Dear Guests and Colleagues

Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University has the pleasure to invite you to attend the 11th annual conference. Our scientific gathering will address different issues concerning current health Challenges and Quality of Life related to Practices and Researches.

International, regional and Egyptian key guest speakers will enrich the conference scientific programs. This conference aims to shed the light on various health challenges, which include different problems and obstacles that face health care services, practices, researches, health team and education.

Quality of Life is a phrase used to refer to an individual’s total wellbeing. This includes all emotional, social, and physical aspects of the individual’s life. However, when the phrase is used in reference to medicine and healthcare as Health Related Quality of Life, it refers to how the individual’s wellbeing may be impacted over time by a disease, a disability, or a disorder.

Quality problems are reflected today in the wide variation in use of health care services, the underuse and overuse of some services, and misuse of others. Improving the quality of health care and reducing medical errors are priorities for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

The increasing numbers of patients that doctors and nurses must treat are affecting patient care and these workers’ quality of work and life. Health care worker shortages are making these problems worse and the inability of many people to pay for health care coverage makes them hard to treat. Difficult working conditions in some parts of the country and the rising number of retirees who may need advanced care are sure to test dwindling resources, too.
Finally, we invite you to share with us the scientific program and the entertaining social activities in which we hope you will enjoy with pleasurable memories you will take back to your countries.

Conference President,
Dean, Prof. Dr. Sabah El-Sharkawy.

Conference Theme:
"Health Challenges and Quality of Life "Practices and Researches"".

Conference Aim and Objectives:
This conference aims to shed the light on various health challenges, which include different problems and obstacles that face the individuals, society and the environment in achieving better quality of life. This will be achieved through the exchange of experiences, point of views and scientific researches within the conference activities.

Main Topics:
1. Improve the health services institutions.
2. Improve the quality of the performance and practices of the health team members.
3. Improve the quality of communication between the educational and health institutions.
4. Active participation in continuing education and training between the different institutions.
5. Development of the health services, practices and researches by the modern technological techniques.
6. Take the benefits of information technology in the development of the health services and researches.
7. Develop / activate the medical and nursing health services documentation.
8. Raise the efficiency of the data base for the individual and society by using modern technological techniques.
9. Improve the quality of daily life for the individual, family and community.
10. Activate the outcomes and recommendations of the scientific researches to determine the community health problems and how to overcome them.

11. Raise the awareness about the crisis and disaster management.

12. Recognize the policies, legislation and bylaws that govern the behavior and practices of the health profession.

13. Identify the actual cost of health care services to ensure the quality of health care.

Conference Organizing Committee:

Honorary President
Prof. Soltan Hussien
Prof. Ferial Abd El Aziz

Conference President
Prof. Sabah Saad El sharkawy
Prof. Arwa Oweis

Vice President of the Conference
Prof. Kamelia Fouad Abd Alla

Secretary General:
Prof. Nawal Mahmoud Soliman

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Assist. Prof. Randa Mohamed Adly

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Dr. Mahasen Ibrahim Abd El-Sattar
Dr. Manal Salah Hassan

Dr. Mona Mostafa Shazly
Dr. Mona Hassan Abd El al
Dr. Nevin Samir
Dr. Dr. Hanan Sobieh
Dr. Sahar Mossa Soliman
Dr. Salma El Sayed Hassan
Dr. Soad Mahmoud
Dr. Soheir Tawfeek Ahmed

Lecturers and Instructors:
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Dr. Hemat Abd Elmoneem Elsayied
Dr. Mona Mohamed Hafez
Dr. Rabab Mahmoud Hassan

Dr. Hala Mohamed Mohamed
Dr. Hyam Refaat Tantawi
Dr. Nadia Ebrahem Abd El Aty
Dr. Rasmia Abd El-Sattar Ali
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Pre-Minister of Higher Education of Jordan Kingdom

Prof. Dr. Wafaa Al-Sayed Ouda
Pre-Vice Dean for Education and Students Affairs

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Prof. Muntaha Gharabeh                      Prof. Samiha Suhail
Prof. Shadia Abd El Kader

The Arab Scientific Society Facilitator:

Raed Mohammad Ali

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Prof. Eman Amin                             Prof. Eman Ibrahim
Prof. Faten Khayrat                         Prof. Fatma Hamdy
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Prof. Samia Adam                           Prof. Shadia Hamido
Prof. Soheir Mekhemar                     Prof. Soryia Ramadan
Prof. Tahany Ahmed                         Prof. Zeinab Lotfy

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Mohamed Gomaa Yousif         Mohamed Talaat
Nora Nasr Abd El-Same'a      Sara Moustafa Mahmoud
Agenda
Monday 29 April 2013

Registration
Time: 8.30-10 Am

Opening Ceremony
Time: 10-11 Am
Facilitator: Rabab Mahmoud Hassan

National Anthem
Qur'an
Honoring
Coral – Ain Shams University
Time: 11 – 11.15 Am

Time: 11.15 - 12 pm

12 – 12.30 Coffee Break

First Session
Time: 12.30 – 1.30 Pm

New Issues in Nursing Profession
Facilitator: Dr. Hyam Refaat Tantawi
Chair Person:
Prof. Dr. Harisa El Shimy
Dean Faculty of Nursing, Zaytouna University - Jordan

Speakers:
1- Prof. Rowaida Mahmoud Al Maaitah
Pre-Minister of Higher Education - Jordan
"Leader in Nursing"

2- Prof. Dr Muntaha Gharibaibeh
Professor at the Faculty of Science and Technology - Jordan
"Announcing of the beginning for the Arab Association of Nursing Magazine"

3- Dr. Kawthar Mahmoud
Captain of nursing and director of the Central Administration of the Ministry of Health- Egypt
"Quality of nursing care between Past and Present"

4- Dr. Dina Omar
Director of Technical complexes and health professional to Adrak Misr El Kheir Foundation - Egypt
"Projects Misr El Kheir Foundation contribution in the field of nursing in Egypt"

Second Session  Time: 1.30 – 2.30 Pm

Challenges of Health Services
Facilitator: Dr. Mona Mohamed Hafez
Chair Person:
    Prof. Dr. Kamelia Fouad Abd Alla
Vice-Dean for Post-graduate Studies and Researches- Egypt

Speakers:
    1. Prof Samiha El-Jarrah
       Dean Faculty of Applied Science Nursing- Jordan
       "Precademia: the Challenges and Barriers"
    2- Prof. Dr. Barbara Blake Kennesaw State University
    "Disaster Preparedness"
Presented by Professor Dr. Hanaa Abdel Hakiem Ahmed
Head of community health nursing department, Quality expert in higher education,
Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams university- Egypt
    3- Dr. Naguia Nawagy Mansour
       Nursing Consultant, Ministry of Health Libya
       "The process of nursing education and technical training in Libya"
    4- Dr. Mohamed El- Kady and Dr. Ahmed Badran
       Professor of Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University- Egypt
       "Cancer and Changes in Life Style"

2.30 – 3.30 Lunch Break

Third Session  Time: 3.30-5.00 Pm

Scientific Researches & Oral Presentations
Facilitator: Dr. Salma El Sayed Hassan

Chair Persons:
    1. Prof. Dr. Muntaha Gharbbeh
    2. Prof. Dr. Prof. Dr. Kahtan Hadi Hussein
3. **Prof. Dr. Soryia Ramadan**  
Vice Dean for the environment and society, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University- Egypt  

Researchers.

1. **Mohammed Jebreldar Abuanja** Sudan 
   "Evaluation of nurses' conception about leadership in Elmek Nimer university hospital".

2. **Omar Al Omari** Jordan  
   "Are we telling children with cancer the truth? An interpretive phenomenological analysis study"

3. **Abdul Kareem A. Mahmood** Iraq  
   "Inappropriate nursing procedure of administering Metered – Dose inhaled medication for asthmatic patients"

4. **Mariam Amer Al-Tell** Palestine 
   "Nursing Male Students Perspective Regard their learning experience during Maternity Clinical Course at Palestinian National universities"

5. **Nahed Abd El Azeem** Egypt  
   "Nursing Performance about Hemoaccess Procedure for Chronic Renal Failure among Children in Sudan"

6. **Wagida Wafik** Egypt  
   "Biopsychosocial Problems among Perimenopausal Women Working in Zagazig University"

7. **Ebtisam Mohamed Abd El Aal** Egypt  
   "Improving Mothers' Hygienic Practices to Prevent Food Poisoning among their Children"

8. **Hala Hassan saied** Egypt  
   "Nursing intervention for family member and their care giver to cope with addiction"

**Oral Presentations**

9. **Sabah Ramadan Hussein Ahmed** Egypt  
   "E-Health and TeleNursing"

10. **Suheir Abdelsatar Sayed** Sudan  
    "Effect of the patient’s knowledge on peritonitis rates in peritoneal dialysis"

11. **Salwa Mahmoud Abd El Wahab** Egypt  
    "فوائد التمارين الرياضية لمرضى السكر (The benefits of physical activity for diabetic patients)"

12. **Abeer Yahia Mahdy**  
    "Leprosy: Hansen’s disease"
Posters:

**Facilitator:** Dr. Manal Salah Hassan  
**Time:** 9am-12pm

**P1** Fatigue in Jordanian Cancer Patients Receiving Chemotherapy  
Dr. Kholoud Z. Abu Obead  
*Jordan*

**P2** Innovations and technology in pediatric nursing  
Safaa Salah Ismail  
*Egypt*

**P3** Nurse activism: A repository of resources, theory and tools  
Samia Adams, Gehan Mohamed Ahmed Mostafa & Mona Mostafa Shazly  
*Egypt*

**P4** Health and knowledge progress among recently diagnosed hypertensive patients after implementation of non pharmacological nursing intervention  
Zeinab Hussain Ali & Nadia Mohamed Taha  
*Egypt*

**P5** Alternative medicine for management of children with bronchial asthma  
Azza Abdalsemia Elewa  
*Egypt*

**P6** Quality of life to patient with hepatitis C virus  
Afaf Salah Abed El-Mohsen  
*Egypt*

**Time:** 2pm-5pm

**P1** Behavioural sleep disorders in children and adolescents  
Iman Amin  
*Egypt*

**P2** The impact of different nursing skill Mix Models on patient outcomes in a respiratory care center  
Wafaa Ismail Shereif  
*Egypt*

**P3** Educating nursing students about health literacy: from the classroom to the patient bedside  
Amira Ahmed Hassanin  
*Egypt*

**P4** Impact of teaching guidelines on quality of life for hemodialysis patients  
Hala Mohamad Abd El hamed Ali  
*Egypt*

**P5** Quality of psychiatric nursing  
Lamiaa Hassnein Eita  
*Egypt*

**P6** Quality in clinical training in nursing  
Eman M. Goweily  
*Egypt*
Tuesday 30 April 2013

First Session  Time: 9 – 10 am

New Approaches in Pharmacological Usage "Nursing Implication"
Facilitator: Dr. Mona Hassan Abd El al
Chair Persons:
  Prof. Dr. Wafaa Al-Sayed Ouda
Pre-Vice Dean for Education and Students Affairs- Egypt

Speakers:
1- Prof. Dr. Ahmed Abd El-Salam
Prof of pharmacology Ain-Shams University- Egypt
"Empiric Antimicrobials in Pneumonia: Balancing Risk against Benefit in an Area of Resistance"

2- Dr. Ahmed Emad
Product Manager, Abbott Pharmaceuticals- Egypt.
“Role of Clarithromycin IV in the hospitalized Respiratory Tract Infections"

Second Session  Time: 10 -12 Pm

Healthy Lifestyle
Facilitator: Dr. Mona Hassan Abd El al
Chair Persons:
  Prof. Dr. Faten Khayrat
Prof. of Community Health Nursing, Ain Shams University- Egypt

Speakers:
1- Prof. Dr Gamela Nasr
Professor Cardiologists Suez Canal University- Egypt
"Heart disease: is it preventable"

2- Prof. Dr Nebal Abdel Rahman
National Nutritionist- Egypt
"Medical Nutrition Therapy of DM an Update"

3- Prof. Dr Safaa Tawfik
President of the Egyptian Society for Nutrition and curative health and head of the Training Unit of the National Institute of Nutrition- Egypt
"Anti aging Nutrition"
4- **Prof. Dr Ismail Eisa**  
Professor of Ichthyology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University- Egypt  
"Fish and Health"

**12 – 12.30 Coffee Break**

**Third Session**  
**Time: 12.30 – 1.10 Pm**  
**Quality of Education and Training**  
**Facilitator:** Dr. Mona Mostafa Shazly  
**Chair Persons:**  
Prof. Dr. Tamer Ahmed Ali Eisawi  
Dean Faculty of Nursing, University of Bir Zaid- Palestine  
**Speakers:**  
1- **Mrs. Muyassar Sabri Hasan Awadallah**  
Chairman of the Department of Nursing University of Bahrain  
"Internship: Step to Success"  
2- **Prof. Dr Hisham Imam**  
Professor of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Suez Canal- Egypt  
"Total Quality Management and Health"

**Fourth session:**  
**Scientific Researches & Oral Presentations**  
**Time: 1.15 -2.30Pm**  
**Facilitator:** Dr. Hanan Shehata Mohamed  
**Chair Persons:**  
1- Prof. Dr. Salwa Samir  
Vice Dean for Education and Student Affairs, Faculty of Nursing Ain Shams University - Egypt  
2- Prof. Dr. Samiha Suhail  
3- Prof. Dr. Eman Ibrahim  
Prof. and Head of Pediatric Nursing Department- Egypt  
**Researchers:**  
13- **Mohammed Jebreldar Abuanja**  
Sudan  
"Impact of stress on nurse’s performance in Elmek Nimer university Hospital"
14- Huda Gharibeh, Jordan
"Perceived Clinical Burden of Thalassemia Major on Affected Children in Northern Jordan"

15- Eftekhar Salaim Mohie Al Dain, Jordan
"لغة العربية وأهميتها كأداة اتصال وتواصل بين كادر الرعاية الصحية وملفيه"'

16- Sahar Farouk Hashem, Egypt
"Quality of Life of School-Age Children and Early Adolescences with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia"

17- Doaa Mohamed Sobhy, Egypt
"Nutritional Program for Improving the Health of Women with Gestational Diabetes at Benha City"

18- Safaa Foad Draz, Egypt
"Assessment of Nursing Staff Knowledge and Practices Regarding Needle Stick Injuries in Selected Hospital at Makkah Al –Mukramah"

19- Amal Fouad, Egypt
"Improving Daily Activity of Children with Cerebral Palsy"

20- Neima Ali Riad, Saudi Arabia
"A Study of Professional Quality Of Life for Nurses Working In Emergency Department Compared With Nurses Working In Operating Room and Outpatient Clinics".

21- Hanaa Hussein El-Sayed Ahmed, Egypt
"The Effect of Early Ambulation on Patients' Respiratory Functions Following Open Heart Surgery"

Oral Presentations

22- Nemattallah Gomaa and Rehan Nabil Fekry, Egypt
"International students' discussion board: experience and lesson learned"

23- Dalal Bashir Yehia, Jordan
"Patient Safety: An Integral part in Nursing Curricula"

24- Nevin Samir, Egypt
"Effect of multimodal intervention on low back and pelvic pain in Pregnancy"

25- Neama Abdel El-Fattah Abdel-Gawad, Egypt
"Human Mothers Milk Bank: Valuable Issue for Expected Mothers"

Posters

Facilitator: Rasmia Abd El-Sattar Ali
Time: 9am-12pm
**P1** The future of nursing education: Ten trends to watch  
Entesar F. Abd Elmonem, Gehan E. Ghonemy & Sahar A. Shafik  
Egypt

**P2** Clean care is safer care: The first global challenge of the WHO world alliance for patient safety  
Ola Abd El Atti and Sahar Mansour Lamadah  
Egypt

**P3** Community health nurses, implementing home health nursing competencies  
Nadia Hamed  
Egypt

**P4** Health communication and health information technology  
Nadia Hamed  
Egypt

**P5** Hyperbaric oxygen therapy: Effect of intervention guideline on knowledge & practice of patient with chronic wound  
Manal Salah & Eman Talat  
Egypt

**P6** Nurse Burnout and Quality of Care  
Sahar Hamdy El sayed  
Egypt

**Time: 2pm-5pm**

**P1** Professional nursing practice: An update  
Hanan Said Ali Mohammed & Sahar Mahmood El-Kheder Ahmed Abd El-Gawad  
Egypt

**P2** Quality of life and its relationship with perceived health status in adolescents  
Rasmia Abd-El Sattar Ali  
Egypt

**P3** Child Safety Issues: WHO recommendations  
Lamiaa Ahmed Elsayed, Nahed Saied El-Nagger & Randa Mohamed Adly  
Egypt

**P4** Genetics/Genomics nursing competency: Implications for education, practice and research  
Hanan Mohammed & Manal Salah  
Egypt

**P5** Hepatitis C Infection; Alarming Figures and a Uniquely Egyptian Epidemic  
Hanan Mohamed Mohamed Soliman  
Egypt
P6 Measuring Nursing-Sensitive Patients’ Outcomes in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction: Tool Development and Validation
Sahar Yassien, Hoda Diab* & Mona Hamdy** Ola AbdElaty***

Conference Recommendations Time: 2.30 - 3 Pm
Chair Persons:
   1- Prof. Dr. Sabah Saad El sharkawy
   Dean of the Nursing Faculty, Ain Shams University
   2- Prof. Dr. Arwa Oweis
   Dean Faculty of Nursing, Science and Technology University. Coordinator of Conference Committee of the Scientific Association of the Arabic Nursing Faculties
   3- Prof. Dr. Kamelia Fouad Abd Alla
   4- Prof. Dr. Nawal Soliman
   Professor of Community Health Nursing
   5- Assist. Prof. Dr. Seham Guirguis
   6- Assist. Prof.Dr. Randa Adly

Distribution of Certificates Time: 3 – 3.30 Pm
Workshops:
Facilitators:
Assist. Prof. Magda Abd El Sattar                     Dr. Samah Abd El Wahed

Monday 29 April 2013

Workshop (1)

Place: Faculty of Nursing "Hall A"         Time: 12.30 – 3.30 Pm
Title: Breast Self Examination
Assist. Prof. Dr: Eman Talaat el shamaa
Assist. Prof. Dr. Manal Salah Hassan

Tuesday 30 April 2013

Workshop (2)

Place: Faculty of Nursing "Hall A"         Time: 12.30 – 3.30 Pm
Title: Care for Life Threatened Condition
Assist. Prof. Dr. Madiha Amin Morsi

Workshop (3)

Place: Faculty of Nursing "Hall B"         Time: 12.30 – 3.30 Pm
Title: Motivational Interview
Prof. Dr. Soryia Ramadan
ABSTRACTS
Cancer and Changes in Life Style Factors

Mohamed S. El-Kady, Assist. Prof. of Clinical Oncology and Ahmed A. Badran, Lecturer of Clinical Oncology Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Cancer is a group of diseases with similar characteristics and can occur in all living cells of the body. Moreover, different cancer types have different natural history. Epidemiological studies have shown that 70-90% of all cancers are environmental. Lifestyle related factors are the most important and preventable among the environmental exposures. Tobacco consumptions either as chewing tobacco or smoking tobacco will account for 50% of all cancers in men patients. Dietary practices added to reproductive and sexual practices etc. account for 20-30% of cancers. Appropriate changes in lifestyle can reduce the mortality and morbidity from a good proportion of cancer and heart diseases.

Living with cancer is a life-changing experience on many levels. Patients with cancer may find that life perspective have been changed or they are thinking about the life in new ways.

Evaluation of nurses' conception about leadership in Elmek Nimer university hospital

Mohammed Jebreldar Abuanja, Higazi Mohammed Ahemd, Layamy Eltaib Elhadi

This study was done in Sudan in river Nile state in shendi locality at AlMek Nimer university hospital to evaluation nursing conception about leadership during the period from April to May 2012. The study includes 60 nurses which selected randomly and the data was collected by questionnaire which comports of 24 questions and the data analyzed by simple manual method and presented in tables and figures.

This study showed about only 10% of the nurses are not know the important of the leadership while majority (90%) of nurses are knows important of the leadership. But more than half of nurses have poor knowledge of details about the important, characterize of good leadership and quality of leadership which reflect the disinterest of nurses in the leadership rules and responsibility so that lead the nurse non-qualifiers for leadership later. The study also represent that, less than 5% of the nurses were knowledgeable about each types of style advantage and disadvantage, but more than half of study population have poor knowledge of each types of style, either its advantage or disadvantage this is because their focus is only learning as a part of nursing administration curriculum but they don’t apply it, So, in the future nurses may have no role to advance and create the work.

The most important recommendations of this study were, all nurses who working in El Mek Nimer Hospital should be get additional course and training on management and leadership, and Giving the nurses motivation about leadership and its important.

Key wards: Leadership - Nurse - Nursing
Are we telling children with cancer the truth? An interpretive phenomenological analysis study

Dr. Omar Al Omari
Assistant Professor | Children and young people's mental health | Faculty of Nursing | Jerash University

Professor Dianne Wynaden
Professor of Mental Health | School of Nursing and Midwifery | Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute

Dr David Wall
Senior Lecturer | Course Coordinator Master of Nursing | School of Nursing and Midwifery | Faculty of Health Sciences | Curtin University

Worldwide childhood cancers are considered a leading cause of death. In Jordan, a significant number of children suffer from cancer. The incidence of cancer is 67 cases per 100,000, with the number of new cases at 3470 per year. Breast cancer has the highest incidence of all cancers, followed by haematological malignancies (HMs). However, children with cancer received minimal attention in Jordanian research. Interpretative phenomenological analysis approach was used to explore and detailed the lived experiences of Jordanian children when they live with cancer without knowing that they diagnosed with it. Face to face semi-structured interviews were conducted with fourteen participants with HMs. The results of this study revealed four pertinent themes: (1) Surrounded by silence, (2) Confusing the silence, (3) Try to make sense of the silence, and (4) When communication resumed.

During the journey to diagnosis most participants noticed that the signs and symptoms of the HM were largely silent and that their parents, family and health team members were also silent about the outcomes of the numerous investigations that were being conducted on them. Although parents did not communicate verbally with their children about their cancer, children noticed the paralinguistic behavior of their parents was not constant with their parents’ verbal communication which left them in a state of trying to make sense of the silence. Children with cancer came to understand and process their illness through the existing filter of their fears, past knowledge, and memories of the cancer experiences of other family and friends.

There came a time following their child’s diagnosis when some parents were unable to carry on their silence any longer. The communication channels had resumed, which led to a reconfiguration of family dynamics, which enhanced family relationships.
Inappropriate nursing procedure of administering Metered – Dose inhaled medication for asthmatic patients

Dr. Abdul Kareem A. Mahmood; Department of Community Health Nursing Dean & professor; Faculty of Nursing, University of Kufa, Iraq Consultant of community health

Review: Bronchial asthma is a long-term chronic disease. It is more prevalent among children under 15 years of age (12%) with prevalence rate of 3%-5.3% among older age groups. Most of them used inhaler medication mainly Beta-adrenergic and steroid metered –dose inhalers (MDI). Most of patients administered their therapy in inappropriate way of administration which adversely affect their response.

Objective: To verify the client abuse of inhaled medication in treating their asthmatic attacks.

Design: A cross-sectional study

Methods: A random sample of 120 asthmatic patients were systematically selected from outpatient of public medical clinic in Kufa city during April 2011. They were interviewed and asked to perform procedures of administering their inhaled medication (Butadin) which are widely used in this locality and evaluate whether they administered them appropriately according to instructions including their symptomatic response to such metered-dose therapy. A well prepared questionnaire was applied for interviewing.

Results: All the patients mentioned the explaining of the procedure and purpose of inhaler administration from nurses, physicians or a family member. About 76% missed the shaking of MDI with canister before puff to mix medication. From noticing performance, 82% of the patients failed to depress inhalation device releasing a puff while inhaling slowly and deeply (3-5 seconds) to get medication goes to lower respiratory tracts. A large proportion of the clients (87.4%) missed to hold their breath for about 10 seconds and failed to remove unit with slowly exhale through pursed lips which are important to ensure absorption and good response to the drug. No significant difference in procedure performance between males and females (P>0.05). About half of the patients failed to wait 1-2 minutes between inhalations with shaking of the canister before puff. Moreover 65.8% of them were not aware of cleaning the mouthpiece daily with soap and water to prevent germal growth. There were 48.6% of clients experienced no effective response to their inhalers.

Conclusion: Most of the asthmatic patients administered their MDI medication in inappropriate way which reflects their poor response to the inhaled therapy. Training of clients and family members on appropriate nursing procedure on MDI medication is required.

Nursing Male Students Perspective Regard their learning experience during Maternity Clinical Course at Palestinian National Universities

Mariam Amer Al-Tell, Palestine

Aim of the study: the aim of the present study was problems and factors as perceived by male student's that affect their learning experience during attending maternity nursing clinical course in West Bank / Palestine. Design: descriptive quantitative design was used to conduct the study. Setting: The study was conducted at 4 Palestinian universities; An-Najah National University, Al Quds University, Birzeit University, and Arab American University). Sampling: a convenient sample
from 4 Palestinian universities that were randomly selected from the universities that teach nursing. **Size:** A total of 77 students who completed their maternity course were studied. **Tools:** self administrative questionnaire composed of 4 parts; Demographic data, the common problems that students faced during maternity clinical course, the Involvement in maternity care procedure and the students’ suggestions. **Results:** The results revealed that there were no significant differences between universities in relation to the students’ problems faced them. It also showed that high percentage of students didn’t perform the most embarrassing procedures in maternity ward such as vaginal examination, assessment of perineum, and attending or assist in normal vaginal delivery especially in private hospitals. Whereas the less embarrassing procedures such as abdominal examination, fetal heart auscultation, and educational sessions were done by most of students. **Recommendation:** Changes and actions have to be taken at level of universities and training areas to further involve male student nursing in women care.

**Key word:** maternity nursing clinical course, embarrassing procedures, problems

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**Nursing Performance about Hemoaccess Procedure for Chronic Renal Failure among Children in Sudan.**

**Nahed Ali, lecturer of community health nursing**

Haemodialysis is a treatment for severe chronic renal failure, for haemodialysis procedure vascular access should be established where the blood is removed and returned free from waste during dialysis, so such procedure need competent proper nursing intervention. **Aim:** assessing nursing performance about the haemoaccess for children with chronic renal failure. Design: descriptive research design were used in these study. **Setting:** Gaffar Ibn auf Pediatric Specialized hospital - haemodialysis outpatient- Sudan. Sample size consisted of all nurses (40) who constituted the available subjects. **Tools:** Data were collected by using questionnaire designed to assess sociodemographic characteristics and nurses knowledge and an observation checklist was used to observe the nurses’ performance during haemoaccess procedure. **Results:** only 10% of the nurses defined the haemoaccess correctly and 25% of them gave wrong answers regarding complications of haemoaccess. The result obtained showed that 65% of nurses their years of experiences range between 1 to 5 years, and about 62.5% of nurses were acquired their knowledge from their college. Only 17.5% of nurses had previous training programs in this procedure. According to their performance the result found that nurses don’t wash hands and 45.2% wear gloves correctly, 65.2% inserted the needle fistula into vein and into artery correctly. Only 6.7% of study sample discard all sharps corrected in safety box, with average correct nurses performance during haemoaccess procedure 15.5%. **Conclusion:** there were lacking in nurses knowledge as well as haemoaccess clinical performance. **The study recommended** that nurses need to be qualified through continuous training, and logbook should be available.
Biopsychosocial Problems among Perimenopausal Women Working in Zagazig University

Dr. Wagida Wafik* & Samar Ahmed**
*Assistant professor of Community Health Nursing, Zagazig University
**Teaching Specialist of Nursing Sciences, Zagazig Technical Health Institute

Perimenopause is unique to every woman with varying symptoms that have implications on health and well-being. The aim of this study was to assess health status of perimenopausal women working at Zagazig University through identifying their biopsychosocial problems and risk factors for these problems. Materials and methods: cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on 340 women; 82 of academic staff and 258 of employee from four randomly chosen faculties. Two tools were used for data collection; the first tool is an interview questionnaire consists of six parts to collect data about sociodemographic characteristics of women, menstrual history, obstetric history, medical history, daily habits and biosocial problems. The second tool is trauma symptom checklist (TSC-40). The field work lasted for four months starting from October 2011 to till the end of January 2012. Results: 44.7% of the studied women suffer from a high level of physical problems, while (24.4%) suffer from a high level of social problem, however only 2.1% suffer from a high level of anxiety and 3.2% had a high depression level. Conclusion: the main risk factors for these problems were lower educational level, marital status, presence of chronic diseases, menstrual changes, weight gain, irregular periods, young age of menarche, rural residence, and positive history of surgical operation. Recommendations: develop educational health programs to increase women awareness about perimenopausal problems.

Key words: perimenopause, physical, social, psychological problems.

Improving Mothers' Hygienic Practices to Prevent Food Poisoning among their Children

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Good hygiene practices continue to be the primary disease prevention strategy and it is one of the silent victories of public health. The hygienic practices dramatically reduce routine exposures to pathogenic microorganisms. The aim of this study was to identify the effect of educational health program to improve mothers' hygienic practices to prevent food poisoning among their children. Design: A quasi–experimental design was used. Setting: This study was conducted at the Toxicological Unit at Benha University Hospital and Fever Hospital in Benha City, where the cases were treated. Sample: Eighty mothers of children suffering from signs and symptoms of food poisoning. Tool: An interviewing questionnaire was used for data collection and consists of four parts. 1): Concerning demographic characteristics. 2): Mothers’ knowledge related to food poisoning. 3): Hygienic practices of mothers. 4): Mothers’ attitude toward food poisoning. Results: 63.7% of mothers aged 25<35 years, 71.2% completed middle education, 70% were housewives, and about 53.7% of them have insufficient income. As their previous history of food poisoning they presented
51.2%. The total main knowledge was upgraded after the program to 16.88 ±4.18 versus 8.28±1.29 pre program, while the hygienic practices improved to 29.40 ±8.56 versus 28.62±1.68, and mothers' attitude reached 21.11±7.28 versus 14.15±1.40 pre program. There were statistically significant relations between pre/post program of mothers' knowledge and attitude related to food poisoning, while regarding hygienic practices there was no statistically significant relation. **Conclusion:** The health educational program about food poisoning had positive effect to upgrade mothers' knowledge and improve their hygienic practices. Highly educated and older mothers had better knowledge, hygienic practices, and positive attitude regarding food poisoning. **Recommendations:** Continuous educational program for mothers regarding food hygiene and food poisoning through nurses and other health team should be provided.

**Impact of educational program on quality of life and self-esteem among addict patients**

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Substance abuse disorders are one of the major health and social problems today in Egypt. **Aim** of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of educational program on quality of life and self-esteem among addict patients’. **Research design:** a quasi-experimental design used in this study. **Setting:** outpatient units at the Psychiatric Medical Center Ain Shams University  **Sampling** A convenience sample consisted of 120 male addict patients, **Tools:** three tools were used for data collection: First, A socio demographic and medical data sheet for addict patients. Second, Quality of life scale to assess addict patient’s physical, social, Psychological aspects and Third, self–esteem scale, **Results:** the study revealed a significant improvement in all aspects of patients’ quality of life and their self-esteem after attending the educational program sessions for two months. **Conclusion:** increasing addict patient awareness regarding addiction, causes, hazards of different types, withdrawal symptoms and relapse symptoms could improve patient’s quality of life and enhance their self-esteem. **Recommendations:** further follow up of the participants after 2 and 6 months is needed to assess the sustainability effect of the program.

**Key:** Addiction, Quality of life, Self – esteem, Educational program

**E-HEALTH AND TELENURSING**

Sabah Ramadan Hussein Ahmed  
Soad Hassan Abd El Hamid El Tantawy

The Internet is changing how people receive health information and health care. All who use the Internet for health-related purposes must join together to create an environment of trusted relationships to assure high quality information and services. World Health Organization has defined E-health precisely as the transfer of health resources and health care by electronic means. It encompasses three main areas: the delivery of health information, for health professionals and health consumers, through
the Internet and telecommunications; using the power of IT and e-commerce to improve public health services, e.g. through the education and training of health workers; the use of e-commerce and e-business practices in health systems management”. As such, the "e" in e-health does not only stand for "electronic," but implies a number of other "e's," which together perhaps best characterize what e-health is all about (or what it should be). In many African countries, a myriad of health challenges continue to demonstrate a lack of sustained progress towards achieving the Millennium Goals related to health. For example: African women still face more than 100 times the risk of maternal mortality than do women in the developed world. One in six children born in the region today will die before the age of five. More than half of the population in sub-Saharan Africa still has limited access to modern health facilities. There is human resource crisis in health care with significant shortages of nurses and physicians. Future of E-Health and Telenursing are ongoing development of new Technologies provides endless Possibilities in the future of Nursing care.

**EFFECT OF THE PATIENT’S KNOWLEDGE ON PERITONITIS RATES IN PERITONEAL DIALYSIS**

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Introduction: After a training period, patients maintained on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) assume responsibility for their own treatment. With the aid of appropriate tools, home visits help with ongoing evaluation and training for these patients.

♦ Methods: We conducted a home visit survey of 50 patients maintained on CAPD in Sudan between April 2009 and June 2010. Housing conditions, home environment, and patient’s or caregiver’s knowledge about peritoneal dialysis and the exchange procedure were evaluated using structured data collection sheets. Scores were compared with infection rates in the patients before the home visit.

♦ Results: Patients were maintained on CAPD for a median duration of 11 months. Their mean age was 42 ± 23 years; 70% were male; and 14% had diabetes. Only 34% of patients had suitable housing conditions, and 56% required assisted PD. Of the autonomous patients and assisting family members, 11.6% were illiterate. The median achieved knowledge score was 11.5 of 35 points. The median achieved exchange score was 15 of 20 points. Knowledge and exchange scores were positively and significantly correlated (R = 0.5, p = 0.00). More patients in the upper quartile than in the middle and lower quartiles of knowledge scores were adherent to daily exit-site care (33.3% vs 5.3%, p = 0.02). Compared with patients in the middle and lower quartiles of knowledge score, patients in the upper quartile had lower rates of peritonitis, exit-site infection, and hospitalization.

♦ Conclusions: The proposed evaluation form is a valid and reliable assessment tool for the follow-up of CAPD patients. Patients in the upper quartile of knowledge score demonstrated better adherence to the recommended treatment protocols and lower infection rates.
Leprosy: Hansen’s disease

Abeer yahia Mahdy - Lecturer in medical surgical nursing - Faculty of nursing - Benha University

Leprosy is a chronic granulomatous infectious disease that affects the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract and the peripheral nerves, with an intracellular bacterium Mycobacterium Lepra. Skin lesions are the primary external symptom. Left untreated, leprosy can be progressive, causing permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs, and eyes.

Egypt and India. In 1995, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that between two and three million individuals were permanently disabled because of leprosy. Although the forced quarantine or segregation of patients is unnecessary—and can be considered unethical—a few leper colonies still remain around the world, in countries such as India, and Vietnam.

Fatigue in Jordanian Cancer Patients Receiving Chemotherapy

Kholoud Abu Obead and Laila Saqer

The purposes of this study were to (1) examine the impact of Chemotherapy treatment on Jordanian cancer patients’ fatigue, and (2) correlate Jordanian cancer patients’ Fatigue with selected demographic variables such as (age, sex, marital status, level of education, type of cancer, stage of disease, number of people living in the same household, type of chemotherapy, dose of chemotherapy, body mass index, smoking and hemoglobin level). One group quasi experimental correlational design will be used with 80 patients who had been diagnosed with cancer and required Chemotherapy treatment. Fatigue will be measured using Piper Fatigue Scale (PFS). Data will be collected over a period of three months, and will be analyzed by using descriptive statistics, paired-sample t-test, and Pearson Product Moment Correlation. Results will be discussed in light of Arab Moslem culture, and implications will be made for nursing research, practice, education, and administration.
Innovations and Technology in Pediatric Nursing

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Pediatric nurses use a wide range of technology, from common electronic devices like wireless phones to scientific instruments that measure how much oxygen a patient's brain is receiving. A pediatric nurse appreciates computerized nursing documentation systems that allow her to record everything she does for the patient, read doctors' orders and see blood test results, makes good use of cardiac monitors to keep a close eye on the children in care. When a pediatric nurse reads data about heart rate and oxygen saturation on a monitor screen, she has a real-time picture of a child's status. Automated alarms that signal abnormal readings add a layer of safety.

Years ago, children who needed close monitoring had to go to an intensive care unit. Today, pediatric nurses use technology to safely care for those youngsters in a more comfortable, child-friendly environment. Instead of sitting at a central nurses' station, a pediatric nurse can use a mobile computer to look up information at the child's bedside and contact another nurse via cell phone when she needs help. Electronic medication administration records (EMARs) use bar code technology to ensure the pediatric nurse gives the right drug to the right child at the right time. Technological advances like these improve patient safety and reduce complications during the child's stay.

Key words: pediatric nurse, Innovations and Technology.

Nurse Activism: A Repository of Resources, Theory and Tools

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Recently, political climate ups need for nurse activism. Nurses are ideal activists, they have knowledge, voice and compassion. The nurses we feature in our cover story are not as famous as Florence Nightingale, but if we review Nightingale’s life from an activist perspective, we clearly see four characteristics present in all nurse activists: vision, courage, perseverance, and sacrifice. The inspiration to be a nurse activist can come to any one of us, if we are alert to opportunities and are willing to stretch ourselves. Although many of us will never be in the front lines, we can support the activists in our midst — perhaps by helping with childcare, showing up at a meeting, passing a petition, or joining a committee. We don’t have to go the entire extra mile but we can take a step or two. And remember to think BIG. Every worthwhile change, cause, and activist initiative begins with the ideas and motivation of one person, who then shares the idea with like-minded folk who support and are motivated to join the initiator in organizing a plan of action, with the advent of new technologies, this organization phase has become much more accessible, effortless, and pervasive in effect. During the organization process, the involved participants need to engage in dialogue, brainstorming, reflection, praxis, and action planning. Even the most reactive unstructured efforts follow these steps in some form, even if the engaged people do not consciously apply them. Dialogue can transform communication within groups of people. It represents a new way to look at how groups of people think, make decisions and choices, and how they work together, it brings people together in new
ways. Primary health care is a reform initiative that offers a usable model for other types of societal reform initiatives.

**Keywords**: nurse activism, nurse activist, dialogue, brainstorming, reflection, praxis, and action planning.

**Health and knowledge progress among recently diagnosed hypertensive patients after implementation of non pharmacological nursing intervention**

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The prevalence of hypertension in Egypt is 26.3% of all Egyptian adults 25 years of age and older as the lifestyle risk of developing hypertension is estimated to be 90%. There has been increasing emphasis on the prevention and treatment of hypertension complications by non-pharmacological means, termed 'lifestyle modifications. As increased physical activity, weight loss, limited alcohol consumption, reduced sodium intake and the dietary Approaches, the aim of this study was to estimate health and knowledge progress among recently diagnosed hypertensive patients after implementation of non pharmacological nursing intervention. This quasi-experimental study design with pre-post and follow up assessment was conducted in the abdominal clinical out-patient in El-nasr Health Insurance Hospital and Zagazye University Hospital. Subjects: A convenience sample of 70 newly diagnosed hypertensive patients and willing to participate in this study. The data collection tools consisted of an interview questionnaire form, the knowledge assessment part and Physical assessment and lab sheet. The study was achieved through four phases: assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The results revealed statistically significant improvements at the post-program phase (p<0.001). Also, some improvements in physical and lab findings were demonstrated such as skin urea, (p<0.001), creatinine, (p<0.001), uric acid, (p=0.03), and clostril level (p<0.001). Multivariate analysis showed that attendance of the training program was the only statistically significant independent predictor of knowledge score, while program attendance and knowledge score were the predictors of physical and lab finding. In conclusion, Implementation of a non pharmacological nursing intervention was successful in improving recently diagnosed hypertension patients, knowledge, and consequently on their health status. It is recommended to generalize such non pharmacological nursing intervention in hospitals, and healthcare providers must give more emphasis to their roles as health educators.

**Key words**: hypertension, recently diagnosed, non pharmacological intervention.

**Alternative medicine for management of children with bronchial asthma**

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To keep asthma under control, child takes his medication every day and stays away from triggers such as dust, pollen and cat and dog dander. But studies have shown that using mind-body techniques to get your child to relax also can reduce the frequency and severity of asthma attacks. "The anxiety caused by not being able to get a deep breath can make it even more difficult to breathe. So that, The use of alternative treatments that are safe and effective for children with bronchial asthma. The term alternative medicine refers to a wide variety of treatments considered
outside "mainstream" or "usual" medical approaches. Many people turn to alternative medicine to help alleviate their asthma or allergy symptoms. These treatment approaches may include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: Acupuncture, Biofeedback; mental imaging; stress reduction; Relaxation techniques, Diet, exercise, yoga, lifestyle changes, Herbal medicine, vitamin supplements, Massage, Hypnosis, Art or music therapy.

Nurses can play an important role in educating the child and their parents about the alternative medicine, benefits, methods used and how select the best methods for the child and how to use it.

**Quality of life to patient with hepatitis C virus**

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Hepatitis C is a contagious liver disease that results from infection with the hepatitis C virus. It can range in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong illness. The hepatitis C virus is usually spread when blood from an infected person enters the body of a susceptible person. It is among the most common viruses that infect the liver. Every year, 3–4 million people are infected with the hepatitis C virus. About 150 million people are chronically infected and at risk of developing liver cirrhosis and/or liver cancer. More than 350 000 people die from hepatitis C-related liver diseases every year. So, the assessment of quality of life in the clinical setting is difficult. Because of this challenge, self-administered tools have been developed to help the health care professional estimate the effect of hepatitis C on a patient’s quality of life.

**Behavioural sleep disorders in children and adolescents.**

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Studies indicate that sleep problems in children and adolescents are highly prevalent, with prevalence rates ranging from 25% to 40% in U.S.A While in EGYPT these problems are underestimation. They are even more common in special populations, especially children with psychiatric issues. Furthermore, sleep issues are often persistent. Unfortunately, sleep disturbances often do not receive the attention that they deserve, especially since they are often highly amenable to intervention. Sleep problems, in general, range from those that are physiologically-based, such as obstructive sleep apnoea and restless legs syndrome, to those that are behaviourally-based. The behaviourally-based sleep disorders are reviewed, including a discussion of assessment, prevalence, clinical manifestation, treatment and nursing care. Non-pharmacologic approaches are usually the preferred treatment and have received the most empirical support in paediatric populations. It is strongly recommended that all paediatric healthcare providers especially nurses consider sleep issues in their comprehensive assessment of all children and adolescents, especially those with psychiatric issues, and provide preventive education as part of their usual standard of care.
The Impact of Different Nursing Skill Mix Models on Patient Outcomes in a Respiratory Care Center
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In recent years, hospital quality management has focused on outcome-oriented indicators. Patient outcomes include nosocomial infections, ventilator weaning, pressure ulcers, falls, mortality, and days of hospitalization, among which health care-associated infections and mortality are considered important indicators of health care so, many hospitals have reformed hospital policies and changed nursing models to cope with shortages in nursing staff and control medical costs. However, the nursing skill mix model that most successfully achieves both cost effectiveness and quality care has yet to be determined.

Educating Nursing Students about Health Literacy: From the Classroom to the Patient Bedside
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All nurses and nursing students today must be able to assess patients for health literacy limitations and intervene to assure patient understanding of important health information. Patients with limited health literacy, managing their healthcare becomes even more difficult. Although low health literacy levels have been associated with poorer patient health outcomes, many healthcare professionals are unaware of which of their patients have health literacy limitations; and often they do not know how to intervene appropriately with these patients.

Impact of Teaching Guidelines on Quality of Life for Hemodialysis Patients
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Background Chronic kidney disease is a worldwide public health problem with an increasing incidence and prevalence, poor outcomes, and high costs. People on dialysis must be shown that they can control certain aspects of their lives and health, and that they indeed have the potential to live long and productive lives through engaged in coordinated program of medical treatment, education, exercise, counseling and diet management. The guidelines are an important step in the process of improving the quality of dialysis practice and improving ESRD patient outcomes. Therefore, the aims of the study were to develop, implement teaching guidelines for HD patients and evaluate the impact of guidelines on QOL for HD patients at the study settings. Methods A Quasi-experimental research design was conducted in the HD units at Urology and Nephrology Center at Mansoura University, Mansoura International Special Hospital and Nabarro General Hospital. The data were collected from 115 adult HD patients of both sexes who corresponded to inclusion criteria. Results The results indicates increased total knowledge score for patients at post more than follow up tests and increased total QOL score for studied patients at follow up test. Also it was found decreased KPS of patients at post and follow up tests. There were a positive correlation between QOL and KPS of studied patients in the three
groups in relation to their knowledge. **Conclusion** The implementation of teaching guidelines has a positive effect on the studied patients' total knowledge scores and regarding almost QOL domains but there wasn't an effect on patients' KPS score.

**Keywords**
End stage renal disease, Hemodialysis, Guidelines, Quality of life, Karnofsky performance score.

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**Quality of psychiatric nursing**
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Quality in mental health presents a unique challenge because some users are receiving care against. Therefore, Psychiatric nurses and students must participate in the professional development activities to improve clinical knowledge, increase knowledge of professional issues and so to improve the quality of psychiatric patient care.

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**Quality in clinical training in nursing**
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Nurses and midwives are the cornerstone of any health setting; they face many challenges that prevent them from becoming fully effective. The Quality of nursing education can be measured with many indicators, including the number of nursing students that pass the national examination, the number of those securing jobs in the nursing and midwifery sector in recognized health facilities immediately after they graduate, the level of satisfaction of employers, supervisors and clients of the care providers, and the percentage of students who further their education at the graduate level.

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**Internship: Step to Success**
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The College of Health Sciences (CHS) graduates BS Nurses and strives for excellence. The program assures a competent qualified nurse who can confidently take his/her role as a member of the health-care team. The CHS incorporates an internship course designed to facilitate the students’ smooth transition from the halls of academia into the real world of health care. This is achieved by providing the students with the opportunities to work in various healthcare settings under the mentorship of a Registered Nurse. Furthermore, the internship period will ensure that students gain a ‘hands on’ experience that compliments their academic portion of their program. The areas of concentration during the internship are patient assessment, priority setting and decision making by using critical thinking and problem solving approaches. The students can enrich their knowledge, skill, and attitude in all phases of nursing care. The students are rotated through the medical, surgical and other appropriate clinical settings. During this period, they integrate professional nursing essentials and accountability into an independent practice. Given the variety and complexity of
patient needs, the students will discover opportunities to integrate their knowledge and fine tune their nursing skills and attitudes. All activities during this period are competency based. Once the student successfully completes this course, they will be able to take the next step to be licensed. In order to achieve and maintain the best quality of learning during this course, the intern, faculty member and the mentor will be involved professionally and dynamically in the intern's learning activities. Each of the three members of the team has distinct accountabilities that lead to professional success.

Impact of stress on nurse’s performance in Elmek Nimer university hospital
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This study was cross–sectional research done in Sudan river Nile state Shendi locality in Elmek Nimer university hospital (January April 2012) to know impact of stress on nurses performance. The study includes sixty nurses whom working in Elmek Nimer university hospital selected randomly. The data was collected by close ended interview questionnaire composed of nineteen questions.

The study reveal that, most important reason of stress was staff shortage (48.3\%), this mean that the hospital have to increase staffing number. Also, tow third (78.3\%) of nurses know effect of stress on job satisfaction, while majority (95.7\%) of them the effect was decrease of job satisfaction and more than half (60\%) of nurses the stress are effect job satisfaction perhaps lead to decrease quality of patient care and this corresponding with the study issue in health science journal which reveal high levels of stress result in staff burnout and turnover and adversely affect patient care.

The study come out by recommendation include: The nursing director must to increase control and participation in the decision making. Hospital management should be increase income of nurses.


**اللغة العربية وأهميتها كأداة اتصال وتواصل بين كادر الرعاية الصحية ومتلقيها**

د/ أفخيار سالمي محي الدين – الأردن

**الخلفية:** إن للغة قيمة جوهرية كبيرة في حياة كل أمة فهي الأداة التي تحمل الأفكار وتنقل المفاهيم فتقيم بذلك روابط الاتصال بين أبناء الأمة الواحدة وها تتم التقارب والانسجام.

وتعود اللغة العربية من أغنى لغات العالم بالعديدات والمفردات والقواعد وفوق على ذلك أيضاً كثرة الروافد والطرق التي تغذي اللغة العربية وتسمح لها بالتوسع والإضافات وذلك من خلال الإشباع والانتشار والتعبير.

**أهمية الدراسة**

وبما أن مهنة التمريض أسمى المهني التي عرفها الإنسان، ولأن الكادر التمريضي يشكل حلقة الوصل بين الطبيب ومتلقي الرعاية الصحية، تعتمد تطبيق التقنّص الصحي فأن أهمية هذه الدراسة تكمن في معرفة أداء الأمور المتعلقة بالاتصال بين الممرضين والمرضى في التواصل الصحي لأن التقدمي يشكل حجر الزاوية في المؤسسات الصحية ويتطلب التطبيق في التواصل على المستوى الإداري والتقني باستخدام اللغة.

- المهارات اللغوية في التواصل مع ملتقى الرعاية الصحية بشكل عام وفي البيئة الإدارية ومساعدة ملتقى الرعاية نفسياً في استمرار معاوناته التي قد ينفعها بسبب المرض والتخلص من مخاوفه وغرته عن الأسرة وجماعته.
والصحة والرعاية التلطيفية في الأمراض المزمنة في المجتمع لأن مهمتهم أوسع وأشمل في تقديم التعليمات ورعاية المرضى من قبل عائلاتهم ومن ثم يحيطون بهم.

هدف الدراسة

لهذه الأسباب تأتي هذه الدراسة لمعرفة آراء الممرضات/الممرضين لانماط التواصل باستخدام اللغة العربية بين الممرضة/الممرض ومتلقي الرعاية، وقياس الآراء والقضايا المتعلقة باللغة العربية معدة عامة لتحسين أداء الكادر التمريضي وتحسين نوعية الرعاية الصحية التي يقدمها لمن يحتاجها.

منهجية البحث:

تعتمد هذه الدراسة المنهجية النوعية/الوصفية على عينة من الممرضات والممرضين لقياس الآراء والممارسات لغة التفاوض بين ممرضات/الممرض ومتلقي الرعاية.

سيتم اختيار عينة موافقة من (50) ممرضًا وممرضات من مستشفيات القطاع العام في الأردن لمعاينة آراء الممرضات والممرضين لانماط التواصل باستخدام اللغة العربية بين الممرضة/الممرض ومتلقي الرعاية.

الة القياس

تم تطوير استبانة من جزأين:

الجزء الأول: يتضمن معلومات ديمغرافية مثل: العمر، الجنس، طبيعة العمل، عدد سنوات الخبرة.

الجزء الثاني: يتضمن مجموعة من الأسئلة السابقة التي تقاس النشاط التواصل والحركة في المقدم الرعاية والصحة إلى تقييم الصيغة وتركيز اللغة العربية عند التفاعل مع متلقي الرعاية.

تحليل النتائج:

سيتم استخدام تحليل المحتوى للاستبانة التي تعتمد الإجابة المفتوحة.

Quality of Life of School-Age Children and Early Adolescences with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

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Leukemia is the most common form of childhood cancer and is an abnormal unrestricted proliferation of immature white blood cells in the bone marrow and certain blood forming tissues. The goal of effective management of leukemia is to allow children to function with minimal restrictions and enjoy a good quality of life throughout their lives. This study aims to assess the quality of life of school-age children and early adolescents with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. The study was conducted at In-patient and Out-patient Departments of El-Mansoura University Oncology Center. Two tools were used to elicit the necessary data. The leukemic children’s structured interview questionnaire which was developed by the researcher to collect the sociodemographic data of the children and adolescents and their mothers and the children's type of treatment. The second tool was the Pediatric Quality of Life Scale (PedsQOL) which was developed by Verni,(1998) which is a modular approach to measure health related quality of life (HRQOL) of children and adolescents. The result of the study indicated that the majority of school-age children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia had a low quality of life (QOL), and the minority had either moderate or high quality of life. While in early adolescents more than two-thirds had Low QOL, about one third of them had Moderate QOL. Only a small percentage had High QOL.

Keywords: Leukemia, quality of life, school-age children, adolescents, lymphoblastic leukemia.
NUTRITIONAL PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF WOMEN WITH GESTATIONAL DIABETES AT BENHA CITY
Hanan Abd El Wahab, Doaa Mohamed Sobhy, Ahlam Elahmady

Gestational diabetes is condition that is diagnosed during pregnancy and is characterized by high blood sugar. The majority of women with gestational diabetes will be able to control their blood sugar simply by modifying their diet. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of nutritional program to improve the health of women with gestational diabetes. Study design was Quasi experimental with convenient sample of sixty gestational diabetic women who are newly diagnosed, in the first, second or third trimester and their outcome of baby. The study conducted at out patient obstetric clinics of university and teaching hospitals at Benha city. Three tools for data collection were used, include a structured interviewing questionnaire which designed to collect socio demographic data, present and past obstetric and medical history of pregnant women, women practice questionnaire for women's knowledge. The results of the present study showed that the mean age of women was 35.3 ± 6.2 and 20.3% of them were obese while 10% of them had history of abortion. After implementation of the program significant increase in women's knowledge and practice was noticed. The study concluded that nutritional program can bring about a desirable change in women's knowledge & health status. The study recommended that more nutritional programs should be given to gestational diabetic women and dietary plans for them need to be available in all obstetric clinics.

Keywords: Gestational diabetes, women, nutrition.

Assessment of Nursing Staff Knowledge and Practices Regarding Needle Stick Injuries in Selected Hospital at Makkah Al–Mukramah
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Background: Accidental exposure to blood borne diseases through Needle Stick Injuries (NSIs) is very common among health care workers (HCWs). Needle stick incidents are common occupational accidents and injuries among nurses of a temporary disability. However, these injuries may produce permanent disability through the transmission of diseases like serum hepatitis and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Nurses play an important role in preventing NSIs. Consequently, this study was aimed to assess nursing staff knowledge and practices regarding needle stick injuries. Methodology The study design was a descriptive study, a random sample consisted of 150 nurses (male &female) from King Faisal & King Abdul-Aziz Hospitals that conducted at Emergency Room, Intensive Care Unit, Hemodialysis Unit, Medical and Surgical Wards. Tool of data collection was; NSI Prevention Assessment tool, to assess nursing staff knowledge and practices regarding needle stick injuries. Results of the current study revealed that more than half of nurses their ages ranged from 25: < 30 years and nearly more than one third of them had from 1: < 5 Years of experience, as well as the most common causes of NSIs among nearly less than two thirds of nurses were recapping needle. Also, findings of the study clarified that there was a high statistical significant differences between nurses' knowledge and their practices regarding NSIs. The study concluded that NSIs
are common among nurses and the practices of recapping needles is prevalent among them and increases the likelihood of NSI. Also the majority of nurses their knowledge was satisfactory about NSI and most of them had competent practices regarding prevention, management and follow up for NSI. The study **recommended** that training programs and educational sessions about prevention of NSIs must be provided upon initial employment of nurses periodically.

**Key words:** Needle Stick Injury, Nurses.

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**Improving Daily Activity of Children with Cerebral Palsy**

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Cerebral palsy has one of a major health problem throughout the child life and has one of the chronic diseases that required specific care and attention from community care provider. **Aim:** The study aimed to evaluate the effect of nursing intervention on improving the daily activity (DLA) of children with cerebral palsy (CP). **Design:** A quasi- experimental research design was used in this study. **Settings:** A neurology outpatient clinic of Ain Shams Children’s Hospital and El Zaton Center. **Sample:** purposes sample were used in this study 100 from out pt. clinic of Ain Shams Children’s Hospital and 50 from El Zaton Center were selecting according to certain criteria. **Tool:** An interviewing questionnaire was used to assess socio demographic characteristics of CP children & their family care givers (FCGs), past and present medical history of children, Ashworth Modified Scale was used to assess children dependence in DLA and FCGs knowledge and practice. **Results:** There was an improvement after the nursing intervention program in all aspects: There was 15.3% of children were dependence in the pre program phase, none of them were dependence in after and follow up phase of the program, also, the knowledge and practice of FCGs were improved after the nursing intervention program. **Conclusion:** The present study findings revealed that there was a highly statistically significant in dependence in all DLA among CP children as reported by FCGs throughout program phases among pre, post & follow up at P < 0.001. **Recommendations:** Nursing intervention program for care givers to improve their knowledge and practice according to their needs on the importance of regular and special physical activities of their children.

**Key words:**

Family Care Givers (FCGs), Cerebral Palsy (CP), Daily Activity (DA)
A Study Of Professional Quality Of Life For Nurses Working In Emergency Department Compared With Nurses Working In Operating Room And Outpatient Clinics.

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Professional quality of life is the quality one feels in relation to their work as a helper. Both the positive and negative aspects of doing one’s job influence ones professional quality of life. Responses of emergency nurses caring for patients who experience suffering or trauma have received little attention. These effects may be positive, leading to compassion satisfaction, or negative, causing compassion fatigue. So that, this study aimed to assess Professional Quality Of Life for nurses working in emergency room compared with nurses working in operating room and outpatient in Central Quwesna Hospital. A descriptive research design with a quantitative approach used in this study. The study was conducted in Emergency Department, operating room and outpatient in Central Quwesna Hospital.

A sample consisted of 90 employed nurses, 30 nurses selected randomly from each specialty were invited to participate. The tool used to collect data for the study consisted of three parts: 1.an interviewing questionnaire sheet: This part of the tool was designed by the researchers to assess the demographic characteristics, 2-The Professional Quality of Life Scale, known as the ProQOL, is the most commonly used measure of the positive and negative effects of working with people who have experienced extremely stressful events. And 3- a constructed interviewing questionnaire sheet was designed by the researchers to identify most situations which the nurses experienced to reach either compassion fatigue or burnout. The four study hypotheses were supported because the findings of the present study showed that the emergency department nurses had higher mean of compassion fatigue followed by operating room nurses and then outpatient nurses. Also emergency department nurses had higher mean of burnout, followed by operating room nurses and then outpatient nurses. As regard compassion satisfaction the outpatient nurses had highest mean of compassion satisfaction followed by operating room nurses then emergency department nurses. Also, findings of the current study showed that the emergency department nurses had the highest mean of trigger situations for compassion fatigue and burnout subscales which related to patients and related to system issues followed by operating room nurses and outpatient nurses, however, outpatient nurses had the highest mean responses related to Personnel issues followed by emergency department nurses and operating room nurses.

Therefore, The study recommended educating emergency room nurses about the recognition of compassion fatigue, burnout, and compassion satisfaction could help them to identify risks, recognize behaviors, apply interventions, and develop a better understanding for self-care and coping strategies.

Key words: Professional Quality Of Life, Emergency, Operating Room, out patient.
The Effect of Early Ambulation on Patients’ Respiratory Functions Following Open Heart Surgery
Dr. Hanaa Hussein El-Sayed Ahmed

Introduction: Early ambulation (EA) is a multifaceted area of professional practice which considers an important part of collaborative management for cardiac surgical patients. It is vital and significant for patients' respiratory functions and health restoration. EA can improve the pulmonary functions by enhancing ventilation, oxygenation, and respiratory pattern. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of early ambulation on patients' respiratory functions following open heart surgery.

Methods: This is a comparative experimental study, conducted in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the cardiothoracic surgery department at Mansoura University Hospital. Subjects of the study comprised forty adult patients of both sex undergoing cardiac surgery using cardiopulmonary bypass. The sample was randomly assigned into a study group and a control group. The studied patients were taught the early ambulation schedule procedures two days preoperatively. The patients were instructed to demonstrate these procedures every two hours postoperatively. While the control patients received the routine postoperative hospitals care. A pilot study was carried out on four patients in order to assess the clarity and the applicability of the tool. Necessary modifications were done prior to data collection. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 16.0.

Results: No significant differences were found between the two groups regarding sex, age, type of operation, cardiopulmonary bypass in minutes and cross clamping time in minutes. The comparison between the early ambulation group and the control group presented a significant improvement in all values postoperatively. Atelectasis occurred in more than 60% of the sample. Forced vital capacity, forced expiratory volume in 1st second and maximum voluntary ventilation in the sample group illustrated a significant reduction. The mean postoperative ICU stay in the early ambulation group (44.95±13.99) was less than in the control group (122.49±50.99). Postoperative chest crackles and atelectasis were the most observed complications in the sample postoperatively with significant recovery and improvement in the early ambulation group. Conclusion: Early ambulation after open heart surgery reduced postoperative respiratory complications through improving ventilation, oxygenation and reduces chest crackles.

International students’ discussion board: experience and lesson learned
Dr. Nemattallah Gomaa and Rehan Nabil Fekry

This paper will describe the Faculty experience with online discussion with international students. A collaborative effort between faculty of nursing Ain shams university and George state University. The international discussion took place between 5 February 2012 until 20 June 2012. Carol Allen and Kawkab Shishani from united state of America were the two moderators to facilitate the discussion. The Theme of the discussion was:
"Nursing students and faculty’s experiences as students and as nurses and views of health and promotion". Nursing students from everywhere join the discussion and exchange experiences and opinion. One student lead the discussion after the formal closure of the activity and create a group in face book which is still running and active and involve about 120 international students until now. The team recommend further
international exchange between students everywhere to bring students together and exchange benefits and opinion

**Patient Safety: An Integral part in Nursing Curricula**  
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Background and Purpose: Health care outcomes improved the patient quality of life and discoveries new innovative approaches, policies, procedure, and specific protocols to promote and sustain the highest level of quality. Building of nursing students’ the concept of patient safety need to occur in nursing schools. Also, the students need to be familiar with patients’ safety concept and principles to integrate them in their clinical training. The continually change in nursing curricula is necessary to accommodate the latest new knowledge and skills regarding the patients safety and the education of patients safety to nursing students based on evidence-based practice is highly significant. This presentation will discuss the principles the importance of integrating patients’ safety and quality of care as the nursing students enter the school and early during clinical teaching.

**Effect of multimodal intervention on low back and pelvic pain in pregnancy.**  
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Low back pain is a common complaint that occurs in 60-70% of pregnancies. It can begin at any point during pregnancy, and approximately one third of these women suffer from severe pain. This is known as either Low Back Pain (LBP) or Peripartum Posterior Pelvic Pain (PPPP). Between a growing baby and loosening joints, pelvic pain and discomfort can begin taking its toll, particularly during the second and third trimesters. Pregnant women with low-back pain (LBP) and pelvic pain (PP) could benefit from a multimodal approach of musculoskeletal and obstetric management, which included manual therapy, exercise, and education was superior to standard obstetric care for reducing pain, impairment, and disability in the antepartum period especially in the late second and early third trimesters of pregnancy.

**Key words:** multimodal - pelvic pain - Low Back Pain- pregnancy.

**Human Mothers Milk Bank: Valuable Issue for Expected Mothers**  
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Human Mothers milk is specifically designed for human babies and provides unique benefits that cannot be duplicated by formula. Human milk provides babies with antibodies to fight disease and infection and also protects against allergies. Anywhere, if it is not possible for the mother to breastfeed, the first alternative, if available, should be the use of human milk from other sources.
Expected mothers can save the life her baby if she has the information regarding human mothers bank especially if she or her baby have any health problem can prevent the normal process of breast feeding and at the same time can threat his life especially if there is no another natural source of breast milk. But she must decide as early as possible to contact the human mothers bank, also newly mothers can do it.

So, it recommended for obstetricians, pediatrician, midwives and neonatal nurses that the information must be easily available during pregnancy and early post-partum period. At the same time the midwives must including this issue in antenatal classes especially breast feeding class.

The future of nursing education: Ten trends to watch
Entesar F. Abed Elmonem, Assistant Professor of Maternal & Newborn health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Helwan University

The millennium has become the metaphor for the extraordinary challenges and opportunities available to the nursing profession and to those academic institutions responsible for preparing the next generation of nurses. Signal change is all around us, defining not only what we teach, but also how we teach our students. The rapid growth in information technology has already had a radical impact on health care delivery and the education of nurses. Transformations taking place in nursing and nursing education have been driven by major socioeconomic factors, as well as by developments in health care delivery and professional issues unique to nursing. Here are 10 trends to watch, described in terms of their impact on nursing education

1- Changing Demographics and Increasing Diversity
2- The Technological Explosion
3- Globalization of the World's Economy and Society
4- The Era of the Educated Consumer, Alternative Therapies and Genomics, and Palliative Care
5- Shift to Population-Based Care and the Increasing Complexity of Patient Care
6- The Cost of Health Care and the Challenge of Managed Care
7- Impact of Health Policy and Regulation
8- The Growing Need for Interdisciplinary Education for Collaborative Practice
9- The Current Nursing Shortage & Opportunities for Lifelong Learning and Workforce Development
10- Significant Advances in Nursing Science and Research

Keywords: nurse; watch; education; trend; teach; metaphor; ten; future; student; institution responsible; professional issue; major socioeconomic; our student; transformation take; teach but.
"Clean Care is Safer Care": The First Global Challenge of the WHO World Alliance for Patient Safety

Ola Abd Al Aty
Dr. Sahar Mansour Lamadah

Patient safety is a critical component of improving the quality of health care worldwide. “Clean Care is Safer Care,” focusing on the prevention of health care–associated infection. It is the first challenge launched by the World Alliance for Patient Safety. The goal of "Clean Care is Safer Care" is to ensure that infection control is acknowledged universally as a solid and essential basis towards patient safety and supports the reduction of health care-associated infections and their consequences. Major actions to improve patient safety within the global patient safety challenge “clean care is safer care” are:

Hand hygiene:
1. Strengthen high-level commitment within countries to implement national strategies to promote hand hygiene

Blood safety
1. Promotion of optimal hand hygiene associated with procedures for collection, processing, and use of blood products
2. Promotion of donor skin antisepsis to prevent blood contamination

Injection practices and immunization
1. Promotion of optimal hand hygiene at time of intravenous injection and immunization

Water, basic sanitation, and waste management
1. Actions to ensure access and quality of water to support hand hygiene in particular, at a health care facility level
2. Actions to ensure safe disposal of sharps.

Clinical procedures
1. Surgical hand preparation using either antimicrobial soap and water or alcohol-based handrub to reduce infections associated with surgical procedures
2. Access to safe emergency surgical care: availability and actual usage of procedures and equipment for a specific set of clinical procedures

Conclusion:
The vision is simple: to catalyze commitment by all players—policy makers, frontline staff, patients, and managers—to make “Clean Care is Safer Care” an everyday reality in all countries and everywhere that health care is provided.

Health Communication and Health Information Technology

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Ideas about health and behaviors are shaped by the communication, information, and technology that people interact with every day. Health communication and health information technology (IT) are central to health care, public health, and the way our society views health. These processes make up the context and the ways professionals and the public search for, understand, and use health information, significantly impacting their health decisions and actions.
Community Health Nurses, implementing Home Health Nursing Competencies

Assist. Prof. Dr. Nadia Hamed Farahat

Competencies describe the skills, attributes and knowledge required to perform specific activities required to practice safely and ethically, are broad in scope and apply in multiple settings, can be used to develop position descriptions and performance appraisal tools.

HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY: EFFECT OF INTERVENTION GUIDELINES ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC WOUNDS

Assist. Prof. Dr. Eman Talaat El-Shamaa-Manal Salah

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) is an important adjunct in the management of wound problems. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) was defined as adjunctive treatment, which involves administration of 100% oxygen at atmospheric pressure greater than 1 atmosphere absolute (ATA). Hyperbaric oxygen has several mechanisms of action that affect the patients. The mechanism most important to wound care is neovascularization, the formation of new blood vessels by increasing the oxygen gradient from the wound to the surrounding tissue. Patient with a new therapy (HBOT) may react with a lot of fears, insecurity, alienation, feelings of strangeness, rejection and many other negative reactions, which lead to increased patient's anxiety. The health team (physicians and nurses) had the responsibility to explain to patients and their families what to expect during and after a treatment session, and give them the opportunity to talk about their concerns before therapy begins. All nurses need to understand HBOT and be aware of the contraindications, potential side effects, drug interactions and appropriate nursing interventions.

Nurse Burnout and Quality of Care

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Nurses practice in complex organizational settings with multiple and sometimes conflicting missions. The intensity of nursing care is increasing in hospitals internationally as the length of stay is reduced to contain rising costs. These factors increase work burden on nurses, predispose them to negative health outcomes, and may ultimately influence their performance and the quality of care. Burnout has been conceptualized as a psychological syndrome comprising emotional exhaustion, a tendency to depersonalize client encounters, and a reduced sense of personal accomplishment. It is influences the job performance of the professionals who works with other people in challenging situations. Nurses who experience burnout may show less ability or willingness to deliver high quality care. It is recommended that must be developing and implementing intervention programs to reduce burnout may produce a
variety of beneficial effects, including keeping nurses in clinical positions, and maintaining or raising quality of care.

**Professional nursing practice: An update**

Dr. Hanan Said Ali Mohammed  
Dr. Sahar Mahmood El-Khedr Ahmed Abd El-Gawad

Nursing is the protection, promotion, and optimization of health and abilities, prevention of illness and injury, alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response, and advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities, and populations. The purpose of this article is to provide guidelines and information to concerning professional standards of care, the code of ethics for nurses, and state nurse practice acts. The Model of Professional Nursing Practice Regulation envisions nursing practice as a 4-level pyramid building toward the outcomes of safe, quality, evidence-based nursing practice. The standards reflect the values and priorities of the nursing profession. They describe the responsibilities for which registered nurses are accountable and “define the nursing profession’s accountability to the public and the outcomes for which registered nurses are responsible”. Scope of practice defines who, what, where, when, why and how of nursing practice. Standards state actions the nurse takes to assure the quality of practice and education. Standards of Professional Nursing Practice include Standards of Practice and Standards of Professional Performance. The Standards of Practice describe a competent level of care in each phase of the nursing process. A listing of competencies accompanies each standard and clarifies component actions that reflect competent practice. The Standards of Performance describe a competent level of behavior in the professional role.

**QUALITY OF LIFE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS IN ADOLESCENTS**

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Quality of life was initially not frequently used for the purposes of health outcomes measurement. The WHO definition was first followed by studies on the relationships between health, wellbeing, life satisfaction and happiness. “[Quality of life is] a generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g., physical, political, moral and social environment; the overall condition of a human life”. Since then, the term quality of life has increasingly been used to refer to the measurement of broadly defined health outcomes. Quality of life to refer to the measurement of health outcomes is a fairly recent phenomenon in health research.

Quality of life is increasingly viewed as an important consideration in research on adolescents’ health multidimensional instruments for the measurement of quality of
life have been developed for the purpose of examining the impact of disease and chronic illness on various life domains that are considered to be of importance to adolescents. Instruments typically consist of subscales that represent life domains that are of particular importance to children and adolescents, including: (a) perceptions of self (e.g., self-esteem), (b) relationships with friends and family, (c) school experiences, and (d) the living environment. In addition, some instruments include questions that specifically assess physical and mental health status, or physical, emotional, and social functioning adolescents' satisfaction with life generally and with five important life domains (family, friends, living environment, school, and self perception). We also examined whether adolescents' perceived mental and physical health status significantly explained their global quality of life (QOL) and whether these relationships were mediated by their satisfaction with the five life domains.

Child Safety Issues: WHO Recommendations

Lamiaa Ahmed Elsayed, Dr. Nahed Saied El-Nagger, and Dr. Randa Mohamed Adly

Child safety is defined as “freedom for a child from unnecessary harm or potential harm associated with healthcare, whereas the purpose of the child safety is to improve patient care through reduction of risks and reduce medical errors. The delivery of health care is known to involve potential safety risks for the children who are supposed to benefit from medical treatment and care. The work on child safety has focused on mapping the nature and extent of risk, errors and adverse events and on developing strategies to prevent and handle harm and potential harm. However, Child safety has received increasing attention among policy makers, health care professionals, and in the research communities. Therefore, Pediatric Nursing course should manipulate WHO guidelines for caring the patient safely by providing knowledge for all students and how to applying the pediatric nursing skills as the principles for patient safety. That will help them in minimizing the incidence of adverse events, and maximizing recovery from these events and being an effective team player through students’ understanding of teamwork and communication that help students for learning from errors that prevent harm are the main principles of patient safety.

Genetics/Genomics Nursing Competency: Implications for Education, Practice and Research

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Scientific advances, particularly in the areas of genetics and genomics, have had and will continue to have a growing and significant impact on prevention, diagnosis, and
treatment of diseases, illnesses, and conditions. Changing demographics of patient populations, new care technologies, and patient access to health care information call for new ways of thinking and doing in health care are play an important role in the areas of genetics and genomics. Due to the ever-changing and complex healthcare environment, nursing discipline should include patient-centered care, interprofessional teams, evidence-based practice, quality improvement, patient safety, informatics, genetics and genomics, practice across the lifespan, and end-of-life care. Genetic nursing practice is a specialty which needs to be adequately explored. All areas of nursing practice have been impacted by recent advances in genetic knowledge and technology. Nearly all diseases are now recognized to have a genetic component. It’s time that nursing has to be seen in relation to genetic perspective so as to play a more meaningful role in future. Genetics services have been primarily associated with prenatal genetic counseling, identification of pediatric disorders associated with birth defects and dysmorphology, and in some cases rare adult onset single gene disorders. Recent genetic and technological advances are helping us better understand how genetic changes impact human variation as well as the development of cancer, Alzheimer’s, diabetes and other multifactorial diseases that are prevalent in adults. The recent development of commercial testing for susceptibility genes (such as the predisposition genes for breast ovarian cancer syndrome and colon cancer) have had a great impact on the role of nursing in the identification and management of individuals at risk for developing many diseases. The nurses’ role today in managing genetic information and caring for individuals and families at risk for or diagnosed with genetic diseases or conditions is much broader.

**Hepatitis C Infection; Alarming Figures and a Uniquely Egyptian Epidemic**

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Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is now a serious global health problem with nearly 3% of the world's population, or 170 million individuals having chronic HCV and with an associated high mortality that is expected to increase substantially in the next 20 years. HCV in Egypt, however has been particularly rampant for decades causing a huge public health crisis. Egypt probably has the highest prevalence of the virus in the world and is approximately 10-fold greater than in the United States and Europe. The overall prevalence of antibody to HCV in the Egyptian general population is around 15-20%. In Egypt, a recent study found that nearly one person in ten carries its viral RNA and is therefore chronically infected. This represents a huge viral reservoir that is fuelling the spread of the disease among Egyptians, mainly through hospitals and clinics (medical and dental; private and public). Interestingly, it can take 20 to 30 years of HCV infection before people develop serious complications. So the worst effects of the epidemic will surface over the next few years. The Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) provides free or subsidized treatment for the millions of infected people who cannot afford the drugs. It is one of the largest burdens on the healthcare system in Egypt. Yet despite the large number of patients and the high cost of the treatment regimen, the MOHP argues that it is more cost effective than treating patients after they develop serious complications such as liver cirrhosis or liver cancer. Without good data, it is not possible to verify whether the
rate of new HCV infection in Egypt is decreasing. And even if there has been a drop in the rate, the overall level of infection is still much higher than anywhere else in the world. Measuring the success of these HCV programs is hard because there are no objective data available. Post 25 January revolution HCV prevention should and can be accomplished by non-governmental, non-profit organizations. The MOHP has to come clean with its failure to prevent or reduce HCV transmission.” At the same time as creating a new government, perhaps the revolution will also offer a uniquely Egyptian solution to the HCV epidemic.”

**Keywords**: Hepatitis c, Alarm, Egyptian, Epidemic.

**Measuring Nursing-Sensitive Patients’ Outcomes in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction: Tool Development and Validation**

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The outcomes movement is a young science, improving care by determining the outcomes of nursing interventions will give scientific validity to strategies that are used by nursing in a variety of venues. Cardiovascular nurses contribute significantly to health outcomes and frequently assume responsibility for the clinical and organizational processes to ensure positive outcomes for patients and families. The aims of this study were to identify nursing-sensitive patients’ outcomes in patients with acute myocardial infarction, to develop a tool to measure nursing-sensitive outcomes of caring patients with myocardial infarction, and to evaluate the content, face validity, reliability and nursing sensitivity of 46 nursing sensitive patient outcomes concerning biopsychosocioeducational aspects of care for patients with myocardial infarction from the Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC). A survey research design was utilized in this study to assess the content and face validity of the designed instrument and an inter-rater reliability was utilized to assure its reliability. Thirty patients with acute myocardial infarction were subjected for measuring their nursing sensitive outcomes during their stay in the CCUs or intermediate units. Fifty-nine experts were invited to participate in this study. Nursing Sensitive Outcomes Measuring Scale was developed and subjected for testing reliability, validity, and sensitivity. The study provided evidence of outcomes content validity, reliability, and nursing sensitivity of the studied outcomes. The study recommended testing of NOC outcomes in various clinical settings with appropriate training for nurses, and inclusion of NOC into nursing curricula to be utilized in clinical education as a continuum for nursing diagnoses classification.