



7th ASIA-PACIFIC

ADVANCED NURSING PRACTICE NURSING EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP CONCLAVE

JUNE 18-19, 2026 | SINGAPORE

Theme: "Advancing Nursing Excellence: Leadership, Innovation, and Patient-Centered Care Through Education, Research, and Technology Integration "



NURSING ASIA-PACIFIC 2026



SUB THEMES

- Innovations in Clinical Nursing Practice
- Transformative Nursing Education
- Leadership and Management in Nursing
- Patient-Centered Care and Ethical Practices
- Global Health and Community Nursing
- Nursing Research and Evidence-Based Practice
- Health Policy and Advocacy in Nursing
- Mental Health and Wellbeing of Nurses

WHY TO ATTEND?

What you take

Attending a Nursing conference offers a unique opportunity to connect with leading professionals, explore emerging trends in nursing and healthcare and gain insights into groundbreaking innovations. It plays a vital role in career development by enhancing clinical knowledge, expanding skill sets, and opening new doors for collaboration and advancements.

125
+



EDUCATIONAL
SESSIONS

60
+



INTERNATIONAL
SPEAKERS

20
+



HOURS OF
NETWORKING EVENTS

12
+

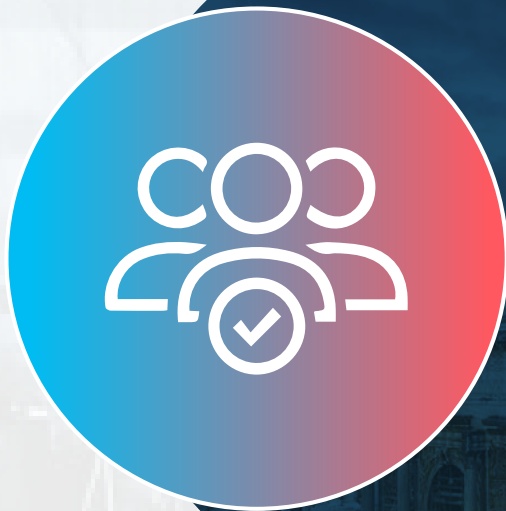


INNOVATIVE
FEATURED SPEAKERS

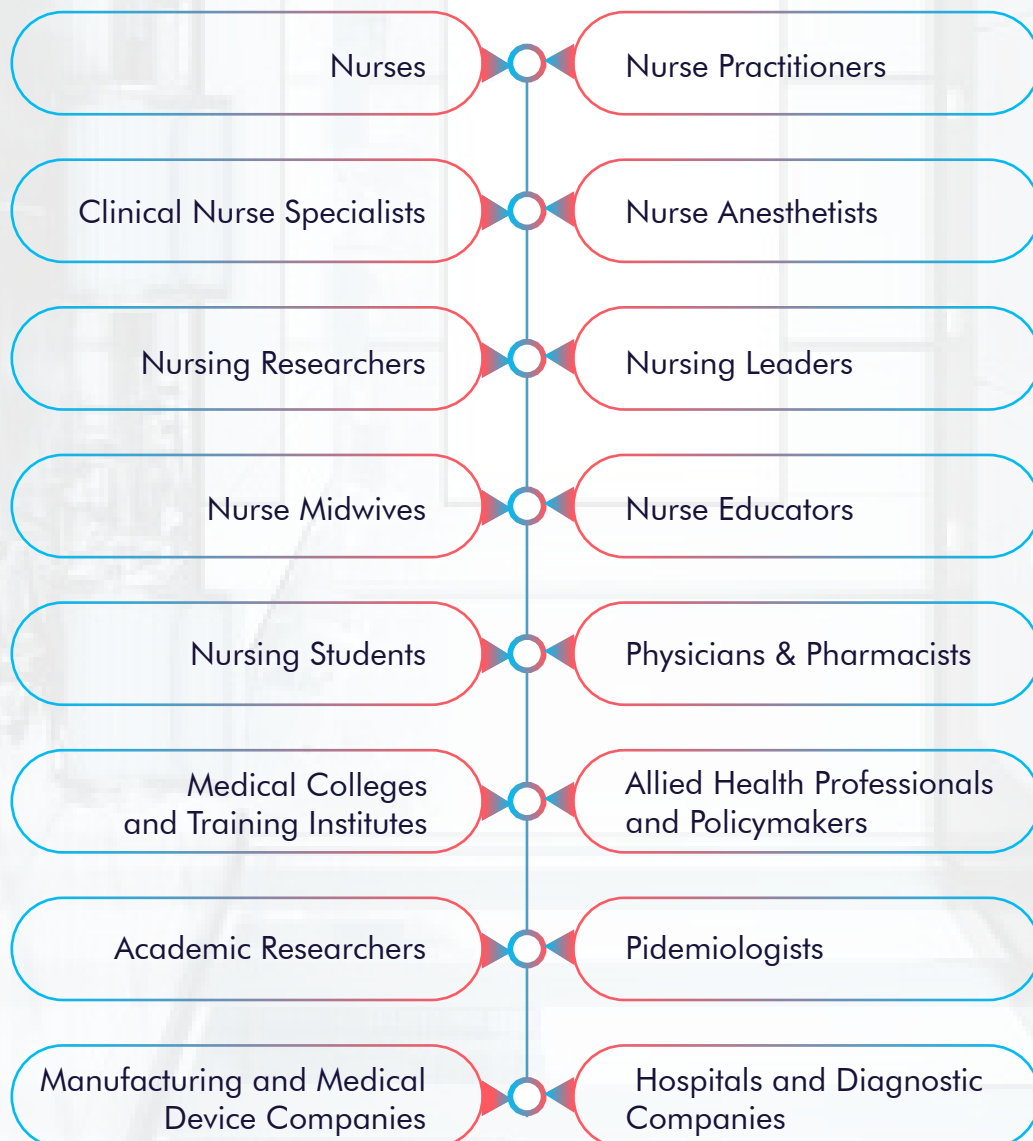
02



02 Day
Conference



WHO SHOULD ATTEND?





Deb Wetherelt

Idaho SANE/SART Coordinator
Idaho State Police Meridian, Idaho, USA



Dear Esteemed Colleagues,

I am so pleased to invite you to attend the 7th **Asia-Pacific Advanced Nursing Practice, Nursing Education, and Leadership Conclave** being held **June 18-19, 2026**, in beautiful city **Singapore**.

We all understand the challenges faced in nursing arising from an aging workforce, reimbursement complexities, and changes in healthcare management, evolving technologies, and access issues. Additionally, new trends in how nursing care is provided and how medical personnel are trained and educated are impacting the landscape of nursing. Our work has never been more exciting, or more stressful!

This summit will showcase speakers from across the world addressing both research and work being done to address the challenges we face in a variety of nursing fields. You can anticipate engaging presentations and conversations regarding:

- New research in nursing practice
- Innovative strategies addressing research, nursing practice, and education of healthcare professionals
- Leadership practices being utilized to address the changing models of healthcare

This conference will provide an excellent opportunity to network with colleagues from across the world as well as the ability to share your own expertise and insights.

I hope you will consider joining us ~ plan on returning home with renewed enthusiasm for continuing the work in revitalizing how healthcare can be reimagined and provided.

Sincerely yours

Deb Wetherelt, RN, SANE-A
Idaho SANE/SART Coordinator
Idaho State Police
Meridian, Idaho, USA



Antonio Pazin-Filho MD, PhD

Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto,
University of São Paulo Brazil



Dear Esteemed Colleagues and Global Nursing and Healthcare Community,

It is with great enthusiasm and a sense of honor that I invite you to participate in the **7th Asia-Pacific Advanced Nursing Practice, Nursing Education and Leadership Conclave**, to be held in **Singapore on June 18-19, 2026**.

After having the privilege of joining the 2025 edition, I can confidently say that this event is a unique platform for learning, sharing, and collaborating. It brings together professionals from across the globe who are committed to advancing nursing and improving healthcare systems through innovation, research, and leadership.

The 2026 Conclave promises to continue this legacy by offering high-level discussions, groundbreaking presentations, and invaluable networking opportunities. It is an unmissable occasion for nurse leaders, educators, researchers, and clinicians seeking to shape the future of our profession and contribute to global health equity.

I warmly encourage you to take part in this enriching experience. Let us come together once again to learn from one another, strengthen our global ties, and inspire the next steps in nursing and healthcare.

I look forward to welcoming you to Singapore in 2026.

Warm regards,

Antonio Pazin-Filho, MD, PhD

Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo Brazil



Noriko Onishi

Yamano College of Aesthetics, Japan

Dear Participants

Congratulations on your participation in the **7th Asia Pacific Advanced Nursing Practice, Nursing Education and Leadership Conclave** to be held in **Singapore** on **June 18-19, 2026**! First of all, I would like to say a few words.

First of all, let me say that it is an exciting experience to see specialists from diverse countries involved in medical education, research, and practice development gathered in the same vein. I am sure that many of you are struggling with your current work. I, too, have been busy, but I have noticed a number of changes in my life as a result of attending this conference in 2025.

The first is my preparation for this conference. As I put together a PowerPoint presentation and presentation content to be understood by people from diverse countries, I was able to organize the main points of what I wanted to promote. And when I gathered up the courage to make my presentation, I was filled with a sense of fulfillment and gratitude for the warm reactions of the participants. And you will realize that these warm interactions with so many people will eventually become food for your own heart.

At this conference, you will gain value from

- Explore cutting edge research in nursing practice
- Discuss innovative strategies in nursing education
- Develop leadership skills for positive change
- Foster global networking and collaboration
- Provide insights on trends and use of technology for better patient care

We hope you will enjoy this enriching time of plenary sessions and sightseeing in Singapore.

You are guaranteed to find new perspectives on education, research, and practice development in nursing and healthcare, as well as a wonderful time of self-affirmation.

Sincerely yours

Noriko Onishi,

Yamano College of Aesthetics, Japan



Alexander Nirenberg

Australasian College of Cutaneous Oncology, Australia



Dear Esteemed Colleagues, Distinguished Guests, and Delegates

It is with great pleasure and honor that I welcome you to the **7th Asia -Pacific Advanced Nursing Practice, Nursing Education and Leadership Conclave** held during **June 18-19, 2026**, in the beautiful city of **Singapore**.

Over the course of this summit, we will discuss critical topics that will shape the future of nursing. From advancements in nursing practice to the latest trends in education and leadership, our comprehensive program is designed to inspire, inform, and invigorate.

We are hosting a broad cross section of topics and keynote speakers, panel discussions, and interactive sessions that promise to enhance understanding and elevate nursing practice.

In today's rapidly evolving healthcare landscape, staying updated on trends and technologies are essential. We will explore significant advancements including telehealth, artificial intelligence in patient care, precision medicine, and the integration of digital health records. Embracing these innovations will enhance patient outcomes, streamline nursing practices, and influence the broader healthcare market, which is projected to reach USD 330.7 billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 9.3% from 2023 to 2030.

Our objectives for this congress are to:

- Explore cutting-edge research in nursing practice.
- Discuss innovative strategies in nursing education.
- Foster leadership skills for positive change.
- Facilitate global networking and collaboration.
- Provide insights on leveraging trends and technologies for better patient care.

The demand for nurses is outpacing supply, driven by an aging population, rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and increased access to healthcare services. This creates both challenges and opportunities in nursing education, practice, and leadership. Trends such as telehealth, advanced practice nursing, specialization, online learning, simulation training, and transformational leadership are shaping the future of nursing.

We encourage you to engage actively in the sessions, share your insights, and network with your peers. Together, we can drive meaningful change and lead the way toward a brighter future for nursing.

Thank you for being a part of this significant event. Join us on this very important area of discovery and advancement.

Kind Regards,

Alexander Nirenberg

Australasian College of Cutaneous Oncology, Australia

PRESENTATION FORUM

01

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.

02

03

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.

04

05

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DAY SESSIONS

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

0607

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.

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.

08

ACADEMIC REGISTRATIONS

BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS

01

Speaker Registration

COMBO A

(Registration +
2 Night Accommodation)

COMBO B

(Registration +
3 Night Accommodation)

Delegate Registration

02

Speaker Registration

COMBO A

(Registration +
2 Night Accommodation)

COMBO B

(Registration +
3 Night Accommodation)

Delegate Registration

STUDENT REGISTRATIONS

ADDITIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Registration

YIF

COMBO A

(Registration +
2 Night Accommodation)

COMBO B

(Registration +
3 Night Accommodation)

Posters

Accompanying Person

E-Poster

Virtual Presentation

Workshops

Start-Ups

03

04



REGISTER & PARTICIPATE

NURSING ASIA-PACIFIC 2026



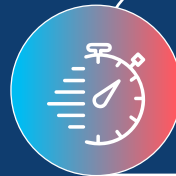
CONCURRENT EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS



THURSDAY - JUNE 18, 2026

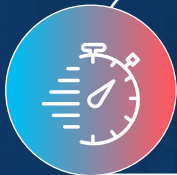


- » Nursing Education
- » Nursing Research
- » Women Health Nursing



- » Nursing Leadership and Management
- » Clinical Nursing
- » Community Health Nursing

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK

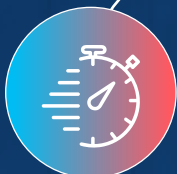


- » Public Health Nursing
- » Family Nursing
- » Cancer Nursing



- » Nursing Informatics
- » Midwifery
- » Critical care and Emergency Nursing

LUNCH BREAK

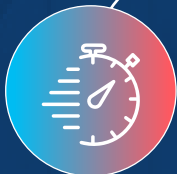


- » Dental Nursing
- » Healthcare
- » Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing



- » Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing
- » Surgical Nursing
- » Cardiac Nursing

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK



- » Adult Health Nursing
- » Patient safety
- » Wound Care Nursing



- » Primary Care Nursing
- » Travel Nursing
- » Geriatric Nursing

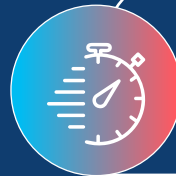


CONCURRENT EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS

FRIDAY - JUNE 19, 2026

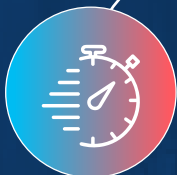


- » Military and Combat Nursing
- » Forensic and Legal Nursing
- » Advanced Nursing Practice

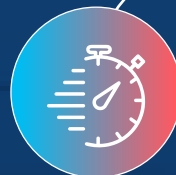


- » Nursing Theory
- » Telemedicine and e-Health
- » Occupational Health Nursing

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK

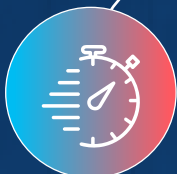


- » Men in Nursing
- » Ambulatory Care Nursing
- » Chronic Disease Management



- » Clinical Nurse Leader
- » Critical Care Nursing
- » Disaster Nursing

LUNCH BREAK



- » Emergency Nursing
- » End-of-Life Care
- » Nursing Ethics



- » Global Health
- » Health Promotion
- » Holistic Nursing

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK



- » Infection Control
- » Interdisciplinary Care
- » Nursing Entrepreneurship



- » Mental Health Nursing
- » Evidence-Based Practice
- » Substance Abuse Nursing

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>>FEATURED TALKS <<

SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Child Development Leading to the Pursuit of Virtues and the Avoidance of Vices****Speaker Name: Gerald H Katzman****Affiliation: Wayne State University School of Medicine, USA****Abstract:**

Optimizing the social, emotional, moral and cognitive development of children will support prosocial behavior and peaceful societies. To accomplish these goals, efforts need to start from birth with authoritative parenting to achieve secure attuned attachment between caregiver and child. Such parenting should eliminate the toxic stress associated with the authoritarian approach and the lack of direction seen with permissive or uninvolved parenting. Early literacy is the key to building character using the vehicles of modeled behaviors, reading stories with a moral and that teach a lesson and Human Relations Programs for Children. Benevolent mindfulness characterized by emotional empathy, compassion and helping behaviors will result from proper parenting and successful character education. The resultant ability to think in a complex fashion where virtues are pursued and vices avoided should facilitate resistance to false narratives and non-violent conflict resolution. Avoiding Adverse Child Experiences has been shown to minimize depression, violence perpetration and other problem behaviors and disorders. When there are educational and professional resources in play to support the development of children in communities, a responsible, caring citizenry can be anticipated.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Feasibility and Effectiveness of a Combined Multicomponent Exercise and Tai Chi Intervention on Physical Activity and Physical Functions in Low-Income Older Adults

Speaker Name: Weiyun Chen

Affiliation: University of Michigan, USA

Abstract:

Objectives: This study aimed to examine the feasibility and effectiveness of a combination of multicomponent exercise and Tai Chi intervention on objective measures of physical activity (PA), functional fitness, and physical functions among older adults living in a low-income senior housing complex.

Methods: Older adults (mean age of 80.17 years (± 6.913)) residing in a low-income senior housing complex voluntarily participated in the intervention over two months. Baseline and the post-intervention tests on objective measures of PA, functional fitness, and physical function were conducted within two weeks before and after the intervention. Additionally, recruitment, adherence, and retention rates were collected throughout the study period. Participants completed The Acceptability, Appropriateness, and Feasibility of the Intervention Questionnaire (AAF-IQ) after the intervention.

Results: The recruitment rate was 87.1%, adherence rate 99.2%, and retention rate 85.2%, all surpassing the benchmark of 80% and indicating high feasibility. Similarly, participants reported a very high level of intervention acceptability, with 97.2% indicating approval. Paired sample t-tests revealed significant increases in weekly moderate-intensity PA (MPA) ($t = -2.256, p = 0.017$, *Cohen's d* = 0.470) and moderate-to-vigorous intensity PA (MVPA) ($t = -2.220, p = 0.019$, *Cohen's d* = 0.463) from baseline to post-intervention test. Additionally, participants demonstrated a significant improvement on Timed Up-Go test ($t = 4.339, p < .001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.905), Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB)-Repeated Chair Stand test ($t = -4.534, p < .001$, *Cohen's d* = 0.945), SPPB-Balance test ($t = -2.011, p = .028$, *Cohen's d* = 0.419, and on physical function ($t = -1.864, p = .038$, *Cohen's d* = 0.389) over time.

Conclusion: This intervention study is feasible and acceptable to be implemented among older adults in this setting. The intervention effectively improves weekly MPA and MVPA minutes, functional fitness, and physical function over time.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Acculturation, Smoking, and Binge Drinking among Black Californians: Findings from the California Health Interview Survey (2012-2022)****Speaker Name: Anne Kougang Mbe****Affiliation: University of California Davis, USA****Abstract:**

Background: No existing research examines how smoking and binge drinking in Black immigrants compares to US-born counterparts. Potential differences in these behaviors may also be mediated by sex and mental health status. This study examines these factors in a population of Californians.

Methods: Using the California Health Interview Survey (2012-2022), we fit regression models to test associations between smoking status, binge drinking and acculturation. We also examined whether sex and mental health modified any observed associations.

Results: The 10,757 participants had a mean age of 58.8 years and 53.2% were women. Smoking status, but not binge drinking, differed significantly between the sub-groups, with the US born having the highest percentage of current smokers (15.7%) while the less acculturated group had the lowest (3.4%). The less acculturated group were also more likely to be never smokers (RRR 4.07; CI [1.12, 14.77]; $p < 0.05$) and former smokers (RRR 4.22; CI [1.01, 17.76]; $p < 0.05$). Psychological distress did not modify the association between binge drinking and acculturation, but it was associated with binge drinking (OR 2.28; CI [1.18, 4.4]; $p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Less acculturated Black Californians exhibit better smoking behaviors, suggesting that further research on smoking cessation among less acculturated and more acculturated Black immigrants may be warranted. Our results also highlight the need for further studies with larger samples to draw stronger conclusions about the association between binge drinking and acculturation. Finally, the significant association between binge drinking and psychological distress suggest that targeted health programs addressing binge drinking should consider Black individuals mental health.

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>>FEATURED TALKS <<

SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Hospital Week Strategy: A Case Study of Bed Management to Mitigate Nursing Staff Shortages in a Public University Hospital in Brazil****Speaker Name: Antonio Pazin-Filho****Affiliation: Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil****Abstract:**

Nursing professionals represent the majority of the workforce in public hospitals in Brazil. Chronic understaffing—exacerbated by fiscal restrictions and administrative hiring limitations—compromises care delivery, leading to service disruptions and bed closures. This study describes and evaluates the Hospital Week (HW) strategy implemented at the Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto – University of São Paulo (HCFMRP-USP), a tertiary academic hospital serving over 3.5 million people, as an innovative response to a 20% accumulated shortage of nursing staff between 2016 and 2019.

We conducted an implementation analysis using a single-case study approach. Data sources included semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, hospital administrative documents, and secondary data on bed availability and admissions. The HW strategy involved scheduled temporary closure of up to 23% of eligible inpatient beds on weekends, allowing full operation during weekdays and planned discharges by Friday.

Despite staff reduction, the hospital maintained total active bed capacity and volume of admissions and surgeries, with no significant change in average length of stay or patient profile. The strategy preserved service delivery while respecting workload constraints and staff availability. Results highlight the importance of flexible hospital operations, active engagement of nursing leadership, and bed-flow coordination by hospitalists and the internal regulation unit.

The HW strategy proved to be a feasible and effective intervention within the Brazilian public health system. It offers a replicable model for optimizing hospital capacity under workforce constraints and demonstrates the resilience and adaptability of nursing and hospital management in complex healthcare settings.

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>>FEATURED TALKS <<

SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Preventing and possibly reversing Dementia & Alzheimer's using Thermotherapy & Vibroacoustic Therapy in 12 subjects over 3 months

Speaker Name: George Grant

Affiliation: Academy of Wellness, Canada

Abstract:

The Objective of this study is to find the possibility of the use of both Thermotherapy [Hyperthermia][Heat Therapy] and Vibroacoustic therapy [Vibration + Sound] to prevent and possibly reverse chronic neurological conditions like Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease in 12 subjects over 3 months using Pre/Post Biofeedback Testing, Oximeter, Wellness IQ Questionnaire [www.academyofwellness.com] and CBC blood test results including HBA1C. Overall Results were positive suggesting possible prevention and reversal of Dementia & Alzheimer's using Thermotherapy and Vibroacoustic Therapy.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: AI and the Future of Lifestyle Medicine Nursing Practices****Speaker Name: David John Wortley****Affiliation: World Lifestyle Medicine Education Services (WLMES), UK****Abstract:**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into nursing practices is redefining the delivery of lifestyle medicine, offering new opportunities for prevention-focused, patient-centered care. This presentation explores the transformative potential of AI in enhancing lifestyle medicine nursing through predictive analytics, behavior monitoring, and personalized health coaching.

Objectives: The primary goal is to evaluate how AI-driven tools can support nurses in promoting healthy behaviors, managing chronic conditions, and reducing healthcare burdens through early intervention and patient engagement.

Scope: The focus spans clinical and community nursing settings, where AI applications—such as machine learning algorithms, wearable technology data analysis, and conversational agents—can aid in diet, activity, sleep, stress management, and addiction prevention strategies.

Methods: A literature review of current AI-enabled interventions in nursing and lifestyle medicine was conducted, alongside case studies from digital health programs and pilot projects involving AI-supported nursing workflows.

Results: Preliminary findings show that AI improves nursing efficiency in risk stratification, enhances patient adherence through real-time feedback, and supports continuous monitoring for early detection of health deterioration. AI also facilitates tailored health education and fosters collaborative care models.

Conclusion: AI is poised to play a pivotal role in the evolution of lifestyle medicine nursing, empowering nurses as digital health leaders. Strategic training, ethical oversight, and interdisciplinary collaboration will be critical to unlocking its full potential while preserving compassionate care. The integration of AI offers a scalable, proactive approach to global public health challenges.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title:** Quality of Life children with autism spectrum disorder and Nurses Rehabilitation**Speaker Name:** Zhen-huan LIU**Affiliation:** Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, China**Abstract:**

Objective: To investigate quality of life in children with autism spectrum disorder. This study aimed to evaluate the validity of existing QoL questionnaires for use with children with ASD aged 8–12 years.

Method: 200 children with autism spectrum disorder (male: 118, female: 82; 2~4 years old: 80, 5~7 year old: 87, 8~12 years old: 33) and 120 normal children (control group) are brought into this study. Separate path analyses were performed to evaluate models of QOL and Intelligent evaluation. the PedsQL (Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory) as robust measures used with children with neurodevelopmental disorders.

Results: In the study, The test group had lower scores on the PedsQL4.0 universality Core scale, in comparison with the control group. Behaviour problems had a negative indirect effect on Community adaptation, mental health and school performance. And a lower intelligence-related quality of life for children with autism spectrum disorder and clinically significant autistic symptoms in comparison with children and fewer symptoms. The quality of life children with autism spectrum disorder group was lower than normal group in the scores of physical functioning were (62.30±25.05), emotional functioning were (53.57±26.69), social functioning were (44.63±27.91), and school functioning (38.69±30.60). The totals cores of PedsQL were (49.86±23.32), with the difference being significant (90.16±13.32, 79.09±19.56, 86.39±15.45, 82.75±16.03, 85.23±14.2, P<0.01).

Conclusions: Results suggest greater impairment in adaptive functioning and emotional disorders. For high-functioning children with autism spectrum disorder, potential positive development played significant roles in rehabilitation, to achieve and maintain the best level of intervention. the severity of the disorder and social support coping strategies were related with Life self-care ability and adaptation, coping with Intelligent obstacle seriously. Physicians are encouraged to evaluate for early treatment in the overall care plan.



Title: Evaluation Of Sternal Wound Infection Treatment by Negative Pressure System (Vacuum - Assisted Closure System) In Vietnam: A National Cardiovascular Center Study

Speaker Name: Nguyen Tran Thuy

Affiliation: Cardiovascular Center, Vietnam

Abstract:

Background: Sternal wound infections (SWI) after open heart surgery (OHS) are an inflammatory condition that causes fluid accumulation and instability between the two sternum plates. Currently, the therapy of treating sternal wound infections by the negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) has been becoming a trend to be applied. We conducted this study to evaluate the results of vacuum-assisted closure (VAC) therapy in the treatment of sternal wound infections at the Cardiovascular Center, E Hospital in Vietnam.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted, and data were collected prospectively.

Results: Between May 2019 and June 2021, a total of 9 patients with sternal wound infections were recruited and treated with a negative pressure system. Among the patients, there were 2 males (22.2%) and 7 females (77.8%) with a mean age of 54.9 years. 6 (66.7%) patients achieved complete wound healing, and there were no reported deaths. The mean duration of VAC treatment was 53.1 days, with the shortest and longest durations being 11 and 102 days, respectively.

Conclusion: VAC/NPWT is a safe and reliable choice for the treatment of sternum wound infections after cardiac surgery. The study suggests that VAC should be considered in the treatment of deep and widely infected wounds to minimize risk factors.

Introduction: Surgical site infections (SSI) are a major concern in healthcare settings, affecting millions of patients worldwide each year. An SSI is defined as an infection that occurs at or near the surgical site within 30 days after surgery, or within one year if an implant is left in place. SSIs can cause significant morbidity and mortality, prolong hospital stays, increase healthcare costs, and reduce the quality of life for affected patients. The incidence rate of SSIs varies, however, it is estimated that approximately 2-5% of patients undergoing surgery will develop an SSI, with associated higher rates in developing countries. One of the particularly dangerous types of SSIs is the infection of the sternum incision after open-heart surgery. In 1956, according to the statistical results by Julian, sternal surgery which can be life-threatening is a complication following open-heart surgery with a rate of 1-5%. Although there have been great advances in antibiotic treatment and care management, the mortality rate remains to account for 10-20% and does not change over time.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Public Health Hindrances and Political Instrumentalization in Uganda's COVID-19 Response****Speaker Name: Vick Lukwago Ssali****Affiliation: Aichi Gakuin University, Japan****Abstract:**

Uganda's response to the COVID-19 pandemic was swift and severe—nationwide lockdowns, curfews, suspension of transport, and closure of schools and markets were imposed long before the country recorded its first COVID-19 death. While these measures were credited with slowing the spread of the virus, they came at an enormous cost to livelihoods, basic freedoms, and access to essential services. In a country marked by fragile healthcare systems, a high burden of communicable diseases, and low vaccine uptake, strict lockdowns often exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. Through 172 interviews across nine districts, this study captures the voices of ordinary Ugandans who recount not only their fears of the virus but also their struggles with hunger, unemployment, domestic violence, and denial of access to basic healthcare and education. These grassroots testimonies reveal that, for many, the lockdowns were more immediately life-threatening than the virus itself.

The study also explores how the pandemic became deeply entangled with Uganda's 2021 general elections. Government directives ostensibly aimed at curbing infections were applied unevenly—opposition candidates faced arrests, beatings, and campaign bans, while ruling party members continued political activities with little interference. This duality exposed and intensified Uganda's drift toward authoritarianism under the National Resistance Movement (NRM), led by President Yoweri Museveni.

At the same time, many respondents—even critics of the regime—acknowledged that central government actions likely prevented higher mortality. However, trust in local government plummeted, as citizens experienced widespread dysfunction, political interference, and inaction at the grassroots level. This dual perception—of strength at the center and weakness locally—raises complex questions about the future of governance, equity, and democratic participation in Uganda.

By situating these findings within the wider African public health context, this presentation sheds light on the long-term implications of crisis-driven governance and the tension between political consolidation and public wellbeing.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Empirical Study on the Use of Artificial General Intelligence Healthcare in the Elderly****Speaker Name: Jin Taek Jung****Affiliation: Hansung University, South Korea****Abstract:**

This paper explores the potential use of artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-based healthcare systems for the elderly and empirically analyzes the impact of these technologies on the daily life satisfaction of elderly individuals. Recent advancements in Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) have opened up innovative possibilities in the healthcare sector, particularly in systems that monitor and support the health conditions of elderly individuals, providing personalized health management and daily life assistance. This study utilized data from the '2023 Digital Divide Survey' collected by the National Information Society Agency of Korea, analyzing the impact of the degree of AI usage assistance on the daily life satisfaction of 2,300 elderly individuals aged 55 and older. The results showed that the degree of AI usage assistance had a significant positive impact on daily life satisfaction, while education level and monthly household income also had positive effects. Conversely, age had a negative impact. This study suggests that AGI technology can play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life for the elderly, emphasizing the need for policy support to facilitate this.



Title: Neuroimaging by Evaluation Nerverenovate and Neuroplasticity of Acupuncture in Children with Cerebral Palsy

Speaker Name: Zhenhuan LIU

Affiliation: Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, China

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the effect of and Acupuncture on brain plasticity and motor development in children with cerebral palsy. Investigate effect on mechanism of apoptosis of brain nerve cells, regulating the expression of neurotrophic factors, promoting the remodeling of nerve synaptic structure and motor development in young rats with cerebral palsy. Two: To evaluate the effect and mechanism of acupuncture on cerebral palsy. Three: The nerve repair effect of acupuncture on cerebral palsy.

Methods: In this study, 146 cases of brain injury and 1078 cases of cerebral palsy were included by randomized controlled study with ICF Gross motor function measure, Peabody fine motor function, Gesell, muscle tension, joint activity, activity of daily living transcranial doppler, skull B ultrasound, Brain Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging MRI, Positron Emission Tomography SPECT, Diffusion tensor tractography evaluation method.

Results: the recovery rate of extracellular space (92.3%) was significantly higher than that of the control group (70.8%) ($P < 0.05$), Transcranial Doppler, TCD total efficiency (79.3%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (51.8%) ($P < 0.05$). Acupuncture to promoting the development of neurological and cognitive movement under 6 months children, effectively reduce the neurological sequelae. The total effective rate of the children with cerebral palsy was 87% in the acupuncture group, which was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate of Brain MRI was 59.55% in the acupuncture group and 13.25% higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate was 91.3% in the 1 year follow-up group, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). the FA value of white matter fiber bundle was significantly higher than that of acupuncture at 60 times ($P < 0.05$). The recovery rate of ultrasonous brain injury (86.7%) in acupuncture group was significantly higher than that in control group (64.4%) ($P < 0.05$). The recovery rate of brain SPECT in acupuncture group was 96.4%, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Acupuncture rehabilitation not only promote the development of white matter and gray matter in children with cerebral palsy, but also promote the brain function of children with cerebral palsy remodeling and compensation, and promote social adaptation, language and other cognitive function development, children with cerebral palsy movement and Fine motor function development and recovery, improve the children's self-care ability.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Oral mucositis in oncology patients: A critical role for nursing in prevention, assessment, and supportive care

Speaker Name: Yehuda Zadik

Affiliation: The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Hadassah Medical Center, Israel

Abstract:

Oral mucositis is a common and often severe side effect of chemotherapy, head and neck radiotherapy, and hematopoietic cell transplantation. It significantly impacts patients' quality of life, causing pain, difficulty in eating and speaking, and may lead to treatment delays or hospitalizations. Nurses play a central role in the prevention, early detection, and management of this condition. This presentation will highlight the pathophysiology and clinical course of oral mucositis, and review evidence-based nursing interventions including structured oral care protocols, pain control strategies, nutritional support, and the use of photobiomodulation therapy. Practical approaches to assessment and documentation will be discussed, along with real-world case examples illustrating the impact of nurse-led care. Enhancing nursing involvement and awareness can meaningfully improve outcomes for oncology patients at risk for or suffering from oral mucositis.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Innovative analogues of Nilutamide as human androgen receptor antagonists: An in-depth exploration of drug design through a bioisosteric methodology, including assessments of ADMET properties, molecular docking investigations, and molecular dynamics simulations

Speaker Name: Sanmati Kumar Jain

Affiliation: Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, India

Abstract:

Prostate cancer (PC) is a major global health and economic concern, with androgens playing a crucial role in its progression and growth. Nilutamide (NLM) is an antiandrogen drug used to treat PC, but it can cause various toxicities and lead to patient resistance. A study aimed to design and evaluate safer NLM analogues using computational approaches with optimized pharmacokinetic profiles and less toxicity. The study used MolOpt and ADMETlab 3.0 tools to calculate newer bioisosteres and their ADMET scores. Docking investigations were conducted using AutoDock Vina software. The 23 bioisosteres were selected based on pharmacokinetic profiles, drug likeness, and drug score prediction scores. The analogues NLM14, NLM16, NLM18, and NLM20 showed favorable interactions and docking scores with the protein. The molecular dynamics simulation results showed that the NLM34 and NLM40 complexes were stable during the 100ns run. The findings suggest that NLM analogues, particularly NLM20, have potential as promising antiandrogen agents for PC therapy.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Precision Cardiac Care: Understanding APOE-ε4 for Risk Prediction and Nursing Intervention****Speaker Name: Lima Hazarika****Affiliation: Assam Don Bosco University, India****Abstract:**

Coronary artery disease (CAD) continues to be the leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, with an increasing prevalence in Asia-Pacific populations due to lifestyle changes and genetic predispositions. Among known genetic risk factors, the Apolipoprotein E4 (APOE-ε4) allele has emerged as a significant contributor to CAD susceptibility. APOE plays a pivotal role in lipid metabolism and cholesterol transport, and the ε4 isoform is associated with elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels, increased oxidative stress, and accelerated atherosclerotic plaque formation.

This presentation explores the molecular basis of APOE-ε4's role in CAD development and its implications for precision cardiac care. Drawing from clinical and epidemiological studies, the talk will outline the allele's prevalence, pathophysiology, and risk amplification in specific populations, including potential insights from South and Southeast Asia. The integration of genetic screening for APOE variants into routine cardiac risk assessment can enhance early detection and targeted intervention strategies.

From a nursing perspective, understanding APOE-ε4 status offers opportunities for proactive patient education, personalized lifestyle counselling, and adherence monitoring for lipid-lowering therapies. The field of nursing, when integrated with emerging genomic science, holds immense potential to transform cardiovascular care. Nurses are uniquely positioned to bridge genomic insights with patient-centred practice by fostering genetic literacy, employing culturally sensitive communication, implementing evidence-based preventive strategies, and providing continuous psychosocial support. In doing so, nursing professionals not only contribute to early risk identification and intervention but also strengthen the continuum of care, ensuring that scientific advances translate into meaningful improvements in patient outcomes. This approach supports a holistic model of care that addresses both biological and behavioural determinants of cardiovascular health.

The session will also discuss challenges and ethical considerations in implementing genetic screening within diverse healthcare settings, emphasizing interprofessional collaboration among geneticists, cardiologists, and nursing teams. Importantly, translating APOE-ε4 research into nursing protocols represents a transformative step toward precision medicine in cardiovascular health management, with the potential to significantly reduce CAD burden in high-risk populations.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Assessing the Various Impacts of Physical, Mental, and Functional Health on Life Satisfaction Among the Older Adults in India by Using LASI Wave 1 Data

Speaker Name: Md Mohsin

Affiliation: Aligarh Muslim University, India

Abstract:

Introduction: Life satisfaction is a person's overall assessment of their life based on the good aspects they believe they have. It is essential to effective and healthy aging and is strongly associated with social and health well-being. This research attempts to investigate the major factors that influence older adults' self-rated life satisfaction, with an emphasis on sociodemographic characteristics, functional health, mental health, and physical health.

Methodology: There are 30,370 participants in this study that are 60 years of age or older. Utilizing data from the first wave of the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI-1), which was carried out in 2017–18, we evaluated the prevalence using descriptive statistics and looked for correlations using the chi-square test. Additionally, to quantify the adjusted impacts of predicting variables on life satisfaction, multiple multivariate ordered logistic regression models were used.

Results: Multivariate regression models confirm that physical health (AOR=2.044, $p<0.01$), mental health (AOR=1.205, $p<0.01$ for non-depressed individuals), and functional health (AOR=0.829, $p<0.01$ for IADL disability) significantly impact life satisfaction. Furthermore, older age, female gender, social engagement, and non-empty nest living arrangements contribute to higher satisfaction levels. These findings underscore the importance of integrating multidimensional health factors into policies aimed at improving the quality of life for India's aging population.

Conclusion: This study contributes to the understanding of subjective wellbeing among India's ageing population, bridging knowledge gaps on associated behaviors. Given the ongoing demographic transition, there is a pressing need for multi-sectoral, policy-driven approaches at individual, family, and community levels to promote the physical, social, and mental wellbeing of older adults, ensuring healthier and more fulfilling ageing experiences.

**Title: Lysosomes, Lipophagy and Lysosomotropic Drugs****Speaker Name: Tatiana A. Korolenko****Affiliation: Scientific Research Institute of Neurochemistry and Medicine, Russia****Abstract:**

Hypercholesterolemia is a major risk factor of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular diseases. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of lysosomes in lipid storage with help of lysosomotropic agents (LA). The concept of lysosomotropic agents (LA) was introduced by de Duve and coauthors soon after their discovery of a new class of subcellular organelles: lysosomes. This concept has had a great influence on the development of cellular biochemistry, biochemical pharmacology, and clinical medicine. According to this concept, LA include all drugs (of different chemical structures) that can be selectively concentrated inside lysosomes after in vivo administration and exert their effects on the cell via lysosomes. So, weak bases able to penetrate the membrane and accumulate inside lysosomes are considered to be LA. The acidic milieu of the lysosome results in the accumulation of weakly basic substances that can penetrate the membrane. Following entry into the lysosome, these molecules become charged, which inhibits reverse translocation out of the lysosome.

A mouse model of hyperlipidemia (developed by T.P. Johnston) induced by the administration of the block copolymer poloxamer 407 (P-407) was administered i. p. in a dose of 300 mg/kg, induced a significant increase in serum total cholesterol, LDL-C, and especially TG at 24 h post-dosing compared to saline-treated control mice, and the hyperlipidaemic state persists for approximately 5 days post-dosing. New data have been presented on several drugs used in medicine that exhibit lysosomotropic features. Data obtained by us from in vivo experiments with different LA demonstrated harmful side effects, which included lysosomal overloading and increased permeability of lysosomal membranes during intralysosomal storage syndrome, which was followed by changes in cell metabolism. Experimental animal models using LA drugs often resemble lysosomal storage diseases and the associated consequences of storage syndrome treatment, especially in the case of tolerance to treatment by enzyme replacement. Lysosomotropic pharmaceutical drugs that are basic and lipophilic typically become sequestered inside lysosomes.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: The Status of the Nurses Working in the Field of Child Health and Diseases in Implementing Their Roles and Functions, and the Factors Affecting This****Speaker Name: Şenay Çetinkaya****Affiliation: Çukurova University, Turkey****Abstract:**

Introduction and Aim: The purpose and basic function of nursing is to help healthy or sick individuals. The research was conducted to determine the roles and functions of nurses working in child health related areas in Adana city center through their responses; to examine the implementation status of these roles and the factors affecting them.

Method: The study was conducted in the pediatric wards, emergency, intensive care and polyclinics of Çukurova University Balcalı Hospital, Adana Numune Training and Research Hospital, Adana Maternity and Child Diseases Hospital, Adana city center, between December 1, 2018 and May 1, 2019. Data were collected using 19 socio-demographic questions and the Scale for the Application of the Roles and Functions of Pediatric Nurses developed by Yüzer and Yiğit in 2005.

Results: It was determined that 20 nurses (45.4%) were in the 26-35 age group, 39(88.6%) were female, 26(59.1%) were married, 29(65.9%) had a bachelor's degree/above, and 21(47.7%) had been working for 6-15 years. It was determined that 25 nurses (56.8%) worked in the pediatric ward/surgery, 35(79.5%) received in-service training, 25 (56.8%) attended a course, and 10 (40%) had attended the course for more than 1 year. It was determined that 23 (52.3%) of them did not work willingly in the clinic they currently work in, 42 (95.5%) of them loved children and 35 (79.5%) of them felt competent in the field of child health. It was determined that 42 nurses (95.5%) wanted to participate in scientific activities in child health and wanted to receive scientific activities from faculty members, 39 (88.6%) of them played entertaining roles for children to reduce stress, and 41 (93.2%) of them played educational roles for children.

Conclusion: A statistically significant difference was found in terms of caregiver and health protective role scores, advocate and decision-maker role score, rehabilitative role scores, and counseling role scores according to the clinic worked in ($p<0.05$). It was determined that the scores given by those working in pediatric ward/surgical clinics were statistically significantly higher than those working in pediatric intensive care.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: An Overview of India's Policy Measures from Gender Perspective: During and After the COVID-19 Pandemic****Speaker Name: M. Shankar Lingam****Affiliation: University of Mysore, India****Abstract:**

After the countrywide lockdown during COVID-19, India's economy faced severe challenges, including rising unemployment and decline in growth rates. The quick enforcement of lockdown measures slowed the pace at which cases doubled, providing an opportunity to enhance vital medical infrastructure (Goel, Sharma and Kashiramka, 2021). The impact of COVID-19 on gender is multifaceted, reaching beyond widely noted concerns like caregiving and domestic violence. Immediate consequences include unemployment, lack of food, and increased household duties. Over time, other challenges like decreasing savings, loss of assets, and an increase in widowhood due to the pandemic surfaced, complicating recovery efforts (Agarwal, 2021). Gender significantly impacts the way individuals perceive risks and their strategies for coping, indicating the public's readiness to adopt health measures and take preventive steps. Gender inequalities continue to play a significant role in the distribution of resources and the formulation of policies throughout the pandemic (Nordhues et al., 2021). Recognizing how sex and gender influence disease dynamics is crucial for analysing the effects of health disparities and framing appropriate public health actions. Yet, around two-thirds of worldwide data fail to separate information by sex, obscuring issues related to gender in the context of COVID-19. Therefore, understanding the influence of gender is crucial in assessing disaster risks, calling for an examination of gender-specific factors and the implementation of corresponding policies and actions (Rana et al., 2021).

Several measures have been taken in India to recover from the impact created by COVID-19 pandemic for the deprived. The estimated amount is being used to spend in providing insurance coverage for workers in the health sector, cash transfers, wage support to poor households and substantial cash-and in-kind provision like food, cooking gas to name a few. In addition to this, Rs.0.15 trillion is earmarked for COVID-19 testing facilities, personal protective equipment, isolation beds, ICU beds, and ventilators. Further, to ease the tax payers burden in the pandemic period extension of income tax filing and GST tax liability deadline were made along with the reduction of penalty for late payments but, without any relaxation in the taxing percentage. Whether all these spending and revenue measures have created an equal opportunity in the lives of men and women should be taken into account. Studies on Disaster Management and Mitigation have shown that unless gender-responsive economic and social policies form part of response and recovery plans, building equal, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies will not be possible. This paper tries to capture and gives an over view of the policy measures taken in from gender perspective. This paper also highlights the importance of targeted, gender-sensitive policy design in crisis measures.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Brain Drain and Retention Strategies: Lived Experience of Expatriate Nurses in Saudi Arabia – Challenges and Implications****Speaker Name: Ebtsam Aly Abou Hashish****Affiliation: Alexandria University, Egypt****Abstract:**

Aim: This study explored the lived experiences of expatriate nurses in Saudi Arabia, examining the factors driving migration and brain drain and identifying retention strategies from their perspectives. *Background:* The brain drain phenomenon, marked by the migration of skilled nurses from developing to wealthier countries for better career opportunities and living conditions, remains a global healthcare concern. Despite growing attention, research on factors driving expatriate nurses' migration to Saudi Arabia is limited. Understanding these factors is crucial for developing effective retention strategies. *Methods:* A phenomenological qualitative approach was used with a purposive sample of 36 expatriate nurses from diverse nationalities such as Filipino, Indian, South African, Malaysian, Jordanian, and United Kingdom. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed thematically. *Findings:* Four themes were identified shaping the brain drain phenomenon among expatriate nurses in Saudi Arabia: push factors, pull factors, challenges, and retention strategies. Within these, 15 subthemes and 31 related factors emerged (Table 1). Economic hardship, limited career growth, and poor working conditions drove migration, while higher salaries, career advancement, and better work environments attracted nurses. Challenges included high patient loads, restricted leadership roles, social adaptation difficulties, and work-life imbalance. Most expatriate nurses (86.1%, n=31) intended to remain in Saudi Arabia. *Conclusion:* Findings underscore the complicated connection between push and pull factors and challenges influencing expatriate nurse migration and retention (Figure 1). This study contributes new insights into nursing workforce management in Saudi Arabia and offers policy-driven recommendations to enhance nurse retention strategies, supporting the Saudi Vision 2030 healthcare transformation. *Implications for Nursing Management:* Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that includes financial incentives, structured career development programs, leadership inclusion, work-life balance policies, and expatriate support systems.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Simply rules of prophylaxis for children – hips, knees, spine and feet. Causes of pathology. Symptoms. Proper nursing and proposal of rehabilitation methods

Speaker Name: Tomasz Karski

Affiliation: Vincent Pol University, Poland

Abstract:

Introduction: Often the health' status of adult's is connected with the proper form of prophylaxis or therapy of various disorders in children. In children there can be symptoms of Minimal Brain Dysfunction (MBD) and symptoms of Syndrome of Contracture and Deformities (SofCD) described primary by Professor Hans Mau from Tübingen, Germany. There can be other causes of pathology of locomotor system – also needed prophylaxis or therapy.

The pathological problems with children and proposed forms of proper nursing. The early program of prophylaxis is especially important for the hips, neck and the axis of legs. For older children, it is important to diagnose the status of the spine, position of the pelvis, axis of legs, range of movement of the hips, knees, shoulders and feet.

The first causes of pathology in children can be connected with symptoms of Minimal Brain Dysfunction (MBD) caused by asphyxia of the fetus in the gravidity or delivery period.

The second cause of pathology is the Syndrome of Contracture and Deformities (SofCD), first described by Professor Hans Mau (Tübingen, Germany) as "Siebener Syndrome" (Eng. "Seven Deformities Syndrome"). In SofCD, there are various asymmetries of the body, spine, hips, pelvis and feet connected with insufficient space in the mother's uterus during the gravidity period.



Title: A new Universal Fever Definition and the unscientific nature of the conservative fever definition

Speaker Name: K.M.Yacob

Affiliation: Marma Health Centre, India

Abstract:

No medical textbook tells us what the purpose of fever is. Without knowing this, no one in the world can define, test, or treat fever. The current definition, testing, and treatment of fever, which is constructed without knowing what the purpose of fever is, has no scientific basis.

There is no uniform definition, test for fever alone.

What are the shortcomings of the current fever definition?

The current definition of fever is usually only a elevated body temperature above 100.4oF (38°C). Different types of fever definitions can be seen in medical books. It is against modern science to give different definitions for one thing (fever).

An elevated core body temperature of more than 38.0°C is not a scientific definition. Elevating the temperature is an action like walking and sitting. The definition of fever does not include anything that occurs only when there is a fever. A single criterion for a definition is not found in the current definition of fever.

Correct definition, basis for research.

For a topic to have a basis for research, there must be a proper definition of that topic and a test based on this definition. Not only do many existing fever definitions lack even the basic qualifications for a definition, but testing and treatment based on these fever definitions do not exist. Fever cannot be recreated according to current fever definitions. An important criterion for deciding whether something is true in modern science is that it can be reproduced.

You can't create a fever with hot objects. So far, fever research has tested and treated fever by creating hyperthermia, the opposite of fever. Many research studies use hot objects or heating materials, such as electric bulbs and prostaglandinE2 to induce fever in laboratory animals such as rats and rabbits. Fever is determined by observing the rise in temperature in these animals using a thermometer. It is not a fever-measuring device. Little did they know that what these researchers were producing and testing was not fever, but hyperthermia. The fundamental fallacy of fever begins here and is reflected in the definition of fever and continues in diagnosis and treatment. Even Stone Age humans did not use similar science or technology.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Competency Assessment and Perceived Barriers of Registered Nurses on Nursing Informatics / Health Informatics****Speaker Name: Vanitha Rajakumar****Affiliation: Royal Hayat Hospital, Kuwait****Abstract:**

The integration of technology into healthcare systems has underscored the critical need for nursing informatics (NI) competencies among nurses. NI, a specialty that merges nursing science with computer and information science, enables the effective use of information and communication technologies to improve healthcare delivery.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the competency levels of registered nurses in NI and health information systems and explore their association with demographic and professional variables.

Scope: It focuses on evaluating nurses' skills in computer literacy, informatics literacy, and informatics management using the NICAT tool. The study also explores the relationship between these competencies and various demographic factors, such as age, education, experience, and access to digital devices. The findings aim to inform strategies for improving informatics training and digital readiness among nurses in clinical settings.

Method: A quantitative, cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among 144 registered nurses at Royale Hayat Hospital, Kuwait, using the validated Nursing Informatics Competency Assessment Tool (NICAT). Data collection occurred over three months (October–December 2023) through a self-administered Google Form questionnaire. Data were analysed using IBM SPSS v25, employing descriptive statistics, Spearman correlation, and Chi-square tests.

Results: Results revealed that 81.3% of nurses were experienced in using electronic health records (EHRs), and nearly half (47.9%) exhibited proficient competency levels. There were significant positive correlations among computer literacy, informatics literacy, and management skills ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, the availability of digital devices in clinical settings showed a significant association with competency levels ($p < 0.05$). No significant correlations were observed with other demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study findings highlights the importance of fostering NI competencies to ensure effective utilization of health information systems, emphasizing the need for targeted training programs and the availability of digital resources in clinical settings. Enhanced informatics competencies are essential for optimizing nursing practice and improving healthcare outcomes.

SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title:** Investigating the Perceived Care Burden of Nurses Caring for COVID-19 Patients**Speaker Name:** Rasoul Raesi**Affiliation:** Mashhad University of Medical Sciences**Abstract:**

Background: The widespread of COVID-19 was associated with major care challenges for the health system. The burden of care was one of the treatment challenges for these patients, and its impact on the treatment staff, especially nurses, is known as one of the important issues of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Aim: The aim of this study determining the care burden perceived by nurses caring for hospitalized patients in the COVID-19 wards.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study that was conducted in 2022 by census method on 200 nurses caring for patients hospitalized in the COVID-19 wards in Imam Khomeini and Kashani Jiroft hospitals Jiroft. The data were collected with Novak and Guest's (1989) standard care burden questionnaire and were analyzed using statistics of Kolmogorov Smirnov-Test, T-Test of two independent samples, analysis of variance in statistical software SPSS-v-22.

Results: The average age of nurses was 28.58 ± 5.4 . The average burden of care in nurses was 66.6 ± 6.8 , that is, in the average range. There was a positive relationship between the age of nurses and their care burden. The average burden of care was similar in both sexes. There was a significant relationship between the marital status and the decrease in income with the care burden of nurses.

Conclusion: Health policymakers need to continue monitoring the care burden and well-being of nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. This will help ensure that appropriate measures are in place to support nurses and maintain a high standard of care for patients.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Does Social Media Use Influence the Mental Health Status of Jamaicans****Speaker Name: Paul Andrew Bourne****Affiliation: Vocational Training Development Institute (VTDI)****Abstract:**

Social networking (media) has radically transformed traditional communication. People can now access immediate correspondence and dialogue with others across a vast geo-political landscape. The new era of social networking brings with it benefits and disbenefits. This means that social media usage affects people's well-being. Studies have found that social networking positively influences people's mental health as well as negatively affects psychological well-being. There is no research-based consensus that social media only positively or negatively influences well-being. There are over 1.4 million social media users in Jamaica, and a search of the literature at the time of this research did not review a single study on whether social media influences Jamaicans' psychological well-being (or mental health). This lack of research-based information retards planning and the implementation of needed interventions if needs be. The objective of this research is to evaluate whether social media usage influences the mental health status of Jamaican social media users and what is the direction of this relationship if one exists. A web-based cross-sectional survey was used to examine the research objective. Using Survey Monkey's sample size calculator, the computed sample size was 1,068 Jamaicans. The researcher utilises social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, X (formerly Twitter)) to obtain the respondents. A team of data collectors was trained, each responsible for collecting data from social media users for a particular parish. Social media was found to be negatively associated with the mental health status of Jamaicans. On average, youths (age ≤ 24 years) spent approximately 6 ± 5 hours, adults spent 4 ± 5 hours, and seniors used 3 ± 4 hours on social networking daily. This research provides research-based information on how excessive social media usage is reducing the mental health of Jamaicans. This study is the platform for understanding the effect of social media usage and should be the catalyst for needed change before the matter becomes an epidemic.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Beyond the Gut: Exploring Depression, Sexual Dysfunction, and Quality of Life in IBS****Speaker Name: Seyed Saman Talebi****Affiliation: Hamadan University of Medical Sciences****Abstract:**

Background: Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a prevalent disorder of gut-brain interaction that frequently coexists with psychological distress and impaired sexual health. This study aimed to assess and compare the levels of depression, sexual dysfunction, and quality of life in patients with IBS versus individuals with depression and healthy controls.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted involving three matched groups (n = 49 each): IBS patients, individuals with depression (without IBS), and healthy subjects. All participants were sexually active. Assessments included the WHOQOL-BREF for quality of life, Beck Depression Inventory-II for depression, Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), and Male Sexual Health Questionnaire (MSHQ).

Results: Depression scores were significantly higher in both IBS and depression groups compared to controls ($P < 0.001$). Quality of life was significantly lower in the IBS and depression groups compared to controls ($P < 0.001$). Sexual performance showed statistically significant differences across all groups in both genders, with the lowest scores observed among individuals with depression. Among IBS patients, depression negatively correlated with quality of life ($r = -0.71$, $P < 0.001$) and male sexual performance ($r = -0.55$, $P < 0.001$), while sexual performance positively correlated with quality of life ($r = 0.33$, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: IBS is associated with significant psychological and sexual health burdens, emphasizing the importance of holistic, biopsychosocial approaches to management. Addressing sexual dysfunction and depression in IBS patients is critical for improving their overall well-being.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title:** Examining the burden of COVID-19 disease**Speaker Name:** Rasoul Raesi**Affiliation:** Mashhad University of Medical Sciences**Abstract:**

Background: COVID-19, an infectious disease that emerged in December 2019, has significantly burdened global health and economies. The current study was conducted to quantify the burden of the COVID-19 pandemic in southeast Iran from 2019 to 2022.

Methods: A descriptive-analytical study was conducted using census data on all COVID-19-related deaths reported through the Vice-Chancellor of Health and Treatment at Jiroft University of Medical Sciences. The burden of disease was calculated using the disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) index, which combines years of life lost (YLLs) due to premature death and years lived with disability (YLDs).

Results: The study found a total DALY of 37,294.4 and 2,434.8 per 100,000 population. The disease burden was calculated as 1,311.1 for men and 1,123.7 for women per 100,000 population. YLL accounted for 99.3% of the DALYs, while YLD contributed only 0.7%.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in a substantial disease burden, primarily driven by premature deaths. While the impact of disability is less pronounced, it cannot be overlooked. Understanding both direct and indirect impacts is crucial for health policymakers to effectively allocate resources and address the ongoing challenges posed by the pandemic.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Newborn Thermal Care Practices in two Urban Slums in Southern Ghana: Evidence from a Concurrent Mixed Methods Study****Speaker Name: Edward Akolgo Adimazoya****Affiliation: University of Ghana****Abstract:**

Background: In Ghana, neonatal deaths account for over 60% of infant deaths. Few studies have focused on thermal care practices in urban slums in Ghana. This paper examined newborn thermal care practices in two large urban slums in southern Ghana.

Methods: The data used for this paper comes from a concurrent mixed methods cross sectional study. The quantitative survey was conducted among 279 randomly sampled mothers aged 15–49 years with live neonates aged 0–28 days. We conducted 14 focus groups with mothers aged 15–49 years with live newborns aged 0–28 days, traditional birth attendants, community leaders, and 13 in-depth interviews with health managers purposively sampled. Descriptive analyses was conducted to describe thermal care practices; bivariate and multiple logistic regression analyses were used to assess factors associated with thermal care practices at a 95% confidence level. Qualitative interviews were analysed thematically.

Results: Prevalence of appropriate thermal care practices was 24.7%. About 48.7% of neonates were dried soon after birth; 35% were wrapped, while 57.7% were bathed immediately after birth contrary to WHO recommendations. Mothers of newborns aged 25–34 years and 35–44 years were more likely than those aged 25 years and below to provide appropriate thermal care. Newborns delivered by skilled attendants were more likely than those delivered by unskilled attendants to receive appropriate thermal care. Additionally, mothers of newborns residing less than 1–2 km away from the nearest health facility were more likely than those residing 3–5 km away from the nearest health facility and beyond 5 km to receive appropriate thermal care.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) and Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) as Affordable Diagnostic Tools for Maternal Complications in Resource-Limited Settings****Speaker Name: Naif Taleb Ali****Affiliation: Lahej University****Abstract:**

This systematic review (2018–2023, $n = 36$ studies) evaluates the diagnostic accuracy of MPV and MCV—low-cost hematological markers—for early detection of preeclampsia, gestational diabetes (GDM), and iron-deficiency anemia in pregnant women. Using PRISMA 2020 guidelines, we analyzed data from 15,422 pregnancies via automated analyzers (Sysmex/Beckman Coulter).

Key findings:

- MPV >10.2 fL predicted preeclampsia with 78% sensitivity (AUC 0.81).
- MPV >9.8 fL correlated with GDM (OR 2.3, 95% CI 1.8–3.0).
- MCV <80 fL identified iron-deficiency anemia (85% specificity).

These markers reduced diagnostic costs by 60% (\$0.20/test vs. \$15–50 for conventional tests). Clinical implications include:

- For LMICs: MPV-guided aspirin prophylaxis prevents 1 in 4 preeclampsia cases (NNT=18).
- Point-of-care integration: Smartphone-based analyzers (\$1.50/test) enable community health worker deployment.

We recommend WHO adoption of MPV/MCV in maternal health protocols to enhance early intervention in underserved regions.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Depression in Jamaican Males Post COVID-19: Using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale****Speaker Name: Paul Andrew Bourne****Affiliation: Northern Caribbean University****Abstract:**

Introduction: Depression is a common mental illness and a major cause of disability globally. The World Health Organization indicated that it affects approximately 3.8% of the world's population, which accounts for 280 million persons, 5% of the adult population and 5.7% of the elderly population. Depression rates among males are quite lower in comparison to females.

Objective: This research aims to explore depression in Jamaican men post-COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: A national cross-sectional web-based study design and a standardized web-based questionnaire designed by Dr Max Hamilton were used for this research. The study employed a stratified multistage probability sampling design to retrieve data from thousand sixty-six (1066) male respondents from the 14 parishes.

Results: This study revealed that 52.7% of Jamaican males experienced varying degrees of depression post-COVID-19. Furthermore, findings indicated that 1.1% of the sampled Jamaican males had attempted suicide, 3.4% had had suicidal thoughts, 5.1% wished they were dead, and 24.6% felt life was not worth living.

Conclusion: The study has brought a preview of the mental health challenges experienced by Jamaican males, which speaks to a silent killer that has been nurtured in these individuals' minds. COVID-19 continues to linger with people, and mental health conditions that it has created have a short-to-long-term effect on Jamaican men.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Use of dental care services among adolescents living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment in Kampala, Uganda: a cross-sectional study

Speaker Name: Maria Gorretti Nakyonzi

Affiliation: Makerere University

Abstract:**Objective**

The primary purpose of this study was to assess the prevalence and socio-behavioral determinants of ever-use of dental care services among adolescents aged 10–18 years, living with HIV, on Antiretroviral treatment (ART), and attending selected HIV clinics in Kampala, Uganda.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was carried out between March and September 2020. The study conveniently recruited 154 adolescents between 10 and 18 years old from 4 specific HIV clinics in Kampala. Andersen's behavioral model guided the selection of variables, with the ever-use of dental care services as the outcome and predisposing, enabling, need-related factors and personal dental health practices as exposure variables. Data were analyzed using Fischer's exact test for cross-tabulation and modified Poisson regression for multivariate analysis.

Results

The prevalence of ever-use of dental care services was 12.3%. The adolescents aged 14–18 had higher odds of using dental care services (Prevalence ratio (PR) of 3.35 than those aged 10–13 years. Fear of the spread of HIV was negatively associated with ever-use of dental care services (PR of 0.06). Participants who were afraid of going to the dentist had higher odds of using dental care services (PR of 2.98) than those not afraid. Failure to receive dental treatment because it was not part of the medical appointment had a positive association with the ever-use of dental care services (PR of 4.50). Those who were satisfied with their dental condition had lower odds of using dental care services. The bad oral odor was positively associated with the ever-use of dental care services (PR of 2.80). The use of soap for toothbrushing was positively associated with the ever-use of dental care services (PR of 2.51).

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Knowledge, Practice and Associated Factors towards Intravenous Cannula- related Infection Prevention among Nurses working at Northwest Amhara Regional State Comprehensive Specialized Hospitals, Northwest Ethiopia 2022

Speaker Name: Alem Work Dessalegne Bogale

Affiliation: Bahir Dar University College of Medicine and Health Science

Abstract:**Background:**

IV cannula-related infections are a major cause of healthcare-associated infections, leading to increased morbidity and mortality. Nurses play a key role in prevention. However, in Ethiopia, limited studies exist on nurses' knowledge, practices, and related factors.

Objective:

To assess knowledge, practice, and associated factors toward IV cannula-related infection prevention among nurses in Comprehensive Specialized Hospitals, Northwest Amhara, Ethiopia, 2022.

Methods:

A cross-sectional study was conducted from May 1–30, 2022, involving 423 nurses selected through simple random sampling. Data were collected using structured, pretested self-administered questionnaires, entered into EpiData 4.6, and analyzed in SPSS 23. Binary logistic regression was used; variables with $p < 0.05$ and 95% CI were considered significant.

Results:

A total of 412 nurses participated in this study with a 97.4% of response rate. More than half (54.9%) and (53.4%) of the participants had good knowledge and practice respectively.

Conclusion:

The finding of this study revealed that nearly half of the nurses had poor knowledge and practice in IV cannula-related infection prevention. Therefore, hospital administrators and other concerned stakeholders better to prepare and ensure the availability of guideline, provision of training and improve the educational level of nurses.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: A study of how the serum levels of inflammatory markers correlate with hemoglobin oxygen saturation percentage and the type of respiratory support received by COVID-19 patients hospitalized in intensive care units

Speaker Name: Rasoul Raesi

Affiliation: Mashhad University of Medical Sciences

Abstract:

Aim: This study aimed to shed light on how serum levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and C-reactive protein (CRP) correlate with hemoglobin oxygen saturation percentage (SpO₂) and the type of respiratory support received among COVID-19 patients hospitalized in COVID-19 intensive care units.

Background: The clinical care of patients who suffer from COVID-19 requires knowledge of laboratory findings and the way these findings are linked with the type of respiratory support.

Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was conducted using data from the clinical records of 31 patients hospitalized in the intensive care unit at 22nd-Bahman Hospital in Khaf, eastern Iran, during the first half of 2021. The study utilized a checklist developed by the researcher for data collection. The data were analyzed with Kolmogorov-Smirnov, independent t, one-way analysis of variance, and Tukey's post hoc statistical tests in the SPSS-22 statistical package. The significance level was established at $p < 0.05$.

Results: The mean CRP, LDH, and serum levels of IL-6 were significantly higher in COVID-19 patients with SpO₂ < 93 than in patients with SpO₂ ≥ 93 ($p < 0.05$). Patients receiving intubation and non-invasive respiratory support exhibited significantly greater serum levels of IL-6, CRP, and LDH than patients receiving other respiratory support ($p < 0.05$). The mean CRP, serum levels of IL-6, and LDH were significantly lower among survivors than those who died ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Understanding the correlations between serum IL-6, CRP, LDH, and SPO₂ levels and the type of respiratory support allows for more rapid and effective care for COVID-19 patients in a wider range of clinical circumstances.

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SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW*Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Time to breast cancer recurrence and associated predictors in Public Hospitals of Addis Ababa, Central Ethiopia: A Retrospective Cohort Study****Speaker Name: Yadessa Chala****Affiliation: Madda Walabu University****Abstract:**

Background: Breast cancer recurrence is a major challenge to long-term patient outcomes, particularly in low-income countries. In Ethiopia, the existing evidences are limited regarding the recurrence timeline and its predictors. This study assessed time to recurrence and identify predictors among breast cancer patients treated in public hospitals of Addis Ababa, central Ethiopia.

Method: Retrospective cohort study was conducted from April 30 to May 30 2024, randomly selecting 322 breast cancer cases treated surgically between September 2018 and September 2023. Data were collected by the Kobo toolbox and analyzed by Stata Version 15. The Cox proportional hazard model was used to identify predictor variables, with assumptions checked using Schoenfeld residual/global test (0.79). Multi-collinearity was checked using the variance inflation factor (3.72). Variables with a P-value<0.25 in bi variable analysis were entered into the final multivariable analysis. Variables with a P-value<0.05 at 95% confidence level were considered independent predictors of recurrence

Result: The breast cancer recurrence rate was 6.8 per 100 person-years (95% CI: 5.35–8.14). The 75% recurrence-free survival (RFS) time was 44 months. Estimated RFS rates at 24, 36, 48, and 60 months were 91.9%, 83.3%, 67.7%, and 61.0%, respectively. Multivariable Cox regression identified five independent predictors of recurrence: age \leq 40 years (AHR: 3.32; 95% CI: 1.80– 5.88), overweight status (AHR: 1.95; 95% CI: 1.06–3.59), positive surgical margin (AHR: 2.10; 95% CI: 1.20–4.02), axillary node positivity (AHR: 1.98; 95% CI: 1.08–3.61), and pre-existing comorbidities (AHR: 4.45; 95% CI: 2.39–8.30).

Conclusion: This study confirms a substantial incidence of breast cancer recurrence, with identifiable predictors including comorbidity, age, overweight, positive axillary node status, lymph node involvement, and deep surgical margin. Targeted interventions aimed at improving patient understanding of recurrence risk, promoting adherence to treatment protocols, and fostering healthy lifestyle modifications are crucial for reducing recurrence rates.

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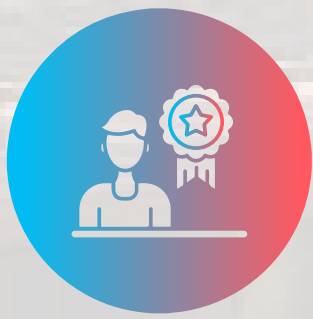


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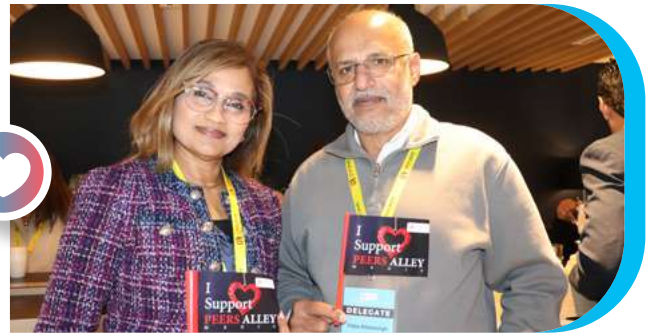
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