

3rd GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

MARCH 24-25, 2022

LONDON, UK

Theme

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

2

DAYS WITH MORE THAN
45 SESSIONS,
KEYNOTES & TALKS

12+

INNOVATIVE FEATURED
SPEAKERS

20+

HOURS OF
NETWORKING EVENTS

60+

INTERNATIONAL
SPEAKERS

125+

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS

GLOBAL NURSING 2022

<http://globalnursing.peersalleyconferences.com/>



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

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WELCOME MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to the next **Global Nursing Congress**, brought to you from **London** in the **UK**. This conference is a place to showcase your great achievements in health research, service improvement and patient-centred care. It's also a chance to learn from best practices from around the world. It is a truly global experience, with delegates from all over the world connecting for two intense and immensely enjoyable days of networking and presentations.

Ali Raza

**NHS Foundation Trust
United Kingdom**



Welcome Message

It's all here - one event when Peers Alley Media conferences warmly welcome all the global participants to make their presence in the **2nd GLOBAL NURSING Congress** which is to be hosted on **March 24-25, 2022, London, UK**. This international event showcases the latest findings and advanced technologies in Nursing and Health Care thus to promotes scientific exchange and networking. It is our honor to host this event, and co-organise with renowned universities/ institutes around the world.

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

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

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

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

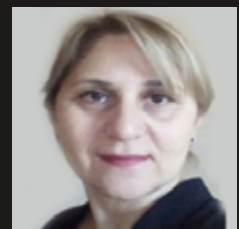
our host city London is famous for more than its magnificent ancient buildings, the Palace of Westminster, Trafalgar Square, Tower of London, London Eye, Art Galleries, and Big Ben. As the capital city of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London is well known for influencing other cities of the world since the Middle Ages.

We look forward to welcoming all of you for what promises to be an exceptional educational event: **GLOBAL Nursing 2022**.

Manana Machitidze, MD

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

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Sara W Day

*University of Tennessee
Health Science Center, USA*

Title: Development and Content Validation of an Instrument to Measure Baseline Standards for Pediatric Oncology Nursing in Low- and Middle-Income Countries



Marilyn Cruickshank

*University of Technology,
Australia*

Title: COVID-19: Lessons to be learnt from a once-in-a-century global pandemic



Dianne Wepa

*University of South Australia,
Australia*

Title: Improving antenatal engagement for Aboriginal women in Australia: A scoping review



Angela Benfield

*University of Wisconsin- La Crosse,
USA*

Title: EBP Skill: Improving Outcome Measurement through Item Response Theory

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Ericka K. Waidley

Linifeld University-School of Nursing, USA

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



Susan R. Lacey

University of Louisiana Monroe, Monroe, USA

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



Marta Sund Levander

Linkoping University, Sweden

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



Virginia A. Lynch

Forensic Nurse Consultants International, USA

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

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WORKSHOP SPEAKERS



**Maria Del Carmen
Usero-Perez**

*University of Almeria
Spain*

&



Valentin Gonzalez

*Ministry of Defence
Spain*

**Title: Validation of an evaluation
instrument for responders in tactical
casualty care simulations**

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GLOBAL NURSING 2022

FEATURED SPEAKERS



Susan R Lacey

University of Louisiana
at Monroe, USA



**Wyona
Freysteinson**

Texas Woman's University
USA



**Radue Ernst-
Wilhelm**

University Hospital Basel
Switzerland



**Marta Sund
Levander**

Linköping University
Sweden



Wanda K Lawrence

North Carolina Central
University, USA



Ericka K. Waidley

Linfield University-School of
Nursing, USA



**Maria Dolores
Ruiz Gramuntell**

Centro de Salud de Liria, Spain



Kathleen Sternas

Seton Hall University
USA



Joyce Mikal-Flynn

California State University
Sacramento, USA



Sonia Scarpante

La cura di sé, Italy

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FEATURED SPEAKERS



Rachel Varga

Founder of Rachel Varga Inc.,
Canada



Ali Raza

NHS Foundation Trust, UK



Guzyal Hill

Asia Pacific College of Business
& Law, Australia



Fred Nyberg

Uppsala University, Sweden



**Catherine
Jameson**

St Wilfrid's Hospice, UK



Edda Weimann

University of Cape Town,
South Africa



Dianne Wepa

University of South Australia



**Catherine
C. Razzi**

Gwynedd Mercy University,
USA



Maria Weurlander

Stockholm University, Sweden



**Nallely Torres
Estrada**

Hospital de Nuestra
Senora de la Luz, Mexico

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FEATURED SPEAKERS



Athul Tintu Tomy

Carmel College of Nursing,
India



Charuwan Kritpracha

Prince of Songkla
University, Thailand



**Priscila Franca
de Araujo**

Federal University of Ceara,
Brazil



**Esra SABANCI
BARANSEL**

Inonu University Faculty of
Health Sciences, Turkey



Eman Salman Taie

Helwan University, Egypt



Arun Gupta

Armed Forces
Medical College, India



Asli SIS CELIK

Ataturk University, Turkey



**Elham
Hassan Tawfik**

The British University
in Egypt, Egypt



**Mahmoud
Al-Masaeed**

University of Newcastle,
Australia



Janet Mercedes

Universidad Peruana Union,
Peru

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FEATURED SPEAKERS



**Tiffany De Sousa
Machado**

University of Adelaide,
Australia



**Yaldez Khairy
Zakaria Zeineldin**

The British University
in Egypt, Egypt



**Ana Belen
Salamanca Castro**

University Hospital 12 de
Octubre, Spain



Joanne Lavin

CUNY School of Professional
Studies, USA



**John Camilo
Garcia Uribe**

CES University, Colombia



**Lea Normand
Nielsen**

North Zealand Hospital,
Denmark



**Brecht Van
Vaerenbergh**

Department Urology
OLV-hospital, Belgium



**Natascha Gonçalves
Francisco Palmeira**

Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein,
Brazil



Hong Mi Suk

Pusan National University,
South Korea



Lina Shahwan-Akl

RMIT University, Australia

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FEATURED SPEAKERS



**Manana
Machitidze**

University of Georgia
Georgia



Shyam Parashar

University of Dammam
India



Arline Bronzaft

City University of New York
USA



Ahmed Al Kabir

Research, Training and
Management (RTM)
International, Bangladesh



**Nathaly Gonzalez
Pabon**

National University of
Colombia, Colombia



Valentin Gonzalez

Spanish Military Health
School, Spain



Mamata Pandey

Saskatchewan Health
Authority, Canada



**Monica Rodriguez-
Valiente**

Hospital Clinico Universitario
Virgen de la Arrixaca, Spain



**Maria Del Carmen
Usero-Perez**

Spanish Military Health School,
Spain



Hala Bayoumy

Cairo University
Egypt

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PRESENTATION FORUM

KEYNOTE FORUM / MINI-PLENARY SESSIONS

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

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS FORUM (ORAL ABSTRACT SESSIONS)

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

STUDENT FORUM

POSTER SESSION

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

YOUNG INVESTIGATORS FORUM

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

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

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

MEET THE PROFESSOR @ NETWORKING SESSIONS

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DAY SESSIONS

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

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS/ TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

SCIENTIFIC TRACKS/ SESSIONS

Nursing Education | Nursing Research | Critical Care and Emergency Nursing | Dental Nursing | Clinical Nursing | Community Health Nursing | Oncology, Cancer and Tumor Nursing | Pediatric Nursing | Midwifery | Women Health Nursing | Health Care | Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing | Nursing Leadership and Management | Gynecology and Obstetrical Nursing | Heart and Cardiovascular Nursing | Surgical Nursing | Adult health Nursing | Surgical Nursing | Adult health Nursing | Public Health Nursing | Family Nursing | Occupational Health Nursing | Patient Safety | Wound Care Nursing | Nursing Primary Care | Travel Nursing | Nursing Informatics | Geriatric Nursing | Nursing Theory and Advanced Nursing Practice | Men in Nursing | Military and Combat Nursing | Telemedicine and e-Health | Nutrition & Health | Forensic and Legal Nursing

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REGISTER & PARTICIPATE

in

GLOBAL NURSING 2022

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TYPES OF ACADEMIC REGISTRATIONS

SPEAKER REGISTRATION

COMBO A

(REGISTRATION + 2 NIGHT ACCOMMODATION)

COMBO B

(REGISTRATION + 3 NIGHT ACCOMMODATION)

DELEGATE REGISTRATION

TYPES OF BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS

SPEAKER REGISTRATION

COMBO A

(REGISTRATION + 2 NIGHT ACCOMMODATION)

COMBO B

(REGISTRATION + 3 NIGHT ACCOMMODATION)

DELEGATE REGISTRATION

TYPES OF STUDENT REGISTRATIONS

REGISTRATION

41F

COMBO A

(REGISTRATION + 2 NIGHT ACCOMMODATION)

COMBO B

(REGISTRATION + 3 NIGHT ACCOMMODATION)

POSTERS

TYPES OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRATIONS

ACCOMPANYING PERSON

E-POSTER

VIRTUAL PRESENTATION

WORKSHOPS

START-UPS

“ TIME TO
CONNECT
WITH YOUR
PEERS ”

CONCURRENT EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS

THURSDAY
MARCH 24
2022

NURSING EDUCATION

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

NURSING RESEARCH

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

CRITICAL CARE AND EMERGENCY NURSING

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

DENTAL NURSING

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

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK

CLINICAL NURSING

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

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

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

ONCOLOGY, CANCER AND TUMOR NURSING

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

PEDIATRIC NURSING

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

LUNCH BREAK

MIDWIFERY

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

WOMEN HEALTH NURSING

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

HEALTH CARE

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

PSYCHIATRIC AND MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

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

COFFEE BREAK

NURSING LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

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

GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICAL NURSING

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

HEART AND CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING

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

SURGICAL NURSING

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

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CONCURRENT EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS

FRIDAY
MARCH 25
2022

ADULT HEALTH NURSING

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

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

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

FAMILY NURSING

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

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSING

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

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK

PATIENT SAFETY

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

WOUND CARE NURSING

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

NURSING PRIMARY CARE

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

TRAVEL NURSING

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

LUNCH BREAK

NURSING INFORMATICS

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

GERIATRIC NURSING

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

NURSING THEORY AND ADVANCED NURSING PRACTICE

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

MEN IN NURSING

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

COFFEE BREAK

MILITARY AND COMBAT NURSING

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

TELEMEDICINE AND E-HEALTH

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

NUTRITION & HEALTH

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

FORENSIC AND LEGAL NURSING

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

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Testimonials



Mary Koslap-Petraco

Stony Brook University School of Nursing, USA

Thank you everyone for listening to my presentation. It was a pleasure to meet with you



Arun Gupta

Armed Forces Medical College, India

Thank you Peers Alley Media. It was very well organised event.



Ali Raza

NHS Foundation Trust, UK

Thanks so much for the opportunity to present, great work organising the event. This is an excellent opportunity to share best practice and learn from other internationally renowned professors, researchers and healthcare professionals. A highly recommended event which is not to be missed!



Martha Mbewe Mwelwa

University of Zambia, Zambia

Thank you everyone for listening to my presentation. It will surely attend many more upcoming conferences in the near future. The conference is simply the best. So educating and inspiring. To the organisers, we salute you for the job well done. I am looking forward to attend future conference as well.

Testimonials



Alba Otoni

Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil

Thank you for listening to me and for the great opportunity to participate in this great event. I really appreciate the organizers for inviting eminent and excellent speakers from the entire globe. I would like to immensely thank you for the opportunity to participate in such an enriching event. Thank you very much.



Setyowati Setyowati

University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Congratulations. It was a great congress. Excellent program and speakers are well experienced. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to attend this important conference.



Khadra Mohmmmed Atiea

Fayoum University, Egypt

All of us appreciate your great efforts to complete this fruitful conference. I gained more knowledge and experience from this conference. Please invite me in future nursing conference as well. This is really global conference. Thank you one and all.



Berna Akcakoca

Ege University, Turkey

I would also like to thank all the congress team for this beautiful congress.

Testimonials



Gloria Tonye Dikibo

Texila American University, India

Thank you all wonderful team for your efforts in the organizing of this congress. It Was Insightful. All the presenters I listened to were very good. Thank you for encouragement and support for research work.



Natascha Goncalves

Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, Brazil

Thank you for all. We are honoured to participate in this great world congress. Congratulations to the all speakers.



Vanessa Pires

Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, Brazil

Thanks for Peers Alley Media for giving this opportunity to attend this conference. Excellent program was really good. We enjoyed a lot.



Ana Belen Salamanca

University Hospital 12 De Octubre, Spain

Thank you everybody. It was my pleasure to attend this great conference. I really enjoyed this conference. I think it's very important to know how is nursing in all over the world and this kind of event allow us to know it. Thank You.

Testimonials



Michiyo Ando

Daiichi University of Pharmacy, Japan

Thank you for the opportunity. I have attended the entire conference and learn many things. I also done presentation and was impressed. I would like to attend next year conference as well. Thank you so much.



Lea Normand Nielsen

North Zealand Hospital, Denmark

Thank you for the invite. I am really glad.



Brecht Van Vaerenbergh

Department Urology OLV-hospital, Belgium

Thank you for the fine and well-organised conference. Thanks again for allowing me to give a presentation.



Esra Sabanci Baransel

Inonu University, Turkey

Congratulations!! It was a great congress. Good Speakers and well organized program.

Testimonials



Anila Cake

Faculty of Technical Medical Sciences,
University of Medicine, Albania

Congratulations on the organization and realization of the very valuable Congress of Nursing. I watched the whole congress attentively and in every session. Perfect work by Program Director and Organizers of the Peers Alley Media



BOUZID Jawad

Hassan First University, Morocco

It is with pleasure that I participated in your very well organized event. It will be an honour for me to participate in your next events.



MINKA Sally Oceane & MINKA Fadi Hillary

Paris University, France

It was a great pleasure for us to participate in your congress which was very well organized. Please don't hesitate to invite us again.



Edda Weimann

University of Cape Town, South Africa

Thank you for offering the possibility to participate in your well organised conference. Looking forward of working together with you in the near future.

Testimonials



Reza Besharati

Islamic Azad University, Iran

I also sincerely thank you for the excellent management of the conference and for the opportunity you have given me to present my paper. I will be very happy if you invite me to present my research in the upcoming conferences.



Eman Salman Taie

Helwan University, Egypt

Million thanks to the organizers for their great efforts & care. Hope to work more together in the near future surely.



Isabel Melendez Mogollon

Instituto Superior Tecnológico Libertad, Ecuador

I am so thankful for the organizers and Peers Alley Media. All the speakers had innovative and intellectual talks. The event was a wonderful experience and I hope I will be part of the next congress as well.



Hong Mi Suk

Pusan National University, South Korea

Congratulations on the successful hosting of Global Nursing Congress 2021.

You've been preparing and working really hard. Once again, congratulations for hosting of Global Nursing Congress 2021 successfully.

Testimonials



Catherine Jameson

St Wilfrid's Hospice, UK

I just want to thank Peers Alley Media for having me to present my research work. It's really wonderful host, welcoming, friendly and very professional. I really appreciate the organizers for welcoming good speakers. All speakers presented very positive manner. It's a really good conference. Thank You.



Nongnut Boonyoung

Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

I really thank organizer for giving me this opportunity to share our research experiences at nursing conference. We also have a good chance to learn more about the variety of nursing activities through this conference. A highly recommended event.



Yaldez K. Zein Eldin

The British University in Egypt, Egypt

It was a really very fruitful conference. Many speakers attended this conference from all over the world. They are more informative, knowledge and creative speakers. Well organized conference. I really enjoyed this conference and sharing my paper



Eliane Cristina da Silva Pinto Carneiro

Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil

Hello all. I was one of the speakers at Global Nursing Conference. It was a great experience. I could know well experienced researchers from all over the world. It was a great time and I hope to join again. Good event for this year.

Testimonials



Hanan Morsy Salim Metwally

Zagazig University, Egypt

Hello everybody. I am very much happy for attending this global nursing conference. I will surely attend future conferences as well. You all need to experience this great conference. Highly recommended event!



Satomi Tanaka

University of Human Environments, Japan

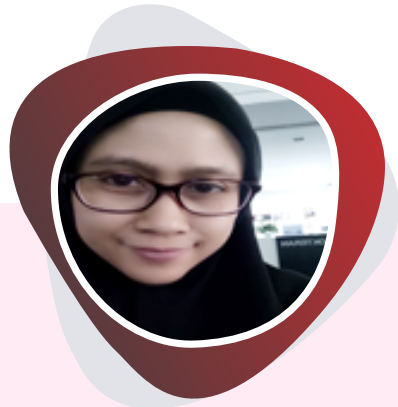
I am very happy for attending this nursing conference. The event was a well-organized and looking forward to attend next congress also.



Athul Tintu

Carmel College of Nursing, India

Hello everyone. I am very happy to appreciate of Peers Alley Media the back bone of global nursing 2021 because of your continues hard work made this event remarkable. Through this program Peers Alley Media provided a global platform for nurses around the world to speak about emerging ideas of various aspects nursing profession. The two days program was organised in an excellent manner especially time management and selection thought provoking topics for the event. All the speakers were presented very well. Personally I am very happy to part of this Program because though this event I got platform to speak about my research findings. Once again I congratulate all the team members of global nursing for making this program a great Success.



Diah Arruum

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

It's really glad to attend global Nursing conference. We enjoyed the program lot. Well organised conference. Organizers are very friendly and cooperative in all aspects. Thanks once again

Testimonials



Charuwan Kritpracha

Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

I really thank organizer for giving me this opportunity to share our research experiences at nursing conference. We have learned many more nursing topics through this conference. We really enjoyed this program. It was a great experience. Hope in future will get such wonderful chance.



Chandni

Rufaida College of Nursing, India

Hello Everybody. It was really a great experience to be a part of such a wonderful international conference GLOBAL Nursing 2021. The quality for the program was really good. Excellent Speakers and well organised program. I am also interested and looking forward to attend such conferences by the Peers Alley Media in the upcoming days. Thanking you.



Sampoornam. W

Dhanvantri College of Nursing
Pallakkapalayam, India

The speakers came from diverse background from different countries and it was important to hear what is going on in other countries and problems they are researching. Peers Alley Media did chose thought provoking diverse speakers



Hassan Vatandoost

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

The conference was conducted excellent. I enjoyed and learned too much. We had some discussion with presenters and wish to have bilateral collaboration with them in the future. All the answers of questions is excellent.

Testimonials



Nana Amma Acheampong

University of Maryland Global Campus, USA

Thanks for your email. I wish to extend my sincerest gratitude to you and your team for the opportunity to participate in the conference. Indeed, you put together a successful conference and the presentations were stimulating. The host did an excellent job and I commend him for his professionalism and patience.



Neetu Talreja

University of Concepcion, Chile

It was very nice to participate in the conference. The quality of the talks was nice and nice to gain the knowledge of research from other international participants. I love to share my knowledge with other researchers and also love to know the research of others that's why I love conferences a lot. Nevertheless, it gives me knowledge about recent progress in infectious disease. It was a good selection of speaker from the international research community. I am happy with this.



Rebecca Pratiti

McLaren Health Care, USA

The conference had a broad range of public health topics that were discussed by speakers from varied settings including clinicians, epidemiologists, economists, etc. Hence it gave exposure to different public health problems from different countries. Thanks for your time and kind consideration.



Hemant Thakur

V.A. Medical Center, USA

The speakers came from diverse background from different countries and it was important to hear what is going on in other countries and problems they are researching. Researchers were doing research in diverse area which can be valuable to preventive care in future. Peers Alley Media did chose thought provoking diverse speakers.

Testimonials



Ana Claudia Trocoli Torrecilhas

Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Brazil

The quality of talks at this conference is very high quality. The presentation are diverse. Peers Alley Media, Canada did an excellent job in selecting speakers.



Kristen M Agena

A.T. Still University of Health Sciences, USA

I thought the talks were very good with a great range of topics. The conference staff did a good job.

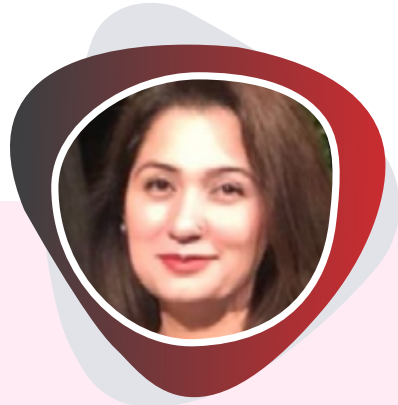
I enjoyed being a part of the conference and appreciate the opportunity to present on my paper.



Dorit Avni

MIGAL - Galilee Research Institute, Israel

The event was extremely well organized, not only at the event itself but before as well. It was handled professionally on your side and conducted fluently. Regarding the speakers, as these kind of events are the places we can contact new researchers for future collaboration. Many thanks for invited me, I have enjoyed the event.



Nazia Mumtaz

Riphah International University, Pakistan

Thanks for your email.

The quality of talks are good. I joined twice during the event & saw participants from different countries. Some of the content was really up to mark. The topics selected were well thought and delivered.

Testimonials



Patrizia Guidi

University of Pisa, Italy

The presentations were of good quality. Not all presentations dealt with topics close to my interests, however most of them were interesting to me. However this could in establishing contacts for international projects, I hope! The selection work was good even if the sequence of relations was not always consistent, perhaps due to the different time zones.



Marta Madalena Marques de Oliveira

Instituto Politécnico do Porto, Portugal

The quality of the talks were good and covered a wide range of topics. I enjoyed the conference because I could learn new approaches presented by other researchers and I could also make new contacts. Participation at this conference allowed me to know complementary research areas, learn about them and plan some future collaborations.



Adrian Lopez Alba

12 de Octubre University Hospital, Spain

I think that there was a high quality congress. The experience was a great. I really enjoyed the conferences and I learn a lot. I think that the congress will help positively for my personal development. I think that Peers Alley Media did a great job.



Maher Khader Mustafa

Queen Rania Children Hospital,
Royal Medical Services, Jordan

Thank you a lot for this respectable conference. It seems to me that the quality of talks was very good. I enjoyed and loved the meeting. I guess it will be helpful in my work. Also I believe that Peers Alley Media, Canada did great job.

Testimonials



Muhammad Hanif

Hayatabad Medical Complex, Pakistan

The quality of talk was amazing and speaker presented their topic in a great and professional manner. I really enjoyed every minute of it. I am really thankful to you because this presentation will help me a lot in future. This conference help me to learn from highly professional speakers that how to present your work. I really appreciate the job of your organization and indeed the host was very humble. I am looking forward to work with you in near future. Thank you very much.



Rajan Ghimire

District Hospital, Nepal

It was really a wonderful experience for me and I must say that organizational part was also excellent despite ongoing pandemic.



Amir Hossein Mahvi

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

I have to seen that the level of the conference was high scientific and it was very useful for my future researches and teaching. I appreciate so much the work done to conduct such very excellent webinar. I hope to cooperate in future.



Diah Indriani

Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

This was an awesome conference with a lot of speakers which gave a lot of great research. Peers Alley Media has been very good at managing speakers. Thank you for organizing this conference very well. Thank you.

Testimonials



Muhammad Ahmad Alamgir

Bahawal Victoria Hospital / QAMC
Bahawalpur, Pakistan

I hereby express gratitude and appraisal to the peers alley media for holding an international conference. All the speakers had innovative and intellectual talks. This conference has been a platform for transformation of academic knowledge for the health care professionals and the public as well. I also appreciate the best services of program director and other concerned personnas.



Ralph Udeh

University of Newcastle, Australia

It was a great pleasure to attend that conference. Thanks once again.



Shrabanti Maity

Vidyasagar University, India

It was a great experience. Hope in future will get such wonderful chance.



Huan-Huan Wei

Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Peers Alley Media did great job in organizing the meeting, including the design of the conference book and arrange of the speakers.

Testimonials



Subhrajit Mukherjee

Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India

It was really a great experience to be a part of such a wonderful international conference. I consider myself very minimal in front of such high impactful & notable jury of people invited as honorable speaker. The vast quality and distributed field of eminent researchers were the main source of inspiration for the spectators or audiences. I think this actually helped everyone to gather huge knowledge unknown & interesting facts during this pandemic situation. I feel this level of conferences should be taken forward for the betterment of mankind as well as society. Moreover, it will actually help all of us to relate our own research with medical or healthcare field. I personally appreciate the huge level of support & coordination from your entire PMPH team management. PMPH service should be applauded in all formats. Really great work done during such tough times. It was a great pleasure to contribute minimum from my end. I am also interested and looking forward to attend such conferences by the Peers Alley Media in the upcoming days. Thanking you.

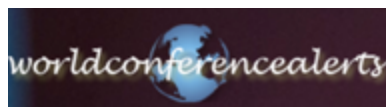


Nana Amma Acheampong

University of Maryland Global Campus, USA

The two-day conference has been truly beneficial and a great learning experience for me. Thanks to this conference, I can confidently add public speaking to my list of skills. I learned a lot from listening to the engaging and extremely insightful presentations from seasoned researchers and practitioners in the medical and other related fields. I believe the best practices I learned from the competent line up of speakers would help me a great deal in my professional life. Most importantly, the conference offers remarkable opportunities to network and collaborate with other researchers in the future. Peers Alley Media did not disappoint with an impressive line-up of competent and dynamic speakers whose presentations were not only of high quality but also contributed to the advancement of the research on public health.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

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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**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**
Bouزيد 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



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}

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

²Faculty 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.

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

2ND GLOBAL NURSING CONGRESS

June 21-22, 2021

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.

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

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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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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**

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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

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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.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and
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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.

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

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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.

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

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

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²College of New Rochelle, USA

³Department of Teacher Education/Educational Technology, USA

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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

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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

Kagawa Prefectural University of Health Sciences, Japan

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.

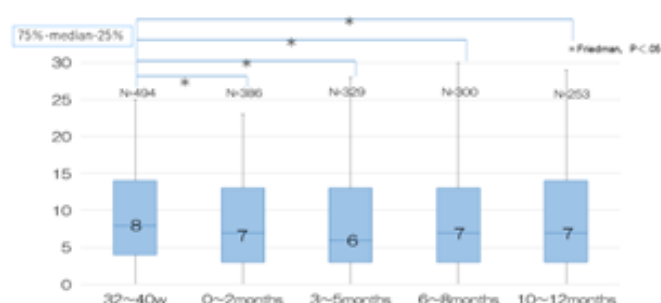


Figure 1. Changes in EPDS scores from the third trimester of pregnancy to 1 year after birth

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and
Approaches in Nursing Education,
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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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¹Pusan National University, South Korea

²Changwon JEIL General Hospital, South Korea

³Goodmorning Medicine Hospital, South Korea

⁴Yonsei S Hospital, South Korea

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.

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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

King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

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.

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

Janet Leijser¹ and Bea Spek²

¹Rijn IJssel College, Department intermediate Nurse Education, The Netherlands

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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Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia



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

*Technical University Munich, Hospital for Child Health
University of Cape Town, South Africa*

Several countries have declared a climate emergency with pressing imminent 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.

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

Hanan Morsy Salim Metwally¹ and Mervat Mostafa Abd El Monem Desoky²
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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³Damanhour University, El Beheira, Egypt

⁴Alexandria University, Alexandria, Egypt

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".

PROMs and PREMs in prostate surgery (HOLEP and RARP)

Brecht Van Vaerenbergh and Marleen De Pauw
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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.

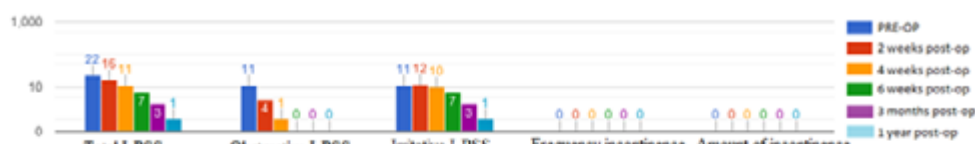
To coordinate this care process, the nurse

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.

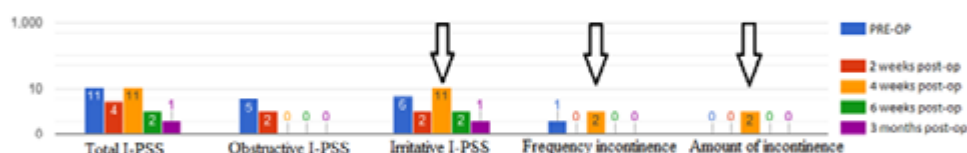
PROMS & PREMS clinical outcomes: Between 01/10/2018-20/11/2019, 220 patients had a HOLEP, 284 patients a RARP. The response rate for completing these PROMs and PREMs is 84,88% (HOLEP) and 87,13 % (RARP). The system is actively used by nurse and surgeon to improve quality of care.

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.

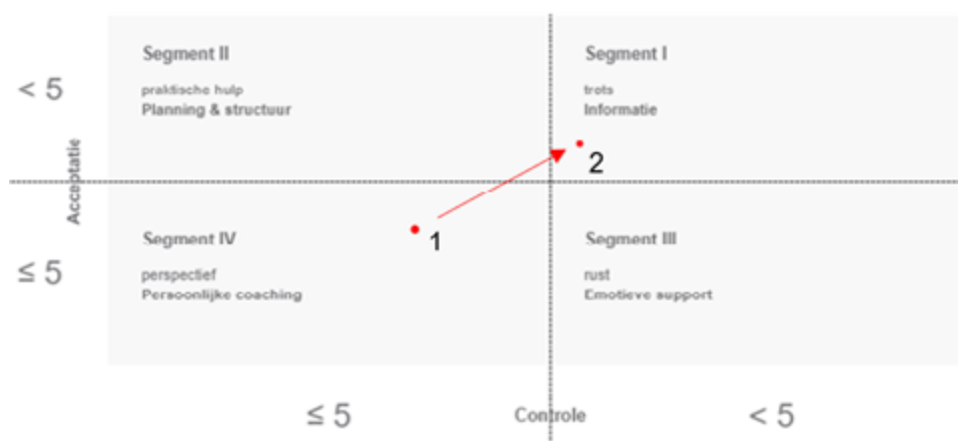
- Patients with high acceptance and high control are doing well. They score high in terms of health perception.

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.

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 ($N=112$).

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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.

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

Maria Weurlander

Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

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.

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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.

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

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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.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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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

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 Martin 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.

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

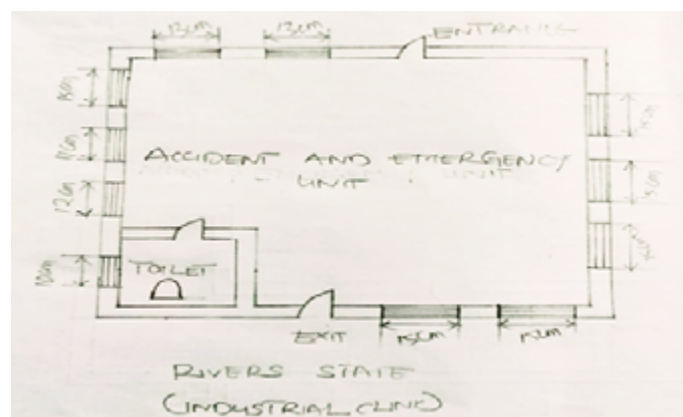
Gloria Tonye Dikibo

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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)

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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

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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

Faculty of Nursing, Helwan University, Egypt

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.

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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Francisco Palmeira and
Vanessa Aparecida da Luz Pires**
Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, Brazil



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.

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

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

Berna AKÇAKOCA

Ege University Nursing Faculty, Turkey

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.

Theme: Challenges, Innovations and
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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.



Patient safety culture in nursing training

Isabel Melendez Mogollon

Instituto Superior Tecnológico Libertad, Ecuador

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 operationals 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

Sampoornam. W

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 OCRD 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

Iqbal Majeed Abbas and Hadeel Rasheed Seger
Baghdad College for Medical Sciences, Iraq

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.

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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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²Vice Deanship of Postgraduate Studies and Research, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

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 = χ^2 0.001 = P Significant	30	100.0	0	0.0	2.51 = χ^2 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.

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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.

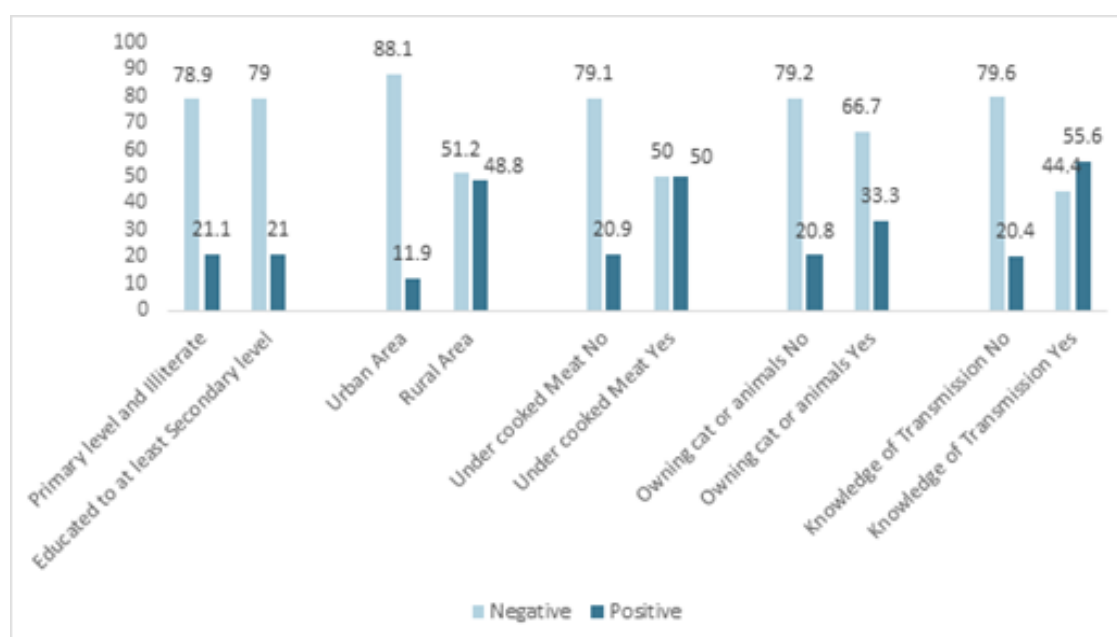


Figure 1. Relationship between seroprevalence of *T. gondii* IgG antibodies and exposure to risk factor.

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

Estefania Iglesias Gonzalez
Bellvitge University Hospital, Spain

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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