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**7th International and 1st Virtual Scientific Nursing
Conference**

Faculty of Nursing – Menoufia University

**Capacity Development of Nursing
Research and Practice**

16-17th November 2020

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"Scientific Program Agenda"

First day (Monday 16 November 2020)

Conferences hall – Menoufia University

Time	Items																
8:30-9:30	Registration																
9:30-10:30	Opening ceremony																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Speakers</th> <th>Items</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">National Anthem</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Quran Kreem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prof. Manal EL-Sayed Fared</td> <td>Vice Dean of Postgraduate and Researches</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prof. Inass Kassem Aly</td> <td>Dean Faculty of Nursing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prof. Ahmed Farag EL Kassed</td> <td>Vice President of the Menoufia University</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prof. Adel El said Mubarak</td> <td>President of Menoufia University</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Giving Shields</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Speakers	Items	National Anthem		Quran Kreem		Prof. Manal EL-Sayed Fared	Vice Dean of Postgraduate and Researches	Prof. Inass Kassem Aly	Dean Faculty of Nursing	Prof. Ahmed Farag EL Kassed	Vice President of the Menoufia University	Prof. Adel El said Mubarak	President of Menoufia University	Giving Shields	
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The first session (Keynote speakers)																	
Chairpersons																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Amal Shehata • Prof. Bahiga Galal • Assist. Prof. Tawheda Khalifa 																	
10:30-11:00 Am	Capacity building in Nursing education, research and practice Prof. Manal Zeinhom Prof. of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University																
11:00-12:00 Am	Development and promoting nursing role for cancer patients																



	<p>Prof. Naser Abd El Bary Prof. of Clinical Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Menoufia university</p>
12:00-12:15 pm	<p>Enhancing of female rural leaders' awareness about first aid activities using capacity development approach</p> <p>Dr. Naglaa A. Ahmed Assist prof. of Community health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia university</p>
12:15-12:30 pm	<p>Building research capacity in health care system</p> <p>Dr. Samah Mohamed Abd Elghaphar Assist prof. of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia university</p>
12:30- 1:00 Pm	Coffee Break
The second session	
Chairpersons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Manal Moussa • Prof. Wafaa Hassan • Prof. Omayma Okby 	
1:00-1:15 Pm	<p>Students' attitudes and perceptions toward the effectiveness of mobile learning in Omdurman Islamic University</p> <p>Dr. Manal Belal Mohamed Hasan Assist. prof. in Medical Nursing Director of GENERAL Administration and training education and development Omdurman Islamic university</p>
1:15-1:30 Pm	<p>Innovation and current trends in Adult Health Nursing Practice</p> <p>Dr. Eglal Hassanein Abdel Hakeim Assist. prof. of Adult Health Nursing , Faculty of Nursing ,Bader University</p>
1:30-1:45pm	<p>Home telemonitoring for Type II Diabetes</p> <p>Dr. Hoda Sayed Mohamed Sayed Lecturer of Community Health Nursing , Faculty of Nursing ,Bader University</p>
1:45- 2:00pm	<p>Continuous training and education for Nurses about new technologies</p> <p>Mr. Adel G,Abed-Elwadood 2nd year Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia university</p>



2:00- 2:30 Pm	Break
The third session	
Chairpersons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Nahla Ashour • Prof. Maaly Almalky • Prof. Amal ElShikh 	
2:30-2:45 Pm	<p>Clinical training Post COVID-19 in Jordan and Oman: Nurse educators' perspectives</p> <p>Dr. Lourance Al Hadid</p> <p>Associate Professor in Princess Aisha Bint Al Hussein College of Nursing and Health Sciences- Al Hussein Bin Talal University- Jordan</p>
2:45-3:00 Pm	<p>Coronavirus and Pregnancy</p> <p>Dr. Hanan Elsaid Mohamed</p> <p>Assist. prof. of Woman's Health and midwifery, Faculty of Nursing Mansoura University</p>
3:00-3:15 Pm	<p>Academic challenges in Nursing research& Practice in light of COVID-19</p> <p>Dr. Aziza Kamel</p> <p>Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University</p>
3:15-3:30 Pm	<p>Psychological Aspects of COVID 19 Pandemic</p> <p>Dr. Lamiaa Hassnin Eitta</p> <p>Assist prof. of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University</p>
3:30-3:45 Pm	Open Discussion



Second day (Tuesday 17 November 2020)

Conferences hall – Menoufia University

Time	Items
The first session	
Chairpersons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prof. Maha Khalifa • Prof. Nermin Eid • Assis. prof. Naglaa Al -Mokadem 	
9:30-9:45 Am	Evaluation of Nursing informatics' competencies and attitudes among Baccalaureate-Nursing students Dr. Lobna Khamis Mohamed Assist prof. of Nursing Services Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Tanta University
9:45-10:00 Am	Motivates and innovation in Nursing Dr. Asmaa Gmal Ismaeil Clinical instructor , Faculty of Nursing , Benha University
10:00-10:15 Am	Obstetric Care Navigation Dr. Fatma Abouelkhir Farag Assist. prof. of Woman's Health and midwifery, Faculty of Nursing Fayoum and Badr University
10:15-10:30 Am	Applications of digital transformation in nursing training methods in continuing education units in university hospitals Dr. Farag Mohamed Technology researcher in creative activities for innovative thinking and smart. Learning approaches
10:30-10:45 Am	Children health promotion during Covied19 spread, in perspective of Pediatric Nursing Dr. Fatma Abd Elhaseeb Assist Prof. of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University
10:45-11:00 Am	Challenges and Innovations in Nursing Fields



	<p>Miss. Fatma N. Nour AL-Dean</p> <p>2nd.year Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University</p>
11:00-11:15 Am	<p>Enhancing deaf and dumb awareness of the new Coronavirus using sign language</p> <p>Mr. Mohamed Abo Elnaser</p> <p>3rd year. Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University</p>
11:15-11:30 Am	<p>Challenges Facing Nursing Students During Corona Pandemic</p> <p>Miss Manar Elkomy</p> <p>4th year. Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University</p>
11:30-12:00 Pm	Break
The second session	
<p>Chairpersons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Nabila Sabola • Prof. Hanan Thrwat • Prof. Manal Zeinhom 	
12:00-12:15 Pm	<p>Research Ethics</p> <p>Dr. Sally waheed El-khadry</p> <p>Lecturer of Epidemiology and preventive medicine, National Liver Institute, Menoufia University</p>
12:15-12:30 Pm	<p>Healthcare safety awareness and nurses' compliance at Qassim National Hospital: Adopting the IPGs</p> <p>Dr. Mahmoud Abdul Hameed A. Shahin</p> <p>Assist. prof. of Critical care Nursing ,Al- Ghad International Colleges for applied Medical Sciences, Saudi Arabia</p>
12:30-12:45 Pm	<p>Effect of combining diaphragmatic and Pursed lips breathing exercises on clinical outcomes of elderly Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</p> <p>Dr. Tawheda Mohamed Khalefa</p> <p>Assist Prof. of Geriatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University</p>
12:45-1:00 Pm	<p>Causes and reporting of medication errors as Perceived by Critical Care Nurses' at Jordanian Hospitals</p> <p>Dr. Hanadi Husni Alabed</p> <p>Master of critical care Nursing ,head of education , Qassim national</p>



	hospital
1:00-1:15 Pm	<p>Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of preparation and management of labor among primigravida women in selected hospital, SALEM, TAMILNADU, INDIA</p> <p>Dr. Santhi M.D</p> <p>Assist Prof. Jazan University, Ministry of Higher Education, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p>
1:15-1:30 Pm	<p>Effect of skin massage using Clove oil on uremic Pruritus and sleep Disturbance for End Stage Renal Disease Patients undergoing Maintenance Hemodialysis</p> <p>Dr. Afaf Abdelaziz Basal</p> <p>Assist Prof. of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Tanta University</p>
1:30-1:45 Pm	<p>Relationship between level of internet addiction, loneliness and life satisfaction among College of health and rehabilitation sciences students' at Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University</p> <p>Dr. Rania Maher</p> <p>Lecturer of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University</p>
1:45-2:00 Pm	<p>Entrepreneur Nurse</p> <p>Dr. Samah Zidan</p> <p>Lecturer of Adult Health Nursing , Faculty of Nursing ,Bader University</p>
2:00-2:15 Pm	<p>Nursing Responsibilities in ensuring patients Safety</p> <p>Fathy Sultan</p> <p>Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University 3rd.year</p>
2:15-2:30 Pm	Open Discussion
2:30-3:00 Pm	Recommendations



SCIENTIFIC PAPER



Enhancing of Female Rural Leaders' Awareness about First Aid Activities Using Capacity Development Approach

Naglaa A. Ahmed⁽¹⁾ and Samah E. Masry⁽²⁾

- ⁽¹⁾ Assistant professor of Family Community Health Nursing- Faculty of Nursing- Menoufia University, Egypt.
- ⁽²⁾ Assistant professor of Medical Surgical Nursing- Faculty of Nursing- Menoufia University, Egypt.

Abstract

Capacity development is about strengthening the abilities needed for successfully performing tasks, achieving results, identifying problems, finding solutions and taking sound decisions in the respective professional and living environments. Every citizen shares a responsibility of having basic first aid knowledge in case of emergency as we have to undergo such situations in our day today life. Aim: This study aims to enhance awareness of female rural leaders about first aid activities using capacity development approach. A Quasi experimental design was utilized. Setting: This study was conducted at Care of Menoufia Students' Association hall, which used for teaching. This association follows the Ministry of Social Affairs Shebin El kom, Menoufia governorate. Sample: A convenience sample of 200 female rural leaders who chosen by the Ministry of Social Affairs Shebin El kom, Menoufia governorate. They participated in the training at their request. Tools: 1. Self-administered structured questionnaire which involved socio-demographic data and knowledge of female rural leaders about first aid. 2. Observational checklist of subjects about first aid activities. The main result of this study showed that there was significant improvement in the knowledge and practice of female rural leaders' about first aid throughout the stages of capacity development. Additionally, there was statistically significant relation between knowledge of studied samples and their level of education. Conclusion: capacity development approach was effective in improving knowledge and practice of female rural leaders about first aid activities. Recommendation: Use capacity development approach in teaching and learning the entire first aid skills to all individuals, aggregate and the entire population .

Keywords: Capacity development, Female rural leaders and First aid.



Building Research Capacity in Health Care System

Prepared By
Dr.Samah M.Abd Elgaphar

Assist.prof. of Medical Surgical Nursing Faculty Of Nursing Menofia University

- **Capacity building** is the *process* by which individuals, groups, organisations and societies increase their ability to understand and solve problems in a sustainable manner. The health sector is continuously undergoing change and structural reforms. This is resulting in the need for more capacity building to address the underlying challenges. Enhanced capacity is believed to promote problem solving, reduce the gap between evidence and practice, and promote healthy gains.
- **Research capacity building** is an ongoing and interactive process of empowering individuals, interdisciplinary teams, networks, institutions and societies to identify health and health-related challenges; to develop, conduct and manage scientifically appropriate and rigorous research to address those challenges in a dynamic and sustainable manner; and to share, apply and mobilize research knowledge generated with the active participation of engaged stakeholders and decision-makers.
- **The aim of research capacity building in a healthcare setting** is to strengthen health professionals' existing clinical expertise with complementary research skills. This enables them to contribute to the production of high-quality research which advances the knowledge base of their profession, demonstrates the effectiveness of interventions, influences funding bodies, and enables evidence-based practice. A prerequisite of research capacity building is the development of research competence to generate knowledge in order to enhance patient safety and quality of care.
- **The six dimensions of research capacity building in Cooke's framework** are:
 - Building skills and confidence
 - Ensuring research is close to practice
 - Developing partnerships and linkages
 - Supporting appropriate dissemination
 - including elements of continuity and sustainability
 - Making investments in infrastructure to enhance research capacity building.
- **key challenges to building research capacity in developing countries** are adequate funds for researcher, Staff salaries, Training of individual researchers, Career structure for researchers, Good research management, Equitable access to scientific and technical information, Partnerships between developed and developing countries; Establishment of effective interfaces between research producers and users; and Competent and motivated institutional leaders. The main barriers to nursing research are Lack of knowledge, Lack of skills and Confidence to engage in the research process.



Students' Attitudes and Perceptions toward the Effectiveness Of Mobile Learning in Omdurman Islamic University

April 2020

***Manal Bilal Mohamed Hassan.**Mohamed Ibrahim Osman Ahmed ***Nadia
Noureldeen and Egader Mohamed**

*Assistant professor in Medical Nursing director of general administration and training education and development OMDURMAN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MAIL manalbelal52@gmail.com

Abstract:

Background: over the previous couple of decade's information and communication technologies have improved greatly and therefore the use of computers has become more widespread. The evolution of handheld portable devices and wireless technologies has resulted in radical changes within the social and economic lifestyles of recent people.

The study aims to assess Omdurman Islamic university students regard their perception, attitude regard using mobile learning in online learning and assess its efficacy and measuring the relationship between their perception, attitude and demographic data regard using mobile in online learning.

Methods: this cross-sectional study was designed as a descriptive study to assess perception. Study population: all ranks of students first, second, third and fourth classes Sample size 100 using simple random sampling technique.

Results show that, students have good perception regard using mobile in online learning and mobile learning are getting to be more flexible method of learning 40% (=40), because it is often done anytime anywhere. While 38% (N=38) of respondents strongly agree that the mobile learning will improve communication between student and teacher. Also, the study shows that limiting factors regarding mobile learning were considered and the respondents were asked as to what can be the reasons because of which mobile learning cannot be used for learning, fifty percent of the respondents strongly feel that unavailability of appropriate mobile phones with a large no. of students is one of the major reasons. From the results appeared that no relation between demographic data and perception and attitude p value. In our university from study appeared that there is no relation between demographic data and their perception regard age. Student rank, family income.769, 906, .221, and regard relation between consecutive.



Conclusion: Technology is perceived as an effective tool in improving communication and learning. In our university. From study appeared that there is no relation between demographic data and their perception and attitude

Keywords: m-learning, student attitude and perception, mobile technology, Omdurman Islamic university.



Innovation and Current Trends in Adult Health Nursing Practice

By

Dr. Eglal Hassanein Abdel Hakeim (1) and Asmaa Mohamed Ragab (2)

(1)Assistant professor (2) Clinical Instructor at Adult Health Nursing- Faculty of Nursing, Badr University in Cairo

Abstract

Innovation is the most important tool for improving the community's quality of life. Usually, the concept of innovation in the health sector and in particular for nursing, new approaches, technologies and ways of working is described as a process of development. Innovation is vital for improving the quality of nursing care and its sustainability. The planning of nursing practice, submission and evaluation of the use of innovative strategies are among the key factors that directly affect the quality of the service. Based on all of these reasons and in the light of the literature, this compilation is prepared to offer information of innovation in nursing practice. In general, the concept of innovation in nursing is new approaches, technologies and ways of working is described as a process that has been developed. International Council of Nurses (ICN) defines innovation as "new approaches, technologies and ways of working development process". Innovation can be about tools, technologies and processes also can be applied to either an organization or an individual's attitudes, and behaviors may be related studies. Due to the increasing and health-care applications are changing rapidly. The increasingly aging population, chronic treatment of acute illness depending on which treatment applications have changed the perspective on the quality of the patient's care so the nurses should use new technology and approaches to treat patient and develop adult health nursing practice.

Key words: Innovation, nursing practice,



Home Telemonitoring for Type II Diabetes

By

Dr. Hoda Sayed Mohamed Sayed

Lecturer of community Health Nursing –Faculty of Nursing

Badr University in Cairo

Abstract

Diabetes is a common chronic disease, causing unprecedented loss of health care systems around the world. The diabetes outbreak has increased dramatically over the past two decades and it is estimated to increase to over 438 million by 2030. It can be associated with serious complications and high expenditures. Residents of villages, rural and remote areas are deprived of access to specialists and appropriate services in the service units, which leads to injustice and imposition of costs on the health system. Through Home Telemonitoring is a patient management approach increasingly used with chronic illnesses?. It supports timely transmission and remote interpretation of patients' data for follow-up and preventive interventions. Health data is collected in places like the patient's home, and sent to health care providers in different places for evaluation and getting recommendations through telecommunication lines, bringing about the analyses of physiological parameters such as blood pressure, weight, blood glucose, counseling, and training. Patient information is constantly monitored by healthcare provider and in case of emergency, the patients are quickly supported, and instant warnings are sent to the service provider and patient companions whenever needed; thus, the patients and their family have no worries about the problem

Key words: Diabetes, Home Telemonitoring



Continuous Training and Education for Nurses about New Technologies **Adel G, Abed-Elwadood**

2 nd year Nursing student at Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University

Abstract

Nursing is a lifelong learning process. Nurses never learn everything they need to know in nursing school or faculty. Lifelong learning is an active process in which the nurse searches for knowledge and understanding to meet their professional lifetime needs. With accelerating advances in health information and technology, physicians, nurses, and others health professionals must maintain and improve their knowledge and skills throughout their careers. That's the only way to provide safe, effective, and high-quality health care for their patients. Even though a skilled, educated, and adaptable workforce should be government/business priority, there's a growing lack of experienced and well-trained staff in the healthcare environment in many regions around the globe. To counter this trend, there's a need to raise awareness that education doesn't come to an end once people are in the middle of their professional career. Because the healthcare industry is continuously evolving, technologies considered best practice today can change drastically in just the span of a decade. That's why nurses have to regularly keep up with new techniques and technologies and expand their knowledge and skills – which mean continuous education and training, are not a nice-to-have but an absolute necessity for nurses who wants to improve their competency, professional skills and to provide high-quality patient care. The advantages of investing into continuous education and training are obvious: highly skilled staff, high staff retention, magnificent reputation, optimized financial performance, better patient outcomes, less medical malpractice lawsuits. Finally nursing training programs about lifelong education and training are recommended to maintain providing of safe, effective, and high-quality health care for the patients.



Clinical Training Post COVID-19 in Jordan and Oman: Nurse Educators' Perspectives

Lourance Al Hadid

Associate Professor, Princess Aisha Bint Al Hussein College of Nursing and Health Sciences-Al Hussein Bin Talal University- Jordan

Omar Al-Rawajfeh, Associate Professor, Dean-Faculty of Nursing- Sultan Qabus University- Oman

Marwa Al Barmawi, Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing- Faculty of Nursing, Alzaytoonah University of Jordan- Jordan.

Ahmed Sagarat, Associate Professor, Community and Mental Health Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing- Mutah University- Jordan

Muna Al Kharabsheh, Educator Salt College, Albalqa' Applied University- Jordan.

Abstract

Introduction. Current infection and prevention control (IPC) practices adopted in clinical training of nursing students are based on standardized precautions. However, the eruption and spread of COVID-19 indicated the need to revise these precautions to prevent cross-infections among students and those involved in their training.

Aim. We aimed to assess nurse educators' agreement on IPC practices that represent precautionary guidelines expected to enhance safety during clinical training of students. We also aimed to reach an agreement among nurse educators on IPC practices that should be included while training students in laboratory and clinical settings.

Methods. This descriptive explorative, cross-sectional study included 243 nurse educators from Jordan (n=117) and from Oman (n=126), who were actively engaged in training students. Nurse educators were recruited using personal communication via phone and electronic mails. Once approving to participate, the educators received an electronic link leading to the study questionnaire.

Study instrument. The study questionnaire (46 items) was developed based on the recommended training practices, available evidence in the literature, and guidelines suggested by the WHO (2020) during the spread of COVID-19. The study questionnaire comprises 26 items describing educator practices and 20 items for educators to supervise students implement during their training. The questionnaire items are subsumed by three themes: protecting self, protecting others, and essential training about COVID-19. The focus of all items is to protect trainers, their students and those, who are in contact with students, from cross-infections emphasizing the important role of training and the use of infection and prevention guidelines.



Findings. The study questionnaire and themes have achieved statistically acceptable internal consistency values. Participants rated all questionnaire items above the midpoint, which indicated that they agreed on including these items in the new IPC guidelines in the clinical training.

Conclusion and implications. Findings in this study suggest the importance of adding new practices to the currently adopted IPC guidelines, which aim to minimize or prevent cross-infections associated with student training. Therefore, nurse educators are invited to test these new practices by putting them into practice. We also recommend to conduct clinical studies that examine the efficacy of the suggested practices in this study in preventing cross-infections as compared with other practices.

Keywords: nursing education, clinical training, infection, educators, and guidelines.



Coronavirus and Pregnancy

Dr. Hanan Elsaid Mohamed

Assist. prof. Woman's health and midwifery department. Faculty of nursing.
Mansoura University

Abstract

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has represented a major impact to health systems and societies worldwide. Nevertheless, obstetrics and maternal-fetal medicine practice have suffered profound changes to adapt to the pandemic. Many physiologic and anatomic changes of pregnancy affect the respiratory system and increase susceptibility to infections in general, which may complicate or delay the diagnosis of COVID-19 and/or the clinical course of the disease in infected women

Pregnant women might be at risk for severe illness, morbidity, or mortality compared to the general population as observed in cases of other viral respiratory infections, such as influenza. Cesarean delivery may be the most common complication of COVID-19 infection during pregnancy. Severe maternal pneumonia. Maternal intensive care unit admission with mechanical ventilation.



Challenges in Nursing Research & Practice in Light of COVID-19

Prepared by

Assist. Prof. Dr. Samah Mohamed Abd Elgaphar & Dr. Aziza Mohamed Kamel

Abstract

COVID-19 highlights nurses' vulnerability as backbone to health services worldwide. This pandemic disease has resulted in remarkable challenges for nursing research and practice worldwide. During this period, two key aspects became apparent: the value of a highly trained clinical care nurse and the importance of research to understand the disease and identify effective treatments. Nurses' clinical competence is based on the essential knowledge, skills & attitudes to achieve acceptable level of performance. Nursing training is a combination of theoretical and practical learning experiences that enable nursing students to acquire the knowledge, skills, and attitudes for providing nursing care. Challenges facing nursing in research include: Obtaining informed consent from patients, conducting research during COVID 19, the wearing of personal protective equipment, impairing communication, and ethics. In nursing practice these challenges include Ineffective Communications, Discrimination, Inadequate Knowledge, Deficient practical skills, Social distancing between nursing students, The experience, Moving forward, Support the transition of new nurses, Protect nursing students and new graduates, Balance between theory and practice, Blended learning, Cultural competence, Suggested actions.



Psychological Aspects of COVID 19 Pandemic

Lamiaa Hassnin Eita, Faculty of Nursing, Menoufia University

Assist. Prof. of Psychiatric Nursing

Abstract

COVID-19 is imposing threat both on physical and mental health since its outbreak. The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic is the defining global health crisis of our time and the greatest challenge we have faced since World War Two.

This COVID-19 outbreak imposes psychological consequences on people to a great extent which requires attention from the concerned authorities to cope with this situation mentally. The perception about the outbreak can also play a big role in psychological impact. Individuals in crisis situations or during disasters commonly experience enduring psychological trauma which develops into depression, anxiety disorders, substance abuse, PTSD, Fear, Frustration, Hopelessness, Helplessness, and Stigma



Evaluation of Nursing Informatics' Competencies and Attitudes among Baccalaureate-Nursing Students

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University, Egypt

Abstract

Background: The growing complexity of the healthcare field and nursing profession necessitates the nurses' leaders to incorporate evidence-based nursing informatics into nursing education to be useful in managing acute and chronic illnesses.

Aim: This research aimed to evaluate the nursing informatics' competencies and attitudes among baccalaureate nursing students.

Methods: A quantitative, descriptive, cross-sectional design was applied in this research, which conducted in nursing department of Applied Medical Science College, University of Hafr Al-Batin (UHB). A convenience sampling of 103 nursing students. The data collection questionnaire involved the adapted Self-Assessment of Nursing Informatics Competencies Scale (SANICS) incorporating categories; clinical informatics roles, basic computer knowledge and skills, applied computer skills: clinical informatics, clinical informatics attitudes and wireless device skills. The researchers had also developed an additional tool entitled Attitudes of Nursing Informatics Advantages (ANIAQ). **Results:** This study illustrated that 70.5% of participants rated themselves competent, 21% of them were beginners and only (8.5%) of them were novice in NI competencies, as well as majority of them had



positive attitudes towards NI advantages on healthcare system and nursing profession.

Conclusion: The informatics is an inherent portion of modern nursing discipline for providing safe, quality patient care.

Recommendations: There is a need to integrate the nursing informatics subject into undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Moreover, continuing efforts from researchers in this area to address the nursing informatics' challenges, barriers and facilitators in nursing education and practice.

Keywords:

Informatics, Nursing informatics, Healthcare system, Nursing profession



Motivates and Innovation in Nursing

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Creativity should be an essential element in nursing. Despite direct nursing care practices, a nurse who integrates creativity and innovations will find that it works as self-empowerment. With empowerment, the nurse would serve the best quality of care possible, and improve the outcomes; the success or even survival of an institution or organization on depends on making necessary change



Obstetric Care Navigation

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Abstract

Nurse and Midwife Navigators work with clients and their careers to help them understand and manage their health care needs and empower them to make informed decisions on their health. Providing support, advocacy, and care coordination across the patient's health care journey, from community, GP, hospital, and home again.

Care navigation was pioneered by the field of oncology to improve health outcomes of vulnerable populations and promote patient autonomy by providing linkages across a fragmented care continuum. Here we describe the novel application of the care navigation model to emergency obstetric referrals to hospitals for complicated home births. Care navigators offer women accompaniment and labor support intended to improve the care experience—for both patients and providers—and to decrease opposition to hospital-level obstetric care. Specific roles include deflecting mistreatment from hospital staff, improving provider communication through language and cultural interpretation, advocating for patients' right to informed consent, and protecting patients' dignity during the birthing process. Care navigators are specifically chosen and trained to gain the trust and respect of patients, traditional midwives, and biomedical providers. This approach empowers frontline health workers to problem solve in real time and ensures maternity quality of care.



Academic Applications of digital transformation in nursing training methods in continuing education units in university hospitals

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We mean by digital transformation in the methods of training the nursing staff in continuing education units is to find technological alternatives to develop the performance of the nursing staff by enabling distance learning resources by converting the curricula and methods of nursing training into national curricula.

Digital platforms: These platforms are designed to be a reference for the nursing staff at any time.

Digital codes: It is the technology of applying smart simulation to nursing methods.

Digital videos: They are designed videos to implement nursing training experiences and medical practices in the form of digital videos

The digital cloud: They are digital storage units for applying the nursing curricula in training for the nursing staff directly

The main goal of digital transformation in the methods and methods of nursing training is to find digital solutions for nurse practitioners while actually working with patients.



Children Health Promotion During Covid19 Spread. In Perspective of Pediatric Nursing

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The COVID-19 disrupted the life lives of adults exponentially, also the lives of children. The virus disrupted life as we know it, the effects of which we are only beginning to realize. It would not be unusual for adults and children to feel an impact on their sense of wellbeing throughout this time. Lack of support, trauma, unhelpful thinking styles, chronic illness/disability. Due to the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19), children are affected by physical distancing, quarantines and school closures. Some children and may be feeling more isolated, anxious, bored and uncertain. They may feel fear, and grief, over the impact of the virus on their families. However, children are not in the high-risk group of COVID-19 for severe illness or hospitalization, while, many children and neonates acquired the disease through their infected nurses or infected pregnant mothers. Children are susceptible to illness from the virus with lesser degrees of severity, and are known carriers. American academy of pediatrics recommended the following guide line that newborns, infants, and young children continue to be seen in person by a primary care provider for their routine vaccinations and well visits. So the aim of this talk is carry out nursing role to promote children health during COVID-19 spread.



Challenges and Innovations in Nursing Fields

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Abstract

Nowadays the importance of scientific knowledge has been increasing and health-care applications are changing rapidly. The nursing care challenges such as increasing deficit in nursing staff, balancing the cost and quality of care, and elevating numbers of critically ill patients necessitate a deeper consideration of the nature of innovation. Nursing innovation is a fundamental source of progress for health care systems around the world as it is vital in terms of promotion of health, prevention of disease, identification of risk factors. Innovation in nursing care continues to be a driving force seeking to balance cost containment and health care quality. The National Health Service (NHS) Institute for Innovation and Improvement state innovation is about doing things differently or doing different things to achieve large gains in performance, improvement in quality, cost-effectiveness that will bring about better health promotion, disease prevention and better patient care. Innovations may be technical, involving the development of a new or improved product or process, or administrative, which involves organizational structures and administrative processes. Nurses are uniquely positioned to identify risk factors, provide information about how to manage these risks, and promote the benefits of healthier lifestyles. Through nurses' professional conduct and relationships with colleagues and patients, they can play a role in creating a working environment which is receptive and ready for positive changes to practice. Many of these initiatives have resulted in significant improvements in the health of patients, populations and health systems so most of the recommendations are focused on shed light on innovation and professional training Furthermore innovation ideas and work developed by nurses should be supported by private and public institutions.



Enhancing Deaf and Dump Awareness about Corona Virus, Using sign language

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According to the World Federation of the Deaf, there are about 7.5 million deaf and dumb people in Egypt, representing 10% of the deaf and dumb in the world, and whose number worldwide is estimated at 72 million people, more than 80% of them live in developing countries, The deaf and dumb people find themselves isolated and feel alienated from society. In Egypt, there are many associations that care for the deaf and dumb, whose first goal is how to integrate them into society. Deaf and Dump are an integral part of our society, we see in them the doctor, engineer, scientist, inventor and others. Due to lack of number of sign language media that reflect knowledge about corona virus to this group, So it is important to develop sign language media to improve health awareness among this group. This is done through collaboration between the college's nursing students and sign language specialists. Where qualified students provide health awareness to specialists in schools of the deaf and dumb nationwide and also through online communication, and then the specialists translate it into a sign language and present it to the deaf and dumb.



Challenges Facing Students of Nursing Faculty during Corona Pandemic

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Abstract

The world is facing unprecedented challenges in the face of a global pandemic. The coronavirus pandemic has upended life for everyone. Nursing students are no exception. COVID-19 has created an urgent need for more front line direct-care nurses. Nursing graduates are already in great demand, both students and new graduates are entering a highly stressed health system that is facing unprecedented challenges. Without appropriate preparation, supervision, and support, these novice practitioners are liable to place patients and other health care professionals at further risk. High quality nursing education is, therefore, an essential service during the COVID-19 health crisis. Corona has affected 200 million university students around the world, including about 2,914,473 university students in Egypt. Corona led to a disruption of education in the classrooms in Egypt and around the world. Higher education institutions all over the world face a variety of challenges related to the successful implementation, maintenance and development of online programs. Challenges affecting online learning in the Middle East include low internet penetration, low public appreciation for online learning, and a lack of online educational repositories. Furthermore, challenges lead to failure of online education are institutional factors such as lack of understanding of online education, patterns of online learning, lack of management support for online education, number of students enrolled, and faculty qualifications. Most of the recommendations are preparing professional technical staff to maintain e- learning and support learners and instructors to handle technological problems, training programs should be conducted to students and instructors on how to using e-learning platforms to improve their self-confidence in their use



Research Ethics

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Abstract

Since medical research involves human participants, such research needs to be guided by fundamental ethical principles to ensure the protection of their rights and welfare (*CIOM and WHO, 2016*). Research ethics govern the standards of conduct for scientific researchers. It is important to adhere to ethical principles in order to protect the dignity, rights, and welfare of research participants (*WHO, 2019*).

Research ethics are a set of moral principles informing and guiding research practice from its inception through to completion and publication of results (*Oates et al., 2014*). It's the process of examining moral standards and looking at how we should interpret and apply such standards in real-world situations. There are many research ethics codes available and most broadly concentrate on the following main themes (*Hardicre, 2014*): - Protecting the participant. - Conducting a high standard of research. - Planning and reforming research with ethical integrity and soundness, such as the process of informed consent, protection of confidentiality and the management of risk. - Ensuring transparency of the whole research process.

Ethics, an essential dimension of human research, is considered both as discipline and practice. For clinical research, ethically justified criteria for the design, conduct, and review of clinical investigation can be identified by obligations to both the researcher and human subject. Informed consent, confidentiality, privacy, privileged communication, and respect and responsibility are key elements of ethics in research (*Guraya et al., 2014*).



Healthcare Safety Awareness and Nurses' Compliance at Qassim National Hospital: Adopting the IPSGs

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Abstract

Background: The safety and quality of patient care are fundamental issues for every healthcare organization that aims for the provision of safe care, with a high degree of quality, based on the expectations of the community population. It represents one of the most important concerns in healthcare practice; therefore, the promotion of patient safety is crucial in healthcare settings.

Aim: the aim of the study is to identify the level of knowledge among critical care nurses and compliance with international patient safety goals (IPSGs) at the Qassim National Hospital in Saudi Arabia.

Methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional research design was used in this study. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed for data collection. A convenience sampling method was utilized to include all accessible critical care nurses at Qassim National Hospital (N=147). The questionnaire which was developed by the researchers had consisted of three sections. The first assessed the sociodemographic of the participants, the second assessed the knowledge of the participants regarding the 6 IPSGs using 26 multiple-choice questions, while the third section included six statements that assess nurses' self-reported compliance with the IPSGs in the clinical setting.

Results: The mean of knowledge mean-scores for the nurses regarding IPSGs was high [mean (M) = 0.93, standard deviation (SD) = 0.07], which indicated that critical care nurses have a generally high level of IPSGs knowledge. The highest mean of knowledge mean-scores among the six IPSGs was identified for IPSG3, which reflected a significantly increased awareness regarding the proper handling of high-alert medications. The overall compliance with IPSGs was very high (M= 4.64), and the mean score for applying hand hygiene was the highest among all examined IPSGs.

Conclusion: Although staff awareness regarding IPSGs was satisfactorily high, opportunities for improvement continue to exist. Patient safety can be assured and developed through the provision of continuing education programs and the encouragement of staff attendance for these courses. Nurses' awareness of safety issues at hospitals can be increased via various means, such as lectures, workshops, and on-the-job training. Considering the detected knowledge gaps among nurses, the findings of this study can be used as a reference for designing educational programs



and unified protocols that focus on IPGs in Saudi Arabian hospitals. Focusing on IPGs during college education, orientation programs for newly hired hospital nurses, on-the-job training programs, and nursing board examinations is highly important.

Keywords: Nurses' Knowledge, Compliance, Patient's Safety, Care quality, Safety goals.



Effect of Combining Diaphragmatic and Pursed Lips Breathing Exercises on Clinical Outcomes of Elderly Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Abstract: COPD is a serious illness leads to increase mortality among old adults every year. Breathing exercises aim to reduce dyspnea. In stable patients, diaphragmatic breathing with pursed lips can improve the oxygenation, reduce breathing frequency and dyspnea. **Aim of the study:** was to examine the effect of combining diaphragmatic and pursed lips breathing exercises on the clinical outcomes of elderly patients with COPD. **Subjects & Method: Design:** A quasi-experimental design with pre and posttest was adopted. **Setting:** The study was carried out at the inpatient units and outpatient clinics of the chest hospital in Al-Mahalla, El-Gharbiya Governorate, Egypt. **Subjects:** A total of 105 elderly patients. **Tools:** Three tools were used to collect the data included the structured interview questionnaire, COPD Assessment Test, and Dyspnea-12 scale. **Results:** The mean age of the participants was 68.3 ± 7.2 years old. One third of them were farmers and 45% were workers who were exposed to respiratory occupational hazards and had low income (51.4%). The reported risk factors for the disease were the exposure to gases and chemicals during work (45%), cigarette smoking (36.2%), illiteracy (32.4%), living in poor ventilated houses (22.9%), history of lung infections during childhood (24.8 %), coal heating (15.2%), and family history (15.2%). There was a statistically significant difference between the pre and posttest regarding the patient's dyspnea scale score, respiratory rate, SaO₂, CAT scale score, and pulse ($P < 0.001^*$). **Conclusion:** The elderly who practiced the diaphragmatic plus pursed lips breathing exercise had better clinical outcomes than the pretest. They had a reduction in respiratory rate, dyspnea and CAT score, pulse, and increased SaO₂ during the posttest. **Recommendations:** The diaphragmatic plus pursed lips breathing exercise should be integrated within the plan of care and the patients should incorporate this breathing exercise into their lifestyle to reduce their exacerbations and hospital readmission.

Keywords: COPD, elderly, diaphragmatic and pursed lips breathing exercise.



Causes and Reporting of Medication Errors as Perceived by Critical Care Nurses' at Jordanian Hospitals

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Abstract

Background: Nurses in the critical care setting know that the causes of medication errors are both varied and complex. Medication errors have serious direct and indirect results and consequences on patient outcomes and the healthcare system overall. **Aim:** This study sought to describe nurses' perceptions about medication errors in Jordanian hospitals, including what constitutes a medication error, causes of medication errors, what is reportable, the percentage of reporting, and what barriers to reporting exist. **Methods:** This descriptive cross-sectional study employed a self-report survey method to assess the perception of 300 critical care registered nurses from three governmental hospitals in Jordan who were selected using a cluster random sampling method. The questionnaire encompassed a sociodemographic data sheet and the Modified Gladstone's scale. **Results:** Study findings revealed that the most of the nurses reported incidence of medication errors during their clinical practice. The estimated average of medication errors reported to the nurse manager using incident reports was about 61%. Using six clinical scenarios reflecting medication errors to assess the perception, 77% of nurses perceived the clinical scenarios to be medication errors, 68% of nurses believed that the events should be shared with the physician, and 57% believed that formal incident reports should be written for those events. The most prevalently perceived cause of medication errors was a failure of the nurse to check the patient's identification band when administering medications. **Conclusions:** Reporting medication errors should be recognized as opportunities for improvement rather than means for penalty. Medication errors indicate a defect in the healthcare system of the hospital, not individuals.

Keywords: Perception, Medication Errors, Critical care nurses, Causes, Reporting.



Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Preparation and Management of Labour among Primigravida Women in Selected Hospital, SALEM, TAMILNADU, INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Background:

Labor is one of the most painful events in a women's life. Many women would like to avoid pharmacological or invasive methods of pain management in labour, and this may contribute towards the popularity of complementary methods of pain management. This review examined the evidence currently available on manual methods, including frequent change in positions, massage and reflexology, for pain management in labour. The main aim of this study is to identify the level of knowledge on preparation and management of labour among primigravida women.

Methods:

A Quantitative pre experimental with one group pre and posttest design was selected and through purposive sampling technique the samples were recruited. The total sample size was 30 primigravida mothers at 36-37 weeks of gestation. Tools like demographic variables, structured interview schedule and structured teaching programme on preparation and management of labour was used. On first day, pre test was conducted by using SIS and immediately after the pre test structured teaching on preparation and management of labour was administered for 30 minutes as a group. After 7 days the post test was conducted by using same structured interview schedule. Data analysis done by both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Findings:

Highest percentage (50%) of the women were in the age group of 21-25 years. The overall mean score in pre test was 12.16 ± 4.4 and the mean percentage was 40.53 whereas in post test the overall mean score was 22.76 ± 7.26 and the mean percentage



was 75.87. The calculated χ^2 value was 10.18 at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. It depicts that structured teaching programme on preparation and management of labour was highly effective. There was no significant association between the demographic variables with pre and posttest knowledge scores.

Conclusion:

Evidence-based maternity care emphasizes on the practices that increase safety for mother and baby. Women attending antenatal care clinic in teaching hospital in rural part of India were poorly prepared for the experience of delivery. Antenatal programme should incorporate education concerning pain of labour and methods available to alleviate pain. This study suggests that the current approach of antenatal preparation in the NHS, of asking women to make decisions antenatally for pain relief in labour, needs reviewing.

Keywords: Preparation and Management of Labour, Structured Teaching Programme, Primigravida women.



Effect of Skin Massage using clove oil on Uremic Pruritus and Sleep Disturbance for End Stage Renal Disease Patients undergoing Maintenance Hemodialysis

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Background: uremic pruritus (UP) is one of the skin symptoms encountered in patients with ESRD and affects their sleep and quality of life. It is seen in nearly 20-90% of the patients who receive hemodialysis. **Aim of the present study** was to evaluate the effect of skin massage using clove oil on uremic pruritus and sleep disturbance for ESRD patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis. **Subjects and method;** A quasi-experimental study was conducted in the Dialysis Unit of student hospital affiliated to Tanta University Hospital. A convenience sampling of (60) patients receiving hemodialysis and complain from UP, were divided into two equal groups. **Tools:** three tools were used for data collection as follow; Tool (I) Structured interview schedule, Tool (II) Five domain pruritus scale, Tool (III) The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. **Results;** the main results revealed that there was a highly significant improvement in the total pruritus level and sleep disturbance in the study group where (60%) had moderate pruritus pre intervention and (46.6%) had mild pruritus post completion of the nursing intervention, regarding sleep disturbance; (100%) of the two groups had sleep disturbance pre intervention, while there was (30%) of study group had good sleep compared to (3.3%) of the control group patients who had good sleep. **Conclusion and recommendations:** The skin massage using clove oil has an effect on minimizing severity of pruritus and improving sleep quality among hemodialysis patients, encourages patient compliance with all prescribed medication and skin massage using clove oil & further studies to be conducted on a larger sample size.

Key words; Maintenance hemodialysis, Uremic pruritus, clove oil.



Relationship between Level of Internet Addiction, Loneliness and Life Satisfaction among College of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences Students' at Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University

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Abstract

Background: The risk of internet addiction among students from age 18-24 was increasing in many countries Now a day. Although the internet is useful tool, internet addiction was associated with physiological and physical problem. The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between level of internet addiction, loneliness, and life satisfaction among Health and Rehabilitation Science. Descriptive correlational design was used to achieve this aim. This study was done by students at Princess Nourah university in Riyadh. Multistage cluster sampling was utilized to determine the size of sample which was 180 female students. Three tools for data collection were used: standardized scales of Internet Addiction Scale (IAS) UCLA Loneliness Scale (ULS) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). The result revealed that most of the participants were non-addicted to internet, had a moderate level of feeling of loneliness that were highly satisfied about their life. Based on this result it was concluded that there is no relationship between internet addiction, loneliness and life satisfaction ($p>0.01$). It is recommended to broaden the population for increasing the generalizability of the results to all Saudi population.

Key words: Level of Internet Addiction, Loneliness and Life Satisfaction, University Students



Entrepreneur Nurse

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Abstract

The nurse in our community is known as the Angel of Mercy that not seeking for profit or getting money. The concept of business consider outlandish for the career of nursing, but consider the dream of some others, why not? The career of entrepreneur nurse starts to grow since 19th century by Florence Nightingale and continues with Mary Grant Seacole and Clara Barton, who were both count as entrepreneurs of their time. Entrepreneurship offers a chance to recognize nursing's professional potential in nursing practice that is independent. Entrepreneur nurse must have special attributes and skills such as education, experience, creativity and innovation, responsibility, leadership, problem solving skills and also accounting and business skills. Recently there's a great need for entrepreneur nurse and start to grow up in our community such as most health care career. Faculties of nursing must prepare their students to innovate to be entrepreneur nurse. Examples of innovation in nursing to be entrepreneur nurse are technology, telehealth nursing, legal consulting and nurse navigators and nurse practitioners.

Key words: Entrepreneur



Nursing Responsibilities in Ensuring Patients Safety

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Abstract

Patient safety is the basis of quality healthcare. Much of the work defining patient safety and practices that prevent harm have focused on negative outcomes of care, such as mortality and morbidity. Nurses are important for monitoring and coordination that minimizes these negative outcomes. The World Health Organization (WHO) has released "Patient Safety Solutions" to help reduce the health care-related burden of damage to millions of patients around the world; not to be confused with medicines that are similar in appearance and pronunciation, patient identification, provide all patient information upon referral, perform the correct surgical procedure in the correct bodily position, monitoring the concentration of electrolyte solutions, ensure the suitability of the drugs provided at all stages of health care .A large number of patients experienced problems, whether physical or psychological, as a result of poor care and lack of quality. Therefore, the nurses strive to provide solutions and provide high quality, and the focus has become completely on the patient's health. Nurses play a critical role in ensuring patient safety by monitoring patients for clinical deterioration, discovering errors and impending errors, understanding care processes and inherent weaknesses in some systems, and performing countless other tasks in order to ensure patients receive quality care.



POSTER



Point-of-Care Infusion Verification reducing Medication Errors

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Abstract: Because manual programming of the medication administration may still result in administration errors. The Point-of-Care Infusion Verification (PIV) supports the electronic transfer of infusion parameters from a Bedside Computer-assisted Medication Administration (BCMA) system to a general-purpose infusion pump. It brings infusion systems into the electronic medication administration process. Using it reduces the need for manual programming of the pump, and leverages the use of the pump's onboard drug library to reduce medication errors; by eliminating keystroke errors and by increasing the use of automatic dosage checking facilitated by the onboard drug libraries in "smart pump" systems. In addition to the reduction of medication administration errors, this integration may also increase caregiver productivity and provide more contextual information regarding infusion data. Its advantages: (1) Reduces or eliminates errors in data entry during pump programming; (2) Improves patient safety by providing correct medication orders to the right patient at the right time; (3) Reduces errors in recording the medication administration and (4) Applies the five rights of medication administration electronically. The steps process: (1) Order medication; (2) Verify order for inclusion in the Electronic Medication Administration Record (eMAR) (3) Prepare and dispense medication and (4) Administer medication. The caregiver's responsibility is reviewing 5 rights (Right Patient; Right Drug; Right Dose; Right Route and Right Time) prior to administering each drug or starting each infusion to ensure the patient's safety. Because manual programming of the pump may still result in administration errors. Systems affected on using it : (a) Infusion Pumps; (b) Electronic Medication Administration Systems and (c) Electronic Medication Record. The needed Actors and Transactions for it (I) Infusion Order Programmer (IOP); (II) Infusion Order Consumer (IOC) and (III) Communicate Infusion Order.



Effect of Educational Training Intervention on Overcoming Nurses' Barriers to Screening Intimate Partner Violence against Women at Outpatient Clinics

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Abstract

BACKGROUND:

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is "any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm". Healthcare providers including nurses are the foundation stone in preventing IPV, identifying abused women early, providing necessary treatment, and referral to appropriate resources.

AIM: The aim of the current study was to assess the nurses' barriers to screen women to intimate partner violence at outpatient clinics and to evaluate the effect of an educational training intervention on nurses' barriers to IPV screening.

METHODS: The Study **design** was A Quasi-experimental design with pre and post test of educational training intervention was used. . **Setting:** The study was conducted in outpatient clinics at two hospitals (University Hospital and Education Hospital in Shebin El-Kom City. Menoufia Governorate, Egypt). **Subjects:** Seventy-five nurses who completed the educational training intervention were included according to power analysis estimation. **Tools:** Self-administered questionnaire to examine the barriers for IPV screening among nurses which consisted of two parts: **part 1:** demographic data of studied nurses and **part 2:** The Domestic Violence Health Care Provider Survey instrument to investigate the barriers to IPV screening among nurses.

RESULTS: The results showed that, Nurses reported several sources of barriers based on the DVHCPS instrument items including self-efficacy, system support, victim blaming, professional role resistance, and victim provider safety. Related to self-efficacy and nurse's capability for screening, about 98.7% of nurses disagreed that they have access to IPV strategies to help victims change IPV situation and 96% disagreed that they were there are strategies to help batterers and have access to IPV information and 48% feel confident for referring batterers. According to professional role domain, 73.3% of nurses agreed that they are afraid of offending patient when asking about IPV and 70.7% agreed that asking about IPV is invasion of patient privacy and over half (57.4%) agreed that it was not their role to ask about IPV when victims choose not to disclose their victimization. There was a highly statistically significant difference regarding barriers to IPV screening ($P < 0.001$) and screening



examination rate was increased by nurses ($P < 0.001$) after the implementation of the educational training intervention.

CONCLUSIONS: This study highlights the beneficial effect of the educational training intervention as an effective method in reducing the barriers for IPV screening among nurses for women attending the outpatient clinics; improving the rate of screening and periodical examination of nurses regarding IPV. Recommendation: In-service training courses for nurses on current updates regarding intimate partner violence screening examination technique, regular training for nurses about intimate partner violence screening tool in-addition, IPV protocol management for abused women attending outpatient clinics.

RECOMMENDATION: In-service training courses for nurses on current updates regarding intimate partner violence screening examination technique, regular training for nurses about intimate partner violence screening tool in-addition, IPV protocol management for abused women attending outpatient clinics.

Keywords: Intimate partner violence, screening, barriers, educational training intervention.



Fostering the Sleep Instructional Guidelines regarding Sleep Quality, Academic Performance and Psychosocial Behavior among for Nursing Students

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Abstract

Background: Sleep is a basic human need and has a necessary role in individual's life, functioning, overall health and well-being. Sleep is necessary for college students' intellectual, emotional and physical health, also for their cognitive performance that significantly affected by sleep quality. **Aim:** To investigate the effect of fostering the sleep instructional guidelines for nursing students regarding their sleep quality, academic performance and psychosocial behavior. **Design:** A quasi-experimental study design was utilized. **Setting:** Faculty of Nursing at Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah Al-Mukramh affiliated to the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). **Sample:** A purposive sample composed of 85 males and females nursing students from all academic years. **Tools:** Three tools were used Pre & Post including; (1) A self-administered Questionnaire Sheet, (2) Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), and (3) Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). **Results:** Slightly more than three quarters (78.82 %) of nursing students their ages were ranged from 20-22 years and 69.41% of them were females. More than one fourth (27.06%) of students were having good sleep and 72.94% of them had poor sleep pre the sleep instructional guidelines compared with 81.18% and 18.82% of them post providing the instructional guidelines respectively. **Conclusion:** Fostering the instructional guidelines regarding sleep had positive effects on nursing students' sleep patterns in the form of sleep quality, bedtime at night, sleeping latency, sleeping efficiency and disturbances. In addition to enhancing students' academic performance and modifying their psychosocial behavior regarding daytime dysfunction, coffee consuming in the evening, bedroom environment, social isolation, and use of social media. **Recommendations:** Future research should carry out for university students' sleep patterns on a broad category as a regional research project all over the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) involving multidisciplinary team as doctors, nurses, psychologists, sociologists and nutritionists. **Key words:** Instructional Guidelines, Nursing Students, Sleep Quality, Academic Performance, Psychosocial Behavior.



Adopting of)NANDA (Nursing Process as an Approach of Care for COVID-19 Isolated patients

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Abstract:

The nursing process is a problem-solving framework that enables the nursing staff to plan their care for)COVID-19 (patients.

Objective: Assess nurses' knowledge, and practice about COVID-19 . Adopting of statement application by using steps of (NANDA (Nursing Process as an Approach of care for patients with (COVID-19), to early assessment and early detect of complication .Evaluate the effect of application of (NANDA) Nursing Process on nurses' practice regarding (*COVID-19*) patients.

Subjects :Purposeful sample of (17 males and 29 female(they are selected randomly of the first time for all nurses who are workers with (*COVID-19*) patients at Isolation Hospitals. The researcher used online training methods included online lessons, Videos, PPT, and images were provided for nurses.

Tools :Two tools were used :Tool I :This tool consists of two parts :Part I : Socio demographic data for nurses .Part II :Knowledge about)COVID-19.(Tool II : Nursing' process application for nursing workers with (*COVID-19*) patients .

Results :denotes that, the highly statistical significant deference's for total component of nursing process)assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation (and total nurses' knowledge with) $P < 0.001$ (pre/post application. Also, highly significant results of satisfactory knowledge pre/post caring of patients by using steps of nursing process.



Conclusions and recommendations :The statement adopted and modified by the researchers, then, to form of steps of nursing process indicate effective and efficient in nurse's performance regarding (*COVID-19*) patients. Fortunately, the implementation of nursing process directly contributes to the quality of healthcare working with *COVID-19* patients' .

Key words :*Adopting,)NANDA(, Nursing Process, Approach of Care, Corona Virus disease (COVID-19).*



Integrated Care for Older People (ICOPE)

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Abstract

Introduction: Universal health coverage is the foundation for achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal number 3 (SDG 3), for health and well-being. Without considering the health and social care needs of the ever-increasing numbers of older people, SDG 3 will be impossible to achieve.

Aim: There is an urgent need to develop and implement comprehensive and coordinated primary health care approaches that can prevent, slow or reverse declines in intrinsic capacity, and, where these declines are unavoidable, help older people to compensate in ways that maximize their functional ability.

Methods: The ICOPE guidelines offer evidence-based direction on: 1) Comprehensive assessment of health status in an older person. 2) Delivery of the integrated health care that will enable an older person to maintain their physical and mental capacities, and/or to slow or reverse any declines. 3) Delivery of interventions to support caregivers.

Conclusion: Integrated-care approaches should be community-based, designed around the needs of the older person rather than the provider, and coordinated effectively with long-term care systems.



Patient-Centered Care as a New Approach for Patient Care

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Abstract

Patient-centered care has emerged as a primary approach to health care. This approach emphasizes partnership in health between patient and health care professionals. The important guiding principles which is considered a conducive practice to a positive patient experience and their findings of patient - centered care include the following:

- (1) Respect for patients' values, preferences and expressed needs by involving patients in decision-making, treat patients with dignity, respect and sensitivity to patients' cultural values and autonomy.
- (2) Coordination and integration of care.
- (3) Information and education about clinical status, progress and prognosis, processes of care and facilitate autonomy, self-care and health promotion.
- (4) Physical comfort through pain management, assistance with activities and daily living needs and hospital surroundings and environment.
- (5) Emotional support and alleviation of fear and anxiety.
- (6) Involvement of family and friends by involving family and close friends in decision making, supporting family members as caregivers and recognizing the needs of family and friends.
- (7) Continuity and transition for patient to care themselves after discharge.
- (8) Access to care as patients' needs to know they can access care when it is needed.

Conclusion

Patient-centered care is an important to health care profession and can provide invaluable insights that help foster better working partnerships and provide health care services that meet patients' needs.

Keywords: Patient-centered care, a new approach and patient care



Pilgrims' Awareness regarding Health Hazards during Hajj

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Abstract

Background: Mass gatherings at religious events can pose major public health challenges, particularly the transmission of infectious diseases. Every year the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) hosts the Hajj pilgrimage, the largest gathering held on an annual basis where over 2 million people come to KSA from over 70 countries. Living together in crowded conditions exposes the pilgrims for different health hazards. **Aim of the study:** assess the pilgrim's awareness regarding health hazards during Hajj. **A descriptive cross-sectional design** was utilized to conduct the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Benha the M.C.H. center at Benha city during Month of Zou Quada1436 (the 11 th month of Islamic year). **Subjects:** A Convenience Sampling of 254 pilgrims included in the study. **Tools:** first tool: A structured questionnaire: It was developed by the researchers; it was composed considering Pilgrim's sociodemographic data , knowledge regarding health hazards, second tool: self-care practice assessment tool **Results of the study** showed that about two thirds had incorrect knowledge regarding health hazards, which affecting pilgrims and, about more than half of studied sample had unsatisfactory practice. Also the study showed that highly significant correlation between socio-demographic characteristics and both knowledge and practice .**Conclusion;** the majority of the studied pilgrims had poor knowledge and unsatisfactory practice. **Recommendations:** Educational strategy to improve knowledge regarding health-hazards and to develop health practices among pilgrims is recommended.

Key words: Pilgrims, Health Hazards, Awareness, Hajj.



Creation of Nursing Practice through Innovations

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Abstract

Background: Health care providers are expected to be able to provide safe, competent care in a highly technical and digital environment. Today's nursing requires nurses to be constantly aware of new developments, new medications, and new technologies among others. While myriad forces are changing the face of contemporary healthcare, one could argue that nothing will change the way nursing is practiced more than current advances in technology. **Aim:** Recognize the Seven Emerging Technologies that Are Changing the Practice of Nursing. Indeed, technology is changing the world at warp speed and nowhere is this more evident than in healthcare settings. In addition, adoption of emerging technologies is challenging as well as expensive. **Methods:** There are many emerging technologies that will change the practice of nursing in the coming decade. Seven are discussed here; genetics and genomics; less invasive and more accurate tools for diagnosis and treatment; 3-D printing; robotics; biometrics; electronic health records; and computerized physician/provider order entry and clinical decision support. **Results:** Nursing is an information-based profession that provides health care, and that it is technology that helps us bring all that information to the point of care. **Conclusion:** Clearly then, nurses increasingly need to be experts at information management, including knowledge acquisition and distribution.

Keywords: Competency, Electronic health record, Information-based profession, Nursing, Technology.



Relationship between Self-Concept and Aggressive Behavior among Deaf Students

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Abstract

Hearing, language and speaking are the fundamental elements of communication. Communication difficulties among deaf adolescents can lead to significant interruptions in psycho-social development of the individuals. The study aimed to examine the relationship between self-concept and aggressive behavior among deaf adolescence. Descriptive correlational design was used to achieve the purpose of this study. This study was conducted at Al Amal School for deaf students in Shebin Elkom city, Menoufia Governorate. A convenience sample of 60 deaf students from the above mentioned settings were recruited. Three Tools were used for data collections as: (1) structured interview questionnaire to assess demographic data, (2) Self-concept scale to measure self-concept and (3) Aggression scale to measure level of aggression among students. Results reveals that near to half of the studied sample have low self-concept, near to two third of the studied sample have moderate aggression, there is highly significant negative correlation between self-concept and total mean score of aggression. This is mean when self-concept increase aggression decrease and there is highly statistical significant difference between gender and both of self-concept and level of aggression among the studied sample. Based on the study finding it was concluded that, there was higher statistical significant difference between male and female among deaf students regarding self-concept and level of aggression. There was highly significant negative correlation between self-concept and total mean score of aggression Recommendation: Stress management and assertiveness training program should be given to those students to minimize level of aggression and improve their self-concept.

Keywords: Aggression - Self-concept - deaf students



Benson Relaxation Technique: Reducing Pain Intensity, Anxiety level and Improving Sleep Quality

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Abstract: Postoperative patients may suffer from pain, anxiety and impairment of sleep quality. Some complementary interventions, such as relaxation therapy, might affect the pain and quality of sleep. Objective: Identify the effectiveness of Benson's relaxation technique in reducing pain intensity, anxiety level and improving sleep quality among patients undergoing to thoracic surgery. Design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized. Setting: The study was conducted in thoracic surgery department at Alexandria chest Hospital. Subjects: A purposive sample of (160) post thoracic surgery were recruited in this study. Tools: Three tools were used. Tool I: Assessment interview questionnaire sheet includes demographic and health relevant data, Tool II: The Short Form McGill Pain Questionnaire (SFMPQ) and Tool III: The Groningen Sleep Quality Scale (GSQS) and Tool V: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Results: the quality of sleep was improved among postoperative patients, who applied Benson's relaxation technique at P value 0.002, and there was a statistically significant effect Benson's relaxation technique on both anxiety and depression at P value <0.001. Conclusion: The study concluded that, less than three quarter of participants had poor sleep quality and nearly one quarter of them suffer from moderate anxiety while the minority of them had moderate depression before applying Benson's relaxation technique. While there was a highly statistically significant improvement of sleep quality, anxiety and depression level after applying Benson's relaxation technique. Recommendation: This study recommended that, applying Benson's relaxation technique as a routine for patients undergoing to perform surgery.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, sleep quality, relaxation technique.



Psychological impacts of COVID-19 and its managements

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Abstract

Background: A variety of reactions are possible in the context of a coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Stress is a normal physiological response to an abnormal situation. As such, it is part of our lives. It enables our body to adapt to the multiplicity of positive and negative events that we experience, like a birth, marriage, loss of employment, etc. Stress comes and goes on its own, depending of what factors are involved. **Social stigma** is the disapproval of, or discrimination against, a person based on perceivable social characteristics that serve to distinguish them from other members of a society. Social stigmas are commonly related to culture, gender, race, intelligence, and health. Contrary to fear, which is a response to a well-defined and very real threat, anxiety is a response to a vague or unknown threat. Depression is a mood disorder that causes a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest. it affects how you feel, think and behave and can lead to a variety of emotional and physical problem. How to deal with stress caused by Coronavirus (COVID-19: Time management, Cognitive restructuring, Relax Exercise (muscle relaxation, deep breathing and Meditation. **Conclusion:** While it is important to stay adequately informed, limit the time taken to seek information about COVID-19 and its consequences. Information overload can aggravate your reaction to stress, anxiety and depression.



7 Tips for Ensuring Patient Safety in Health Care Settings

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Abstract:

Each year, nearly 444,000 individuals die due to avoidable hospital errors. Fortunately, care providers, support staff, and consumers acting in unison can improve patient safety outcomes. Through safety focused team initiatives, organizations can improve team performance. Patient safety involves avoiding errors, limiting harm, and reducing the likeliness of mistakes through planning that fosters communication, lowers infection rates, and reduces errors. Care providers, patients, and support staff share the same goal; the best possible treatment outcome. The following seven principles outline tips that some health organizations implement to achieve this goal; Tip 1: Establish a Safety and Health Management System, Tip 2: Build a Rapid Response System, Tip 3: Make Sure That Employees Know and Understand Safety Policies, Tip 4: Develop a Safety Compliance Plan, Tip 5: Practice Patient-Centered Care, Tip 6: Communicate Safety Information to Patients, and Tip 7: Incorporate Safe Hospital Design.

Key words: Patient Safety, Health Care Settings



Role of Technology in Improving Patient Safety

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Abstract

Introduction: Technology has become an integral part of health care today. The right technology can assist with increased efficiency, improved quality, and reduced costs.

Aim: there is an urgent need to manage and apply technology in improving patient safety.

Methods: Tips to enhance patient safety with the help of technology through: 1) Facilitates communication among nursing staff 2) Reduces Medication Error. 3) Provides Access to Information and 4) Increases Patient-Centered Care.

Conclusion: Technology helps to patient-centered care by fostering communication between providers and patients via online portals, text messaging, and email. Also, Information technology has drastically improved the access to reference information and maintain patient safety.



***Evidence Based Guidelines for Nurses Caring for Children with
Bronchial Asthma***

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Background: Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammation of the airways which has a genetic predisposition but needs environmental factors to initiate the events leading to the development of allergy. Nursing care for children with bronchial asthma should be ensured that it is evidence-based. **Aim:** The study aimed to evaluate the effect of evidence based guidelines on nursing care provided for Children with bronchial asthma. **Method:** A quasi-experimental research design was utilized in the current study of 50 nurses from who working at pediatric Out Patient Clinics of Benha University Hospital, Benha Teaching Hospital and Benha Specialized Children Hospital. The nurses' responses are gathered before and after conduction of an evidence-based guidelines by using three tools I) structured interviewing questionnaire to assess A) personal characteristics of nurses and children with bronchial asthma. B) Nurses' knowledge regarding to asthma. II) Observational checklist to assess nurses' practices. III) Evidence-based guidelines. **Results:** The data analysis revealed that the minority of the studied nurses had total good knowledge and satisfactory practices pre evidence-based guidelines while the majority of them had total good knowledge and satisfactory practices post evidence-based guidelines, and there is a highly statistical significant relation between total knowledge score and total practices score pre/post evidence-based guidelines. **Conclusion:** the designed evidence-based guidelines led to a significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and practices. **Recommendations:** continuous education and inservice training programs for nurses caring for children with bronchial asthma should be carried out periodically to improve their performance.

Key words: Bronchial Asthma, nurses, evidence-based guidelines.



WORKSHOP ABSTRACT



**Ministry of Higher Education
Menoufyia University
Faculty of Nursing**

**وزارة التعليم العالي
جامعة المنوفية
كلية التمريض**

Workshop title: **Competency based-education in nursing**

Date 17/11/2020

Abstract

Competency education is an approach of education that emphasizes the attainment of specific knowledge, skill and attitudes associated with carefully defined performance. Competency is an essential basic standard for all healthcare professionals, especially nurses. Nurses are providing independent and cooperative role in providing care for people of all ages, families, groups and communities, in illness and wellness and in all health facilities. Therefore, competency based education in nursing is highly recommended because of the increasing complexities in health care provision, the increasing number of health professionals at different levels, increasing the need to assure more equitable access to quality health care, to close the gap between nursing education and practice and prepare competent nurses with high efficiency in nursing skills .



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