and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale. The mediating effect of family resilience was estimated using structural equation modeling and the bootstrap method.

Findings: Both childhood trauma and family resilience were associated with psychological resilience. Family resilience showed a partial mediating effect between childhood trauma and psychological resilience, accounting for 21.5% of the total effect.

Practice Implication: Our findings may help inform family interventions to improve the psychological resilience of nursing students, especially for those with childhood trauma experience.



**The perceptions of
professional nurses
regarding the
performance of cervical
cancer screening, in
Makhuduthamaga sub-
district, Sekhukhune
district, Limpopo
province, South Africa**



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Background: The high mortality rate affecting most women in Africa, are related to the commonly diagnosed cervical cancer, where South Africa is the second most common (Sabulei & Maree, 2019). Every year, 14550 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer with 9659 deaths in developing countries (Olanlesi-Aliu, Martin, & Daniels, 2019). It is therefore crucial for health professionals to apply collaborative strategies to reduce the cervical cancer related deaths that affects various countries. Improving the uptake of cervical cancer screening as one of the strategies would be beneficial.

Purpose of the study: To establish how professional nurses perceive cervical cancer screening.

Scope: The study was conducted in 21 clinics of Makhuduthamaga Sub-district, Sekhukhune District, (Sekhukhune District Draft Development Plan, 2020/2021).

Method: Qualitative, descriptive approach was conducted through focus group discussions to establish perceptions of professional nurses regarding the provision of cervical cancer screening services in clinics. Professional nurses raised challenges encountered during the conduction of cervical cancer screening in the clinics of Makhuduthamaga Sub-district during. Interviews guides were used to collect data.

Findings: Cultural beliefs, lack of resources for conduction of cervical cancer screening and transportation of Pap smear specimens and inadequate provision of information to clients influenced cervical cancer screening uptake. Lack of standardized cervical cancer screening training among professional nurses, influenced their performance negatively.

Conclusion: Standardized cervical cancer screening training for all professional nurses is recommended.



Effect of Student Health Champions Program about COVID19 Safety Precautions on School Members knowledge and Practices



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Background: Schools are important environment for promotion of healthy behaviors. COVID-19 preventive precautionary behaviors become mandatory worldwide for everyone. School health champions program is considered one way for school students to maintain and sustain their health and wellness knowledge and practices especially now regarding COVID-19 and help to disseminate it to other school members.

Aim of study: To evaluate the effect of student health champions program about COVID-19 safety precautions on school members' knowledge and practices.

Study Design: A quasi-experimental one group pretest - posttest research design was used. Study

Setting: The current study was held in five preparatory shared-gender public schools allocated in five educational administrations in El- Beheira Governorate, Egypt. Study

Subjects: The study included two subjects; 60 Student Health Champions were enrolled in the first semester for 2020-2021 academic year and 40 School Members in the same schools.

Data collection tools: Three tools were used to collect the required data: Student Health Champions' /School Members' COVID-19 Safety Precautions Knowledge Structured Questionnaire, COVID-19 Safety Precautions

Practices of Student Health Champions' /School Members' Structured Observational Checklist and Student Health Champions' educational program satisfaction Structured Questionnaire

Results: Statistically significant relation was noticed between the students' knowledge and practices scores before the program application ($r = 0.528$, $P = 0.000$) and between their knowledge and practices scores after the program ($r = 0.250$, $P = 0.054$). Also school members' knowledge and practices were improved post health champion program (75%, $p < 0.001$). As regard students' satisfaction towards COVID19 school health champion safety precautions program, the majority of them (95%) had general satisfaction regarding the entire implemented program and they recommended other colleagues to participate in such programs in future. Conclusion: The present study demonstrated the effectiveness of the student health champions' program concept in learning and education delivery to other school members covering all aspects of COVID-19 knowledge and practices, consequently, increasing their knowledge and practices significantly.

Recommendations: Disseminate the concept of school health champion in different schools with different topics. Encourage the mass media to highlight the benefits of the study on motivating school students to participate in volunteer work in order to promote the health of others.



Nurses' awareness and perception of four score scale versus Glasgow coma scale tool used among intubated patients



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Level of consciousness has always been part of the endorsement and/or data in the nurses notes. Commonly used in the practice is still the GCS. It has also been an observation that in different cases, even though the patients are awake, since they are intubated, verbal response is immediately scored as 1 which contributes to a low GCS score that is relative to a bad prognosis. Also, assessment for complex reflexes are left out which can entail a better assessment on LOC. Hence, this study aims to compare the assessment, awareness, and perception of nurses in different levels of expertise assigned in the emergency department on the level of consciousness of intubated patients

using the FSS and GCS tools to hasten triage categorization. It utilized a quantitative, descriptive-comparative type of research conducted in a government hospital in Cebu City. Specifically on the areas of Emergency Department and Non- Trauma, where the researcher has easier access to registered nurses who are taking care of intubated patients. The researcher utilized awareness and perception tools and the FSS and GCS where researcher used complete enumeration involving 32 nurses. In light with the findings of this study, this can be utilized through thorough introduction of the FSS by an expert and on how to utilize the tool.

“ The influence of massage on sleep quality in children’s pre-school ”

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Introduction: Sleep disturbance is one of the problems that is often encountered in preschool children. About 44,2% of preschoolers experience sleep disorders. Sleep disorders can affect children's behavior and emotions, cause drowsiness during the day, reduce children's attention at school, get tired easily, reduce physical activity, reduce memory, children become fussy and temper tantrums. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of giving massage to sleep quality in preschool children in a Kindergarten in Lawang Hospital.

Methods: The design in this study is the Pre-Experiment (Pre and Post-test design). The Affordable population is all preschool age children in a Kindergarten in Lawang who have 45 sleep disorders, the sample in this

study amounted to 35 children. The sampling technique used was Simple Random Sampling. Analysis of paired data (pre and post-test) on sleep quality variables used the Wilcoxon test. If the statistical test results obtained $p < 0.05$, then H_1 is accepted, it means the research hypothesis is accepted.

Results: The results showed the quality of sleep before giving massage mostly poor, the quality of sleep after giving massage is mostly good, there is an effect of giving massage to the quality of sleep in preschool children in a Kindergarten in Lawang.

Conclusion: The study concludes that there is an effect of giving massage to the quality of timber in preschool children in a Kindergarten in Lawang.



Facilitating patient engagement in high-tech care environments: The patient's perspective



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The impact of the use of technology on patient care has been a focus of the healthcare industry for more than a decade. Recognizing the impact of technology on nursing practice and how this affects the nurse's engagement with patients is a significant challenge for the future of nursing education and professional development. Teaching and incorporating competencies such as transpersonal caring and patient engagement in the here and now will continue to be a challenge as the evolution of technology continues at warp speed. This nursing research is a combination of phenomenology and narrative analysis. The study explored the patients' perspective of the nurse's use of technology in care delivery at the bedside. A semi-structured interview format was used to

interview a total of 18 hospitalized patients in two different acute care environments. Six significant themes evolved from the data analysis. The nursing profession has not ignored the impact of emerging technologies on patient care, however we have ignored the importance of listening to our clients and asking how they perceive these changes in nursing practice. In addition, nursing education has not kept up with these changes and this lack of response has created a deficit in the skills needed to provide comprehensive, individualized patient centered care. This research provides evidence, and suggestions for, additional skills and competencies that need to be developed and integrated into nursing school curricula and professional development activities.



Prevalence of overweight and obesity in children of 2 to 4 years of age of IMSS, in Veracruz, Mexico



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Introduction: The World Health Organization considers obesity as a global epidemic. At present it is a growing and important public health problem as it is a common risk factor for chronic pathologies. Childhood obesity is a disease in which it has been difficult to achieve effective therapeutic approaches and results maintained, so it is advisable that their treatment be addressed in an interdisciplinary way being the first link primary care.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of obesity and overweight in children aged 2 to 4 years in kindergarten number 001 of Veracruz.

Material and Methods: Preschool children enrolled in day kindergarten number 001 of the Mexican Social Security Institute of Veracruz, from June to August, 2016. It was a

cross-sectional study through anthropometric evaluation (weight, height, BMI) of children from the maternal area with Age 2 to 4 years, both sexes, this classification was performed according to percentile criteria established by BMI for age according to WHO and WHO program was used Anthro V.3.2.2. Descriptive statistical analysis and Chi 2 in SPSS V24.

Results: The prevalence of obesity was 7.45% according to BMI, overweight in 8.51%, risk of malnutrition in 58.51% and malnutrition 17.02%.

Conclusions: Our study shows a considerable prevalence of altered nutritional status, predominantly malnourished, which contributes to the knowledge of the situation of this population.



Marital satisfaction and its related factors in primigravida women referred to comprehensive health centers in Sanandaj, 2018



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Background and Aim: Pregnancy as a natural and stressful experience that is associated with extensive psychological and physical changes can affect women's quality of life, their marital relationshipsandsatisfaction. This study was aimed to determine the marital satisfaction and its related factors in primigravida women referred to Sanandaj comprehensive health centers in 2018

Material and Methods: This was a cross sectional study and the study population included all primigravida women who referred to Sanandaj comprehensive health centers in summer 2018. The city was divided in to 5 part and 3 health centers were selected from each part randomly then 400 primigravida were selected by inclusion criteria. Data were obtain by questionnaire including demographic and obstetric variables of subjects and Enrich's marital Satisfaction questionnaires (35 questions). The data were analyzed by Chi-square and Anova tests using SPSS-20 software.

Results: Based on the results, majority of women in marital satisfaction (35.5%),

communication (35.75%), conflict resolution (46.5%) and idealized distortion (35.25%) had moderate satisfaction. Also total marital satisfaction was %62.23. There was significant relationship between marital satisfaction and some demographic (spouse's age, husband's and wife's level of education, spouse's job, income level, husband's polygamy, history of marriage) and obstetric characteristics (type of pregnancy and infertility history), ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: According to This study, majority of primigravida women had a moderate to high marital satisfaction and conflict resolution had the lowest mean among the dimensions. Some demographic and obstetric variables can related to the level of marital satisfaction. Therefore creating counseling centers for young couples in health care centers can help to improve marital relationshipsandsatisfaction. Improving quality of Premarital counseling, teaching problem solving skills for couples and creating training classes in health centers for pregnant women to improve marital relationshipsandsatisfaction is recommended.

“The effect of two methods of light reduction on the premature infants feeding tolerance”

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Introduction: Feeding intolerance is a major concern in preterm infants. Facilitate milk tolerance in infants is one of the interventions that nurses can exploit in order to improve the feeding tolerance in preterm infants. Neonatal before 34 weeks of gestation are prone to aspiration and suffocation due to lack of development and coordination between sucking, swallowing and breathing. Feeding in these infants begins with gavage and lavage methods; this is why a significant number of infants are admitted to wards. One of the main goals of primary care in premature infants is to accelerate weight gain. Due to the fact that proper intestinal nutrition reduces mortality, low prevalence of infection, weight gain and reduces the length of hospital stay, initially intestinal nutrition in premature infants admitted to intensive care units is recommended. Residual stomach volume is considered as an observable criterion for gastric emptying and nutritional tolerance. Intensive care and infants have difficulty feeding and receiving milk. Excess light in intensive care units was not harmful for term infants, but for Premature infant can be more harmful. High

light intensity in intensive care units leads to a negative effect on premature infant weight gain, milk intolerance in premature infants. One of the most important recommendations for premature infants admitted to intensive care units according to the NIDCAP chart is to limit visual stimuli and avoid direct light to the premature infant's eyes.

Materials & Methods: This clinical trial was performed on 60 preterm infants with the gestational age of 28-32 weeks hospitalized in the NICU. Inclusion criteria were: age between 21-29 weeks of gestation, one week after birth and stabilization of hemodynamic status, onset of feeding and fasting, birth weight between 1500-2500 g, breastfeeding. Existence of major brain abnormalities and IVH with grade 2 or higher, dissatisfaction of the baby's parents, positive pressure ventilation, mechanical ventilation and receiving phototherapy and neonatal death were among the exclusion criteria. All of these infants were breastfed only during the study days and in the absence of breast milk donated by the milk bank, and the feeding interval in all infants was two hours of intervention and control.

Samples were randomly divided into two groups. In the intervention group, in addition to the routine light reduction care (dragging the wards curtains, turning off the extra lights and placing a thick cover on the incubator), an insulation cover was also placed over the faces of infants, which in the control group only the routine light reduction care of ward was applied. The study lasted for 6 days and during the days of intervention, the regurgitation and feeding tolerance rate of infants in two groups were assessed and recorded with a checklist. This study has an ethics committee in Tabriz University of Medical Sciences 93129 and with the code (IRCT201409114613N13) has been registered in the clinical trial site. The data were entered into SPSS18 and analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Demographic characteristics of premature infants were not significantly different in both groups by applying more light reduction in the NICU. The mean (SD) age of the neonates studied was 29.7 ± 1.33 days. The mean birth weight of neonates in the intervention and control groups was 1230 ± 320 g, respectively, compared with 1358 ± 285 g. There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of birth weight and Apgar score. Mean (SD) of neonatal light received in the group with face cover during

the intervention days 1.78 ± 2.2 lux and in the group without face cover is 8.1 ± 1.39 Lux. There was a significant difference in the amount of milk intake in newborns ($p=0.002$), and the average amount of milk remaining in the stomach of the infant ($p=0.001$) in each meal of infants in the intervention period. (Table1). Changes in the volume of milk received in infants along with the average volume of milk left in each feeding of infants along with the amount of sleep of premature infants in each meal show in Table 2 that a significant difference in the volume of milk received, the volume of milk remaining in the stomach of premature infants and There was a significant relationship between the mean sleep of infants at that feeding in the two study groups during 6 days of intervention in all 6 days of intervention. Also, according to the Pvalue number, there is a significant difference between the volume of milk received and the volume of milk remaining in the stomach of premature infants compared to the amount of sleep of premature infants in the same milk during the first and sixth days in both groups.

Conclusion: The results show the positive effect of light reduction on feeding tolerance and reduction of residual milk volume in premature infant, which can lead to appropriate to feeding infant.



Prevalence and determinants of violence against health care in the metropolitan city of Peshawar: A cross sectional study



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Background: Violence against healthcare personnel is a major public health problem. Healthcare personnel are at the frontline dealing with people in stressful and unpredictable situations. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the prevalence and associated factors of violence against health care personnel.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in the district Peshawar. Healthcare personnel from public and private sectors working in both the primary and tertiary levels of healthcare were invited to participate. Violence was assessed through a structured questionnaire previously used in Pakistan and was defined as experiencing and/or witnessing any form of violence in the last 12 months. Mental health was assessed through the General Health Questionnaire. Logistic regression was used to estimate the association of violence against healthcare personnel with psychological distress and demographic characteristics. Data entry and analysis were conducted in STATA 14.

Results: A total of 842 healthcare personnel

participated in the study. The prevalence of violence experienced and/or witnessed by healthcare personnel in Peshawar was 51%. Verbal violence remained the predominant form of violence and almost half of the healthcare personnel (45%) were exposed to it. A quarter of the respondents (24%) reported physical violence alone or in combination with other forms of violence. In almost two third of the incidents the perpetrators were either attendants, relatives or the patients. The emergency unit and wards within healthcare facilities were the most common places where violent events took place. The major factors responsible for the violent incidents were communication failure, unreasonable expectations and perceived substandard care.

Conclusion: Violence against healthcare personnel is a serious public health issue and the prevalence is quite high. A holistic effort is needed by all stakeholders including healthcare community, the administration, lawmakers, law enforcement, civil society, and international organizations.



Political economy and quality of primary health service in rural Bangladesh and the United States of America: A comparative analysis



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Objective and Scope: This study aimed to examine the quality of publicly provided Primary Health Care (PHC) service in two widely different rural settings— the United States (US) and Bangladesh. Quality of service was examined across four dimensions: access, equity, responsiveness and citizen's influence over services.

Methods: The study involves two case studies of Bangladesh and the USA relying on both secondary and primary data. The Bangladesh case study was conducted in two unions under two rural Upazilas while in the US, a case study was conducted in the country's second rural and the second poorest State-West Virginia (WV). Forty Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) (20 for each case) were conducted to collect primary data. Respondents of the study included the health service providers, health administrators and the relevant academics.

Findings: Findings of the study demonstrates that compared to the US, Bangladesh fared worse in almost all indicators other than

physical accessibility. Lack of drugs and physicians in rural facilities is acute. Income disparity critically affects all measures of equity, services are not adequately responsive, and citizen influence over services is poor. On the other hand, responsiveness is the only area where the U.S. displays high performance while it performs poorly with respect to physical accessibility to service, equity in access and outcome, and citizen influence over service. Certain political economy factors that shaped the quality of service in both contexts were the colonial legacy, political competition, economic system and social inequality.

Conclusion: Analysis of a developed and a developing country case helps us understand how variations in political economy may impact on the quality of health services. Political economy analysis lays the foundation for a more comprehensive and coherent understanding of the contextual causes of low service quality and helps identify areas where more research is needed.



Death anxiety and compassionate fatigue in critical care nurses



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A mixed-methods study was undertaken using the Death Attitude Profile Revised (DAP-R). The questionnaire is similar in concept to the Frommelt Attitude towards Caring of the Dying and the Death Attitude Profile that can be used to assess attitudes and beliefs. It is a multidimensional questionnaire with a seven-point Likert scale that allows for a broader scope of response from 'strongly disagree' (SD) to 'strongly agree' (SA) and asks questions in five identified dimensions. The response dimension ranges from fear avoidance to approach, escape and neutral acceptance (Wong et al, 2004). The quantitative arm used non-random purposive sampling of qualified nurses working across three subspecialty critical care units.

The nurses surveyed predominantly took a neutral or approach acceptance to death and dying. In neutral acceptance, death is viewed as a reality, which is neither feared nor welcomed. Death is viewed as 'a gateway to a happy afterlife. Fear of death positively correlated, or was associated, with qualification, gender, and years in ICU and negatively correlated, or was associated, with age and time employed in the organisation. Death avoidance positively correlated with qualifications, gender, age group and years in ICU and negatively correlated to time employed in the organisation. Neutral acceptance positively correlated, or was associated, with qualification, age and years employed in the organisation, and negatively correlated, or associated with, gender and years worked in ICU.



Adherence to the ventilator-associated pneumonia prevention bundle



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Introduction: To evaluate adherence and fulfillment of the care practices that make up the Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP) prevention bundle in an Adult Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

Materials and Methods: A prospective descriptive study was conducted in patients receiving mechanical ventilation who were hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit of a Public Healthcare Institution between October and November 2017. The sampling was non-probability type corresponding to the observation of caring practices making up the Protocol in Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

Prevention Bundle.

Results: The sample consisted of 30 individuals admitted to the adult ICU. The most common risk factors frequent were: bed restriction 25 (83.3%), cachexia 7 (23.3%) and pressure injury 2 (6.7%), however, there was no statistical significance when correlated to the development of VAP during the data collection period. Within 44 days 2,002 (100%) observations were made of the prevention practices that make up the bundle.

The biggest number observation opportunity occurred in the shift morning with 1,238 (61.8%) records. Analyzing in a macroscopic

Table 1. Distribution of practices observed per work shift. Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Observed practices	Daytime		Nocturnal		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Positioning the headboard 30 and 45°	248	56,4	192	43,6	440	100
Care with aspiration of secretions	243	56,5	187	43,5	430	100
Oral hygiene with 0.12% chlorhexidine	250	66,1	128	33,9	378	100
Respiratory and motor physiotherapy	197	61	126	39	232	100
Cuff pressure between 20 -30 cmH ₂ O	167	73,2	61	26,8	228	100
Stopping the infusion of sedatives	180	88,7	23	11,3	203	100
Total	1.238	61,8	764	38,2	2.002	100

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

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way eachcare specified in the prevention bundleVAP, only three showed compliance> 80%, with the headboard positioning between 30 and 45° with 359 (81.6%), care with aspiration of secretions 352 (81.9%), and respiratory and motor physiotherapy 271 (83.9%), however nothere was statistical significance between patientswho developed and did not develop VAP. VAP incidence density

rates for the months of October and November were 13.3 and 11.9 VAP / 1,000 Mechanical Ventilation-Day, espectively.

Conclusions: It was observed that the fulfillment of some practices is below expectations, which demonstrates the need for educational strategies that promote the quality of all care practicesdiscussions.



Current aspects on addiction to pain-relieving opioids



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It is well known that use and misuse of prescription opioids has increased dramatically in Western countries during the past decades. This has occurred in parallel with increases in opioid addiction, overdose, and associated deaths in both males and females. In this regard, Sweden does not represent any exception. An 40 percent increase in drug-related deaths has been documented, over the past decades. The estimated drug-induced mortality rate among adults in 2017 was 92 deaths per million, slightly more than in 2016. In 2018 the registered cases were 81 deaths per million. Although the presence several psychoactive substance is noted in most cases the presence of opioids in the majority of deaths is evident. These include drugs as methadone, buprenorphine and fentanyl. A certain part of the increase is seen in opioid deaths combined with benzodiazepines. Although opioid addiction is effectively treated via a multidisciplinary approach including agonist opioid treatment and psychosocial intervention there are some difficulties.

Misuse and diversion of pain medicines, like opioid agonists comprise a significant problem in Sweden and other Nordic countries as these problems are linked to poor treatment compliance and increases in risk of blood-borne infections, crime, and mortality. To address this problem, changes in medicines used in some Nordic countries have been implemented. However, even if misuse and diversion of opioid medicines can be reduced there are other issues not always considered. Many opioid addicts in Sweden are infected by hepatitis C virus (HCV) and many of these have not been diagnosed and although effective medicines against HCV are available a great part are in lack of treatment. Also, aspects related to opioid therapy during pregnancy and nursing deserves to consider. Another issue is that long-term opioid treatment may affect the brain leading to cognitive decline. This presentation will deal with all these problems and in particular it will focus on the possibility to reverse opioid-induced damages on brain areas associated with cognitive function.



Impact of physical activity program upon elderly quality of life at Al- Amara City/Iraq



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Objectives: The study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the physical activities program for the elderly among the quality of life (QoL); to determine association between elderly life qualities with their socio-demographic data.

Methods: A quasi experimental design was carried out from 14th January 2019, to 20th September 2019 in the city of Al-Amara. A random sample was used to select 6 out of 14 PHCs. A purposive sample was used through inclusion and exclusion criteria include (50) elderly visiting health centers for therapeutic or preventive reasons. The collected sample was divided equally (25) into two groups of men and women (study and control group) while the first group underwent an activity program. The data of the study were collected through the interview method and using the designed tool which contained (3) parts.

Results: The findings of the study show that the two groups have a low level of activity

and QoL for the elderly before the program is conducted, while after the implementation of the program, the study group showed a significant improvement in physical activities at a high level score (2.36 ± 0.209), while the control group stay in same level score (1.37 ± 0.183). The QoL demonstrated high level score for post-test in the study group (3.91 ± 0.436) more than control group (1.73 ± 0.203).

Conclusions: The study showed that elderly physical activities and QoL were low at the beginning of the program. The study group increased significantly in the post-test at a high level as a result of participation in the physical activity program. Regarding the relationship between QoL and demographic data, the result showed that there was no significant relationship in the pre-test except (educational level, occupation and financial status), but there was a high significance between socio-demographic data with the QoL of the elderly at post-test.



**The effect of employment
of nursing students on their
academic achievement in
the school of nursing and
midwifery of Shahid Beheshti
University of Medical Sciences**



Hadi Rezghi Shirsavar and Hajar Birami

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Introduction: The present study was conducted to assess the effect of nursing students' employment on their academic success in the School of Nursing and Midwifery of Medical Sciences University.

Methods: In the present descriptive correlational study, the statistical population comprised all 1521 students of School of Nursing and Midwifery of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in the academic year 2016-17. Sampling was performed by proportional stratified random method. Using Cochran equation, sample size was determined 309 students. Data were collected using demographic and academic success questionnaire and analyzed in SPSS-18.

Results: The results showed that academic achievement has relationships with gender, marital status, and employment status of student, their spouse's employment status and education, marital life, family housing, appropriate studying setting, and job relevance with academic discipline. According to logistic regression test, variables such as gender, marital status, spouse's education and marital life were able to predict academic achievement.

Conclusions: Personal and family status are highly effective on students' academic achievement.



Predicting factors of depression among nurses in China during the COVID-19 pandemic: A web-based cross sectional study



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Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of depression and explore its associated factors among nurses in China during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Participants in this web-based cross sectional study were 1164 Nurses who work in the First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University during January to February, 2020. The data collecting tools were the Chinese Version of Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale and self-designed questionnaire including social demographic and work characteristics. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed between the explanatory variables and depression, after univariate analysis with Chi-square test used.

Results: 1435 nurses were recruited, 1164 of whom completed the questionnaire with a response rate of 81.1%. The mean age of the nurses was 33.5 ± 7.6 years. The majority of nurses were women (93.2%), married (67.8%) , and well-educated (75.7% with

bachelor degree or above). 63.1% of Nurses were normal and the rest suffered from mild (25.8%), moderate (10.4%) and severe depression (0.7%). Univariate analysis showed that age, education level, fertility status, health status, working years, professional title were related to depression among nurses($P < 0.05$). Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that education(OR=1.661, 95%CI 0.623-4.429, $P=0.03$) , health status (OR=0.377, 95%CI 0.220-0.646, $P<0.001$)were remained associated with depression.

Conclusion: Nurses are in high risk for developing depression during the COVID-19 pandemic. Having a lower education level, with poor health status can be predicting factors associated with depression among nurses. Nursing managers should provide a platform of mental health consult services for nurses to help manage depression mood, especially when the acute infectious diseases such as the COVID-19.



An overview of prescription in the nursing



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Introduction: The role which nurses are playing in medication management is seriously changing over time. Nurses are authorized to prescribe medications in an ever-increasing number of countries. The main objective of the present review study is to introduce nurse prescribing as well as different types of prescriptions and their corresponding advantages, disadvantages, and barriers in the leading countries of nursing.

Methods: The present study was performed by searching over the articles in information databases such as "PubMed", "Google Scholar", "Embase", "Proquest", "Ovid", "Web of Science" and "Science Direct" using the English keywords such as "independent prescribing", "supplementary nurse prescribing" and "prescribing". As a result, 250 relevant papers

were collected, out of which 38 ones were used in the present study.

Results: The results of searching the sources and articles related to nurse prescribing were presented as the definition of nurse prescribing as well as different types of prescribing and their advantages and obstacles in the leading countries in nurse medication prescribing.

Conclusions: Although there are many advantages for nurse prescribing such as cost-effectiveness of this method, the official prescribing by nurses is not authorized in many Asian countries such as Iran. Considering the positive role of nurse prescribing in the nursing professional improvement and the patient's satisfaction, it is also hoped to be applied in all countries.



**A descriptive study
to assess the level
of anxiety regarding
labour among
primigravida and
multigravida women
admitted in labour
room, Military hospital,
Jalandhar Cantt,
Punjab 2019**



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A descriptive study was done to assess the level of anxiety regarding labour among primigravida and multigravida women admitted in labour room, military hospital, Jalandhar Cantt, 2019. It was concluded that 6.666% women had minimal to mild anxiety, 38.333% had mild to moderate anxiety, 45% women had moderate to severe anxiety, and ~ 10% had severe anxiety regarding labour

process. It was also concluded that there was significant association between the level of anxiety regarding labour among primigravida and multigravida women and their socio demographic variables (age of the women, education, and family income, type of family, gravida, and previous knowledge regarding labour).



Adult cancer patients' barriers toward pain management: A literature review



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Background: Cancer pain is the most common symptom among cancer patients. Despite strategies to control cancer pain, cancer patients' beliefs and attitudes influence the effectiveness of cancer pain management.

Objective: The aim of this literature review was to identify and explore adult cancer patients' barriers toward pain management.

Method: A literature review was conducted. CINAHL, Medline, and PsychINFO databases were searched for relevant articles from 2008 to 2019. Twenty one articles were included in this literature review. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify and explore adult cancer patients' barriers toward pain management.

Results: This literature review revealed several patient barriers toward pain management.

These barriers were categorized into cognitive barriers that include poor pain communication, fatalism, and fear of addiction and tolerance; sensory barrier, such as fear of drug side effects; affective barriers, such as anxiety and depression, and socio-demographic barriers that influence cancer pain management.

Conclusion: Adult cancer patients' barriers toward pain management significantly compromise the effectiveness of pain management and affect cancer patients' quality of life. A better understanding of cancer patients' barriers toward pain management by the healthcare providers will result in better assessment and management of these barriers and will enhance evidenced-based patient education.



Clinical importance of Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4



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Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4, EC 3.4.14.5) is a cell-surface protease that forms a homodimer or tetramer on the plasma membrane. It is a member of protease family also known as adenosine deaminase binding protein (ADBP) or T-cell activation antigen CD26. DPP-4 is a serine exopeptidase, it cleaves dipeptides from the N-termini of oligopeptides and smaller peptides with proline, hydroxyproline, dehydroproline or alanine. DPP-4 is widely expressed in many organs, such as the kidney, spleen, lungs, pancreas and prostate. It is expressed at high levels on endothelial cells, differentiated epithelial cells, and some immune cells such as T cells, dendritic cells and macrophages. The enzyme is found in two forms in blood, free and bound. A soluble form is present in plasma and other body fluids. DPP-4 activity is detected in saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, follicular fluid, seminal fluid and urine. DPP-4 has been proposed as a diagnostic or prognostic marker for diabetes,

haematological malignancies, various tumors, psychoneuroendocrine disorders, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, and viral infection. The potential use of DPP-4 inhibitors for the treatment of diabetes is based on their ability to increase the levels of active incretins, leading to increased insulin secretion and lower blood glucose levels. It is reported that DPP-4 inhibition mediates protective effect on myocardial infarction, hypertension and atherosclerosis. This enzyme has also been explained to bind extracellular matrix components such as collagen, fibronectin, and HIV-1 tat protein. Interactions with these matrix components cause other functions such as matrix remodeling, metastasis, and chemotaxis. DPP-4 serves as entry protein for Coronavirus. DPP-4 identified as a functional receptor for the entry of MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome)-CoV in human and bat cells. The contact of the MERS-CoV spike protein S with DPP-4 mediates viral attachment and internalization.



Fourteen days struggling to deal with COVID-19 using SU JOK therapy: A case report



Intansari Nurjannah

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Objective: To describe 14 days of the management of a COVID-19 patient using Su Jok therapy.

Clinical features and outcome: On September 10th, 2020, a 42-year-old male patient was seeking treatment from health professionals by sending messages through WhatsApp since he tested positive for COVID-19 the day before. We assessed him and found that he had complaints of fever, shivering and difficulty in breathing. We immediately replied with Su Jok protocol therapy and asked him to do the treatment by himself. After 27 minutes, there was no difficulty in breathing anymore. Since then, we kept monitoring his condition closely and provided instructions every day to treat each symptom. The most prominent symptoms associated with

COVID-19 were shivering, difficulty in breathing, fever, excess mucus and pain in the lungs. Psychological symptoms also appeared and Su Jok was applied to treat his emotional problems. Symptoms attacked him less frequently and with less severity day by day. There were no symptoms remaining on September 19th. His swab test on September 23rd showed the result was negative.

Conclusion: In this case report, Su Jok therapy helped a patient in quarantine to deal with the physiological and psychological symptoms of COVID-19. Su Jok therapy can also help to prevent transmission of COVID-19 to health professionals, since they still can help patients from a distance with telemedicine.



Impact of psychological capital on performance of public hospital nurses: The mediated role of job embeddedness



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The main purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between psychological capital and employee performance through the mediating role of job embeddedness. Psychological climate is used as moderator to intensify the link between psychological capital and job embeddedness. Using data from 350 nurses belonging to four public hospitals, partial least squares structural equation modelling was utilized to analyse the hypothesized model. Job embeddedness significantly mediates the link between psychological capital and employee performance. Psychological climate heightens the relationship between psychological capital and job embeddedness. The findings offer suggestions for researchers on the conservation of resources and concept of psychological capital, public hospitals, and practitioners on how to improve the performance of employees.

Materials and Methods: This study is quantitative to test the hypotheses and

the connection between independent and dependent variables with the help of numeric results. In current research a deductive approach will be used to address the proposed hypotheses. We are developing hypotheses based on existing theory and it is linked more to positivism. In this study, survey research design is adopted to analyse the variables' relationships, because survey method is one of the most prevalent and best ways for directing research. Apart from this, it is a common strategy used in business research. Additionally, this method is easy to know by the participants of research. Survey research designs generally emphasizes on people, their beliefs, attitudes, views, behaviour and motivations. To determine the relationship between study variables, various statistical tools and techniques are applied on collected data like correlation and regression.

The target population for conducting this research are the nurses of public sector hospitals

of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The population included both genders from a variety of ethnic backgrounds. Total population of this study is approximately 2500 public hospital nurses of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, including 900 in Pakistan institute of medical sciences (PIMS), 900 in Holy Family hospital, 500 in Poly Clinic hospital, and 200 in Benazir Bhutto hospital. The questionnaire is used to get data from public hospital nurses and it comprises of two sections. First section shows the respondents' demographics, i.e. age, gender and marital status and job tenure. Second section comprises of the different questions relevant to variables of the study, such as psychological capital, job embeddedness, psychological climate and employee performance.

Results: In this study, 28 items were used, and the tests were applied on these items. Psychological capital (PC) was measured by 9 items resulted in 0.951 Cronbach's alpha value which is greater than 0.7; hence reliability of PC shows very high reliability. Job embeddedness (JE) was measured by 7 items resulted in 0.942 Cronbach's alpha value which is greater than 0.7; hence reliability of JE show very high reliability. Employee performance (EP) was measured by 5 items resulted in 0.932 Cronbach's alpha value which is greater than 0.7; hence reliability of EP shows very high reliability. Psychological climate (PCL) was measured by 7 items resulted in 0.944 Cronbach's alpha value which is greater than 0.7; hence reliability of PCL shows very high reliability. The correlation coefficient between psychological capital and job-embeddedness is 0.700 and indicates a strong correlation. The correlation coefficient between job-embeddedness and

employee performance is 0.775, indicating a strong correlation. The correlation coefficient between psychological capital and employee performance is 0.638, indicating a substantial correlation. The correlation coefficient between job- embeddedness and psychological climate is 0.723 and it means that they are strongly correlated. The value "r" between employee performance and psychological climate is 0.541 and it means that there is substantial relationship between them.

Conclusions: This research study was conducted to investigate the relationship between psychological capital prompting employee performance through job embeddedness by intensifying psychological climate as moderator in public hospital nurses. The unit of analysis was the nurses from four public hospitals. Convenience sampling was used and data were collected through self-administered closed ended questionnaire. Drawing on the conservation of resource theory and field theory this study examined the extent to which psychological climate impacts the relationship of job embeddedness and psychological capital which ultimately influences the performance of public hospital nurses. The hypothesized research model confirms that statistically there is a significant relationship between psychological capital, job embeddedness, employee performance, and psychological climate. This study provides new insights to the mechanism by offering practical and theoretical perception about psychological capital and employee performance in the healthcare sector which can be especially helpful to all medical administrators and supporting professionals during the Covid-19 pandemic.



Meanings of the family and the adolescent regarding their pregnancy



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Teenage pregnancy is the one that occurs in a woman between the beginning of childbearing age and the end of the adolescent stage. Among the main references used in qualitative studies is Symbolic Interactionism, adopted as a theoretical framework for the development of this study. For nursing, it is important to approach the meanings that people give to various situations of health, illness and relationships, so that they allow access to the phenomenon they experience from the perspective of the person who experiences them. The study aims to understand the meanings of the family and the adolescent regarding their pregnancy. It is a qualitative study, Grounded Theory Design since its objective according to Streuber Carpenter (1), is to develop a theory

or theoretical construction that explains some social phenomenon, in this case the family and pregnant adolescents with data obtained in natural settings, the study is will run from August 2019 to December 2021; in the Health Center of the Secretary of Health of the State of Durango; Durango; pregnant adolescents of 18 and 19 years of age will participate, who attend prenatal control, and the family member who is most significant for the pregnant adolescent at that time, who both provide their informed consent; the sample size will be established by theoretical saturation. In the analysis of information and construction of theory, the constant comparative method (CCM) will be used, the in-depth interview will be used to obtain the data.



Knowledge and acceptance of human papilloma virus vaccine among secondary school students in Queens Model Secondary School, Enugu, Nigeria



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University of Nigeria, Nig-eria

Background & Aim: Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is a common sexually transmitted infection that is associated with cervical cancer though its prevention is now possible through vaccination. The study was aimed at determining the knowledge and acceptance of HPV Vaccine among Secondary School students in Queens Model secondary school Enugu

Methods and Material: The study utilized a quantitative descriptive survey method. Sample size of 368 students was determined using the power analysis at 95% confidence interval and 5% error margin. Stratified sampling method including proportionate sampling was used to recruit respondents from different classes to ensure representativeness. Data was collected using questionnaire developed by the researcher with a reliability of 0.79 Cronchbach alpha after pre-test.

Ethical clearance was obtained from Health and Research ethics committee of University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital. Informed consent was sought both from the students and their parents because of their likely age range. Data was analysed with the aid of SPSS version 20 using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages.

Results: Only 51(13.86%) of the respondents have heard of HPV vaccine. Majority 97.3% were willing to receive a vaccine that can prevent cervical cancer and 98.1% respondents agreed to recommend a vaccine that can prevent cervical cancer for others for fear of death and concern for their safety.

Conclusion: Health education on HPV vaccine should be made available to young girls to enable them take advantage of this service before the resumption of sexual activities.



Use of telehealth in a veterans affairs liver transplant center



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Problem: Many veterans live in medically underserved locations. In fact, it is estimated that 50% of veterans referred for liver transplants do not have immediate access to a Veterans Affairs Transplant Center (VATC). Goldberg et al. (2014) determined that increased distance to a Veterans Affairs Transplant Center (VATC) negatively affects the likelihood of being placed on a liver transplant waitlist or receiving a transplant. Also, increased distance from a liver transplant center is associated with higher mortality (John et al., 2019). Once waitlisted, patients have frequent clinician visits and, patients awaiting placement on the waitlist have even more clinician visits. According to Goldberg & Chopra (2018), telehealth in liver transplant centers provides access for underserved patients. The use of telehealth triage evaluations would benefit both transplant candidates and the VATC by identifying patient eligibility, minimizing unnecessary testing, and reducing or even avoiding unnecessary travel. This produces an overall cost reduction to both the patient and the facility (Konjeti et al., 2019).

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of a telehealth visit compared to an onsite evaluation of veterans referred to a VATC for a liver transplant. This study will provide an in-depth investigation of current telehealth usage in order to expand the existing program.

EBP Question: RQ1: Is there a significant difference in completion time of the comprehensive pre-transplant evaluation of veterans referred for liver transplantation between the use of telehealth compared to in-person evaluation at a VATC?

RQ2: Is there a significant difference in the amount of travel for pre-transplant veterans referred for liver transplantation with the use of telehealth compared to in-person evaluation at a VATC?

RQ3: Is there a significant difference in the number of tests veterans undergo when referred for liver transplantation with the use of telehealth compared to in-person evaluation at a VATC?.



Incidence of surgical site infection and factors associated among caesarean deliveries in selected government hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



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Objective: The aim of the study was to assess the incidence of surgical site infection among caesarean deliveries and factors associated with it in selected governmental hospitals found in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Method: A hospital-based prospective cohort study design was employed to follow 175 women, who gave birth by caesarean delivery in selected area. Convenience sampling method was used to select study units from the randomly selected hospitals. Descriptive statistics were run for determining rate of caesarean delivery surgical site infection.

Presence and degree of association between outcome and independent variables was computed and factors that had $p \leq 0.05$ significance level were considered.

Result: From 166 participants who completed 30-day follow-up, 15% of the participants developed surgical site infection. Age, gestational age, duration of operation and ≥ 5 vaginal examinations showed a significant association with the outcome variable.

Conclusion: Surgical site infection rate is higher and certain associations lost due to small sample size.



Are BAME communities really reluctant to take the COVID-19 vaccination?



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Background: COVID-19 has afflicted tens of millions of people in a worldwide pandemic. Vaccine hesitancy remains a barrier for Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups. The rapid development of COVID-19 vaccine has brought into question the efficacy and safety concerns of the vaccination. A small study with retired 65-85 year old BAME population living in London were asked to join a short trial study on how willing there were to accept the vaccination and other health issues which would cause them to either decline or to delay the vaccine. The research undertook a series of telephone interviews with the participant which lasted for 45 minutes. The results showed that after an appropriate discussion

with a health care profession on the safety of the vaccination and how it works improved uptake of the vaccine.

In conclusion it was recognized that the BAME population were not necessarily hesitant but had concerns of past medication negligence towards their population, a genuine fear and mistrust of health professional due to past history. In addition there was a lack of information on the vaccination and misleading information shared on social media which impacted their decision. Openly addressing health inequalities with the BAME community has shown to be a start at improving the health outcomes and establishing trust with their health care professional.



Nurses' experiences and support needs following workplace violence: A qualitative systematic review



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Aims and objectives: To systematically identify, appraise and synthesise existing qualitative studies exploring nurses' lived experiences of workplace violence by patients, families and hospital visitors, identifying their support needs following work- place violence.

Background: Workplace violence against nurses is a significant concern globally, as it leads to serious negative consequences for nurses, patients and organisations as a whole. Having adequate support is considered significant. While numerous studies have been conducted on workplace violence, few qualitative reviews have focused on identifying nurses' support needs following episodes of workplace violence.

Methods: Four databases (MEDLINE, CINAHL, PsychINFO and Scopus) were systematically searched. Additionally, hand searching of prominent journals, grey literature and reference lists of included studies was also performed to identify additional research. The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklist for qualitative studies was used to assess all included articles. Thomas and Harden's three-stage approach to thematic analysis was

followed, using the ENTREQ statement for reporting.

Results: Ten studies published in English, conducted across eight countries, met the inclusion criteria. Four analytical themes relating to nurses' experiences were identified: "inevitable and unpredictable trauma in the career" "higher tolerance and understanding of unintentional violence," "positive learning or passive adjustment" and "struggle with the role and behaviour conflict." In terms of nurses' support needs, the analysis yielded two themes: "informal support needs" and "formal support needs."

Conclusion: Nurses experience significant and lasting psychological trauma due to workplace violence; however, the support for nurses remains seriously inadequate. Establishing an effective and robust support system based on nurses' needs must be viewed as a priority for organisations, as well as researchers.

Relevance to clinical practice: Institutions and managers have a duty to maintain an awareness of nurses' experiences and support needs regarding workplace violence.



Clinical psychological care and intervention maintain immune homeostasis in patients with advanced or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma



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Background: Psychological stress has great influence on patients' medical compliance, and it can be inevitable obstacle in management of advanced or metastatic cancer due to a lack of immediate medical or psychological support. Timely and regular psychological care or consultations may provide better help and supply in management of these advanced and metastatic cancer patients.

Methods: In this study, 20 patients with advanced or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma from rural Yunnan province, China were included, and these patients were divided into two groups, with and without

psychological care and support. Dynamic monitoring of the immune cells population and number in peripheral blood were performed and compared between the two groups.

Results: 6 months of intervention and dynamic monitoring results showed that the positive immune cells such as CD8+T cells and NK cells were stable, that is showed slighter number changes in the patients with than without psychological care and support.

Conclusions: Timely and regular psychological care and support play role in maintain immune homeostasis in patients with advanced or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma.



Antenatal appointment invitations: Getting the message across



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Context: In line with the Universal Health Visiting Pathway in Scotland, Health Visitors are being asked to offer all expectant mothers a pre-birth visit at 32-34 weeks gestation via an antenatal letter. Kirkcaldy (Scotland) having very diverse community faced low uptake of antenatal visits (50%) when antenatal letter has been sent in English language only. This presentation details the improvement work undertaken on the antenatal letter by the Health Visiting Team in Kirkcaldy in order to provide accessible and inclusive service.

Aim: To improve uptake of antenatal visits and understanding of the Health Visiting Service through accessible language in the antenatal letter.

Methods: The driver diagram below presents methods used during the project in order to achieve desired goals.

Results: Providing the antenatal letter in the expectant mothers' native language, we improved uptake of the antenatal contact from 50% to 100% and increased understanding of the Health Visitor's role by 23%.

Conclusions: It is important to be inclusive and to provide equality of service within multicultural communities to improve outcomes for all children.

Implications for practice: A person-centred approach helps to establish a therapeutic rapport with families and enhance their understanding of the Health Visitor's role. • A positive antenatal contact helps to pinpoint strengths or areas of vulnerability and improves engagement with Health Visiting Service. • Multiagency co-operation is crucial in practice development.



Perinatal transformative learning actualized through continuum experiences



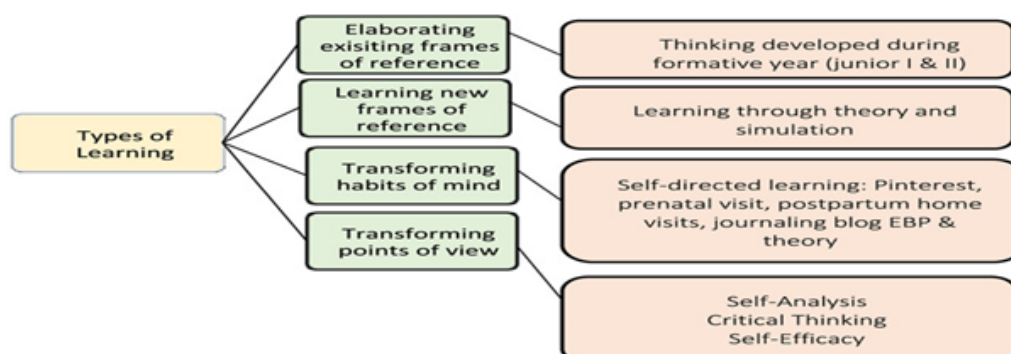
Kathleen R. Ward and Christine L. Hober

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The aim of this qualitative, descriptive study was to identify the outcomes of student learning through this perinatal experience involving didactic, high-fidelity simulation (Ardic, et al., 2016), and real world community practicum. Utilizing Mezirow's (2000) transformative learning theory, 50 Bachelor of Science in nursing students' reflective journal blogs from a rural, Midwestern United States public University were analyzed. Data collection occurred at the end of two consecutive semesters following grade submission. The blog reflective questions (Al-Kofahy & James, 2017) that guided student application included: (1) What did you learn? (2) What did you experience? (3) What things reinforced content learned? and (4) Evaluate the effectiveness of the experience to your overall learning of the content in this course.

Descriptive narrative from the blogs' four open-ended reflective questions were gathered and combined for thematic analysis. Following rigorous qualitative analysis, three themes emerged from this study: **self-analysis** (subthemes introspection and emotions/feelings), **critical thinking** (subthemes: questioning; intuition; discriminating and transformative knowledge) and **self-efficacy** (subthemes: performance; accomplishment; and vicarious learning). Students described in narrative detail how this perinatal assignment provided an opportunity for professional types of learning in this specialty area due to the interface of theory, simulation, and clinical:

Findings from this study by Ward and Hober (2020) indicate that transformative learning influences effectual perinatal learning and knowledge retention.





Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice of post exposure prophylaxis for HIV among nurses at Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral hospital, Bhutan



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Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral Hospital, Bhutan

Nurses are managing huge number of patients infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which made them highly vulnerable to HIV infection through occupational exposure such as needle stick injuries and splashing of blood/bodily fluids on mucosal surface. This made the practice of post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV crucial among nurses. Therefore, our study aimed to assess knowledge, attitude and practice of PEP for HIV among nurses in Bhutan. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 221 registered nurses working at Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral Hospital, Bhutan between April and June 2017. A structured self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data and analysed using SPSS version 21. Majority (80.1%) of our participants had poor knowledge regarding PEP for HIV. Although half (51.1%) of our participants had heard about PEP, only 3 (1.4%) attended a formal training on PEP for HIV. However, a significant proportion of nurses (92.3%) had

positive attitude towards PEP for HIV. Out of 221 respondents, 95(43%) had been exposed to needle stick injuries and splashing of blood/bodily fluids while managing patients. Despite significant number of exposures, only 2 (2.1%) of them took PEP and completed 28 days of prophylaxis. Lack of protective barriers at work place (56.8%) and poor knowledge on personal protective equipment (14.7%) were major perceived causes of exposure among study participants. No PEP service (30.2%) and lack of support to report incidents (22.6%) were two major reasons leading to failure of PEP practice among exposed individuals. Despite positive attitude exhibited by majority of our respondents, the level of knowledge and practice of PEP for HIV among nurses was very low. Therefore, a formal training on PEP and 24 hours accessible PEP service with proper guidelines are recommended to improve the overall knowledge and practice of PEP against HIV among nurses.



**Network
 centrality
 analysis to clarify
 the structure
 of serious head
 and spine injury
 in youth Rugby
 Union players**



Koh Sasaki

Nagoya University, Japan

This study aimed to clarify the cause of rugby head and spinal cord injuries through a network centrality analysis of 14-year (2004–2018) longitudinal data in Japan. The study

Hypothesis is that understanding the causal relationship among the occurrence of serious injuries, the quality of player experience and play situation as a network structure could be possible to obtain practical knowledge on injury prevention. In this study, bipartite graphs are used to make it easier to understand the situation of players and injuries. This would also help to elucidate more characteristic

subgroup. A network bipartite graph and subgroup(cluster) analyses were performed to clarify the injured players' experience and the cause of injury. We used the algorithm of R program, IGRAPH, clustering edge betweenness. For subgroup extraction, the modularity Q value was used to determine which step to cut. The Japanese rugby population was 93,873 (2014–2018 average), and 27% were high school students. The data showed that careful attention would be particularly needed for groups of inexperienced Japanese high school players. Our study suggests that we should consider introducing rules that prohibit "head-on collisions" in youth rugby.



Nursing students' attitude toward the importance of patient privacy Kourosh Delpasand, Zahra Pourhabibi, Moein Mashayekhipirbazari and Seyyed Hamid Reza



Fallah Morteza Nejad

Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Observing patient privacy is one of the most important nurses' ethical responsibilities.

Objective: This study is aimed to investigate nursing students' attitudes toward the importance of patient privacy in nursing care.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted between September 2018 and April 2019 in the School of Nursing and Midwifery of Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran. One hundred and fifty nursing students responded to the study questionnaires. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: A total of 142 nursing students with a

mean age of 21.91 ± 4.67 years participated in this study. A majority of the students (63.5%) were female, 82.2% were single and 31.8% had clinical experience. The mean students' attitudes scores were, respectively, 8.36 ± 1.53 , 6.84 ± 2.04 , 6.24 ± 2.23 , and 11.42 ± 2.17 for the physical, psychological, spatial, and informational dimensions of patient privacy.

Conclusion: The mean students' attitude toward patient privacy was at a moderate level. Nurse educators and all the authorities of nursing education should instruct nursing students to pay special attention to the observance of patient privacy.



Action and treatment of jellyfish stings in aquatic environment



Laura Balanza Canete

Universidad Catolica San Antonio Murcia, Spain

To analyze the intensity of pain derived from jellyfish stings in the Mediterranean and, to know the behavior of this tissue injury to various treatment alternatives in order to decrease the intensity of pain they produce. Methodology: uncontrolled quasi-experimental study, conducted in the lifeguard stations of the beaches of La Manga del Mar Menor, municipality of Cartagena (Murcia), during the months of June, July and August 2019. Two types of treatment were compared: one based on a solution of ammonia (NH₃) diluted in water (H₂O) and the other on the use of ethyl chloride (C₂H₅Cl) in spray, with

two determinations of pain by means of the EVA scale. Statistical significance for $p < 0.05$. Results: sample of 49 volunteers (68% men) with a global average of 39 years. The jellyfish stings analyzed were due to the types *Cotylohirza tuberculata* and *Rizhostoma pulmo*. The measurement of EVA for treatment with ammonia compared to ethyl chloride was not significant. Conclusions: it is predisposed that the solution with ammonia is more effective (it calms the pain in the long term) than ethyl chloride, even so, more studies are needed to prove the effectiveness of both.



Cardiovascular risk factors and their cardiac complications due to ineffective management of the therapeutic regime



Laura Balanza Canete

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Introduction and objectives: Cardiovascular diseases are one of the main causes of death in European countries as Spain, therefore, it is vitally important to establish prevention and counseling measures especially for the most vulnerable population suffering from cardiac pathologies. The main objective of our work is to know the cardiovascular risk factors and the derived cardiac complications.

Methodology: A qualitative study of a case and a bibliographic review is carried out, a 55-year-old man from Health Area II on September 13, 2019, which refers to typical pain, nausea, profuse cold sweating, dizziness, malaise, headache. He says he has spent all night taking water from his home and says he is without strength and exhausted, that he has lost everything after the DANA storm.

Results: after the realization of a care plan using the assessment of Majory Gordon and the taxonomy of NANDA, NIC, NOC, we can see an ineffective management of the therapeutic regimen for knowledge deficit not having

taken the actions to reduce the most frequent risk situations of disease progression and its sequelae.

Discussion: There are different opinions about the influence or not of the discrimination by sex of the cardiovascular diseases, we can observe different opinions regarding the cardiovascular risk factors with a predisposition to tachyarrhythmias of those that are not, however, the patient did not perform any reversal maneuver of supraventricular tachycardia, nor does it appear to exist in the scientific literature, sufficient evidence to support the use of vagal maneuvers in these types of situations.

Conclusions: The most frequent cardiovascular risk factors are susceptible to improvement or elimination and health professionals are the ones who should advise, accompany and guarantee, always with the willingness or collaboration of the subject, to enforce compliance.



Application of intelligent equipment on novel Corona virus pneumonia designated hospital



**Lili Li, Weiqiang Gan, Zimei Zheng, Shuxian Jiang, Lihua Zheng, Miaoxia Chen,
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The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, China

Objective: To explore the application of intelligent equipment in non-negative pressure isolation ward for COVID-2019 patients.

Method: From February 1 to March 17, 2020, intelligent equipment, such as communication interaction system, intelligent disinfection robot, delivering robot, were used in non-negative pressure isolation ward of COVID-2019. With the help of communication interaction system to supervise the implementation of infection prevention and control, and observe the incorrect situation of pee use and personal behavior before and after the implementation. The disinfection robot and meal delivery robot were used in ward disinfection and life nursing combined with nursing practice.

Result: Through the supervision of communication interaction system, the frequency of pee use and personal behavior was reduced. The frequency of bad articles before and after improvement was wearing protective clothing (2.80%/0.84%), taking off protective clothing (5.87%/0.84%), personal behavior observation (8.38%/1.90%), $P < 0.01$. The robot disinfected and delivered medicine for 912.5 h, saving 225 shifts of nursing staff.

Conclusion: Intelligent equipment is a good option for infection control in isolation ward of COVID-2019. It can not only reduce the workload of health workers, but also the cross-infection.



Investigate nurses' knowledge about preeclamptic patients' care in a tertiary care centre in Romania



Carmen Liliana¹, Diana Popovici², Eduard Crauciuc², Dragos Crauciuc² and Nicolae Suciu¹

1Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania

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Aim: The present study aimed to investigate nurses' knowledge about the care provided to pre-eclamptic patients in a tertiary care centre in Romania.

Study design: A cross sectional study.

Setting: This study was conducted in Polizu Clinical Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bucharest, Romania, from early January 2019 to the end of February 2019.

Subjects: Sixty five nurses working at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department.

Data analysis: Data were collected using a self-administered structured questionnaire and they were analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics 20 and Microsoft Office Excel/Word 2013.

Tools: Two tools were used for data collection. Tool I: Assessment sheet to collect data regarding nurses' general characteristics; and Tool II: A questionnaire to evaluate nurses' knowledge and practices regarding the management of pre-eclampsia/eclampsia.

Results: About 73.8% of nurses confirmed that they participated in educational programs in the obstetrics field; 10.8% of them confirmed that they participated in training programs for pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, 47.7% gave the right answer when they were asked to

correctly identify the definition of eclampsia, 78.5% answered correctly to the proper identification of proteinuria in pregnancy definition, only 9.2% gave the right answer when asked to properly identify chronic hypertension, 40% chose the right answer when asked to correctly identify gestation ages for antenatal use of corticosteroids to improve neonatal result, and 70.8% answered correctly to the proper identification of the best anticonvulsant for severe pre-eclampsia/eclampsia.

Conclusion: Continuous professional development is critical in nurses' work in both theory and clinical practice. Unfortunately, this study identified wide gaps in the knowledge of nurses about pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, including their assessment, diagnosis and management. This is a major concern as globally, severe pre-eclampsia and eclampsia result in 70 000 maternal deaths annually.

Recommendations: Improving nurse's awareness regarding nursing knowledge and practices through educational programs aimed to encourage them to use best evidence-based practices in their daily practice and reducing maternal and child mortality by pre-eclampsia/eclampsia in Romania.



**Digital learning
during the
pandemic:
How medical
students have
adapted**



**Luc Worthington, Helena Worthington, AranSivapalan, SimranHalari and
Changavy Kajamuhan**

Imperial College London, UK

The coronavirus pandemic uniquely affected medical and nursing students whose invaluable source of learning was through hospital placements. This talk gives insight into how effective and useful digital learning proved to be as an alternative learning tool. This talk explores the impact digital learning had on student wellbeing and teaching. For example, societies and clubs used digital platforms such as zoom to maintain morale and continue with pre-covid planned events. Additionally, instead of ward rounds and bedside tutorials, students were taught in an enquiry focussed teaching style integrating common clinical scenarios into

the curriculum. Unfortunately, what could not be assessed were practical elements of medicine and nursing such as history taking, procedures (e.g. cannulation) and clinical examinations. Although it has been a hard year both for students and teachers, we must learn from the mistakes we have made and ask, what can we do better? Improvements listed in our original article include integrating an anonymous question and answer chat box once in-person lectures resume. Moreover, utilising virtual simulation in conjunction with clinical placements to refine practical elements such as history taking.



Comparison of using cold versus regular temperature tube on successful nasogastric intubation for patients in toxicology emergency department: A randomized clinical trial



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Introduction: In view of the contradictory results for the use of cold tubes for the purpose of enhancing nasogastric tube insertion success there is a pressing need for further research in this area. This study aimed to determine the effect of using cold versus regular temperature nasogastric tube on successful nasogastric tube insertion for patients referring to toxicology emergency department.

Methods: This study is a clinical trial with two groups design of 65 patients admitted to toxicology emergency department who were divided into two groups by random allocation. Nasogastric tubes used in the intervention group had been stored in a refrigerator at 2°-8° C while the ones employed in the control group had been maintained at the room temperature of 22-28° C. Nasogastric tube insertions in both groups were done by the investigator according to standard methods. The data were analyzed using SPSS ver. 13.

Results: The placement of nasogastric tube was done in the first attempt with 27 (%84.4) of the subjects in the control group and 33 (%100.0) in the intervention group. The chi-square test results showed that the frequency of the number of attempts for gastric intubation in subjects between the two groups was statistically significant.

Conclusion: Cooling gastric tubes reduces the time required for nasogastric intubation. Thus, it can be said that the cooling method of nasogastric catheters is an effective method to increase the success of nasogastric tubing in patients. Since one of the goals of evidence-based nursing program is to improve health care quality and promotion of patients' safety, the results of this study can be offered to nursing educational and clinical directors to use them in training and retraining courses and improve clinical skills and subsequently, improve the quality of nursing care and services.



Assessment of signs, symptoms and fever to early on detect suspected infection: Implications for clinical practice, especially in frail elderly and critically ill



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Background: Detecting infection in frail elderly is a challenge due to lack of specific signs and symptoms. To standardize and individualize assessment of changed condition in frail elderly we have developed the Early Detection of Infection Scale (EDIS). EDIS is currently tested in clinical practice. In a recent study we also found that in the encounter the health-care system tries to reduce the complex situation by handling the elderly individual at a complicated level. The individual is reduced to a physical body, measurable with biochemical markers, ending up as a not prioritized patient at the emergency department.

In addition, assessment of body temperature is a core sign of health and disease for medical decisions, for nursing care, and when ordering laboratory test. It is of great importance to base the assessment and evaluation of body temperature on evidence-based medicine, and not on tradition or personal belief. A new concept is the so called DiffTemp® i.e. at least 1.0 °C increase from individual body temperature, combined with malaise, as an accurate definition of body temperature as

fever. Using DiffTemp® has been found to strongly increase the possibility to detect ongoing nosocomial infection in critically ill neurosurgery patients and is currently tested in elderly care.

This presentation will discuss:

- The challenge to early on detect suspected infection in frail elderly
- The complex situation when an elderly individual with an acute infection meet the health care system
- The Early Detection of Infection Scale (EDIS) as an example of how to standardize and individualize assessment of frail elderly
- how to measure and assess body temperature from an evidence based and scientific perspective
- using DiffTemp® i.e. at least 1.0 °C increase from individual body temperature, combined with malaise, as an accurate definition of body temperature as fever



Family as the patient's voice in nurse-patient interaction



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Introduction: Families experience a major challenge when a next of kin is admitted to hospital as family dynamics are forced to change in terms of duties and roles. Qualitative research has been conducted with family members who supported one of their next of kin during their hospitalization. Family members were defined as those who had shared a common history with patients.

Objective: To understand the meaning given by families to the patient's voice role in the interaction with nurses during hospitalization.

Materials and Methods: An ethnographic approach was used. Complete information was collected from 10 interviews with adults. Strict criteria and ethical principles were also applied.

Results: Families consider that their right is to be the patient's voice to interact with nurses, assuming it as one of their caregiving functions. To this end, nurses must respond to the call, assist, accompany and provide patients with minimal care required, primarily related to physical care, so they can demonstrate their human qualities, recognize patients' needs and communicate on the basis of truth and closeness when inter-acting with patients. Families expect that nurses would recognize and instruct them, as well as tell the truth and be close to them.

Conclusions: Families are the patient's voice as a matter of connatural right, assuming patients' care supported by nurses, who are in charge of building trust and providing good care.



Modeling the structural relationship between early maternal maladaptive schemas and children's temperamental problems: The mediating role of child adjustment



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Background: The characteristics of maternal schemas play an important role in children's psychological health. Identifying the mechanism of the relationship between maternal schema and temperament problems can be the focus of therapeutic interventions.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to investigate the ways to predict the relationship between early maladaptive schemas of mothers and children's temperament problems with child adjustment as the mediator.

Methods: This is a descriptive-analytic study based on correlation and path analyses. The sample consisted of 447 Zanzan preschool students who were selected through multistage cluster sampling method. The data were collected using a questionnaire, and the parents of preschool children answered early maladaptive schemas Yang, adolescent child adjustment, and the Malahotra temperamental questionnaires. Pearson's correlation

coefficient and path analysis were used to analyze the data.

Results: The results related to the preschool children and their mothers showed that the direct estimation coefficients of temperament problems based on components of maladaptive schemas were between -09 % to -20%. Besides, the direct coefficients of temperamental problems based on child adjustment were 46%. Overall, maternal maladaptive schemas accounted for 08% of the variance of adjustment and .33% of the variance in temperamental problems ($P = 0.01$).

Conclusion: According to the results, it seems that measuring and detecting maladaptive schema of mothers and identifying the type of maladaptive schema and curing them can lead to children adjustment and alleviate their temperamental problems.



Comparison of emotion regulation in patients with type 2 diabetic retinopathy and normal counterparts



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Introduction: Over the past few decades, there has been a dramatic increase in clinical research with the aim of investigating the underlying mechanisms of type 2 diabetic retinopathy disorder. The aim of this study was to compare the excitement of patients with type 2 diabetic retinopathy and normal counterparts in Tabriz.

Methods: This study was a comparative study. The statistical population of this study was all patients with type 2 diabetes retinopathy in Tabriz in 2018. In this study, 80 patients with type 2 and 80 normal diabetic retinopathy were selected randomly and responded to the emotion regulation questionnaire. Data

were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multivariate analysis of variance using SPSS software version 21.

Results: Data analysis showed that there was a significant difference between the scores of type 2 diabetic retinopathy and normal people in self-induction, other blame, focus on thought, disaster, negligence, positive re-focus, positive reappraisal, acceptance and There is a focus on planning ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, it can be concluded that patients with type 2 diabetes retinopathy have more emotional deficits than their normal counterparts



The Psychosocial needs of families in critical illness



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Background: Family members of critically ill patients encounter significant psychosocial changes during and after exposure to the critical care environment. Because of these unexpected changes, family members are required special attention by health care providers. During critical care period, providers focus on the patient critical condition and pay little attention to the family's needs that might exaggerate psychosocial issues.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the psychosocial needs of families during critical illness.

Methods: A cross-sectional design was used to collect data from family members of critically ill patients who are admitted to critical care in hospitals across Saudi Arabia. Data were collected using an online survey includes sociodemographic questionnaire and CCFNI.

Results: 177 family members participated in the study. The most important family

members' needs according to the CCFNI dimensions are assurance dimension ($M=3.75$, $SD= \pm .299$), followed by information ($M= 3.48$, $SD= \pm .41714$), proximity ($M= 3.33$, $SD= \pm .413$), comfort ($M= 3.26$, $SD= \pm .494$) and support ($M= 3.02$, $SD= \pm .435$). There was a negative association between age and information ($r= -.285$, $p<0.01$) as well as age and assurance ($r= -.263$, $p<0.01$). Furthermore, significant differences were found between marital status and the assurance ($P<0.05$) and between employment status and two-family needs' dimensions; the assurance ($P<0.05$) and the information ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: Nurses should assess family members' needs and support them accordingly to cope effectively with the psychosocial changes. Future research should focus on assessing family needs changes over time and investigating the coping mechanisms.



Evaluation of the relationship between the attendance of a companion midwife and maternal and neonatal consequences



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Background & Aim: The quality of support a mother receives from a companion midwife during labor plays an important role in maintaining the health of all family members. Therefore, the present study aimed to evaluate the relationship between the attendance of a companion midwife (DULLA) and maternal and neonatal consequences.

Materials & Methods: This research implemented during 2013-2018. The research population included mothers referring to the maternity wards of hospitals in Saveh, Iran. The participants were selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria related to the maternal and neonatal consequences of childbirth. In addition, data analysis was carried out using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: In this research, no significant difference was observed between the groups in terms of demographic characteristics.

However, there was a significant difference between the groups in terms of the type of childbirth, and the number of natural deliveries was higher in the case group ($P=0.001$). Moreover, the duration of the active phase of the first and second stages of labor was less in the control group, compared to the other group ($P=0.001$). Similarly, post-partum hemorrhage was lower in the control group and there was a significant difference between the groups in this regard ($P=0.001$). Nevertheless, no significant difference was observed between the groups regarding the initiation of lactation within one hour of birth ($P=0.08$).

Conclusion: According to the results of the study, the attendance of a companion midwife improved some of the childbirth consequences. Therefore, it is recommended that more research be conducted in this field of the health system and the necessary corrective interventions be carried out in this respect.



Use of amniotic membrane as a biological dressing for the treatment of Torpid Venous Ulcers



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Chronic venous disease manifested as ulcers in the lower limb is a highly prevalent pathology in our population. Antiseptics and dressings designed to improve epithelialization are often used to cure the ulcer during outpatient therapy. However, despite careful management, sometimes ulcers do not respond to treatment. In this report, we discuss the antiseptic and potentially immunomodulatory effect of the amniotic membrane as a biological dressing

for the treatment of venous ulcers refractory to conventional therapy. We report a case of an 83-year-old woman referred to the Plastic Surgery and Burns department, presenting a chronic venous ulcer in the medial malleolar aspect and heel area of the left leg, for about 2 years. Amniotic membrane was placed on both ulcers after partial blunt debridement. Both ulcers developed granulation tissue and complete epithelization within a month.

“Investigating of the relationship among identity styles and attachment styles in online addictions”

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to study the predictive role of attachment styles and identity styles in technological addictions between students of Islamic Azad University, Borujerd Branch, Iran.

Methods: The present study is a cross-sectional and descriptive-correlational study conducted by survey method. 200 students were selected by random sampling were studied.

Results: Among the three Internet addicts surveyed, mobile virtual internet networks had

the highest average and standard deviation (23.25 ± 62.31). Findings also show that among the identity styles and attachment styles, the informational style (7.42 ± 7.38) and the avoidance style (0.66 ± 1.22) have a mean and standard deviation higher than the other style They were.

Conclusions: The results confirmed the predictive role of attachment and identity styles in Internet addiction.



Comparison of emergency nursing master's education program in Iran and Australia: A descriptive comparative study



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Objectives: Educational program is a plan that includes policies, goals, strategies and action plans for the development of a system or educational institution within a given time frame that implements and evaluates the methods and resources needed to realize policies and goals therein forecasted. Comparing the educational programs of universities, and identifying the strengths and weakness of the current nursing curriculum make it possible to develop highly skilled learners and achieve the goals of the program.

Scope: Nursing Education

Methods: This descriptive-comparative study was conducted in 2018. Comparison was made based on Bereday pattern, and this pattern included four stages of description, interpretation, adjacent, and comparison.

Results: Both countries have mission, vision and philosophy in accordance with the basic principles of strategic planning. We believe that by extending the knowledge boundaries of international high-profile countries, Australia wants to be an innovator in education and to become a global leader in research.

Conclusion: The admission of the nominee is based on the individual's interest and attention to the individual's employment in the emergency department instead of exam. The variety and flexibility of the curriculum, and the definition of job positions in accordance with the units that have been completed, can lead to improved nursing care in this field. Review and attention for modifying and using the experiences of leading universities is recommended.



A possible environmental and mathematical modelling for infectious diseases among community and hospital



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There are different parameters which interact together for final production of infectious disease scenario. Human body possesses its physiology and biochemistry particularly hormones, vitamins, immunity, pathogen and its genotypic, phenotypic and resistance particularly to antibiotics. Environmental stress and / or adverse conditions are interacted too. We have a triangle composed of pathogen, antibiotic and immunity and the heart i.e the center of this triangle is the man who is the target of the pathogen attack. The pathogen attack and its intensity depends totally on the environment controlling the different parameters of the triangle and its components. The attack rate, incidence and prevalence of any infectious disease and its severity depend on the environmental impact and conditions like temperature, season, radiations, humidity, noise, risk factors and adverse conditions which are affecting both man and his pathogen. Vaccination and other acquired means of immunity i.e herd immunity are also sort of environmental interference

with human body and directly and indirectly affecting pathogen and its ability to invade human body. All these variables are moving in a dynamic circular motion controlled by mathematical as well as statistical roles and formulas needed to be understood carefully by any worker on infectious diseases before being able to conclude a real theory explaining the scenario of any disease. For the purpose of understanding infectious disease dynamics, it is important to distinguish three important time periods involved in these processes: the pre-infectious (sometimes called latent) period, the incubation period and infectious period. A model is just a simplified representation of a complex phenomenon. In our context, we have to consider various parameters intrinsic and extrinsic like immunity including antigen, antibody, cellular immunity, equivalence and possible time of infectious agent enters human body and zero outcome of these reactants which theoretically is constant.



Treatment with amniotic membrane for diabetic foot ulcers



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Introduction: Application research on human amniotic membrane has been carried out for nearly a hundred years and people found that there were more than dozens of kinds bioactive substances in the amniotic membrane. It has been proved that the amniotic membrane has a lot of functions, such as anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-angiogenic and anti-fibrotic. Footulcers are a common complication in patients with diabetes. These ulcers are often slowly healing and can lead to clinical complications. We describe our results of using cryopreserved amniotic membrane allografts to treat neuro ischemic foot ulcers in diabetic patients.

Methods: AM was obtained from healthy mothers who had been programmed for an elective caesarean operation due to obstetric reasons. The protocol of procurement included a normal medical history, normal microbiology serological profile and signed informed consent. The AM was applied

every 7 days until healing or partial or total re-epithelialization of the ulcers.

Results: A total of 18 patients with diabetic foot ulcers. The median age was 62 years. The mean treatment time before AM application was 24 and half months. The average area of the wounds was 10.56 cm² (0.52 - 42.5). The mean time for epithelialization with AM was 5 months (1.5-13) with a mean of 11.22 applied membranes (4-40).

All patients in this series achieved a complete epithelialization of the wound. No adverse events related to the AM application were observed.

Conclusions: Our results show that the application of amniotic membrane is a feasible and safe treatment in complex diabetic foot ulcers. More rapid healing may decrease clinical operational costs and prevent long-term medical complications.



Efficacy of music in the reduction of postoperative pain in cardiac surgery



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Introduction: Acute pain during the postoperative period of cardiac surgery is one of the main symptoms reported by patients, and its improper management is associated with complications of cardiovascular, respiratory, immunological, and infectious types, among others.

Objective: To determine the efficacy of a nursing intervention through the use of music as a non-pharmacological pain treatment in the postoperative period of cardiac surgery.

Design: Mixed type study, with a quantitative phase of the Randomized Clinical Trial type with a unifactorial 3-level statistical design, and a second qualitative phase that inquiries about the participant's experience during of the Nursing intervention based on the use of music as non-pharmacological treatment of pain.

Results: In the quantitative phase, the level of pain perceived by the patients was measured both in the control group and in the experimental groups (Level 1- intervention for 15 minutes- and Level 2- intervention

for 30 minutes-, with listening to recorded music), before and after the intervention, showing a statistically significant change in the perception of pain after the intervention in the experimental groups ($p = 0.016$).

In turn, in the qualitative phase, 3 categories were determined, which were: Participants' experience, aspects of the execution of the music listening session, and patient recommendations to enrich the intervention; concluding that the Nursing intervention based on the use of recorded music had positive effects on the participants, in addition to reducing pain, such as a relaxing effect, reduction of stress and anxiety. Likewise, it is determined that the time selected for the intervention turns out to be sufficient from the appreciation of the participants.

Conclusions: The Nursing intervention with the use of recorded music was effective in reducing postoperative pain in the two intervention groups (experimental) and additionally it was evidenced that this intervention produced additional positive effects in the participants such as: relaxation, distraction, tranquility.



Care needs in the phase i of cardiac rehabilitation: A hybrid concept analysis



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Background: Care quality improvement necessitates the identification and fulfillment of patients' care needs. Yet, there is no comprehensive information about the care needs of patients with coronary artery disease (CAD).

Objectives: The objective of this study was to analyze the concept of care needs in the Phase I of cardiac rehabilitation (CR).

Methods: This concept analysis was conducted using the three-phase hybrid model. In the first (theoretical) phase, the attributes of care needs were identified through a literature review. In the second (fieldwork) phase, data were collected through semi-structured interviews and were analyzed through directed content analysis to determine the attributes of care needs based on the sociocultural context of Iran. Six patients, five nurses, and one

surgeon were purposively recruited from two university hospitals and one private hospital in Ahvaz, Iran. In the third (final analytic) phase, the results of the first and the second phases were integrated, and the final attributes of the concept were identified.

Results: The first phase revealed that the concept of care needs has three main attributes, namely physical, psychological, and social care needs. Besides confirming these three attributes, the second phase showed that the concept also has another attribute, that is, spiritual care needs.

Conclusion: The concept of care needs in the Phase I of CR includes the four main dimensions of physical, psychological, social, and spiritual care needs. The findings of this study provide useful information for the careful assessment of care needs among patients With CAD.



Investigation of quality of life and related factors in infertile women undergoing infertility treatment



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Objective: Infertility is an unpleasant emotional experience and is one of the factors that affect the quality of life. Psychological problems caused by infertility can affect fertility success. This study conducted to investigate of quality of life and related factors in infertile women.

Methods: This cross-sectional study carried out on 80 infertile women referred to infertility treatment center of Imam Khomeini Hospital in Sari, Iran. Data gathered by World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL)-BREF questionnaire and analyzed using Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficient and Kruskal-Wallis test in SPSS version 23, ($P < 0.05$).

Findings: Mean age of women was 33 ± 5.70 years. Quality of life of them was good (32.5%), moderate (61.2%), and poor (6.2%).

there was a reverse relationship between the duration of trying to conceive and quality of life, meaning that increase of this duration was associated with decreased quality of life ($P = 0.05$). The increase in duration of cohabitation resulted in a lower number of individuals with a good life quality level and a higher number of subjects with a moderate level of quality of life. In all levels of the desire to have child resulted in moderate life quality in most of the participants. Findings also indicated a significant relationship between quality of life and monthly income, people with lower economic status had lower quality of life ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Because two-thirds of people had a moderate quality of life, awareness of healthcare providers about this issue and their needs will lead to better service provision to this group.



Spanish cultural adaptation of the Questionnaire for Assessing the Childbirth Experience (QACE)



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Background: Negative experiences during delivery are associated with women disempowerment, postpartum depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and low breastfeeding rates. The Questionnaire for Assessing the Childbirth Experience (QACE) is a 23-item screening tool useful for discovering women with a negative experience in their birth process and avoids future complications in following pregnancies or couple's relationships.

Objective: The general objective is to adapt the Questionnaire for Assessing the Childbirth Experience (QACE) to the Spanish population and to obtain its psychometric characteristics.

Methodology: The cultural adaptation process consisted of forwarding translation and back translation into Spanish, conceptual equivalence evaluation by a committee of judges, comprehensibility evaluation and cognitive interview to a postpartum group.

Psychometric characteristics were obtained throughout the factorial analysis, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's test of sphericity and Cronbach alpha level.

Results: After complete the adaptation process, the committee of judges made several adjustments to achieve a better comprehension in the Spanish population, avoid misunderstandings or offensive words in the target language. 138 participants were needed to calculate factor analysis. The KMO (0.838) and Bartlett test ($p < 0.001$) confirmed the adequacy of factor analysis and the Scree plot showed 6 factors with the predictive power of 73.75% supported total variance. Internal consistency was assured using a Cronbach α of 0.896.

Conclusions: Data from this study demonstrate that the Spanish version of QACE is a valid and reliable measure of childbirth experience in the Spanish population.



Development of a standardized system to detect and treat early patient deterioration



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Scope: General Care inpatient nurses identified the need to recognize patient deterioration earlier by evidence of data, including Rapid Response Team (RRT) activations and transfers to a higher level of care. This data revealed that interventions lacked intensity during early deterioration. Physician and nursing surveys expressed the need for more effective and frequent communication.

Objective: A standardized system was needed to detect early clinical deterioration and create structured responses that would promote multidisciplinary collaboration.

Methods: An Early Warning Score (EWS) was put into place that identified patients at risk. Nurses calculated EWS with vital sign checks. If a score reached a 3 or above, it was reported to the care team. The response to the score was systematically based on patient needs, physician recommendations, and timeframe for intervention completion. Due to a high population of pulmonary patients on the pilot unit, oxygen titration was also evaluated.

The standardized response within the system ensured timely and accurate actions were taken. This quality improvement project also included the addition of nurse-led evening and night rounding with residents and respiratory therapists where care planning was done for the evening shift. The collaborative, graded responses to EWS's promoted teamwork, communication, and timely patient care.

Results: Mortality decreased (-27%) as did multiple RRT activations on a single patient (-15%). Nurses are aware of early vital sign changes (+45%) and resident responsiveness has improved. There has also been an increase in nurse/resident communication satisfaction (+31%).

Conclusions: The system enhanced patient care through vigilance and communication. It also reinforces the importance of patient assessment, connects the multidisciplinary teams at the bedside for a collaborative approach, and promotes early patient interventions.



Development of an adolescent biofeedback service to manage bowel dysfunction in younger patients



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Bowel dysfunction, including constipation and faecal incontinence, is common, debilitating and associated with psychological problems, exacerbated by social stigma. It can usually be managed effectively with thorough symptom assessment, followed by a personalised treatment plan of conservative, evidence-based and non-invasive interventions, including biofeedback therapy. St Mark's Hospital in Northwest London provides a dedicated biofeedback service with a multidisciplinary, multimodal and behavioural approach. Bowel dysfunction is common in paediatric patients, including adolescents, who were an increasing proportion of St Mark's patients. Adolescence is a period of intense physical, psychological and social

development, as young people are faced with hormonal, emotional and sexual pressures. St Mark's established an adolescent biofeedback service to provide dedicated treatment, education and support. This considered the impact of peer pressure, eating disorders and school life, as well as encouraging long-term co-ordinated transition to adult care. Clinicians used comfortable and comprehensible language, with new adolescent-friendly literature based on stages of development. Parental involvement was carefully considered and encouraged where appropriate. This clinic should improve bowel function and quality of life in younger patients, as well as reduce relapse in later life.



Childbirth complications among adolescent mothers at Mbala general hospital in Mbala district, Zambia



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The aim of the study was to explore childbirth complications among adolescent mothers at a referral Hospital - Mbala General. The specific objectives were; (i) to identify childbirth complications among adolescents who gave birth at Mbala General Hospital. (ii) to determine Socio - Demographic characteristics and age prevalence associated with childbirth complications in adolescent mothers and; (iii) to determine co - morbidities associated with childbirth complications among adolescents.

A cross sectional study design was used and data was collected using a modified structured interview schedule. A total number of 138 adolescent mothers age between 10 and 19 years were selected by purposeful sampling from a study population of 455 women who gave birth and were admitted to post-natal ward. Chi-square test was used for statistical significance association between the dependable and independent variables. A 95% confidence interval and a P - value of 0.05 were set to check the specificity of the tests while binary logistic regression was used to check for the combined impact of the independent variables on childbirth

complications. The results were as follows;\

The childbirth complications identified on admission were prolonged labour (42%), PROM (16%); During labour CPD (59.7%) and prolonged labour (20%) were prominent, while the common cause for complication during labour was attributed to big baby (46%). In the Post-partum period, PPH due atonic uterus at 20.0% was identified, and retained placenta/product was 10%. Most prevalent co-morbidities were Anemia (55.6%) and malaria (33.3%). A statistically significant association between childbirth complications and parity with a P-value of 0.001 was observed. This implied that changes in parity from one or less to two or more would reduce the odds of suffering childbirth complications by 6.1% (0.061 times).

Therefore, adolescents with two or more children were less likely to suffer complications related to childbirth compared to those with one or no child. However, changes in all other variable levels were insignificant to the model, with p-values ranging from 0.169 to 0.94. Therefore, there is need to build the system to reduce childbirth complications in adolescent mothers.



Level of knowledge and nursing care of the patient with central venous catheter in Culiacán, Sinaloa, México



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Introduction: Central venous catheters are direct access devices to the bloodstream, improper handling is the main cause of infection; being the nursing staff responsible for the manipulation of said device, it is necessary to establish nursing interventions that guarantee the safety of the user during their hospital stay

Objective: To determine the level of knowledge and nursing care of the patient with a central venous catheter, at the Hospital General Regional No.1 in Culiacán, Sinaloa.

Methods: Descriptive, observational, cross-sectional and correlational study; the sample was made up of 158 nurses; The main variables of the study were level of knowledge and nursing care; Data collection was carried out through the questionnaire: level of knowledge of the patient with a central venous catheter, and a checklist of central vascular lines.

Results: Female gender predominated 62.0%; 54.4% are general nurses, 36.1% are in the morning shift, 52.5% have a regular level of knowledge about central venous catheter (CVC), 54% provide regular nursing care; There is a significant association between the level of knowledge with CVC nursing care ($T_b = 2.40$, $p = 0.01$). 73.4% have a regular level of knowledge and provide a poor level of care, 52.0% have a poor level of knowledge and provide good care. There is a moderate positive and significant correlation ($r_s = 0.65$, $p = 0.01$) between knowledge about CVC management and nursing care; knowledge explains care in 42% ($R^2 = 0.42$).

Conclusions: The level of knowledge and nursing care about CVC is regular; There is a positive and significant association between the level of knowledge and nursing care of the patient with CVC.



Do the dynamics of vaccine programs improve the full immunization of children under the age of five in Cameroon?



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Background: Among the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), three were devoted to health. Two amongst which MDG4 in relation to the reduction of infant mortality has not been achieved in Least Developed Countries (LDC). In Africa, a significant part of infant mortality is due to vaccine-preventable diseases administered free of charge by the Extended Program on Immunization (EPI). As such, in the "social equity" pillar of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the MDGs related to health have yet been taken into account. The achievement of these objectives requires an understanding of the immunization behavior of children under 5 years of age through an analysis of immunization dynamics between 1991 and 2011.

Methods: We use data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) of 1991, 1998, 2004 and 2011 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). The module concerning EPI vaccines was administered to 3350, 2317, 8125 and 25,524 under 5 in 1991, 1998, 2004 and 2011 respectively. The Immunization analysis was made from the logistic model for complete immunization and the Oaxaca's decomposition to assess the contribution of the unexplained part, which is that of the strategies/programs

implemented between 1991 and 2011 by the EPI to improve immunization.

Results: In general, children with vaccination card are more than 7 times likely to be fully immunized than their counterparts who do not have any. This result was higher in 1991 (approximately 57) and lowest in 2011 (5). In addition, the child's birth order reduces his/her probability of being fully immunized and the impact increases with the latter's birth order. On the other hand, the mother's age as well as her level of education increase the child's likelihood of receiving all basic vaccines. Moreover, the contributions of EPI partners in terms of immunization support as well as strategies to promote immunization through communication for development are of a particular importance in increasing immunization coverage. They significantly explain 67.62% of the 0.105 gain recorded within the 2011–2004 period and 72.46% of the 0.069 gain recorded within the 2004–1998 period.

Conclusion: The contribution of EPI partner organizations is fundamental for the achievement of EPI objectives. Since they contribute to increase the likelihood of fully immunized children. The link with child immunization is done through the specific characteristics to the mother.



The effect of moringa leaf extract in increasing HB levels of pregnant women during COVID-19 pandemic in Parigi Regency, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia



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Background: The Covid-19 pandemic has a major impact on socioeconomic conditions and public health, especially pregnant women. The availability of food and nutrition will be greatly reduced due to limited mobility which will have an impact on the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. Thus, it is important to use moringa leaf extract as a local resource.

Aim: To find out the effect of Moringa leaf extract in reducing the incidence of anemia (hemoglobin levels) in pregnant women during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area of Siniu, Community Health Center, Parimo Regency.

Method: It is a quasi-experimental research with randomized controlled Double-Blind design. The sample included 40 pregnant women divided into two groups: 20 pregnant women in the intervention group and 20 pregnant women in the control group. The intervention group was given moringa leaf

extract capsule and Fe capsule every day. The control group was only given Fe capsule.

Result: The results showed that the characteristics of the respondents in the two groups before intervention were not different $P=0.106$. After the intervention for 1 month, the HB level of pregnant women in the intervention group increased significantly compared to the control group ($p=0.050$). Likewise, after the intervention for 2 months, there was a significant difference between the intervention group and the control group ($p=0.002$).

Conclusion: Moringa leaf extract has an effect in increasing Hb levels of pregnant women, both in the interventions for 1 month and 2 months during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is suggested that moringa leaf extract is an alternative supplement to treat anemia in pregnant women during Covid-19 pandemic.

“Anxiety, stress and depression in emergency nurses who care for suspects of COVID-19, 2020”

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Epidemics are high-impact health emergencies that threaten the lives of many people; this is the case of the new Covid19 epidemic, which represents a challenge for nursing on a day-to-day basis, such as facing situations that affect their psychosocial well-being. As a consequence, negative emotions and thoughts spread, threatening the mental health of nurses. The scope of the investigation is for all nurses working in emergency services. Objective To determine the degree of anxiety, stress and depression presented by the nurses who care for patients with suspected Covid 19 in the emergency services of two level II public hospitals in Lima and Callao. Method non-experimental design cross-sectional study, whose random sample consisted of 126 nursing professionals from the emergency service of two public

hospitals designated for the investigation. The results were processed and analyzed with the Spss software version 25 and chi-square relationships were established between the degree of depression, anxiety and stress and the characteristics of the sample. The DASS-21 scale was applied online. Results: 39.1% of the nurses presented some degree of anxiety, 24.6% some degree of depression and 8.8% some degree of stress. The female sex is associated with the 3 conditions studied. Other characteristics associated with any condition are marital status, age, years of service, and location of the hospital. Conclusions The nurses who attend to patients suspected of Covid19 in the emergency services, present a higher degree of anxiety than depression and in few cases present stress.



The role of organizational justice in nurse and midwife's satisfaction with performance-based payment (Qasedak project) in Zanjan educational hospitals



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Background: Performance-based payment makes rewards and outcomes result in paid satisfaction, which leads to the success and promotion of employee value and alignment with organizational goals in the light of organizational justice.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the role of organizational Justice in Nurses and Midwives' Satisfaction with Performance-Based Payment (Qasedak Project) in Zanjan Educational Hospitals

Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional correlation study was conducted on 149 nurses and midwives in educational hospitals with Cochran formula. The researcher-made questionnaires of satisfaction based on P4P and organizational justice of Moorman and Niehoff were used, and data were analyzed using SPSS software and descriptive and analytic statistics (independent t-test, regression, analysis of variance, and nonparametric Spearman correlation coefficient and cross-tabulation).

Results: Nurses and midwives reported moderate organizational justice with an average of 55.7 and low merit pay satisfaction with an average of 13. There was a positive and significant correlation between organizational justice and job satisfaction ($r = 0.65$), the amount of merit pay and satisfaction ($r = 0.33$), and organizational justice and the amount of merit pay ($r = 0.23$). The results revealed that organizational justice with a standard beta of 0.58 had a positive effect on the satisfaction with the merit pay received and alone accounted for 33% of the changes.

Conclusion: Since there was a positive and direct correlation between organizational justice and nursing and midwifery staff satisfaction, it is recommended that managers accomplish exact and accurate evaluation of staff performance by means of increasing staff's awareness of Qasedak project, providing timely feedback to them, and observing justice in the payment of rewards.



Efficacy of a preventive instructional module on mothers' knowledge regarding shaken baby syndrome



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Shaken baby syndrome (SBS) is a shocking phenomenon that is recognized as one of the most severe forms of child abuse with very high rates of morbidity and mortality among infant less than one year of age. Although of its high mortality and morbidity, it is a highly preventable health problem. So, there is an essential need for a strategy to prevent it through education by nurses and physicians to new mothers.

Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of a preventive instructional module on mothers' knowledge regarding shaken baby syndrome.

Methods: A quasi-experimental design was carried out on eighty mothers who had delivered full-term infants and hospitalized on labour and delivery unit affiliated to Mansoura University Hospital, Mansoura City, Egypt. Data was collected through using of a structured

interview questionnaire sheet (pre and post-test format) for assessing mothers' knowledge about shaken baby syndrome (SBS) and infant's crying.

Results: The total mean knowledge scores improved post implementation of a preventive instructional module regarding SBS compared to pre-implementation.

Conclusion: The study hypothesis was accepted. There were highly significant improvement in the studied women's knowledge regarding SBS and infant crying. Indicating that the developed preventive instructional module was an effective tool for the enrichment of mothers' knowledge regarding shaken baby syndrome and infant's crying.

Recommendation: Implementation of periodic antenatal classes for improving mothers' knowledge regarding SBS and infant crying.



The challenges of male nurses in the care of female patients in Iran



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Background: Nurses professional duty mean that nurses must care for patients without gender discrimination. Meanwhile, the intrinsic differences between men and women and the need for personal contact with the patients during care procedures can create challenges for male nurses in the process of caring for a female patient.

Aims: The present study aims to understand the challenges of male nurses in the care of female patients in Iran.

Methods: A descriptive qualitative study was conducted with 20 male nurses selected by purposive sampling. Data were collected through unstructured and semi-structured interviews as well as observations and were analysed using conventional content analysis, based on the Graneheim and Lundman model.

Findings: The findings revealed two main themes, including 'religious-cultural

restrictions' and 'inappropriate organizational context'.

Discussion/Conclusion: Male nurses are faced with a combination of religious-cultural and organizational challenges in providing patient care without discrimination in clinical settings. In addition to negatively affecting the quality of nursing care and satisfaction for female patients, these problems also create a stressful work environment for male nurses.

Implications for health practice and policy: These problems can be alleviated in clinical settings by trying to ensure same-gender nurses and patients, especially when performing personal care. In addition to the efforts made by nurses to present a positive and real image of themselves in caring for female patients, health policy-makers should also attempt to improve society's attitude towards male nurses caring for female patients through the media.



Association of hypoalbuminaemia and reversal of albumin-to-globulin ratio with morbidity outcome among hospitalized LASSA fever infected patients at a dedicated treatment center in Ondo State, South-western Nigeria



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Background: Lassa fever (LF) infection is one of the viral hemorrhagic fever diseases found mainly in Sub-Saharan West Africa, including Nigeria. The level of albumin and globulin in the human body partially represents the nutritional status and immune system function, respectively. Albumin-to-globulin ratio has been reported as a prognostic and predictor factor in various disease conditions, including H1N1 influenza infection. But presently, there is paucity of data on the association between hypoalbuminaemia, reversal of albumin-to-globulin ratio and morbidity outcome in LF infection.

Aim: This study was designed to determine the association between hypoalbuminaemia, reversal of albumin-to-globulin ratio and

morbidity outcome among confirmed LF infected patients.

Methodology: This was a descriptive retrospective study involving the assessment of records of confirmed LF infected patients that were managed at the center from November 2018 to October 2019. Out of the 100 medical case record files of patients retrieved for this study; only 83 recruited participants had the needed investigation results for the study.

Results: Out of 83 recruited participants with complete records, 66 (79.5%) had hypoalbuminaemia, 74 (89.2%) had reversal of albumin-to-globulin ratio. A higher mean value of total white blood cell (WBC) count was observed among patients with hypoalbuminaemia ($p < 0.0001$). Also,

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this study showed statistically significant associations between serum albumin level versus total WBC count ($p < 0.0001$), acute kidney injury (AKI) ($p = 0.009$), bleeding diathesis ($p < 0.0001$), and occurrence of pregnancy miscarriage ($p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: There is a baseline hypoalbuminaemia and reversal of albumin-

globulin ratio among confirmed LF infected patients. Based on these findings, the serum level of albumin and albumin-to-globulin ratio at presentation may serve as simple early biomarkers to identify patients at high risk for a complicated clinical course of disease.

“ **Direct evidence of viral infection and mitochondrial alterations in the brain offset uses at high risk for Schizophrenia** ”

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The neurodevelopmental hypothesis in the aetiology and physiopathology of schizophrenia is considered one of the most consistent at present. It is based on a series of evidences that guide toward an affectation in the critical period of the human being development due to pregnancy and delivery complications, particularly those with known or presumed impact on foetal neurological development, that result in increased risk for schizophrenia psychosis. Among the possible etiological candidates are viral infections. The minor physical and functional anomalies, manifesting as soft neurological sings, slight anatomical defects of the head, hair, eyes, mouth, hands and feet, as dermatoglyphic asymmetries, are due to some injury occurring during the first and more probable second trimester of foetal life, and are more common among patients with schizophrenia and in their unaffected siblings than in the general population. A virus acting in this important and critical stage of the development interacting or not with genetic factors can be responsible for the cascade of biological events that appear later on and could explain the period of relative stillness that exists between the birth and the appearance of the symptoms in the puberty that could be related to the reactivation of a latent viral infection. In the present work additional results are presented

in an ultrastructural study carried out in samples of the left temporal lobe of fetuses aborted for medical reasons from schizophrenic mothers with strong familial antecedents of schizophrenia. The findings obtained are compatible with an active infection of the central nervous system by herpes simplex hominis type I [HSV1] virus during the second trimester of pregnancy. Until our report evidences supporting the concept of virus-cell interaction in the neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia had been indirect. Virus particles had never been demonstrated. The present results are the first direct evidence that demonstrate the presence of virus particles in the central nervous system of fetuses in the critical period of the second trimester of foetal development. The importance of this finding can have practical applications in the prevention of the illness keeping in mind its direct relation to the aetiology and physiopathology of schizophrenia. Among the measures of preventive character in pregnant women at risk of having a descendant of schizophrenia are the study of the amniotic fluid cells by electron microscopic techniques, and in consequence in case of being positive of viral infection, the recommendation of an early antiviral treatment or the voluntary interruption of pregnancy among other measures.



The relationship between caregiver burden and cognitive function in adult patients with type 2 diabetes: A cross- sectional study



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Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between caregiver burden and cognitive function in adult patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM).

Patients and Methods: This cross-sectional study aimed to examine the caregiver burden among 215 caregivers for patients with T2DM. Data pertaining to caregiver burden and cognitive function were collected using the Caregiver Burden Inventory (CBI) and the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), respectively. The data were analyzed to assess the correlation between caregiver burden and cognitive function in patients with T2DM.

Results: This study was conducted on 215 caregivers of patients with diabetes (mean age: 48±9 years). The mean score of CBI was 24.57±18.2, which showed a moderate level

of burden among the caregivers. Additionally, the mean score of MMSE was 25.25±3.6, which showed mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) among the patients. After the variables adjustment, caregiver burden showed a significant correlation with cognitive function ($p < 0.001$). Accordingly, increase in cognitive impairment was accompanied with increase in the level of caregiver burden. However, there were no significant correlations between the caregiver burden subscales and MMSE subscales ($p = 0.793$).

Conclusion: Cognitive function of the patients with T2DM may affect the caregiver burden. Hence, assessment of cognitive function can help healthcare providers conduct interventions to enhance these caregivers' quality of life.

“Investigating the effect of Chamomile essential oil on reducing anxiety in nulliparous women during the first stage of childbirth”

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Background and Purpose: Anxiety is the most common emotional reaction of women during childbirth. Nulliparous women experience severe anxiety during childbirth which will reduce the chances of vaginal delivery. According to the importance of reducing anxiety, this study aims to investigate the effect of chamomile essential oil on reducing anxiety in nulliparous women during the first stage of childbirth.

Methodology: This randomized clinical trial was performed on 130 nulliparous women (65 in intervention group and 65 in control group) who were qualified and referred to Abhar Emdadi Hospital. The anxiety level was measured in both groups at the beginning of the study. In aromatherapy group, 2 drops of chamomile essential oil, and in control group, 2 drops of distilled water were spilled on sterile gauze. It was inhaled by the patients at a distance of 7-10 cm from their nose and prescription of aroma and distilled water was repeated every half hour. At first, the anxiety level was measured by using Spielberger questionnaire at dilatations of 3-4 and 8-10 cm. Samples were

monitored until delivery and the baby's birth. The tools for data collection included midwifery and demographic information questionnaire, clinical observation and examination checklist, and Spielberg's questionnaire. Independent t-test, Mann-Whitney and Chi-Square tests were used to analyze the data collected. They were analyzed using SPSS 22. The significance level was considered 0.05.

Research Results: At baseline, both intervention and control groups had moderate anxiety. But after intervention, the anxiety level in intervention group at dilatations of 3-4 and 8-10 cm was respectively (46.12 ± 3.70) and (39 ± 3.70) which was significantly decreased ($P < 0.005$) in comparison with control group at dilatations of 3-4 and 8-10 cm which it was respectively (60.00 ± 4.3) and (61.24 ± 4.61).

Conclusion: The findings of this study showed that aromatherapy by chamomile essential oil reduces the anxiety level during childbirth; therefore, it is recommended in order to reduce anxiety.



Association between sedation and adverse events in intensive care patients



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Objective: Identify the level of sedation and daily interruption and associated them with ad-verse events such as accidental extubation, pressure injury, phlebitis, loss of devices and patients falls at an intensive care unit.

Methods: Retrospective and quantitative study, involving 204 patients, whose sedation was assessed by means of the Richmond Agitation-Sedation scale, followed by a search in the electronic files and analysis of the nursing notes. Fisher's test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Out of 204 patients, 168 were under deep and 36 under light sedation. In approximately half of the deep sedation cases, daily sedation was not interrupted, and the same was true for the light sedation cases. Twenty-eight adverse events happened in deep sedation patients and 13 in light sedation cases, particularly pressure injury.

Conclusion: Most patients were under deep sedation. The adverse events were not associated with the daily interruption of sedation, but with work processes involving nursing care for the patient.



Knowledge, attitudes, anxiety, and preventive behaviours towards COVID-19 among health care providers in Yemen: An online cross-sectional survey



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Background: The growing incidence of coronavirus (COVID-19) continues to cause fear, anxiety, and panic amongst the community, especially for healthcare providers (HCPs), as the most vulnerable group at risk of contracting this new SARS-CoV-2 infection. To protect and enhance the ability of HCPs to perform their role in responding to COVID-19, healthcare authorities must help to alleviate the level of stress and anxiety amongst HCPs and the community. This will improve the knowledge, attitude and practice towards COVID-19, especially for HCPs. In addition, authorities need to comply in treating this virus by implementing control measures and other precautions. This study explores the knowledge, attitude, anxiety, and preventive behaviours among Yemeni HCPs towards COVID-19.

Methods: A descriptive, web-based-cross-sectional study was conducted among 1231 Yemeni HCPs. The COVID-19 related questionnaire was designed using Google forms where the responses were coded and analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software package (IBM SPSS), version 22.0. Descriptive statistics and Pearson's correlation coefficient test were also

employed in this study. A p-value of <0.05 with a 95% confidence interval was considered as statistically significant. The data collection phase commenced on 22nd April 2020, at 6pm and finished on 26th April 2020 at 11 am.

Results: The results indicated that from the 1231 HCPs participating in this study, 61.6% were male, and 67% were aged between 20 and 30 years with a mean age of 29.29 ± 6.75 . Most (86%) held a bachelor's degree or above having at least 10 years of work experience or less (88.1%). However, while 57.1% of the respondents obtained their information via social networks and news media, a further 60.0% had never attended lectures/discussions about COVID-19. The results further revealed that the majority of respondents had adequate knowledge, optimistic attitude, moderate level of anxiety, and high-performance in preventive behaviours, 69.8, 85.10%, 51.0 and 87.70%, respectively, towards COVID-19.

Conclusion: Although the Yemeni HCPs exhibited an adequate level of knowledge, optimistic attitude, moderate level of anxiety, and high-performance in preventive behaviours toward COVID-19, the results highlighted gaps, particularly in their knowledge and attitude towards COVID-19.



Breast self-examination and associated factors among women in Wolaita Sodo, Ethiopia: A community-based cross-sectional study



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Background: The early detection of breast cancer plays an important role in decreasing its morbidity and mortality. Breast self-examination (BSE) is one screening method used for the early detection of breast cancer. BSE involves the woman looking at and feeling each breast for possible lumps, distortions, or swellings. BSE is a simple exercise that can potentially save women's lives, but BSE receives relatively little attention and no study has yet addressed BSE at the community level. Here we assessed BSE and associated factors among women aged 20-65 years in Wolaita Sodo city, Ethiopia.

Methods: This was a community-based, cross-sectional study. Systematic random sampling was used to select 626 women aged 20-65 years old. Data were collected using a pre-tested and structured questionnaire. Data were recorded using EpiData version 3.5.1 and exported to SPSS version 21 statistical analysis. Bivariable analysis was performed, and variables with a p-value <0.25 were used in multiple logistic regression analysis. Variables with p-values <0.05 were considered statically significant.

Results: A total of 629 women aged between 20 and 65 years were included in the study. Over half (60.9%) of participants were aged between 20 and 29 years. Women who mentioned BSE as a method for the early detection of breast problems were 6.36-times (95% CI: 3.72, 10.71) more likely to perform BSE than those reported that they did not know of any method. Those who had breast fed for 13-24 months were 2.43 times (95% CI: 1.28, 4.59) more likely to examine their breasts than those breast fed for different durations or used other methods. Employed study participants were 3.13-times (95% CI: 1.14, 8.58) more likely to practice BSE than those who were not employed. Likewise, students were 3.73-times (95% CI: 1.19, 11.73) more likely to perform BSE.

Conclusions: In our sample, women's practice of BSE was relatively low. Knowledge of BSE, breastfeeding up to 24 months, being employed, and being a student were factors affecting performing BSE. Educating girls and increasing awareness, including through electronic media, are important to encourage BSE and improve breast cancer outcomes.



Avoidable child mortality and social vulnerability in vale do Jequitinhonha, Minas Gerais, Brazil



**Thania Aparecida Gomes da Silva Barbosa, Andrea Gazzinelli and
Gisele Nepomuceno de Andrade**

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais - UFMG, Brazil

Objective: To analyse the occurrence of child mortality according to avoidability and social vulnerability criteria in Vale do Jequitinhonha, Minas Gerais. **Methods:** a cross sectional study conducted with data from the Ministry of Health's information systems between 2009 and 2014. The social vulnerability index of the cities was considered and the causes of death were classified according to the list of preventable causes by SUS intervention. The proportions, and corrected rates of general and stratified child mortality were calculated. The differences were assessed using the Chi-square test, throughout the period and between the three year periods of 2009-11 and 2012- 14. **Results:** the mean infant mortality rate was 19.5 deaths/1,000 live births. In the

total, 69.6% of the deaths were classified as preventable. Reductions were observed of 35.7% and 26.1% in the preventable deaths due to actions of care to women during pregnancy ($p = 0.00$) and newborns ($p = 0.04$), respectively, and an increase of 71.3% in preventable deaths due to actions of care to women in childbirth ($p = 0.01$). A predominance of preventable deaths was demonstrated in municipalities with greater social vulnerability ($p = 0.00$). **Conclusions:** the results highlighted the importance of preventable causes related to health care at delivery and, despite the observed reductions, in pregnancy and the newborn. They also evidenced the highest proportion.



Soil-transmitted helminths and Schistosoma infections in Ethiopia: A systematic review of progress in control over the past 20 years



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Background: Ethiopia has set the ambitious national targets of eliminating soil-transmitted helminths (STH) and schistosomiasis (SCH) as public health problems by 2020, and breaking their transmission by 2025. This systematic review was performed to provide insight into the progress made by the national STH and SCH control programme purposed with reaching these targets.

Methods: Studies published on STH and SCH in Ethiopia were searched for using Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, and the resulting references of selected studies. Prevalence and intensity were analysed, stratified by region, age, and diagnostics.

Results: A total of 231 papers published between 2000 and 2020 were included. Over the past two decades, Trichuristrichiura(TT) infection has shown the most statistically significant decrease (93%, $p < 0.0001$), followed by Schistosoma mansoni(SM) (69%, $p < 0.0001$), Ascarislumbricoides(AL) (67%, $p < 0.0001$) and Schistosoma haematobium (83%, $p = 0.038$) infections. Geographically, parasite

burden has only consistently shown a significant reduction in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia, where AL, TT, hookworm and SM significantly decreased by 80% ($p = 0.006$), 95% ($p = 0.005$), 98% ($p = 0.009$) and 87% ($p = 0.031$), respectively. Expanding treatment to the whole community would target reservoirs of adult and pre-schoolaged infection within the community, assisting Ethiopia in reaching their national transmission break targets.

Conclusion: The prevalence of STH and SCH in Ethiopia has decreased over time due to the strategic use of antihelmintics. Both standardising and increasing the sensitivity of the diagnostics used, alongside the ubiquitous use of parasite intensity with prevalence, would enable a more accurate and comparable understanding of Ethiopia's epidemiological progress. Further work is needed on community-wide surveillance in order to understand the burden and subsequent need for treatment among those outside of the standard school-based control program.



Impact of awareness teaching programme on behavioural outcomes regarding sexual violence among adolescent girls from selected schools of Bangalore



Usha Rani. R and Dhanalakshmi. N

JSS College of Nursing, India

Sexual violence is a common and serious public health problem affecting millions of people each year throughout the world.

Objectives: To assess the pre-existing knowledge and perception regarding sexual violence among adolescent girls from selected high schools. 2] To determine the effectiveness of awareness teaching program on behavioural outcomes regarding sexual violence among adolescent girls. 3] To find out association of behavioural outcomes regarding sexual violence among adolescent girl's with their selected demographical variables.

Scope of the study: Nursing practice: The Nurses play a major role in educating the children's regarding sexual abuse in community or in the hospital.

Nursing education: Conference, workshop and seminars can hold for nurses to impart and to update their knowledge, to develop a positive attitude and practices regarding sexual violence.

Nursing research: The result of the study encourages future researchers to conduct further explorativestudies regarding prevention of sexual abuse.

Nursing administration:

1) Self instructional material regarding sexual abuse and its prevention can be distributed in the hospitals and schools.

Methodology: Pre Experimental research design was used 40 adolescent girls were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge level and likerts scale used to assess the attitude of adolescent girls.

Results and discussion: In pre test majority of them 21(52.5%) had poor knowledge and 16 (40%) had average knowledge and 03 (7.5%) had good knowledge. In post test majority, 32 (80%) had good knowledge and 08 (20 %) of them had average knowledge regarding sexual violence. In pre test majority of them 23(57.5%) had unfavorable attitude and 17(42.5%) had favorable attitude. In post test all 37 (93%) were having favorable attitude and 3 (7%) were having unfavorable attitude towards sexual violence.

Conclusion: The study highlighted the need for creating awareness among adolescent girls because examination is a potential strategy for dissemination of information and their knowledge to other female family members and friends in the society.

“Drug consumption factors in University population, Arequipa, Peru”

Vicente Fidel Urday-Concha

National University of San Agustín, Peru

Introduction: The use of addictive drugs is a major problem in the growth of public and social health in university youth.

Objective: To assess the extent to which the independent variables contribute to explain and predict the value of the dependent variable.

Methods: Through a probabilistics ample proportional to the population size, an expos-facto cross-sectional design and a questionnaire on drug use in the university population, information was collected from a final sample of 236 students of health sciences of a university private.

Results: The multiple linear regression model using the predictive variables of interest and control explains 21% of the variance of the frequent consumption of Factor 2 drugs (tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and basic cocaine paste), the results being most important: (a) the education of parents has a very important influence on their children's decision to use drugs; (b) based on sex, men in comparison to their female peers are more likely to use licit and illegal drugs; (c) the frequent use of addictive substances is increased in young people who observe sexual relations under the influence of alcohol and, this combination exacerbates the

intake of marijuana and basic cocaine paste; (d) at a higher degree of risk perception, there is a lower frequent consumption of cannabis and basic cocaine paste and, vice versa; However, the marginal reduction in intake is associated with the correct perception of risk warned by students.

Conclusions: It is confirmed that a lower level of parental education, male sex, frequent alcohol consumption and sexual relations under the influence of alcohol, a low degree of risk perception and a lower difficulty in accessing drugs, they are predictors and clear risk factors, associated with the higher frequent consumption of Factor 2 drugs. On the other hand, the higher level of education of the parents, the frequent non-intake of alcohol, a high perception of risk and a greater difficulty for the Access to drugs, are predictors and transparent protective factors, against the use of addictive substances. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account research advances and develop specific education and health promotion programs, as well as strengthen a transversal axis in the area's curriculum, to prevent drug use in future science professionals. Health and contribute to achieving their social well-being, a better quality of life and their respective dreams, hopes and life projects.

“ Motivational huddles ”

V. Ringland

University Hospitals of Derby & Burton, UK

In endoscopy units, as elsewhere, COVID-19 and the resulting lockdowns and restrictions have caused a downward trend in staff motivation and wellbeing. Our unit has been addressing this with daily motivational team huddle meetings. These huddles are undertaken prior to opening doors to patients and usually last around 15–30 minutes.

A well-planned and focused huddle can greatly

impact a team's ability to work cohesively and provide exceptional patient care, creating a seamless flow, increasing efficiency and reducing stress (Hills, 2016). Huddles are a means of not only keeping staff up to date with issues including unit changes, list changes, governance, compliments and training and other, but also of providing a little motivation to start the day with.



An Experimental study to assess the effectiveness of concept mapping on depression among students



Vijesh Patel and Hari Mohan Singh

Apollo Institute of Nursing, India

An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of concept mapping on depression among students in selected colleges of Gandhinagar. The main objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of concept mapping on depression among students in selected colleges of Gandhinagar. The 'General system model' adopted from Ludwig Von Breotalanaffy was used as the conceptual framework. A quantitative approach with true experimental study design was used to achieve the objective of the study. The samples consisted of 60 students of selected colleges of Gandhinagar. The samples are divided into two groups, 30 students in control

group and 30 students in experimental group. The control group was treated using traditional method and the experimental group was treated using traditional method and concept mapping both. The simple random sampling technique was used to collect the sample. A structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of student of selected colleges and the tool was found reliable. In the present study it is seen that control group improved in scores when it was given traditional method and experimental group who was given concept mapping along with traditional method improved more in scores as compared to control group.



Hydroxychloroquine, a successful treatment for lung disease in ABCA3 deficiency gene mutation: A case report



Waleed Shaaban

Maternity Hospital, Kuwait

Background: Pulmonary surfactant is a complex mixture of lipids and specific proteins that stabilizes the alveoli at the end of respiration. Mutations in the gene coding for the triphosphate binding cassette transporter A3(ABCA3), which facilitates the transfer of lipids to lamellar bodies, constitute the most frequent genetic cause of severe neonatal respiratory distress syndrome and chronic interstitial lung disease in children. Hydroxychloroquine can be used as an effective treatment for this rare severe condition.

Case presentation: We report a late preterm Bosnian baby boy (36weeks) who suffered from a severe form of respiratory distress syndrome with poor response to intensive conventional management and whole exome sequencing revealed homozygous ABCA3 mis-

sense mutation. The baby showed remarkable improvement of the respiratory condition after the initiation of Hydroxychloroquine, Azithromycin and Corticosteroids with the continuation of Hydroxychloroquine as a monotherapy till after discharge from the hospital.

Conclusion: Outcomes in patients with ABCA3 mutations is variable ranging from severe irreversible respiratory failure in early infancy to chronic interstitial lung disease in childhood (ChILD) usually with the need for the lung transplantation in many patients surviving this rare disorder. Hydroxychloroquine through its anti-inflammatory effects or alteration of intra-cellular metabolism may have an effect in treating cases of ABCA3 gene mutations.



Effectiveness of cognitive stimulation therapy (CST) on cognition, quality of life and neuropsychiatric symptoms for patients living with dementia: A meta-analysis



Xue Chen and **Xiang-shu Cui**

Yanbian University, China

Introduction: At present, many scholars have explored the effect of cognitive stimulation therapy (CST) on dementia patients, however, due to different experimental designs and insufficient sample size, the current research results are not consistent. Furthermore the results have also led to a scarcity of high-quality quantitative results.

Objective: To assess the effectiveness of CST on cognition, quality of life, and neuropsychiatric symptoms for patients with dementia (PwD).

Methods: Chinese and English databases were searched for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) between the establishment of those databases to April 2020, with an updated search in October 2020. Finally, nine studies on the application of CST in PwD for cognition, quality of life, depression, and anxiety were reviewed.

Results: Based on the results of nine RCTs, CST significantly improved cognitive performance (MMSE: WMD = 1.90, 95% CI: 1.03–2.77, $P < 0.01$) and quality of life (WMD = 3.15, 95% CI: 2.52–3.78, $P < 0.01$) in PwD. However, no significantly differences in ADAS-Cog (WMD = 1.81, 95% CI: -1.44–5.19, $P = 0.27$), depression (SMD = -0.14, 95% CI: -0.37–0.09, $P = 0.25$), and anxiety (WMD = -1.05, 95% CI: -3.85–1.75, $P = 0.46$) were found.

Conclusion: CST positively affects the cognitive ability and quality of life of dementia patients. However, the effect of neuropsychiatric symptoms on PwD requires further exploration.



A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials of case management programs for stroke survivors



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²*The First affiliated Hospital of Jinan University, China*

Background and Purpose: In today's fragmented and highly complex health environment, case management is a new way of caring, which was characterized by three factors: intensity of involvement, breadth of services spanned, and long-term commitment. However, what's the effect of case management on stroke survivors? The aim of this study was to systematically examine the efficacy of case management programs for stroke survivors and to identify which aspects can be improved through intervention.

Methods: A randomized trial was conducted by retrieving multiple data bases from inception to June 2019. Studies were included if: (1) participants were stroke survivors aged ≥18 years. (2) intervention was case management programs. (3) the design included a control group. (4) outcomes related to complications, life quality, and National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale scores. Data were extracted by one reviewer and independently cross-checked by a second. The quality of evidence was independently assessed by two reviewers with Cochrane Handbook for systematic Reviews of

Interventions-version 5.1.0. Review Manager version 5.3 was used to obtain pooled results.

Results: 11 studies (n=4336 participants) were included after quality assessment. Compared with control groups, the case management groups had statistically significant, long-term improvements in quality of life (standardized mean differences[SMD]=2.67, 95% confidence interval [CI] (1.25 to 4.09), $P<0.0002$), complications (relative risk[RR]=0.80, 95%CI(0.66 to 0.96, $P=0.02$), and neurological function(mean difference[MD]= -5.13, 95%CI(-5.80 to-4.45), $P=0.70$).

Conclusions: The results showed that case management programs can be effective in improving the quality of life as well as reducing the incidents of complications and promoting the recovery of neurological function. Furthermore, the results of this meta-analysis showed that case management programs can serve as a promising treatment alternative for stroke survivors

“ Psychometric properties of the Turkish version of the e-cigarette use outcome expectancies scale ”

Yasemin Selekoglu Ok¹ Murat Bektaş¹ and Pallav Pokhrel²

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Background: The rate of e-cigarette use is rapidly increasing all over the world, and the e-cigarette industry is booming. For continued profit, the global tobacco industry relies on finding new smokers. One way to create new tobacco product users is to offer people new products and create new markets. The best sources for new tobacco markets are usually adolescents and young people. outcome expectancy is a positive or negative judgment of the likely consequences of behavior. This concept is an important determinant to keep using e-cigarettes or to begin to use e-cigarettes for adolescents.

Objective: This study was carried out to evaluate the validity and reliability of the E-cigarette Use Outcome Expectancies Scale (EUOES) in the Turkish context.

Method: The sample for the study was composed of 1,725 first-, second-, third-, and fourth-year university students aged 18 to 25. The data from the study were collected using a

socio-demographic data collection form and the E-cigarette Use Outcome Expectancies Scale. Numbers and percentages were used for the evaluation of the data. In addition, the content validity index, Pearson's correlation analysis, a paired samples t-test, Cronbach's alpha coefficient, and exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were employed for the analysis of language validity and expert opinions.

Findings: As a result of the confirmatory factor analysis, the factor loadings of the scale were found to range from 0.450 to 0.939. The confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the fit indices of the scale were 0.90 and higher. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the scale was determined as 0.86.

Conclusion: As a result of the analysis, the E-Cigarette Use Outcome Expectancies Scale was found to be a valid and reliable measurement tool for the Turkish sample.

“Clinical practice guidelines for central venous catheterization and management”

Yash Javeri

Regency Super Specialty Hospital, India

Background and Purpose: Short-term central venous catheterization (CVC) is one of the commonly used invasive interventions in ICU and other patient-care areas. Practice and management of CVC is not standardized, varies widely, and need appropriate guidance. Purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive, evidence-based and up-to-date, one document source for practice and management of central venous catheterization. These recommendations are intended to be used by critical care physicians and allied professionals involved in care of patients with central venous lines.

Methods: This position statement for central venous catheterization is framed by expert committee members under the aegis of Indian Society of Critical Care Medicine (ISCCM). Experts group exchanged and reviewed the relevant literature. During the final meeting of the experts held at the ISCCM Head Office,

a consensus on all the topics was made and the recommendations for final document draft were prepared. The final document was reviewed and accepted by all expert committee members and after a process of peer-review this document is finally accepted as an official ISCCM position paper. Modified grade system was utilized to classify the quality of evidence and the strength of recommendations. The draft document thus formulated was reviewed by all committee members; further comments and suggestions were incorporated after discussion, and a final document was prepared.

Results: This document makes recommendations about various aspects of resource preparation, infection control, prevention of mechanical complication and surveillance related to short-term central venous catheterization. This document also provides four appendices for ready reference and use at institutional level.



Characterization of frail older adults from the nursing perspective



C. Ydalsys Naranjo Hernández

Sancti Spíritus Medical Sciences University, Cuba

Introduction: Aging is a physiological process that causes characteristic changes and geriatric alterations that can lead to frailty.

Objective: To characterize fragile elderlies from a nursing perspective.

Methods: Descriptive and cross-sectional study with 96 elderlies, from Dr. Rudesindo Antonio García del Rijo Outpatient Polyclinic in Sancti Spíritus Municipality, between September 2016 and January 2017. The variables studied were sex, age, care, dispensary group, family functioning and affectations according to geriatric scale. The information was obtained from their individual and family health records, by the application of the geriatric functional scale and the family functioning test (FF-SIL).

The association between categorical variables was analyzed.

Results: The male sex predominated (57.29%), together with the age group 70-79 years (40.62%) and the dispensary group III (60.41%). With respect to the geriatric functional evaluation, the dependence on the use of medication prevailed (94.79%). Regarding family functioning in frail elderlies, functional families prevailed (46.87%).

Conclusions: Fragile elderlies studied from a nursing perspective have been characterized predominantly by men, disperse with some chronic disease, mainly dependent on the use of medication and laundry, acceptable nursing care and as members of functional families.



Root causes of elective surgical case cancellation in Ethiopia: A systematic review and meta-analysis



Yeneabat Birhanu, AkliluEndalamaw and AynalemAdu

University of Gondar, Ethiopia

Background: Cancellation of elective surgical operation recognized as a major cause of emotional trauma to patients as well as their families. In Ethiopia, prevalence and root causes for elective surgical case cancellation varies from time to time in different settings. This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to find the pooled prevalence and root causes for elective surgical case cancellation in Ethiopia.

Methods: The databases for the search were Web of Science, PubMed, and Google Scholar. The last literature search was performed on February 8, 2020. To assess publication bias Egger's regression analysis was applied. The pooled estimation was estimated using random-effects model meta-analysis. Subgroup analysis was also done based on the root causes of surgical case cancellation.

Results: This meta-analysis included a total of 5 studies with 5591 study participants. The pooled prevalence of elective surgical case cancellation was 21.41% (95% CI: 12.75 to 30.06%).

Administration-related reason (34.50%) was the most common identified root cause, followed by surgeon (25.29%), medical (13.90%), and patient-related reasons (13.34%).

Conclusion: The prevalence of elective surgical case cancellation was considerable. The most common root cause for elective surgical case cancellation was administration-related reasons, followed by the surgeon, medical and patient-related reasons. The causes for the surgical cancellations are potentially preventable. Thus, efforts should be made to prevent unnecessary cancellations through careful planning.



Whether inhaled methoxyflurane implement the fast and efficient pain management in trauma patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis based on the clinically important differences



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Introduction: The evidence of inhaled methoxyflurane in the management of trauma pain is conflicting and obfuscated. The study objective is to determine the efficacy and safety of inhaled methoxyflurane for trauma pain on the basis of the published randomized-controlled trials (RCTs).

Methods: RCTs assessing the efficacy of methoxyflurane in adults or adolescents with acute trauma pain published in the PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane Library and Google Scholar were searched. The control groups were those that received placebo or standard analgesic treatment (SAT). The primary outcome was the change from baseline in pain scores during the first 30 minutes of treatment. Secondary outcomes included time to first pain relief, the proportion of patients experiencing pain relief, rescue analgesia rate, the treatment satisfaction of patients and investigators and the methoxyflurane-related treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs).

Results: A total of 9 RCTs (1806 patients) were identified. Results revealed that methoxyflurane provided a clinically unimportant benefit by improving the mean difference of change from

baseline in pain intensity (from 0.44 to 1.23 cm, $p < 0.001$) at various time-points within the first 20 min compared to control treatment. Besides, methoxyflurane decreased the time of onset of pain relief (mean difference, 5.29 min; 95% CI: -6.97 to -3.62) and the proportion of patients who needed rescue analgesic medication (risk ratio: 1.41; 95% CI: 1.17 to 1.70) despite it increased the risk of non-severe TEAEs (risk ratio, 3.09; 95% CI: 1.72 to 5.57). Notably, the benefit of almost all secondary pain-related outcomes were rendered clinically nonsignificant between methoxyflurane and SAT strata besides the time of onset of pain relief. The quality of evidence was low or very-low in all outcomes.

Conclusions: In emergency situations without effective therapy, this systematic review and meta-analysis provides low-quality evidence that methoxyflurane can be used as a rapid-acting and effective treatment for acute trauma pain, although its utilization is associated a risk of non-severe TEAEs. However, the current evidence does not support inhaled methoxyflurane offered superior analgesic efficacy to SAT.

“ Prevalence of under-five years of age mortality by infectious diseases in West African region ”

Y. Sanyang

University of the Gambia, Gambia

Background: Under-five mortality is one of the indicators of the progress and improvement of the health system of a country. With the passage of the Millennium Development Goals and now four years into the sustainable development goal the countries within West Africa still are faced with the high burden of under-five mortality, especially from infectious diseases.

Objective: The objective of this review is to highlight the prevalence of under-five mortality in West Africa.

Data sources: This is a grey literature review of under-five deaths in West Africa. Searches for relevant literature were made on pub Med, Google Scholar and Scopus. Searches were also done in the institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) and World Health Organization Data Bases. Relevant publications and reports available at WHO and UNICEF websites were also used. A total of ten articles were included in this review and the rest are publications from UNICEF and WHO. The keywords used during the search include under-five mortality, infectious diseases, and West Africa. The year of publication of the

reports and data included in this review ranges from 2015 to 2017.

Results: There is still a high burden of under-five mortality in the West African region and the major contributing factor is infectious diseases including Pneumonia Sepsis tetanus Diarrhoea Malaria AIDS measles meningitis. While others are still lingering, it was only Niger and Senegal that had achieved the millennium development goal target of reducing under-five mortality to two-thirds from 1990-2015. However, Cape Verde has now achieved the SDG target 3.2, with under-five mortality of 17/1000 live births. The rest of the countries in this region are below the projected rate of reduction to meet the SDG target of 25/1000 live birth by 2030.

Conclusion: The countries in this region needs to work hard to reduce this burden. This requires huge investment especially the financial and human resource development.

Abstract should give clear indication of the objectives, scope, results, methods used, and conclusion of your work. One figure and one table can be included in your results and discussions.

“ Caregiver burden: A concept analysis ”

Zhu Liu¹, Catrina Heffernan² and Jie Tan¹

¹*The People's Hospital of Deyang City, China*

²*Institute of Technology Tralee, Ireland*

Objective: Caregiver burden is used frequently within the nursing literature. The purpose of this paper is to provide clarity surrounding the concept caregiver burden.

Methods: An electronic search of MEDLINE, CINAHL, Health Source Nursing/Academic Edition and Academic Search Complete (ASC) of EBSCO, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) and Google Scholar were searched with a limit of 10 years and published in the English or Chinese language. The paper adopted the framework by Walker and Avant. The attributes, antecedents, consequences and uses of the concept were identified.

Results: At total of 33 articles were included.

The three attributes of caregiver burden were identified as self-perception, multifaceted strain, and over time. The antecedents included insufficient financial resources, multiple responsibility conflict, lack of social activities. The consequences of caregiver burden resulted in negative change which included decreased care provision, decrease in quality of life, physical and psychological health deterioration.

Conclusion: A definition of caregiver burden was developed. Tools to measure caregiver burden were identified. The findings from this analysis can be used in nursing practice, nursing education, research and administration.



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