

17th Global Summit on

Nursing Education & Healthcare



10-11

NOVEMBER 2025



BARCELONA, SPAIN



Venue: Hotel Alimara
Carrer de Berruguete, 126, 08035 Barcelona

Day 1

Scientific Program

November 10, 2025 | Barcelona, Spain
Conference Hall : Heures

08:30–08:45: Registrations

08:45–09:00: Opening Ceremony

Keynote Presentations



09:00–09:40

Title: Healthcare Digital Transformation There is no other option

Agustin Argelich

Argelich Networks, Spain



09:40–10:20

Title: The role of psychological factors on improving work engagement among Critical care nurses

Hanan Mesfer Alyami

Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

Group Photo | Coffee Break 10:20-10:40@ Foyer

Session Introduction

Tracks

Geriatric & Pediatric Nursing | Child and Adolescent Mental Health | Mental Health & Psychiatric Nursing | Midwifery and Women Health Nursing | Adult Health Nursing | Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing | Advanced Nursing Practices for COVID -19

Session Chair: Hanan Mesfer Alyami, Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

Oral Presentations

10:40–11:20

Title: Promoting Norm-Critical Pedagogy in Healthcare Education: A Web-Based Training Initiative for Educators
Ivan Andres Castillo
Elisabeth Dahlborg
University West, Sweden

11:20–11:50

Title: Transforming Care: A Leadership Revolution in Rehabilitation Nursing
Jannet Tenebro
Director of Nursing, UAE

11:50–12:20

Title: From Bedside to Boardroom: The Impact of Nursing Leadership in Hospital Operations
Anne-Marie Schreuder
Chief Operating Officer, UAE

12:20–12:50

Title: Enhancing End-of-Life Care for Advanced Heart Failure Patients in Saudi Arabian Emergency Departments: Perspectives of ED Staff on Challenges
Ali Jaber Alqahtani
Liwa University, UAE

12:50–13:20

Title: Arrest Breast Cancer: Addressing Breast Cancer Disparities Among Incarcerated Women
Karlene P. Blackman
Bethune-Cookman University, USA

Lunch Break 13:20-14:20

14:20–14:50

Title: Deaths Involving Patients with Tracheostomies in England and Wales – Preliminary Findings and Shared Lessons to Improve Multidisciplinary Practice and Patient Safety
Antoni D. Gardener
Homerton University Hospital, UK

Poster Presentations

14:50–15:20

Title: The Impact of Psychological Capital on Nurses' Perception of Care Quality and Adverse Events
Majid Alotni
Qassim University, Saudi Arabia

15:20–15:50

Title: Nursing Team Care For Children With Bronchiolitis
Thuany do Nascimento Joaquim
Home Ester Saude Domiciliar Ltda, Brazil

15:50–16:20

Title: Evaluation of Phytogenic Supplementation and Vaccine Protocol Against Ileitis in Swine Production
Ibrahim Alasqah
Qassim University, Saudi Arabia

Coffee Break 16:20-16:40@ Foyer

16:40– 17:10

Title: Cuidador Expert - Training for People Who Care for the Elderly with Excellence

Ester Rita Nunes

Home Ester Saude Domiciliar Ltda, Brazil

17:10–17:40

Title: The Effect Of Workplace Inclusion On Nurses Engagement In Organizational Citizenship Behavior And Organizational Commitment

Faihan Alshaibany

King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Panel Discussion & Certificate Falcitation
Day –1 Ends

Day 2

Scientific Program

**Virtual Mode Zoom Meeting
(GMT+2) Time in Spain**

November 11, 2025 | Virtual

Oral Presentations

11:00–11:30

Title: Brain death donor potentiality assessment in a tertiary hospital in Cotabato City

Wahida Maniala Zaman

Cotabato Regional and Medical Center, Philippines

11:30–12:00

Title: Student Nurses' Satisfaction on the Experiences in their Clinical Learning Environment

Althea Kearn A. Pono

St. Paul University Iloilo, Philippines

12:00–12:30

Title: Importance of Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA) Process for the Nursing and Health Care Including Mental Health Projects towards Sustainable Development

Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer

Avadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

12:30–13:00

Title: Advanced Use of Weeds-Vegetables-Fruits-Spices as Preventive Bio-Medicines in Eco-friendly Education Healthcare Nursing against COVID -19

Subhas Chandra Datta

Kanchannagar D N Das High School, India

13:00–13:30

Title: Meditation-A fast way to reduce fear and stress

Ven Dr Sumedh Thero

Sumedh Bhoomi Buddha Vihar, India

13:30–14:00

Title: Role of Intramuscularly Administrable vaccines in the production Mechanisms of the Secretary Immunoglobulin A (SIgA)

Dessalegn Temesgen Leye

Addis Ababa Science & Technology, Ethiopia

14:00–14:30

Title: Will be updated soon

Ralehike Makhotsa

University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

14:30–15:00

Title: Grassroots Mobilisation: Leveraging Civil Society and Community Leadership to Bridge Gaps in Vaccine Coverage

Mariano Votta

Director Active Citizenship Network, Italy

15:00–15:30

Title: Less is More: Learning engagement student survey

Daryle Wane

Pasco-Hernando State College, USA

15:30–16:00

Title: Barriers to Leadership Advancement among Internationally Educated Nurses in Canada: A Qualitative Study

Melody Hong Yan Pan

Canada Chinese Nurses Association, Canada

Panel Discussion





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HYBRID EVENT

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS
DAY 1



Agustin Argelich
Principal Consultant, Spain

Healthcare Digital Transformation. There is no other option

Always, there is a lack of resources on healthcare. That became dramatic when a critical situation, like COVID pandemic, knocks.

The good news is that there are available technological and organization tools to help. We are talking about digital transformation.

The human body only has one unified communications system, the nervous system, to send information to our brain. It sends any type of information, what we see, touch, feel, etc..

After all the data available has been processed, it sends instructions to any part of the body to act.

Similarly, new IP converging networks using IP protocols allow only one wire and wireless network to be implemented to transmit voice, data, video, and control signals from anywhere in the hospital and anywhere a patient is to the data center. After it is analyzed and processed, the information is sent to the person who can make the right decisions.

Digital broadband infrastructures also allow critical resources to be shared between distanced hospitals and Tele assistance (e-health) to be implemented at homes. The digital hospital is where a patient is. No more walls.

Digital solutions and tools not only optimize investment but also reduce the on-going cost of ICT infrastructures (hard \$). However, what's more, important is that it allows productivity and the efficiency of all hospital and healthcare systems procedures (soft \$) to be continuously improved. The implementation of unified communications and collaboration (UC2) tools in healthcare means introducing new methods of communication as an additional element in the workflow of hospital procedures to make them more efficient, i.e. the task is performed properly and successfully without wasting time or energy, reducing late deliveries and the human error introduced by manual or poorly automated procedures.

AI helps in the diagnostic and in the process of making decisions.

Highly talented human resources, doctors, and nurses are scarce and very expensive; therefore, any digital tool that can help them be more efficient is essential. Implementing digital transformation in healthcare is simply indispensable. There is no other option, for both, developed or developing countries. How can it be done? Do and don'ts. Which are the best practices and lessons learned?

Biography:

Agustín is Telecom Engineer and Professor at Geneva Business School. Author of *Analyze, Act, Advance*, a book about how to build a virtuous cycle of hope, innovation, renewal, and continuous improvement. Principal consultant of Argelich Networks, an independent digital technology and management consultancy boutique. He founded it after the Barcelona'92 Olympic Games, when he was one of the youngest project leaders as Technological Director of the IX Paralympic Games. For 40 years he has been leading significant digital technology projects for business and for public organizations. Expert in Unified Communications and Collaboration. Proud member, past Vice President, of the Society of Communications Technologies Consultants International. He is a recognized international speaker. Before Olympics, Agustín worked as Telecom Manager in Asco Nuclear Power Plant and served as Lieutenant in Spanish Air Force. He is married with M^a Eugenia for +35 years, they are parents of two daughters and four sons.



Hanan Mesfer Alyami

Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

The role of psychological factors on improving work engagement among Critical care nurses

Background: Work engagement among nurses is influenced by several psychological factors, including emotional intelligence, psychological empowerment, and resilience. However, the relationships among these variables remain underexplored in nursing research.

Purpose: This study aimed to examine the impact of emotional intelligence on the work engagement of critical care nurses, with a focus on the mediating roles of resilience and psychological empowerment.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional design was employed, involving 150 critical care nurses at a university hospital in Saudi Arabia. Independent t-tests and correlational analyses were conducted to explore relationships between variables. A multi-step regression analysis was performed to assess the mediating effects.

Results: Findings revealed a statistically significant positive association among emotional intelligence, resilience, psychological empowerment, and work engagement ($p < 0.01$). Higher levels of resilience ($p < 0.001$) and psychological empowerment ($p < 0.001$) significantly predicted greater work engagement. The final regression model accounted for 33.3% of the variance in work engagement scores among the participants.

Conclusion: Promoting emotional intelligence, resilience, and psychological empowerment among critical care nurses may significantly enhance their work engagement, ultimately contributing to improved performance and quality of care in critical care settings.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence Work, Engagement Resilience, Psychological Empowerment, Critical Care Nursing, Cross-Sectional Study Saudi Arabia

Biography:

Dr. Hanan Alyami is an Assistant Professor in the Medical and Surgical Nursing Department at Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia. With extensive experience in critical care nursing and academic leadership, she has led major initiatives in postgraduate program development, including Saudi Arabia's first master's degrees in advanced nursing Practice led by women. Holding a Ph.D. in Nursing from the University of Queensland, her research focuses on culturally sensitive end-of-life care, critical care practice, and nursing education reform. Dr. Alyami is dedicated to advancing nursing scholarships and empowering future nursing leaders across the Gulf region.



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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS

DAY 1



**Elisabeth Dahlborg^{1*}, Ivan
Andres Castillo^{2*}**

Department of Health Sciences, University West,
Sweden



Promoting Norm-Critical Pedagogy in Healthcare Education: A Web-Based Training Initiative for Educators

Background: Healthcare is not always delivered on equal terms; social norms related to gender, sexuality, age, and other identity dimensions shape assumptions about individuals, influencing whether their needs are acknowledged and care is delivered equitably.

Methods: To address these disparities, we developed an English-language, web-based training course aimed at educators in healthcare fields. With a work-integrated approach, the course offers foundational knowledge about how social norms impact the provision of care and how health educators with support of norm-criticism can further their own teaching practices to promote equitable care. The structure of the course is divided into three thematic modules: a) an immersive exploration of societal norms using observational method, b) understanding othering of marginalized groups and the educator's own positionality by recorded lectures and self-directed exercises, and c) a digital creative examination of the course content. Each module fosters educators' self-reflection on their own norm-based assumptions and stereotypes.

Results: Although the course was only recently launched, the initial uptake by international educators has been modest yet promising. Participant feedback indicates increased awareness and preparedness to incorporate norm-critical perspectives in their teaching practices.

Conclusions: This course exemplifies an accessible and scalable pedagogical tool for integrating norm-critical approaches into healthcare education.

Key words: Healthcare educators, Health equity, Norm-criticism, Work-integrated learning, Social justice

Biography:

Elisabeth Dahlborg is a professor in Work integrated learning and in Caring sciences. Her background is nursing. She wrote her dissertation in nursing pedagogics in 2003. Her research interests include both caring in various contexts and learning. In recent years, her focus has been on norm-critical perspectives and on developing discourse analysis as a method by studying how patients are constructed in different documents at various levels. She has worked in nursing education for more than thirty years and has authored several textbooks, including ones on equitable care and norm-critical perspectives, as well as a methodological book on writing literature-based theses. Regarding learning, her focus has been on how the connection between theory and practice can lead to the development of praxis knowledge among nurses.

Biography:

Ivan Andres Castillo is a doctoral candidate at University West in Sweden, with a professional background as a registered nurse and an MSc in intensive care. He currently serves as a lecturer in nursing while conducting his PhD education. His research interests lie in nursing education in relation to health equity, social justice, and critical theory. Ivan Andrés's current doctoral project explores norm-criticism within a clinical learning environment that has adopted norm-criticism as a pedagogical strategy. Ivan Andrés has published several academic papers and has also been a co-author of chapters in course literature within the field of norm-criticism.



Jannet Tenebro

Director of Nursing, Abu Dhabi UAE

Transforming Care: A Leadership Revolution in Rehabilitation Nursing

This presentation explores the transformative leadership journey in rehabilitation nursing at Specialized Rehabilitation Hospital in Abu Dhabi. It highlights how strategic nursing leadership played a central role in commissioning, developing, and sustaining a specialized rehabilitation facility aligned with national healthcare goals. Through the implementation of shared governance, structured training programs, and international partnerships, the nursing team successfully transitioned from acute care to rehabilitation-focused practice.

The presentation emphasizes the importance of education, collaboration, and leadership development in building a resilient and competent workforce. It also outlines future aspirations, including the establishment of a regional certification program and a rehabilitation nursing society to advance the profession across the Middle East.

Biography:

Jannet Tenebro, RN, MBA, is an accomplished nursing leader with over 20 years of clinical and administrative experience. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Nursing (Magna Cum Laude), an MBA from Torrens University Australia, and is currently pursuing a PhD in Leadership and Governance in Healthcare. Jannet has led hospital and clinic commissioning projects, served as a clinical instructor, and chairs the Education Committee at Capital Health. A sought-after speaker locally and internationally, she was honored with the SEHA IHSAN Award for Nursing Leadership in 2023 and named among the Top 100 Filipino Healthcare Professionals in the Middle East.



Anne-Marie Schreuder

Chief Operating Officer, Abu Dhabi UAE

From Bedside to Boardroom: The Impact of Nursing Leadership in Hospital Operations

This presentation explores the unique contributions an operational leader with a nursing background can bring to the commissioning and successful operation of a rehabilitation hospital. By blending clinical insight with strategic operational expertise, such leaders are uniquely positioned to bridge the gap between frontline care and executive decision-making. Their firsthand understanding of patient needs, clinical workflows, and interdisciplinary collaboration enhances service design, staff engagement, and patient-centered care models. The presentation highlights key areas where this dual expertise drives value—such as in clinical governance, quality improvement, resource planning, and workforce development—ultimately supporting safe, efficient, and sustainable healthcare operations in a rehabilitation setting.

Biography:

Ms. Anne-Marie Schreuder is the Chief Operating Officer at Capital Health, bringing over two decades of clinical and leadership expertise. She holds an MBA from Chifley Business School, a Bachelor's in Health Services Management from UNISA, and a Diploma in General Nursing from Stellenbosch University, with specializations in Midwifery, Community Health, and Psychiatry. Anne-Marie also holds certification in Curative Practice in Primary Healthcare. Since joining Capital Health in 2017 as Director of Nursing, she has successfully commissioned both Health Shield Medical Center and the Specialized Rehabilitation Hospital, demonstrating her strategic acumen and commitment to advancing patient-centered healthcare operations.



Ali Jaber Alqahtani

Liwa University, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Enhancing End-of-Life Care for Advanced Heart Failure Patients in Saudi Arabian Emergency Departments: Perspectives of ED Staff on Challenges

Providing care for patients nearing the end of life who have advanced heart failure presents significant challenges, especially in emergency settings where the primary focus is on life-saving interventions. Exploring the perceptions of emergency department staff is essential for identifying barriers and improving care delivery in this critical context.

Methods: A qualitative study was conducted in two hospitals in Saudi Arabia. Semi-structured interviews were completed with thirty emergency staff. A thematic analysis was used to identify the challenges and enablers in delivering care for patients nearing the end of life.

Results: Seven themes were identified: current practices for advanced heart failure patients, communication barriers, inadequate training in end-of-life care, limitations in emergency department design, heavy workloads, the influence of cultural and religious factors, and the importance of psychological and emotional support for patients and families. The findings highlight the need for structured training, cultural sensitivity, and improved environments to address these challenges.

Conclusions: This study emphasizes the complexities of providing care for patients nearing the end of life in emergency settings. Addressing gaps in communication, training, and cultural competence is critical. Tailored strategies for Saudi Arabia's unique context are essential to enhance care for advanced heart failure patients.

Keywords: End-of-Life Care, Heart Failure, Emergency Department, Cultural Sensitivity, Communication Challenges, Palliative Care



Karlene P. Blackman

Bethune-Cookman University, USA

Arrest Breast Cancer: Addressing Breast Cancer Disparities Among Incarcerated Women

Breast cancer remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among women, yet incarcerated women face disproportionate barriers to timely diagnosis, treatment, and supportive care. These barriers stem from systemic health inequities, ethical shortcomings, and inadequate policy frameworks within carceral institutions.

This research critically examines the intersection of health disparities and the unique vulnerabilities of incarcerated women with breast cancer. Drawing on deontological, teleological, and relational- responsibility ethical frameworks, it highlights the moral imperatives for equitable care. Additionally, it explores policy gaps that perpetuate neglect and marginalization, offering actionable recommendations for prison healthcare reform.

Using a mixed-methods approach that combines statistical analysis of healthcare disparities and qualitative case studies, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the issue. Insights are further drawn from interviews with formerly incarcerated women, healthcare professionals, and justice advocates, highlighting the lived realities behind the data.

This work contributes to the emerging discourse on health equity in correctional settings, emphasizing the urgent need for systemic change to uphold the dignity, health, and rights of incarcerated women. It concludes with specific policy recommendations and a call to action for stakeholders across public health, criminal justice, and advocacy sectors.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Incarcerated women, Health equity, Carceral healthcare, Ethical frameworks

Biography:

Dr. Karlene P. Blackman is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Bethune-Cookman University and Founder of Rightfully Exonerated, Inc. An expert in wrongful convictions and reentry, she also researches the intersection of health and incarceration, particularly breast cancer support for incarcerated women. With a background in law, psychology, and corrections, her work integrates experiential learning, advocacy, and public policy. Dr. Blackman has presented internationally and published research on systemic injustice, ethics, and marginalized communities, contributing to reform initiatives in criminal justice and public health.



Antoni D. Gardener

Homerton University Hospital, UK

Deaths Involving Patients with Tracheostomies in England and Wales – Preliminary Findings and Shared Lessons to Improve Multidisciplinary Practice and Patient Safety

Tracheostomy care requires cohesive multidisciplinary collaboration between nurses, doctors, and allied health professionals to ensure patient safety. However, gaps in education, communication, and adherence to established protocols continue to contribute to preventable harm. This study presents preliminary findings from a national review of Prevention of Future Deaths (PFD) reports related to tracheostomy care in England and Wales, aiming to identify recurrent safety themes and inform training priorities for both nursing and medical teams.

A systematic review of the UK judiciary PFD database identified 21 tracheostomy-related reports from July 2013 to the present. The total estimated loss-of-life cost associated with these cases was £54.9 million, underscoring the substantial human and economic burden of preventable adverse events. Each report was analysed for contributing factors, organisational responses, and compliance with the statutory 56-day response requirement.

Of the identified cases, 85.7% had published responses, with 25 organisations formally notified of required actions. Patients ranged in age from infants to individuals in their 80s. Recurrent safety issues included dislodged tracheostomies, failure to follow protocols, omission of pre-procedure ultrasound for surgical planning, and delayed recognition of tube blockage.

The findings highlight the urgent need for structured education and simulation training for all clinicians involved in tracheostomy management. Strengthening nurse-led and multidisciplinary training, embedding human factors teaching, and reinforcing communication pathways between wards, theatres, and intensive care can reduce avoidable mortality.

These preliminary results emphasise the vital role of nursing education in preventing tracheostomy-related harm and call for integrated, system-wide learning to improve airway safety across healthcare settings.

Keywords: Tracheostomy, Deaths, Evidence-Based Medicine, Public Health, Patient Safety

Biography:

I am an ENT Registrar at Homerton University Hospital in East London. Originally from Poland, I graduated in Medicine from the University of Oxford and successfully completed the MRCS (ENT) examination in 2024. My clinical experience spans Oxford, the Isle of Wight, Kent, Surrey, London, and New Zealand. I have a strong interest in improving tracheostomy safety and developing effective, multidisciplinary approaches to airway management. My current research focuses on preventable deaths in tracheostomy care, aiming to identify learning points that can enhance nursing education, patient outcomes, and interprofessional collaboration across healthcare settings.



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POSTER PRESENTATIONS
DAY 1



Majid Alotni

Qassim University, Saudi Arabia

Unethical Nursing Practices in ICU: Factors Contributing to Moral Distress and Potential Solutions

Background: ICU nurses often face complex ethical dilemmas, leading to moral distress and unethical practices. This integrative review aims to identify factors contributing to unethical practices and potential solutions (Ahmad et al., 2024).

Methods: An integrative review was conducted based on Whittemore and Knafl's approach. Search of nursing databases, included CINAHL, PubMed, and Scopus, was conducted using keywords such as "moral distress," "ICU nurses," and "ethical ." The search yielded 754 articles, with 704 excluded after title and abstract screening. A total of 50 full-text articles were assessed for eligibility, and 15 articles met the inclusion criteria.

Results: The review outcomes showed nurses in ICU encounter variety of challenges leading to unethical practices. Poor staffing, limited support, and ambiguity were mostly founded factors. The COVID-19 pandemic has also created additional ethical challenges. Education, organisational and colleagues support, and organizational culture change work as solutions for such challenges.

Conclusion: This review concluded that there is need for healthcare organizations to prioritize ethics and provide support for nurses to promote ethical practice. By handling factors and implementing solutions, health care organisations would improve nurse well-being and patient care quality.

Keywords: Moral distress, ICU nurses, ethical conflict, unethical practices, solutions.

Biography:

Dr. Majid Ali Alotni is an Assistant Professor at the College of Nursing, Qassim University, Saudi Arabia. He holds a PhD in Nursing from the University of Newcastle, Australia, where his doctoral research focused on implementing the Critical-Care Pain Observation Tool (CPOT) across six intensive care units using a stepped-wedge controlled trial design. His scholarly interests center on critical care nursing, pain management, evidence-based practice, and nurse-led interventions.

Dr. Alotni has published and presented internationally in the fields of clinical pain assessment, nursing education, and artificial intelligence integration in healthcare. He is also leading several ongoing studies, including cross-sectional and psychometric investigations into nurses' readiness for AI adoption and the quality of nursing care in Saudi hospitals.

Beyond research, Dr. Alotni actively contributes to academic leadership and quality assurance at Qassim University, where he plays a key role in program accreditation, faculty development, and strategic planning aligned with the National Commission for Academic Accreditation and Assessment (NCAAA) standards.

He is an ACLS and BLS instructor, a graduate of the Oxford Leadership Executive Program, and a passionate advocate for professional growth, innovation, and international collaboration in nursing education and practice.



Thuany do Nascimento Joaquim

Home Ester Saude Domiciliar Ltda, Brazil

Nursing Team Care For Children With Bronchiolitis

Introduction: Bronchiolitis is one of the main respiratory diseases affecting infants, especially those under two years of age, and represents a significant challenge for child health. Objective: To describe nursing care provided to hospitalized children diagnosed with bronchiolitis. Method: This study was developed through an integrative review regarding nursing care for children with bronchiolitis. Conclusion: Nursing care proved essential in providing comfort, improving clinical conditions, and reducing complications. The nurse's role is fundamental to ensure quality and effective care, contributing significantly to the reduction of morbidity and mortality among hospitalized infants with bronchiolitis.

Keywords: Bronchiolitis; Pediatric Nursing; Nursing Care; Infant; Hospital Care.

Biography:

My name is Thuany, I am a nurse currently working at Home Ester Saúde Domiciliar LTDA. I hold a degree in Nursing and I am pursuing a postgraduate specialization in Stomatherapy. I have previous experience as a Family Nurse and as a Stomatherapist Nurse. At present, I am part of a home care team, providing nursing care and support to patients in the domiciliary setting.

Ibrahim Alasqah

Qassim University, Saudi Arabia

The Impact of Psychological Capital on Nurses Perception of Care Quality and Adverse Events

Introduction: Psychological capital (PsyCap) is a positive psychological resource encompassing self-efficacy, hope, resilience, and optimism. It is linked to enhanced job performance and reduced workplace stress. Despite its importance, limited research examines the relationship between PsyCap, perceived quality of care, and adverse events among nurses in Saudi Arabia.

Aim: To assess the Impact of Psychological Capital on Nurses' Perception of Care Quality and Adverse Events

Methods: A cross-sectional survey approach was used, involving 168 staff nurses working at Buraydah Central Hospital in Qassim district, Saudi Arabia. Data were collected using sociodemographic data and working conditions, psychological capital questionnaire PCQ-12, Self-reported quality of patient care 5 items, and estimates of adverse events (AEs). Pearson correlation and Binary logistic regression were used to analyze the associations between study variables.

Discussion: A significant proportion of nurses studied reported high perceived quality of care, with 82.7% never making mistakes with negative consequences and 66.1% maintaining consistent care quality. The least reported adverse events included patient falls (22.6%) and infusion/transfusion reactions (26.2%), while pressure ulcers (45.8%) and verbal abuse (42.3%) were the most frequent. Significant negative correlations were observed between PsyCap and adverse events (e.g., pressure ulcers: $r = -0.350$, $p < 0.001$; medication errors: $r = -0.405$, $p < 0.001$). PsyCap was also positively associated with quality care indicators. Logistic regression showed that higher PsyCap was associated with reduced odds of adverse events, such as pressure ulcers (OR = 0.927, 95% CI = 0.885–0.970) and medication errors (OR = 0.884, 95% CI = 0.835–0.937).

Conclusion: The findings demonstrate that higher psychological capital among nurses is associated with better perceptions of patient care quality and fewer reported adverse events.

Recommendations: Targeted interventions aimed at enhancing psychological resources—such as stress management programs, self-efficacy workshops, and resilience training—hold significant potential to strengthen nurses' mental health, boost workplace resilience, and elevate patient care quality while simultaneously reducing the occurrence of adverse events.

Keywords: Psychological capital, quality, patient care, Adverse events, staff nurses.

Biography:

Dr. Ibrahim Alasqah, RN, BSN, MSN, PhD, is an Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing and Vice Dean for Student Affairs (Clinical) at the College of Nursing, Qassim University, Saudi Arabia. He also serves as Head of the Academic Department of Psychiatric and Mental Health, and Community Health, and holds an adjunct research position at the University of New England, Australia. Dr. Alasqah earned his PhD in Community Health from the University of New England and has research expertise in adolescent health, health risk behaviors, and nursing education. He has authored multiple publications in peer-reviewed journals and is actively engaged in research focusing on public health challenges and healthcare communication. With a passion for student development and academic leadership, Dr. Alasqah contributes to advancing nursing practice and education both locally and internationally.



Ester Rita Nunes

Home Ester Saude Domiciliar Ltda, Brazil

CUIDADOR EXPERT - Training for People Who Care for the Elderly with Excellence

Caring for the elderly in recent years has been a non-negotiable challenge, where human beings, with their particularities, have the right to health. To this end, knowledge about caring for people, especially the elderly, is sought through effective, dynamic, and safe training. Research was conducted in various sources, such as Scielo (scientific electronic library online), the Nursing Database – Brazilian Bibliography (BDENF), and the Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information – BIREME, for necessary information on the methods used to demonstrate the realities of elderly care. The global elderly population is growing rapidly, and by 2050, it is estimated that there will be more than 1.6 billion people aged 65 or older, compared to 761 million in 2021. There is global concern, and the World Health Organization is implementing global and local actions for elderly care.

Biography:

Ester Rita Nunes, nurse, CEO of Home Ester Saúde Domiciliar Ltda, Welcome Clinic, specializing in hospital management and occupational health, completed her master's degree at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She has published in several renowned journals and works as an entrepreneur.

Faihan Alshaibany

King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

The Effect Of Workplace Inclusion On Nurses Engagement In Organizational Citizenship Behavior And Organizational Commitment

Background: The workplace has become much more diverse over the last few decades due to quick technological advancements and increased international migration. Diversity in the workplace has many advantages; however, it can also lead to undesirable outcomes. While existing recommendations encourage inclusion of employees in the workplace, there is a noticeable paucity of recent research suggesting that focus should be placed on workplace inclusion to gain the full benefits of diversity. The issue of whether or not workplace inclusion has an impact on organizational citizenship behavior and organizational commitment among nurses is unclear.

Purpose: The purpose of this cross-sectional, correlational, predictive study was to investigate the effect of workplace inclusion on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) and Organizational Commitment (OC) among Registered Nurses (RNs) employed in Saudi Arabian hospitals.

Theoretical Framework: The Social Exchange Theory (SET) was used to guide this study.

Methods: A cross-sectional, correlational, predictive design was used to examine the effect of workplace inclusion on OCB and OC among RNs employed in Saudi Arabian hospitals. Survey data were collected from ninety-seven nurses in King Khalid University Hospital (KKUH). The study survey consisted of a researcher-developed demographic questionnaire, the Mor Barak Inclusion-exclusion Scale (MBIES), the Organizational Citizenship Behavior Scale (OCBS), and the Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (OCQ).

Results: Statistical analysis showed moderate positive correlations between workplace inclusion and nurses' engagement in OCB ($r = 0.31, p < 0.01$) and between workplace inclusion and OC ($r = 0.34, p < 0.01$). The analysis also revealed that neither nationality nor gender significantly effected nurses' perception of workplace inclusion ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: The results of this study make a valuable contribution to the existing body of literature by exploring the correlation between workplace inclusion and nurses' engagement in OCB and OC in Saudi hospitals. The literature has not sufficiently addressed this area. This study's findings have the potential to provide valuable information to healthcare organizations and policymakers, which can be used to build a healthy work environment for nurses and, hence, improve their performance and behaviors.



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HYBRID EVENT

Zoom Meeting (GMT+2) Time Spain

VIRTUAL KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

DAY 2

Wahida Zaman

Cotabato Regional and Medical Center, Philippines

Brain death donor potentiality assessment in a tertiary hospital in Cotabato City

Brain death, defined as the irreversibility of all brain and brainstem function, signifies that a patient may be considered a potential organ donor for transplantation. One of the lowest rates of organ donation in Southeast Asia is found in the Philippines, hence the need for baseline hospital-level data. The current study estimated the brain death donor potentiality of Cotabato Regional and Medical Center (CRMC), one of the tertiary hospitals of Cotabato City, and cross-checked its indicators against international references. A retrospective descriptive study was conducted among all hospital deaths in the ER and ICU from January to December 2022. Inclusion criteria were patients 19 years and older with severe neurologic injury as per ICD-10 coding. These patients were further subclassified into confirmed, probable, or possible brain death. Sociodemographic and clinical features were contrasted, and indicators of brain death donor potential were computed. Out of 1,185 in-hospital deaths, 770 (64.9%) had resulted from the severe neurologic injury with stroke as the leading cause. The mean age was 49 years and 72% were men. Nineteen patients were identified as confirmed, probable, or possible brain death. Brain death occurred in 1.6% of hospital deaths, 14.3% of ICU deaths, and 45.2% of ICU deaths due to severe neurologic injury—figures generally aligned with international standards. While Cotabato Regional and Medical Center (CRMC) shows strong potential for organ donation, gaps in brain death recognition and documentation highlight the need for greater awareness, training, and policy support.

Keywords: Brain death, organ donation, donor potentiality and severe neurologic injury.

Althea Kearl A. Pono

St. Paul University Iloilo, Philippines

Student Nurses Satisfaction on the Experiences in their Clinical Learning Environment

The clinical learning environment (CLE) is essential in developing the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of student nurses. This research evaluated the satisfaction levels among the second, third, and fourth year student nurses of St. Paul University Iloilo regarding their CLE experiences through analysis of supervisory relationships, pedagogical atmosphere, leadership style, and hospital setting effects on student satisfaction. Anchored on Kolb's Experiential Theory, this descriptive quantitative research design was employed, involving 312 student nurses selected based on year level and most recent hospital exposure. Data collection was done using the Clinical Learning Environment, Supervision, and Nurse Teacher (CLES+T) Turkish Version by Atay et al. (2018) while analysis was conducted using frequency, mean, and percentage. Results indicated a consistent "Very High" satisfaction in all six subscales: relationship with the clinical instructor (mean = 3.76), role of the clinical instructor (mean = 3.76), supervisory relationship (mean = 3.74), pedagogical atmosphere (mean = 3.64), leadership style of the head nurse (mean = 3.60) and premises of nursing on the ward (mean = 3.57). Data indicated that student nurses affiliated with private hospitals showed higher satisfaction levels than those associated with public institutions, and second-year students rated their CLE more positively than upper-year students. The findings emphasized the importance of creating strong supervisory relationships and cultivating an effective pedagogical atmosphere to enhance learning outcomes and professional growth. This study highlights the need for further improvements in the physical and organizational aspects of clinical settings to support student learning. It underscores the need for nursing institutions to address satisfaction as a multidimensional concept to ensure effective and meaningful clinical experiences, ultimately enhancing nursing education and patient care. Creating a well-structured and supportive CLE not only enhances learning outcomes, but also promotes student confidence and preparedness for real-world practice.

Keywords: clinical learning environment, nursing education, satisfaction, student nurse



Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer

Director, Techno-Economic-Environmental Study, India

Importance of Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA) Process for the Nursing and Health Care Including Mental Health Projects towards Sustainable Development

Sustainable nursing and health care development can be defined as the development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability and efficiency of future generations to meet their own needs. Importance of Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA) Process has been presented for the Nursing and Health Care Including Mental Health Projects towards Sustainable Development. Certain projects should be conducted for EHIA Process. EHIA included psychological health impact assessment (PHIA) process as it has been conducted for a double roller cotton ginning plants in India. Nursing new technological project planning and decision-making process should include the integrated considerations of technical or nursing, economic, environmental, social and other factors. The most important of these considerations can be referred to as "the three Es" (engineering or scientific or technical or nursing, economics, and environment) in planning and decision-making process. Technical or nursing and economic factors dominated the decision-making of economic policy act. Technical or nursing, economic and environmental factors dominated the psychological decision-making process of environmental policy act. Three of the most significant terms of environmental policy act are "environmental inventory", "environmental impact assessment" and "environmental impact statement" or "description of the affected environment", or "description of the environmental setting without the project". The environmental policy act is to encourage the consideration of environment in planning and decision-making process and to arrive at actions which are more environmentally compatible. In this Environmental Biomedical Science and Engineering (EBMSE) research note, environmental health impact assessment (EHIA) process is proposed for the Indian chromium leather tanneries towards sustainable development as Indian cotton double roller (DR) ginning industries are using chrome composite leather clad (CCLC) rollers to address psychological impacts. "Environmental Health Impact Assessment Process" (EHIA process) can be defined as the systematic identification and evaluation of the potential environmental health impacts (health effects) of proposed nursing projects, plans, programs, or legislative actions relative to the physical-chemical, biological, cultural, and socioeconomic components of the total environmental health including EBMSE. The objective is to conduct Environmental health impact assessment (EHIA) process and nursing science that is to systematically identify and evaluate potential environmental health impacts of CCLC rollers used in Indian CCLC double roller (DR) ginning industries with relative to the physical-chemical and biological can be referred as entitled "natural or biophysical environment" and the cultural and socioeconomic environment represents entitled "man-made environmental components" of the total environment. Most of the cotton ginning operations are performed by using DR ginning machines which serve an important role in the Indian cotton ginning industries. The rollers used are made of CCLC covering fixed to a shaft. The CCLC contains about 18,000 to 36,000 mg/kg (ppm) (1.8 %-3.6%) of chromium particles. The chromium stabilizes the CCLC by cross linking the collagen fibres in chromium leather tanning industries. Chromium salts, especially

chrome alum and chromium (III) sulfate are used in chromium-tanning of leather. The EBMSE research is conducted to investigate specifically on chromium (III) and Chromium (VI) and health effects of the workers. Chromium tanned leather contains between 3 to 5% of chromium, which is tightly bound to the proteins. For certain types of projects, such as nuclear power plants, it may be necessary to address psychological impacts on nearby residents as per reference entitled "Can Change Damage Your Mental Health?" Nature, Volume 295, January 21, 1982, pp.177-179 for the necessity to address psychological impacts on nearby residents and reference entitled "An Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA) process" published by World Health Organization (WHO) titled 'Health and Safety component of Environmental Impact Assessment 'from WHO publication, Copenhagen in 1987". The form of chromium used for tanning is toxic hexavalent variety, the management of chromium in the tanning industry such as recovery and reuses, direct / indirect recycling, use of less chromium or 'chrome-less tanning is need to be practiced to better manage chromium in tanning with respect to nursing sector. Chromium salts or chromates in contact with skin, lungs and stomach result in dermatitis and lung and esophagus cancer and brain tumor among Indian gin and textile mill workers and the working condition of Indian chromium leather tanning industries and leather related facilities. The chemicals that are employed chemicals in leather industries are hazardous and need to be free from hazardous nature that is green chemistry. Based environmental health impact assessment (EHIA) results and realizing the importance of green chemistry and working condition in Indian tannery and chrome leather related facilities should be sustainable for the environmental development of our country. Brief or occasional contact may not pose a problem. Potassium dichromate is a chromium salt or chromate and is a common metal making up a significant part of the earth's crust. The most common home exposure of chromate is leather. As per the EBMSE research, the majority of leather goods, including shoes and gloves, are tanned with chromates. It is necessary to avoid chromate tanned leather gloves, and leather shoes. Vegetable tanned leather and eco-friendly gloves and shoes or plastic shoes and Oak Bark -Tanning in the traditional manner is recommended compare to chromate tanned leather. The main EBMSE investigation is adverse health conditions of the workers and local environment that being polluted by toxic hexavalent and trivalent chromium and still being employed in Indian leather industries. For those with shoe dermatitis from chromate and leather, wearing heavy socks or reducing perspiration and moisture may help to reduce dermatitis. The amount of chromium found in all skin layers due to chromium permeation through human skins in diffusion cells. In ginning factories, when the seed-cotton is processed in DR ginning machine, the lint cotton is contaminated with hexavalent and trivalent chromium dust of about 140 to 1990 mg/kg (ppm) , Cr (VI) and Cr(III) which is carcinogenic substance against the safe limits of 0.1 ppm (Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer, 2018).

Ion chromatographic method and atomic absorption spectrometry method are employed for determining chromium content in all samples and Chromium (VI) found more with increased total chromium concentration in samples due to increasing level of application of potassium dichromate and is found cancer among all skin dermatitis workers. The percentage of chromium found during the cotton ginning process due to persistent rubbing of CCLC over stationary knife the chromium particles are adsorbed into lint cotton such that the spun yarns and woven fabrics get contaminated about 100 to 200 ppm which according to eco-standards should not be more than 0.1 ppm. The CCLC rollers used in cotton roller ginning machines get powdered during the ginning process. As chromium is a specific dust, gin and mill workers and residents are directly exposed to this carcinogenic substance and are vulnerable to environmental health hazards. To offset this problem, pollution-free eco-friendly washers/rollers both for laboratory and commercial studies have been fabricated and experimented. Biomedical research attempts are made to alternate dust-producing grinding CCLC ginneries (Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer, 2018). Environmental health inventory (EHI) serves as the basis for evaluating the potential environmental health impacts both beneficial and adverse of a proposed action. Environmental health impact statement (EHIS) describes the affected environmental

health or environmental health setting without the project. Green Design and development of the EHI is an initial step in the EHIA process. It is concluded that EHIA process as nursing science is conducted for certain projects, plans, programs, legislative actions, policies in the project planning and decision-making process. As the EBMSE research has over looked in to the chemicals that leather tanneries use in the past and present specifically in chromium and public health and occupational health hazards , sustainable policy measures should be needed to control environmental pollution and contamination in source specific, generic and industrial specific Indian leather tannery environment(Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer, 2018).

Biography:

Dr. Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer studied Environmental Science and Engineering with Specialization in Environmental Biomedical Science and Engineering (EBMSE) at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, India and post graduated as Master of Technology, M.Tech., in 1998. He received his Ph.D. degree in Environmental Science and Engineering in 2003 at the same institution. He has served in Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) with effect from 22.05.1985 (FN) to 10.02.1998 (FN). After ten years of postdoctoral research, he obtained the position of Professor at the Institute of Technology, Haramaya University, Harar , Ethiopia , East Africa . He has more than 45 years' experience in Research, Academics, Industry, Field Work, Consultancy Services, Training and Extension, Government, Educational and Private Organizations. He has published more than 450 research articles in Science Citation Index Expanded SCI(E) journals and conference proceedings. His h.index 62 . Total number of having more than 5000 citations in his credit. He is a participant for the 6 th World Nursing and Healthcare Congress Ibis Styles Barcelona Sant Joan Despi, Carrer de la TV3, 2, 08970 Sant Joan DespÀ, Barcelona, Spain during June 23-24, 2025.



Subhas Chandra Datta

Headmaster, Kanchannagar D N Das High School, India

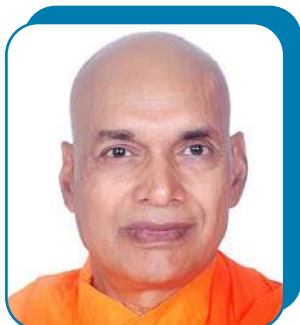
Advanced Use of 'Weeds-Vegetables-Fruits-Spices' as 'Preventive Bio-Medicines' in Eco-friendly Education Healthcare Nursing against COVID -19

Still now, puzzled healthcare scientists and professionals, especially nurses, are searching for the proper way to nurse the patients OR to prepare vaccines OR to vaccinate for the 'COVID-19-like Future Pandemic' through Eco-friendly Education Healthcare Nursing. The rapidly changing world due to catastrophic alterations of natural ecosystems, biodiversity, and climate change threatens these essential services. To address these issues, healthcare scientists are applying their knowledge and expertise to tackle new environmental, ecological, economic, social, and health challenges, thereby making significant contributions to preserving our planet. Pharmaceutical companies should take responsibility as quickly as possible to prepare vaccines. The different common products are used as 'Bio-Medicines' to conquer this situation. The main objectives of the current 'Weed-Vegetables-Fruits-Spices' show some typical students-preventive-'Bio-Medicines' and therapeutic measures among school children for the 'Bio-Medicines-Nationalism-Passport-Equity', focusing on Nursing Health Education. And the Advanced Use of 'Weeds-Vegetables-Fruits-Spices (WVFS)' as 'Preventive Bio-Medicines (PBM)'. And the 'WVFS-Bio-Medicines' are prepared by mixing Weeds (amaranths), Vegetables (okra-cowpea-cucumber), Fruits (apple-orange), and spices (ginger-turmeric-garlic). The present 'BioMedicines-extracts' are potentially able to prevent different diseases by increasing immunity with no toxic effects, showing the "Weeds-Vegetables-Fruits-Spices' May Popular as 'Cost-Effective-Bio-Medicines (CEBM)' Acting as a Security Guards in the Body, Vaccine Nationalism Passport Equity Focusing Eco-Nursing-Health (ENH)". So, Advanced Use of 'Weeds-Vegetables-Fruits-Spices' as 'Preventive Bio-Medicines' in Eco-friendly Education Healthcare Nursing against COVID-19, making the research priorities and policy issues of key matters, like food security, climate change, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity and conservation, etc. The present study highlighted the; Nursing Education & Research, Healthcare, Environmental Health and Nursing, Epidemiology and Community Health, Healthcare Management, Evidence-Based Nursing Practice, Family Participatory Care, Improving Mental Health & Psychiatric Nursing, Men in Nursing, Future of Nursing, Midwifery and Women Health Nursing, Health Economics and Public Health, Nursing Leadership & Management, Public Health Nursing, Improving Patient Education, Care & Outcomes and ultimately Leadership and Professional Development with Globalization and Health Challenges. It also fulfils the need of the "17th Global Summit on Nursing Education & Healthcare" through its practice, various activities, awareness, and publications.

Keywords: Advanced-Use-'Weeds-Vegetables-Fruits-Spices','Preventive-Bio-Medicines, Ecofriendly-Education-Healthcare-Nursing, COVID -19

Biography:

Dr Subhas Chandra Datta, M.Sc., PhD, President Awardee, as an Innovative Researcher in various fields from 1993, Assistant Teacher and Headmaster of Kanchannagar at D.N. Das High School (HS) from 1996 to 2007 to date. Dr Datta has expertise in evaluation and a passion for improving health and wellbeing. His research interests are in Healthcare, biomedicine, Physiology, Education, Environment, Plant Protection, Agriculture, Pathology, Allelopathy, and homoeopathy. His open and contextual evaluation model based on responsive constructivism creates new pathways for improving healthcare. His 1st-plant-based biomedicines in homoeopathic forms 'Cina' achieve the 'World's Top Most Articles' in the 'Public Medical Health of WHO'. His valuable work received a Patent under the Central Silk Board (CSB) in 2005. Various Articles and Publications 145 numbers have been published on He is the honorary Member of different prestigious organisations. He has published more than 145 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.



Ven Dr Sumedh Thero

Sumedh Bhoomi Buddha Vihar, India.

Meditation- A fast way to reduce fear and stress

The meditation claims that it leads to better anti-inflammatory response and healthy aging by proper telomerase regulation. There are also benefits and positives in physical and mental health. The variety of diseases to be studied should be increased. It affects immunology, genetics and various aspects of physical and mental health including depression, substance abuse, eating disorders, conflict between couples, anxiety disorders and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Sit quietly and focus on your natural breathing or a word or mantra that you repeat silently. Let thoughts come and go without judgment and focus your attention on the breath or mantra. Physical sensations. Notice subtle physical sensations like itching or tingling without judgment and let them go. Pay attention to each part of your body sequentially from head to toe. Sensory. Pay attention to sight, sound, smell, taste and touch. Name them without judgment, such as "sights", "sounds", "smells", "tastes" or "touch" and let them go. Human beings have between 12,000 and 50,000 thoughts per day, and 80 percent of them are negative. Emotional experiences deeply affect our physical states, for example, when we feel anger, our eyes close and our face burns. The training has positive effects on the physical and mental health of adults, such as reducing mood and anxiety disorders, distress and blood pressure. Magnetic alternating current stimulation applied at different frequencies (beta, theta and gamma) while theta and beta-tACS caused participants to rate emotional images as more pleasant (higher valence), while only theta-tACS reduced subjective arousal ratings (more calm). Regular practitioners have younger and brighter skin due to freedom from fear and stress.

Biography:

Ven Dr. Sumedh Thero (Dr Banwari Lal Suman,) Ph D (Agro) Ex Prof. Principal Scientist (Agronomy) ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi, India Trainer Teacher Vipasana Meditation & Monks ordination 2009 to Continue. Organized National Seminars, Author of 33 Books in Hindi & English, over 350 research, popular articles. Founder Ancient Buddhism ISSN 2395-471X Supervised ; 2 Ph. D. 7 M. Sc. These in Crop Production and Soils management, Visited; Myanmar in Dec 2004, USA 2006, Nepal 2019, Sri Lanka 2012, 2017, 2018, 2019, Thailand 2017, 2024. Monastery: Sumedh Bhoomi Buddha Vihar, Dr Ambedkar Park, Jhansipura, Lalitpur-284403 India; Address 702 Masihaganj, Sipri Bazar, Jhansi 284003, India.cell +919415945895,+917054429157, Email :vensumedh12@gmail.com, <https://www.facebook.com/ven.sumedh>.



Dessalegn Temesgen Leye

AASTUretired, Ethiopia

Role of Intramuscularly Administrable vaccines in the production Mechanisms of the Secretary Immunoglobulin A (SIgA)

Production of antibodies triggers by the natural immune system during infection or through vaccination. For instance, intramuscularly injectable vaccines generally train the body to produce the desired antibodies. Therefore, in case if a pathogen against which the body trained to produce the antibody invade a tissue, the body (with normal metabolism) starting producing the antibody and through blood stream will be addressed in time and sufficiently to the infected tissue to stop the pathogen before it make the body sick! However, based on our works of 2021 and others, COVID-19 vaccines didn't show the desired result. Because of such uncertainty, we launched a study that lasted three years (2021-2024). We have analyzed an enormous amount of works: experimental data-meta analysis; clinical case studies; and we used questionnaire as part of the study. As a result, we have formulated six groups of scientific justifications that can serve as tools to evaluate whether intramuscular vaccines are feasible for stopping pathogens that affect respiratory tracts. Among them, the less provocative justcation is - identifying the role of injectable vaccines in the production of SIgA within the respiratory organs! About which we will going to elaborate on the conference

Biography:

Dessalegn Temesgen Leye has completed his PhD in Biochemistry at the age of 26. He was a lecturer and researcher. Among which was encountered with Corona yet 20 years ago! Because of which he has now published 10 manuscripts on the Pandemic issue!

Ralehike Makhotso

University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Does a Nursing Practitioner have a duty to work in a clinic without the fundamental resource of water?

Introduction: Lack of fundamental resources such as water in healthcare facilities, particularly rural clinics of South Africa, creates significant ethical dilemma for nursing practitioners. This persistent problem extends beyond rural areas, prompting the researcher to explore the ethical challenges affecting nursing practice, patient safety and the quality of care in clinical facilities with water scarcity. The lack of running water does not only undermine the human rights of nursing practitioners, but also diminishes their dignity in delivering adequate care. As a result, this situation complicates the moral and legal obligations nurses face in their professional roles. The scarcity of clean water in remote healthcare settings poses serious ethical issues for nursing professionals, impacting both patient care and community health outcomes. Furthermore, ensuring access to clean water is crucial for the effective implementation of National Health Insurance (NHI) policies especially regarding infection control, patient care and safety, public health, and strengthening health systems.

Aim: Research aim to highlight the significance of water supply in clinical settings and its impact on patient's safety and quality care.

Objective: The study aims to argue that nursing practitioner's do not have a moral duty to work in a clinical facility without access to clean, running water.

Method: Normative research design was used, to analyse the exiting legal and ethical literature relevant to nurses facing water scarcity in clinical facilities. Furthermore, the study integrated philosophical perceptive using moral theories and ethical principles to make the argument and identify the limitations of the existing literature.

Recommendations: The findings underscore the need for South African Nursing regulatory body to revise the nursing code of ethics to reflect the realities faced by nursing practitioners, particularly in rural healthcare environments. The study recommends developing a new ethical and legal framework, along with clear guidance on ethical decision-making, to help nurses navigate challenging situations in practice without compromising patient care.

Key words: Nursing practitioners, Nursing duties, Fundamental resources, Water.



Mariano Votta

Director Active Citizenship Network, Italy

Grassroots Mobilisation: Leveraging Civil Society and Community Leadership to Bridge Gaps in Vaccine Coverage

The WHO has defined community engagement as “a process of developing relationships that enable stakeholders to work together to address health related issues and promote well being to achieve positive health impact and outcomes” and it underlines the “Community and civil society engagement” as a pillar of its “Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All”.

On December 5, 2023, on the occasion of the adoption by the European Commission of the EU4Health 2024 work program to implement key health policy priorities within the European Health Union, Stella Kyriakides, European Commissioner for Health and Food Safety, said that “Civil society has a crucial role to play in reaching out to our citizens”.

Recently, on the occasion of the G7 Ministers' Meeting on Health held on 9/11 Oct. 2024 in Ancona (Italy), global leaders emphasis that “vaccination is an essential preventive measure and reiterate the crucial role of routine immunisation and campaigns”, highlighting “the importance of raising awareness and involving the general population by providing evidence-based information through campaigns aimed at citizens' empowerment and increasing health literacy regarding prevention, research and care”. In concrete way, the aim of the presentation is to show how the so-called intermediated bodies of the society, when recognized as a stakeholder, can play an active role in support of public policy on vaccination. Around this goal, the Vaccination Informal Platform (V.I.P.) for life-course immunization promotion, a collective of leaders of patient and citizen organizations across Europe promoted by Active Citizenship Network, has united with the desire to strengthen the exchange of experiences among the many expressions of active citizenship working to support public vaccination policies. The ultimate goal is to update a narrative that, when it comes to vaccination, almost never refers to the active role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Patient Advocacy Groups (PAGs), instead focusing mainly on hesitant or even hostile attitudes toward vaccines, which, though present, do not represent the whole picture. There are many of actors from the intermediated bodies of the society that can play a constructive role with institutional and non-institutional stakeholders, as well as act as a driving force for other organizations, and there are different typologies of initiatives to testify their activist on vaccination arena.

Biography:

Mariano Votta is responsible for EU Affairs at the Italian NGO Cittadinanzattiva and Director of its EU branch “Active Citizenship Network”. Passionate about health & consumer issues, Mariano has 25 years of experience in advocacy, stakeholder engagement, communication, European Public Affairs & EU funded-projects. Mariano holds a Degree in Political Science and two post-graduate master's degrees in European Public Relations and Corporate Social Responsibility. He is also a journalist with more than 50 publications in international peer-reviewed journals. He led the political initiative to launch in 2015 at the EU Parliament the Interest Group “EU Patients' Rights & Cross-Border Healthcare,” – now at its third mandate - endorsed by more than 100 organisations across Europe and dozens of Members of the European Parliament. In 2016 Mariano won the Efhre International University Excellence Awards on patients' rights.



Daryle Wane

Nurse Consultant, USA

Less is More: Learning engagement student survey

A student learning survey (LESS = Learning Engagement Student Survey) was developed whereby student engagement was cultivated to create an interactive learning environment. Engagement of students helps to foster learning goals in the classroom setting that can be easily applied to outcome measurements. Administration and subsequent discussion of the results of the survey with its participant members enabled awareness of student accountability and faculty responsibility in offering teaching/learning methods that enhanced student's perceived values. Use of this tool facilitates active learning in the classroom, which helps to promote retention of content and application/analysis going forward in professional practice

Keyword: Learning, Engagement, Student, Teaching and Value

Biography:

Dr. Wane has a PhD in Nursing Science as well as a master's degree from University of South Florida and is a Board-Certified Family Nurse Practitioner. She also has undergraduate degrees in Nutrition and Nursing from Brooklyn College and Downstate Medical Center College of Nursing. Dr. Wane is presently working as a Nurse Consultant. She has published numerous supplements in textbooks as well as journal articles and has been serving as an editorial board member and peer reviewer for several journal publications. She is also a member of Sigma Theta Tau Nursing Honor society.



Melody Hong Yan Pan
Grand Canyon University, Canada

Barriers to Leadership Advancement among Internationally Educated Nurses in Canada: A Qualitative Study

This study explores the leadership advancement barriers experienced by internationally educated nurses (IENs) in Canada. Despite IENs playing a vital role in the Canadian healthcare system, they remain significantly underrepresented in leadership positions. Many IENs possess comparable or even greater clinical experience than their domestically educated peers; however, they often face exclusion from leadership opportunities due to systemic, cultural, and credentialing barriers. These challenges are compounded by broader issues such as immigration status, gender, language proficiency, workplace culture, and systemic discrimination within healthcare institutions. There is currently a limited body of research that centers the voices of IENs and examines how these interrelated barriers affect their leadership development. Understanding these experiences is critical for informing inclusive policy reforms, promoting workforce equity, and improving retention of experienced nurses in leadership roles.

The primary aim of this qualitative study is to identify and explore the multifaceted barriers that prevent IENs from advancing into leadership roles in the Canadian healthcare system. Specifically, the study seeks to examine the lived experiences of IENs regarding leadership exclusion and leadership aspiration, identify structural and organizational cultural barriers within healthcare institutions, and generate recommendations for equitable leadership development pathways. A qualitative narrative inquiry or descriptive design will be used, with data collected through semi-structured interviews conducted with IENs currently practicing in Canada. Thematic analysis will be employed using MAXQDA 24 software to identify patterns, themes, and interconnections within participants' narratives.

Keywords: Internationally Educated Nurses, Leadership advancement, Discrimination, Barriers, Canada

Biography:

Hong Yan Melody Pan is a registered nurse based in British Columbia, Canada, with extensive experience from 2004 across acute and community care settings. In 2018, Melody earned a Master's degree in nursing focusing on Leadership. Additionally, she holds specialty nursing certificates in critical care and nephrology nursing. Melody is deeply passionate about healthcare system reform, aiming to enhance access, affordability, and sustainability. Melody embarked on the GCU EdD program in 2022, specializing in organizational leadership in health administration. Her dissertation explores the perceptions of internationally educated nurses regarding their practice in Canada and their experiences in career advancement.

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