



12th World Congress on

NURSING & HEALTH CARE

JUNE 24-25, 2024
VALENCIA, SPAIN

Hosting Organization:

Inovine Meetings LLC, 2C Pecan Hill Drive Clinton Mississippi, 39056 USA
Phone: +1-408-648-2233 | E-mail: contact@inovineconferences.com

08:00-08:30 @ **Registrations & Opening Ceremony**
Conference Room: **Hall-B**

DAY 1
June 24, 2024

Keynote Sessions

- 08:30-09:00**
- Title : Title: Homelessness - Arts-Based Knowledge Mobilization**
- Jean Hughes, Dalhousie University, School of Nursing, Canada
- 09:00-09:30**
- Title : The Future Time Orientation And The Hope Level Among Adolescent And Youth With Beta-Thalassemia Major**
- Huda F. Gharaibeh, Jordan University of Science and technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan
- 09:30-10:00**
- Title: Creative Reflections: A Reflective Practice to Help Students Process Clinical Experiences**
- Kristina Leyden, University of St. Thomas, Houston, USA

Speaker Sessions

Innovations in Nursing Education | Health Care | Paediatrics Nursing | Clinical Nursing | Midwifery Nursing

Session Chair: Jean Hughes, Dalhousie University, School of Nursing, Canada
Session Co- Chair: Huda F. Gharaibeh, Jordan University of Science and technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan

- 10:00-10:20**
- Title : Perceived Stress and Attitudes of Nursing Students in the First Clinical Practice Experience: The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy**
- Zeliha Cengiz, Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
- 10:20-10:40**
- Title : Medical English presentation at the 12th World Congress on Nursing and Health Care, June 24-25, 2024, Valencia, Spain**
- Haydee Britton, Santa Fe College, Florida, USA

Group Photo | Networking & Refreshments 10:40-11:00 @ Foyer

- 11:00-11:20**
- Title : Implementation of a Clinical Bedside Assessment in Undergraduate Curriculum**
- Shauna Houk, Dalhousie University School of Nursing, Canada

11:20-11:40	Title : Exploring the Impact of Telehome-Based Educational Programs on Blood Pressure Control, Knowledge, Medication Adherence, and Self-Care Nahla Al Ali, Jordan University of Science and technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan
11:40-12:00	Title : Update on Monkeypox (Mpox) virus infection Danka Svecova, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia, EU
12:00-12:20	Title : Resilience and Challenges: A Qualitative Exploration of Jordanian Mothers' Experiences with Children who have Cerebral Palsy Khulood Shattnawi, Jordan University of Science and technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan
12:20-12:40	Title : The effect of massage and reflexology on newborn sleep Emriye Hilal Yayan, Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
12:40-13:00	Title : An Evidence-Based Approach for Integrating a Commitment to Personal Health and Well-Being into your Nursing Curriculum Emily Griffin, University of Iowa College of Nursing, Iowa,USA

Lunch Break 13:00-13:40

13:40-14:00	Title : Stop the Hemorrhage: Innovative Strategies in Policy and Education to Stabilize the Nursing Workforce Sarah Bemis, University of Arkansas Eleanor Mann School of Nursing, USA
14:00-14:20	Title : Cardiac Self Efficacy and Adherence to Healthy Lifestyle behaviors among patients with Coronary Artery Disease Ibtisam M. Al-Zaru, Jordan University of Science and technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan
14:20-14:40	Title : Nursing Students In The Earthquake Area Efforts To Survive And Continue Their Education: A Qualitative Research Sümeyye OZARSLAN, Inonu University, Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
14:40-15:00	Title : Public's Knowledge of Hypertension and its Associated Factors: A Cross-Sectional Study Maysa Almomani, Jordan University of Science and technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan

Title : Thyroid Diseases are NCD

15:00-15:20

Peter Lakwijk, Thyroid Federation International, Netherlands

Networking & Refreshments 15:20-15:30 @ Foyer

15:30-15:50

Title : A model to facilitate self-care of professional nurses caring for critically ill patients

Mpho Chipu, University of Free State, South Africa

15:50-16:10

Title : Assessing Frailty, Rational Use of Medications and Adherence to Immunosuppressive Therapy in Liver Transplant Recipients

Sedef Tok, Inonu University Institute of Health Sciences, Turkey

16:10-16:30

Title: Synthesis and anti-hyperlipidemic activity of novel n benzoylphenyl-2-furamide derivatives in hyperlipidemic rat's model

Tariq Al-Qirim, Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, Jordan

16:30-16:50

Title : Development Study of the Medical Device Self-Efficacy Scale

Zuleyha Gurdap, Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey

16:50-17:10

Title : The Effect of Video-Assisted Education Given to Liver Transplant Patients in Line with the Health Belief Model on Disease Adaptation and Medication

Sema Kömürkara, Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey

17:10-17:30

Title: Caregivers Of A Child With Autism In South Florida: A Phenomenological Inquiry

Marline Whigham, West Coast University Doral, FL 333183 USA

17:30-17:50

Title: Tele-mental Health Effect on Psychiatric Patient's Experience in Outpatient Department

Asem Abdalrahim, Al al-Bayt University School of Nursing, Jordan

Panel Discussion & Certificate Falcitation | Day-1 Ends

DAY 2

June 25, 2024

- 09:00-09:20
Title : Evaluation of the Relationship Between Frailty, Mental Status, and Fall History in Geriatric Patients Undergoing Orthopedic Surgery
Ayşenur Özer, Inonu University Institute of Health Sciences, Turkey
- 09:20-09:40
Title : The Effect of Group Work in Teaching Nursing Theories and Models on Students' Views and Impressions of Self and Peer Assessment
Zuleyha Gurdap, Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
- 09:40-10:00
Title : Assessment of Web and Mobile Nursing Care Plan and Clinical Skills Tracking System
Emriye Hilal YAYAN, Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
- 10:00-10:20
Title : The Effect of Psychological Well-Being and Adaptation to Chronic Disease on Life Satisfaction in Patients With Liver Transplantation
Sema Kömürkara , Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
- 10:20-10:40
Title: Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of Training For Undergraduate Nursing Students In Assessing Children's Health In Disasters
Sümeyye Ozarslan , Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey

Virtual mode zoom meeting (GMT+2) | Time in Valencia, Spain

Networking & Refreshments 10:40-11:00 @ Foyer

- 11:00-11:20
Title: Screening of Risk Factors of Cervical Cancer by implementing Six Sigma DMAIC approach: A Case-Control Study
Money Saxena, Noida International University, Greater Noida, India
- 11:20-11:40
Title : Bridging the Gap: Meta-analysis on Onboarding Nurses and Preceptorship Programs
Peterlyn Sandoy, Mediclinic Airport Road Hospital, United Arab Emirates
- 11:40-12:00
Title: Exploring Constraints in the Acceptance of Glucagon-Like Peptide Antagonists for the Management of Diabetes and Obesity in India: A Comprehensive Study and Innovative Strategy Design
Shweta Arora, SP Jain School of Global Management, India

12:00-12:20 **Title: Therapeutic ketosis and the broad field of applications for the ketogenic diet: Ketone ester applications & clinical updates**
Raffaele Pilla, St. John of God - Fatebenefratelli Hospital, Italy

Lunch Break 12:20-13:10

13:10-13:40 **Title : Professional values and organizational atmosphere perception among intensive care unit nurses,based on latent profile analysis (LPA)**
Mengyu Gou, School of Nursing and Health,Zhengzhou University, China

13:40-14:00 **Title : Reducing Polypharmacy in Older Adults through Interprofessional Collaboration**
Patricia Murray, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Boston, USA

14:00-14:20 **Title : Just Culture in Nursing (In-depth view)**
Naglaa Samy, Nurse Educator Sheikh Shakhbout Medical City, UAE

14:20-14:40 **Title : Rapid Transformational Therapy (RTT)– Focusing on treatment of food intolerances, anorexia, bullemia, obesity, weight issues**
Venilla Govender, King Abdulaziz Medical City Hospital Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

14:40-15:00 **Title : Lockdown and the Effect on Education**
Lorrie Fischer Blitch, Magellan Christian Academy, USA

15:00-15:20 **Title : Your Path Led Through the Sea**
Edie West, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA

15:20-15:40 **Title : Towards Sustainable Health Care in Africa: Innovating for Universal Health Coverage**
Asta Monglo, Public Health expert, International independent consultant, Cameroon

16:00-16:20 **Title: Chain mediated effect of positive personality traits and social responsibility between moral sensitivity and moral courage in nursing students**
Mengqiao Li, School of Nursing and Health, Zhengzhou University, China

Panel Discussion | Thanks giving & Closing Ceremony



12th World Congress on

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June 24-25, 2024 | Valencia, Spain

HYBRID EVENT

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS
DAY 1



Jean Hughes

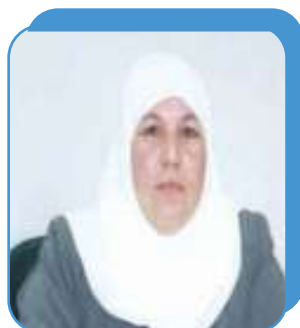
Dalhousie University, School of Nursing, Halifax, Canada

Homelessness - Arts-Based Knowledge Mobilization

This presentation will include a review of three arts-based research projects developed to mobilize knowledge regarding the stories of people who are homeless and how they are often left behind by the health care system. All three projects were carried out in Canada – each with a different focus. The first research project created a film – Walking Through Wonderland (2010) that captured the daily lived experiences of many youth living on the street; such as being unable to find places to sleep, as well as not having food, or access to health care and social services, particularly for mental health care. Additionally, the film highlighted that many youth had become homeless because of on-going major family trauma. The second research project created a Book of Images (2018) that visually portrayed the stories regarding housing stability among young people – in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Toronto, Ontario – who had previously experienced homelessness. The third research project created an arts-based film production Homelessness During the Pandemic (2022) with visual images and classical, almost haunting, music in the background to illustrate the gruelling experiences of homelessness during COVID-19 in two communities of Nova Scotia – Cape Breton and Halifax. The presentation will end by identifying from all three projects the collaborative actions that need to be taken by health care and other stakeholders, including the voices of people who are homeless, working together to end homelessness.

Biography:

Dr. Hughes is Professor, School of Nursing with Dalhousie University; Research Scientist with the Department of Psychiatry at IWK Health Centre; and past Senior Editor (Publications) for the Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health (2010-2015). Dr. Hughes' research, with 53 publications, focus on marginalized populations with mental health issues with funding from Federal and Provincial sources. Many studies include homeless youth; others examine arts-based programs for youth with early psychosis; another investigates the effects of building social and emotional skills in elementary school children; and one investigates ways to Optimize Supports and Services for School Students from Marginalized Communities.



Huda F. Gharaibeh

Jordan University of Science and Technology/Jordan

The Future Time Orientation And The Hope Level Among Adolescent And Youth With Beta-Thalassemia Major

Background: As the average age and life expectancy of patients with Thalassemia major increased, hope and perception to near future became an increasingly important. Aims: Assess future time orientation perspectives and hope among adolescent and youth with Thalassemia major and to predict factors influence their future time orientation perspective and hope.

Method: A cross-sectional descriptive design was used. A purposeful sampling of 160 adolescents and youth with Thalassemia was used. The participants were recruited from two major Thalassemia unites in Jordan. The Future time orientation perceptive (FTP) and Herth hope index scale (HHI) was used to collect the data.

Result: Adolescents and youth with Thalassemia major showed relatively low level of future time orientation and hope. The results revealed that illiterate participants reported significantly lower level of FTP than participants' with secondary school education or diploma/bachelor. Also, participants who reported no absence from school/work, and who perceived their performance as excellent or very good had significantly higher level of FTP. FTP and age were found to be significant predictors of hope and accounted for 49% of the variance. Only the educational level variable made statistically significant contributions to the variance in future time orientation and accounted for 6.5% of the variance.

Conclusions: Adolescents and youth with Thalassemia major experience low levels of future time perspective and hope level.

Biography:

Professor / Maternal- child health and Midwifery Department /Faculty of Nursing, Jordan University of Science and Technology. 2021-Until now



Kristina Leyden

Division Dean Undergraduate Nursing, University of St. Thomas, Houston, TX, USA

Creative Reflections: A Reflective Practice to Help Students Process Clinical Experiences

Background: Clinical experiences can be both physically and mentally demanding. Nursing students may have intense feelings during required clinical experiences. Creative outlets can provide a source of relief and help students process clinical experiences of caring for varieties of patients. The benefits of art to assist nursing students to process experiences is not well understood. Faculty at a faith-based, liberal arts University introduce creative reflection to help find meaning in unexpected clinical experiences.

Aim: The aim of this presentation is to discuss the application of creative reflection across BSN courses.

Method: Creative reflection offered across the undergraduate nursing curriculum.

Results: Students reported this type of expression meaningful in the unexpected, often difficult, clinical experience.

Conclusion: Creative reflections is an alternative outlet for students to process clinical experiences, including, difficult or unexpected experiences. Students report many benefits, including finding meaning in the experience. Decreasing burn-out is one potential benefit when helping students use creative reflections for coping.

Keywords: Trauma, Debriefing, Closure, Symbolism, Healing, Holism, Finding Meaning, Self-Awareness, Instrument of Healing, Burn-out

Biography:

Kristina Leyden, PhD, APRN, FNP-BC, full professor, Archbishop Joseph Fiorenza Endowed Chair in Nursing, Undergraduate BSN Division Dean at the University of St. Thomas, Certified Family Nurse Practitioner and Healthcare Simulation Educator. Her excellence in practice is recognized through the Texas Nursing Association, District 9, Outstanding Nurse Award, St. Thomas Aquinas Excellence in Teaching Award, the Joseph M. McFadden Excellence in Service Award, and the Harris County Medical Society Auxiliary Clinical Excellence Award. She and a colleague have an online creative reflections journal, first of its kind. Research areas include simulation, creative reflections, education best practices, and complementary health.



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HYBRID EVENT

SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS
DAY 1



Perceived Stress and Attitudes of Nursing Students in the First Clinical Practice Experience: The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy

Mensure Turan, Zeliha Cengiz*

Şirnak University Faculty of Health Science, Turkey
Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, 38000, Türkiye

Self-efficacy serves as a mediator between individual performance and knowledge and is important in providing appropriate nursing care in complex clinical situations. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the stress and attitudes of nursing students perceived in the clinical environment during their first clinical practice experience and to reveal the mediating role of clinical performance self-efficacy in this process. In this descriptive study, data were collected with a demographic characteristics form, Perceived Stress Scale for Nursing Students, Attitudes Towards Clinical Practice Scale for Nursing Students, and Clinical Performance Self-Efficacy Scale. 169 first-year nursing students participated in the study. After the first 8 hours of hospital practice, data were collected from the students with online survey forms. To analyze the mediating role of self-efficacy, a structural equation model was established and analyzed in the AMOS program. Students' stress has a statistically significant negative effect on their attitudes towards clinical practice. There is a statistically significant negative relationship between stress and self-efficacy. There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between students' attitudes and self-efficacy. In mediation analysis; The indirect effect of self-efficacy between stress and attitude was also found to be significant ($\beta=0.045$, CI [-0.199-0.070]). The established mediation model is statistically significant (CMIN = 199.079 DF = 74 CMIN/DF = 2.690, RMSEA = 0.099 CFI = 0.952, NFI = 0.926, GFI = 0.890 and TLI=0.941). According to the results of this study, which reveals the effects of clinical practice on students, we recommend that self-efficacy should be taken into consideration in the planning of clinical education of nursing students in order to facilitate clinical education adaptation.

Biography:

Mensure Turan completed his PhD from Inonu University in 2022. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 10 papers in nursing journals.

Zeliha Cengiz completed his PhD from Inonu University. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 20 papers in nursing journals and has been an editorial board member of Perspectives in Palliative & Home Care.



Medical English at Santa Fe College in Gainesville, Florida

Haydee Britton

Santa Fe College, Florida, USA

objective Medical English presentation at the 12th World Congress on Nursing and Health Care, June 24-25, 2024, Valencia, Spain

Experience January 2019 – March 2024 – Present – Adult Education Program – English for Students of Other Languages (ESOL) Teacher of Level 1 English, for Adult Students coming from Latin America, the Caribbean and Ukraine. Teacher of Medical English 1, all students and for doctors and nurses arriving in the US who want to enter the Health Fields. Teacher of Medical English 2, for doctors and nurses who have medical experience in their countries and who want to work in the medical field in the US. August 2015 – December 2018 – Santa Fe College – Humanities and Foreign Languages Language Exchange Program Coordinator – Provide Cultural Language related activities and coordinate language partners for students studying English, French and Spanish. One on one Tutor to students studying English, French and Spanish. EAP (English for Academic Purposes) Teacher of Reading to prepare non-English speakers for success in college-level coursework. ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) Teacher of English, Adult Education program to offer English language classes to prepare adults whose first language is not English for success in their daily lives, careers, and future education. March 2014-August 2015, University of Florida, English Language Institute (UF/ELI), Gainesville, Florida. In addition to regular Grammar and Listening and Speaking classes, was Instructor of two special programs:

- Legal English – Summer C 2014 and Spring B 2015
- Proyecta-Mexico-Reading – November 2014.
- Presenter, Professional Development Week, August 2014: "Arabic and Spanish language students: Culture issues".

February 11-14, 2014. Cartagena, Colombia. Centro Colombo Americano and Universidad Tecnologica de Bolivar. Interpreter, English/Spanish - Spanish/English for British guest speaker at the university: Sir Harry Kroto, 1996 Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry.

January 2012, Dakar, Senegal. Medical Interpreter, English/French and French/English. National Conference on Autism.

During 5 days. Sponsored by CHIP International, New York based.

August 2011 to July 2015, University of Florida, English Language Institute (ELI), Gainesville, Florida

Teacher of English as a Second Language to foreign students from all over the world who are attending the ELI preparing for the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) to be accepted as students in American universities.

September 2001 to 2013 – Les Petits Okapis International International, Inc., (The Okapis) Gainesville, Florida Founder of Non-Governmental Organization sending over 20 street children, children accused of witchcraft and child soldiers to school since 2001 in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, DRC. Nine young men are now in college. One young man who graduated from college with a degree in computer science, is now gainfully employed by the Chinese Embassy in Kinshasa, DRC. 17 May 2010 to 31 March 2011, United Nations, Correspondence Unit, New York, NY- Editorial Assistant 14 September 2009 to 14 May 2010, United Nations, General Assembly Affairs Branch, NY- Meeting Services Assistant 1995-2009, United Nations, Correspondence Unit, New York, NY- Editorial Assistant Edit and format English, French and Spanish letters, notes verbale and depository notification for the Office of the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Legal Counsel and the Office of Humanitarian Affairs. 2005-2006, United Nations, MONUC, Humanitarian Affairs Section, Kinshasa, DRC- Administration Assistant Responsible for the flow of information between the Chief of the Section and all the 50 staff members in the 13 provinces in the field offices. Acted as liaison for the staff in the field with all the administrative offices to make their work flow easy, so they could concentrate on substantive matters. 2002-2003, United Nations, MONUC-Child Protection Section, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo- Child Protection Assistant Interviewed Child Soldiers, reported to supervisor for discussion with national authorities. Maintained and tracked 1 million Dollar Norwegian Trust Fund. Translated documents from English to Spanish. 1997-1998, United Nations, TREATY SECTION, Office of Legal Affairs, New York, NY- Legal Assistant Drafted English and French Depository Notifications announcing Ratification and Accession of UN Member States Responsible for the safety of 500 original United Nations Treaties, locked in the Safe of the Treaty Section 1993-1995, United Nations, MICIVIH-Mission in Haïti, Port-au-Prince, Haïti, Administration/Personnel Assistant Assisted the Chief Administration Officer with Personnel matters for 300 staff members in the capital of Port-au-Prince and the provinces in the field. 1992-1993, United Nations, UNTAC-Mission in Cambodia, Phnom Penh,

Biography:

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Implementation of a Clinical Bedside Assessment in Undergraduate Curriculum

Shauna Houk

Dalhousie University School of Nursing, Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada

With the restricted availability of lab space and face to face interactions with shared learning space, alternatives needed to be developed to evaluate nursing students' knowledge. A consistent and structured method of evaluating the student's application of the nursing process and evidence informed practice during clinical placements was developed to replace lab testing. An assessment rubric was developed based on the clinical evaluation tool criteria to evaluate a student's ability to apply the nursing process through written and oral methods. Collaboration between clinical integration course faculty across two campuses was foundational in creating the case presentation assessment rubric. Course professors combined the best parts of various assignment rubrics to design a comprehensive assessment tool to be used at the bedside during clinical placements. The rubric is divided into 4 parts. Part I begins with the student orally presenting their patient's case to the clinical instructor before performing a physical assessment (Part II). Based on the assessment data, students would move to orally presenting their plan of care (Part III). This plan of care would then be followed up with a written submission to allow students time to incorporate the literature to support practice. The final part (Part IV) is an oral presentation during clinical conference of the case, current plan of care, future steps, recommendations, and discharge planning. The rubric implementation proved to assist with communicating performance expectations to the students and clinical instructors. A psychologically safe and cost-effective summative evaluation of relational, clinical judgement, psychomotor and leadership competencies.

Biography:

Ms. Houk is a Registered Nurse with the last 25 years spent in undergraduate nursing education. In 2023 she was promoted to the rank of University Teaching Fellow and appointed to the role of Associate Director, Undergraduate Academics. She has extensive teaching experience in the areas of adult and pediatric acute and critical care. She has led the development and implementation of curriculum, program planning and evaluation, that includes simulation and interprofessional education. She currently leads the Service-Learning projects in conjunction with clinical practice partners to develop and implement clinical practice projects.



Exploring the Impact of Telehome-Based Educational Programs on Blood Pressure Control, Knowledge, Medication Adherence, and Self-Care

Nahla Al Ali & Diana Salhab

Jordan University of Science and technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan

Hypertension is a chronic disease that requires individuals to adopt a new lifestyle, modify their diet, monitor their blood pressure over the long term, adhere to medical therapy, and enhance their knowledge of hypertension. Telehome programs have emerged as a cost-effective method of delivering healthcare services to control hypertension and supplement routine office visits. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of a telehome-based educational program in controlling blood pressure, improving knowledge, promoting medication adherence, and enhancing self-care among primary hypertensive patients. A quasi-experimental single-group pretest-posttest design was employed to conduct the study. A sample of forty patients with primary hypertension was selected from a referral university hospital. A standardized questionnaire consisting of a blood pressure knowledge scale, medication adherence scale, and self-care scale was used to collect data from the patients. The 8-week telehome educational program was delivered through text messages, WhatsApp, and audio calls. Each patient participated in a one-to-one teaching session on blood pressure measurement. All participants were assessed before the intervention and eight weeks after the intervention. The study demonstrated that the intervention had a positive impact on patients' knowledge, self-care practices, medication adherence, systolic blood pressure, and diastolic blood pressure. Therefore, this study provides evidence that integrating telehome technology into educational programs is an exceptionally effective approach to enhancing knowledge and self-care management among individuals with primary hypertension. This novel approach has significant potential to empower patients, improve disease management, and mitigate the impact of hypertension on both individuals and healthcare systems through remote communication capabilities.

Biography:

Nahla Al Ali is a professor of community health nursing at Jordan University of Science and Technology in Jordan. She earned her Bachelor of Science in Nursing and Master of Science in Community Health Nursing from Jordan University of Science and Technology. Her Ph.D. was awarded by Queen's University Belfast in Northern Ireland, UK. Currently, Nahla teaches advanced community courses to postgraduate students in the Faculty of Nursing at Jordan University of Science and Technology. She is also responsible for a committee that oversees the community health licensure exam administered by the Jordanian Nursing Council. Her research interests include health promotion and prevention, non-communicable diseases, school health issues, and adolescent health. Nahla has authored over 44 papers published in prestigious journals, as well as a book and a book chapter. She also serves as a member of the editorial board for several reputable journals.



Update on Monkeypox (Mpox) virus infection

Danka Svecova

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

The World Health Organization declared the 2022 Monkeypox outbreak as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, reflecting the rapid spread of infections in non-endemic countries. Since 2022, more than 91,000 confirmed cases with 167 deaths were reported in at least 107 countries, most of them in Europe and USA. Gender-based studies documented preponderance in men (96.8%). Most of them were men who have sex with men (MSM) suggesting the sexual route as the main way of transmission. Mpox infection is usually transmitted by close contact through body fluids, and genital secretions. Exposure to infected respiratory droplets occurs after prolonged exposure. Indirect contact is less frequent. Incubation period is in average 12 days. Prodromal symptoms are systemic and nonspecific succeed with lymphadenopathy. Eruptive rash is changing from macules-papules-blisters-pustules to scabs. Diagnosis is based on clinical occurrence of typical skin and/or mucosal lesions, systemic symptoms, and potential contact to a Mpox-infected individual. The preferred diagnostic test is real-time or conventional polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Laboratory tests based on the detection of antigens or antibodies are not used due to serological cross-reactivity with other orthopoxviruses. The world health authorities agree that smallpox vaccines protect against Mpox infection due to the antigenic similarity between both viruses. New vaccine approved is MVA-BN which contain an attenuated form of vaccinia virus "Ankara" related to the smallpox virus. Antivirals are used to treat Mpox infection, namely cidofovir, tecovirimat and brincidofovir. Individual and universal protective measures should be used to prevent the spread of Mpox viral infection.

Biography:

Danka Svecova has completed her PhD at the age of 36 years from Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia. She is the University Professor of Dermatology and works as dermatologist-specialist in the University Hospital. She has published more than 60 papers in reputed journals, she has written 4 monographies and 4 textbooks. She has performed several clinical studies with new drugs including nanobody in psoriasis, monoclonal antibody in psoriasis, JAK inhibitors in atopic dermatitis, monoclonal antibody in bullous pemphigoid, and others. She is the board member of European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology and the member of American Academy of Dermatology.



Resilience and Challenges: A Qualitative Exploration of Jordanian Mothers' Experiences with Children who have Cerebral Palsy

Khulood Shattnawi

Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan

Purpose: This study aimed to explore the experiences of Jordanian mothers of children with cerebral palsy (CP) in order to better recognize and understand the challenges that face them while caring for their children.

Design and methods: A qualitative descriptive study was applied, using semi-structured face to face interviews with a purposive sample of 10 mothers of children with CP. Data collection was conducted between June – August 2023.

Results: Findings suggest that mothers of children with CP experience a challenging journey. While initially facing shock and disbelief, demonstrate resilience by adapting routines and environments. However, social stigma, isolation, and financial hardships create additional burdens. Navigating the healthcare system becomes complicated, requiring advocacy for specialized care while facing potential lack of support from providers. Despite these challenges, these mothers develop expertise in their child's needs, exhibiting remarkable strength and commitment throughout their journey.

Conclusions: The results shed light on the emotional, physical, and social challenges faced by mothers of children with CP. The findings show a narrative of adaptation, resilience, and strength, encompassing adjustments to the diagnosis, substantial life changes, seeking support, and addressing challenges such as social stigma, isolation, and various hardships.

Practice implications: Our findings lay the foundation for tailored interventions and empathic support for mothers caring for a child with CP.

Biography:

I am currently a professor at the department of maternal and child health nursing/ faculty of nursing at Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). I received a BS in nursing from JUST University, an MS in neonatal nursing from the University of Windsor/ Canada in 2001, and received a PhD degree from Anglia Ruskin University/ UK in 2014. I have held a variety of positions, including vice dean and chairperson for the maternal and child health department at the faculty of nursing/ JUST. I have been also involved in several research projects that cover a wide range of healthcare topics.



The effect of massage and reflexology on newborn sleep

Ayşe Belpınar^a, Emriye Hilal YAYAN^b, Ahmet ÖZDEMİR^c

^aYozgat University Faculty of Nursing, TÜRKİYE

^bInonu University Faculty of Nursing, TÜRKİYE

^cKayseri City Hospital Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, TÜRKİYE

This study was conducted to investigate the effect of massage and reflexology on sleep in premature babies. This research was supported by the Inonu University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit under project number TDK-2024-3415. The research was conducted using a randomised controlled experimental design. The population of the study consisted of premature infants aged 30-37 weeks of gestation who were admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit of a hospital in the Central Anatolian region. The sample of the study consisted of 108 premature infants including massage group (n=36), reflexology group (n=36) and control group (n=36). Data were collected using the neonatal follow-up form and actigraphy. Sleep duration (251 min) and sleep efficiency of the preterm infants in the massage group increased compared to pre-treatment, while the number of awakenings and the time spent awake decreased. In the reflexology group, sleep duration (268 min) and sleep efficiency increased compared to the pre-treatment period. There was a statistically significant decrease in the number of awakenings and time spent awake. The study concluded that there was no difference between massage and reflexology in increasing sleep duration and sleep efficiency in preterm infants and that it was an effective non-pharmacological method of sleep management.

Biography:

Assoc. Prof. Dr Emriye Hilal YAYAN received her PhD from Atatürk University and works at Inonu University Faculty of Nursing. She has published more than 120 articles in peer-reviewed journals and is the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Infant, Child and Adolescent Health (JICAH).



An Evidence-Based Approach for Integrating a Commitment to Personal Health and Well-Being into your Nursing Curriculum

Emily Griffin

University of Iowa College of Nursing, Iowa City, USA

Background/Introduction Stress and anxiety among college students is considered a significant problem on a national level. This abstract describes an innovative cognitive behavioral course taught to nursing students to reduce stress, increase coping strategies, and build resilience.

Purpose The purpose of this project was to develop and implement an elective course for nursing students to learn and practice cognitive behavioral skills within the framework of the Transtheoretical Change Model. The other objectives were to decrease stress, increase resiliency, and for students to feel supported regarding their well-being.

Methods or Processes/Procedures A team of faculty and staff at a University College of Nursing developed the course based on evidence-based strategies. The course obtained the required committee and State Board of Nursing approvals. The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and Brief Resiliency Scale (BRS) were utilized to measure impact before, immediately after, and at 3-months. Enrollment and student perception of the course were also measured.

Results Since the Fall 2021 semester, 70 students have completed the course in person and 78 students completed the online course. The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and Brief Resilience Scales (BRS) were collected and summarized. Students completing the course demonstrated a decrease in perceived stress and an increase in resilience. Student perception surveys demonstrated support for student mental health.

Conclusions/Implications for Practice An evidence-based cognitive behavioral course can be used as an early intervention for improving coping skills, managing stress and ability to recover from stress in nursing students.

Biography:

Emily Griffin has a Doctorate in Nursing Practice (DNP) from the University of Iowa, 2022 and became a Family Nurse Practitioner with a master's in nursing in 2000 working in a variety of settings. She has been a lecturer in undergraduate and graduate programs for the past 12 years at the University of Iowa College of Nursing with a passion for health promotion and wellness. Her research areas include family health, gerontology, pain management, and mental health.



Stop the Hemorrhage: Innovative Strategies in Policy and Education to Stabilize the Nursing Workforce.

Sarah Bemis

University of Arkansas Eleanor Mann School of Nursing, USA

The nursing workforce crisis is one of the greatest threats to global health. Governments should prioritize investments into the collection, analysis, and dissemination of nursing workforce data as the necessary standard for a sustainable, healthy society. However, legislators are often left to their own devices when planning workforce initiatives due to a lack of feedback from engaged nurses who are empowered to participate in the legislative process. When staffing pressures from healthcare facilities combine with a legislator's lack of context and eagerness to solve a problem, one of three outcomes is inevitable; laws and resources will be directed towards initiatives that are well-intentioned, yet harmful to the profession, they will be ineffective in achieving long-term, sustainable success, or they will benefit the nursing profession to some degree. In 2023, Arkansas nurse leaders accepted the challenge to develop innovative legislative and funding solutions to holistically address nursing workforce needs at the ground level. Twelve funding initiatives were developed with five transforming into formal legislation and three into official state law. The Arkansas Governor has directed over \$25 million in state funding to support these efforts. In similar fashion, nursing leaders across the globe must demonstrate moral courage by claiming their seat at decision-making tables demonstrating willingness to convey the risks of leaving nursing workforce problems unaddressed. This session will allow participants to explore natural advocacy and backwards design thinking to consider relevant strategies and their potential to improve morbidity and mortality rates through the stabilization of the nursing workforce.

Biography:

Sarah Bemis, DNP, BA, RN is a transformational leader and advocate dedicated to the empowerment of the next generation of nurses uniquely positioned to drive initiatives that advance the quality and efficiency of our communities. Sarah has over 10 years of nursing leadership and advocacy experience at the state level and currently serves as the President of the Arkansas Center for Nursing. Sarah has eight years of traditional and online nursing education experience at both public and private institutions. She serves as the Assistant Director of nursing at University of Arkansas, the largest nursing program in the SEC.



Cardiac Self Efficacy and Adherence to Healthy Lifestyle behaviors among patients with Coronary Artery Disease

Ibtisam Al-Zaru

Jordan University of Science & Technology, Faculty of Nursing, Irbid-Jordan

Background: Patients with Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) are at risk for death more than any other diseased patients. Cardiac self-efficacy as a psychosocial factors play a substantial and important role and influence further improvement in the health outcomes. This study aimed to examine the relationship between sociodemographic, health variables and cardiac self-efficacy, and adherence to healthy lifestyle behaviors among patients with coronary artery diseases. Method: Cross-sectional descriptive correlational design was used; a convenience sample of 219 patients with CAD was recruited from the cardiac clinic in an educational hospital and two private hospitals in Jordan. A questionnaire consisting of demographic data, Cardiac self-efficacy scale, and adherence to healthy lifestyle behaviors scale were used to collect data.

Results: The finding shows that 73.1% were male. The mean age was equal to 58.41 years. Moderate cardiac self-efficacy level (34.10/64 points). Moderate adherence level (5.04/9 points). The patients mean perceived adherence to lifestyle score correlated positively and significantly with their mean perceived overall cardiac self-efficacy score. The patients overall mean perceived cardiac self-efficacy score had correlated significantly and positively with their self-rated physical and mental well-being score. Being smokers, medically insured, patients with comorbidity, social support score had converged significantly with adherence. Predictors of cardiac self-efficacy: gender (being male), comorbidity were being most predictors of cardiac self-efficacy.

Conclusion: More efforts should be conducted to improve cardiac self-efficacy; giving advice and instructions regarding the disease was significant and major factor in enhance adherence to healthy lifestyle behaviors, Nurses play a major role in assessing patients with CADs lifestyle practices by raising awareness regarding the disease and importance of adopting healthy lifestyle behaviors among patients.

Key Words: Cardiac Self-Efficacy, Adherence, CAD.



Nursing Students In The Earthquake Area Efforts To Survive And Continue Their Education: A Qualitative Research

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²Firat University, Faculty of Healthy Science, Department of Nursing, Elazığ / Turkey

This research was conducted to determine the post-earthquake experiences of nursing students studying in the earthquake region and their efforts to continue their education. The research was conducted in a qualitative phenomenological design. The research data was collected between December 2023 and January 2024 with undergraduate students of the nursing department who lived in earthquake zones and continued their education after the earthquake. 40 undergraduate students participated in the research and 4 face-to-face focus group interviews were held. Research data were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire prepared in line with the literature. In the form, questions were asked about the problems experienced by the participants after the earthquake, their experiences and education processes. The data were analyzed using the qualitative content analysis method and main and sub-themes were created. It was determined that the average age of 40 participants, consisting of second, third and senior students, was 20.2 and 30% were male. As a result of qualitative content analysis, 5 main themes were created. These; (1) Earthquake Experiences of Nursing Students, (2) Efforts to Continue Education in the Early Term, (3) Experiences to Continue Education in the Late Term, (4) Life After the Earthquake, (5) Coping Efforts. It was determined that after the earthquake, the lives and educational processes of nursing students were negatively affected and they encountered various problems. It was determined that online education processes were inefficient and face-to-face education increased their learning and motivation, but aftershock concerns continued.

Biography:

I am a doctoral student in the field of child health and illness nursing. I work as a research assistant in my field at a university in Turkey. I conduct research on child health, neonatal and paediatric intensive care during disasters. I have national and international articles, papers and book chapters.



Public's Knowledge of Hypertension and its Associated Factors: A Cross-Sectional Study

Maysa H. Almomani

Jordan University of Science & Technology, Faculty of Nursing, Jordan

Background: Hypertension is a significant challenge for healthcare systems globally. It is estimated to cause 7.5 million deaths worldwide annually. Knowledge of hypertension plays a crucial role in behavioral changes required to prevent and manage the condition. This study aimed to assess the public's knowledge of hypertension's risk factors, symptoms, complications, and treatment.

Methods: This cross-sectional, descriptive, and exploratory study included a convenience sample of 723 Jordanian adults. The Hypertension Knowledge Test was used to measure the participants' knowledge of hypertension's risk factors, symptoms, complications, and treatment.

Results: The participants' mean score of total hypertension knowledge was 11.5 ± 3.82 (52.2%), with 85.9% (n=621) having inadequate knowledge. Their mean scores for hypertension's risk factors, symptoms, complications, and treatment were 7.45 ± 2.35 (62.1%), 2.29 ± 1.21 (45.8%), 1.38 ± 0.943 (46%), and 0.391 ± 0.603 (19.6%), respectively. Four factors were found to be significant predictors of participants' knowledge, such as age ($p=0.002$), education level ($p<0.001$), family history ($p<0.001$), and receiving hypertension-related information ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: The participants had inadequate knowledge regarding hypertension's complications, risk factors, symptoms, and treatment. Public health education programs that focus on hypertension knowledge are required. Nurses and other healthcare providers should take the initiative in hypertension education. Strategic planning and designing of hypertension programs are required to fit the needs of the Jordanian public to enhance their knowledge of hypertension and related preventive and control measures.



Thyroid Diseases are NCD

Peter Lakwijk

Thyroid Federation International, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands

NCD are diseases that are not transmissible from one person to another and the leading cause of death on a global basis. WHO global health approach to NCD has a focus on five diseases - cardiovascular (CVD), cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory, and mental health (last one added in 2018), and five modifiable risk factors - tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and air pollution (last one added in 2018). Other types of NCD discussed by WHO include Parkinson, autoimmune diseases (without naming thyroid), obesity, Alzheimer, etc. This approach overlooks several NCD, such as thyroid diseases, and the reality that many people live with multiple chronic conditions. This means that many people living with NCD are at risk of being left behind in terms of access to care. Thyroid diseases fulfill the criteria of NCD, have a relatively high prevalence and are associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular, respiratory and diabetes. The impact of thyroid diseases on different cancer types is under discussion. There is scientific evidence that demonstrates the correlation between thyroid dysfunction and the risk of different NCD, the impact on public health, the correlation between hazard ratios of incident NCD and life expectancy in patients with type 2 diabetes and hypertension. As a summary, there are strong arguments to add thyroid diseases to the WHO NCD list to get more awareness on and better support by governmental bodies for a timely and appropriate diagnosis and treatment of thyroid diseases.

Biography:

Peter Lakwijk is Treasurer of Thyroid Federation International (TFI), since 25 years thyroid cancer patient and 23 years volunteering as board member of patient organizations in Netherlands and Sweden and in TFI. Before retiring he was a fulltime IT-manager.

He has been a co-author of medical guidelines on thyroid diseases in the Netherlands and Sweden and on several scientific articles based on the E-MPATHY study.



A model to facilitate self-care of professional nurses caring for critically ill patients.

Mpho Chipu

University of Free State ,South Africa

This article aimed to describe the development, implementation, and evaluation of the model's effectiveness to facilitate self-care of professional nurses caring for critically ill patients in ICUs. The methods of Chinn and Kramer, Walker and Avant were utilized to generate this model. The study included four steps to develop, implement and evaluate the model: Step 1 - concept analysis; Step 2 - placing the concept in relationship statements; Step 3 - description and evaluation of the model; and Step 4 - implementation and evaluation of the model. The implementation and evaluation of the model included two phases: a one-day workshop to present the model, and three months of model implementation. The study was conducted in a specific tertiary hospital in Gauteng Province, South Africa. Twenty-five participants were identified amongst the five ICUs, and only eight participants accepted the invitation. Out of the eight participants, only six professional nurses working in different ICUs in the public sector were interviewed. The model was divided into three stages: relationship, working, and termination; it comprised the primary and secondary contexts in which the facilitation of self-care occurs. The model process occurred in a spiral form. The registered nurses benefitted holistically from the three presenters at the workshop, and the social worker contributed to their emotional self-care activities. Three themes emerged: The model brought positive experiences, change, and self-awareness; the model benefitted the registered nurses holistically; role modeling self-care practices motivated and benefitted others. The model implementation assisted the registered nurses' in developing self-awareness and resilience. They gained more knowledge regarding self-care, and the model encouraged them to implement improved self-care practices. They became role models of self-care and motivated their friends and families.

Biography:

Mpho Chipu has her passion and expertise in critical care nursing to improve the health and wellbeing of ICU nurses. She developed a self-care model for ICU nurses which was implemented in ICUs. The model has been launched in a public hospital as it was applicable for all the healthcare professionals especially post Covid-19 pandemic. The model focusses on the physical, emotional, social, spiritual and professional self-care activities. The model was implemented with the collaboration of the social worker and the physiotherapists. Mpho Chipu has worked in Charlotte Maxeke Johannesburg Academic Hospital as an Operational Manager of Trauma ICU and is now working as a Nursing Lecturer in the University of Free State.



Assessing Frailty, Rational Use of Medications and Adherence to Immunosuppressive Therapy in Liver Transplant Recipients

Sema Komurkara, Zeliha Cengiz, Sedef Tok*

Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, 38000, Turkey

The study was conducted to determine the level of frailty, rational use of medication, and adherence to immunosuppressive therapy in liver transplant patients and to examine the relationships among them. Our study included 200 liver transplant recipients. In addition to demographic and medical characteristics, frailty status, rational use of medication, and compliance with immunosuppressive therapy were measured in a 15–20 minute questionnaire administration period. The frailty scores of liver transplant patients were 2.11 ± 1.34 , rational use of medication scores were 82.88 ± 13.11 and compliance with immunosuppressive therapy scores were 11.12 ± 1.07 . The scores for rational use of medication and adherence to immunosuppressive therapy were not affected by frailty status and patients used medications rationally and adhered to immunosuppressive therapy even when they were frail. It was found that the vulnerability status of the participants was affected by gender and occupational variables, most patients were in the vulnerable group in women and men, and those who did not work were more vulnerable than the other groups. As a result of the study, it was found that liver transplant patients were frail and frailty did not affect the level of rational use of medication and compliance with immunosuppressive therapy.

Keywords: Frailty, Immunosuppressive therapy adherence, Liver transplantation, Rational use of medication

Biography:

Sema Komurkara 34 years old, completed her master's degree at Inonu University in 2020. She has been continuing her doctoral education at Inonu University Faculty of Nursing since 2021. She works as a nurse at Malatya Hekimhan State Hospital. More than 5 articles have been published in nursing journals.

Zeliha Cengiz completed her PhD from Inonu University. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 20 papers in nursing journals and has been an editorial board member of Perspectives in Palliative & Home Care.

Sedef Tok completed her completed undergraduate education at Inonu University in 2022, at the age of 22. She has been working on Malatya Training Research Hospital since 2022. She is a master's degree student at Inonu University.



Synthesis and anti-hyperlipidemic activity of novel n-benzoylphenyl-2-furamide derivatives in hyperlipidemic rat's model

Tariq Al-Qirim

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Purpose: To synthesize and evaluate the anti-hyperlipidemic activity of a novel series of N-(benzoylphenyl)-2-furamides (3a, 3b, 4a, 4b and 4c). Methods: Compounds (3a, 3b, 4a, 4b and 4c) were successfully synthesized by reacting activated furan-2-carbonyl-chloride derivatives with aminobenzophenones at 60 °C for 36 h. Hyperlipidemia was induced in overnight fasted rats by intraperitoneal administration of Triton WR-1339 (300 mg/kg). to overnight fasted rats. The rats were divided into six groups: control, hyperlipidemic, hyperlipidemic plus compounds 3b, 4b, 4c, and hyperlipidemic plus bezafibrate-treated. Eighteen hours later, blood samples were collected and plasma lipid profile determined using enzymatic methods. Results: At a dose of 15 mg/kg body weight, the elevated plasma triglyceride (TG) levels, total cholesterol (TC) and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels were significantly reduced by compounds 4b ($p < 0.001$) and 4c ($p < 0.0001$) 18 h later, compared to the hyperlipidemic group. Furthermore, compounds 4b and 4c significantly increased high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) levels by 29 and 34%, respectively. Conclusion: The findings indicate the high potency of N-(benzoylphenyl)-2-furamides (4b and 4c) as lipid-lowering agents. Thus, these compounds 4b and 4c may used as lead compounds for the development of new derivatives and agents for targeting dyslipidemia and cardiovascular diseases.

Biography:

Al-Qirim has completed his PhD in Clinical Biochemistry. He is a faculty member in the University since 2003 as a full Professor and for the last 4 years, he is the Vice President of Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan. He has published more than 49 papers in reputed journals and 3 international registered patents.



Development Study of the Medical Device Self-Efficacy Scale

Zuleyha Gurdap*, Zeliha Cengiz

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The Medical Device Self-Efficacy Scale was developed to assess the proficiency of nursing students in medical device usage. The research, supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Inonu University, was conducted as part of a doctoral thesis. Validity and reliability analyses of the scale prepared to determine medical device proficiency were separately calculated for bedside monitor, infusion pump, and aspirator device. CFA and DFA were applied for construct validity, while reliability analyses were conducted using Cronbach's Alpha and test-retest analysis. The scale was tested with 127 nursing students in the fourth year of their education. The scale model for each device had a KMO test value above 0.85. The explained variance ratio of the scale was calculated as 67.611% for the bedside monitor, 76.470% for the infusion pump, and 71.080% for the aspirator device. The factor loadings of the scale ranged from a minimum of 0.602 to a maximum of 0.899. The RMSEA value ranged from 0.065 to 0.076, the GFI value ranged from 0.901 to 0.903, the NFI value ranged from 0.901 to 0.923, the IFI value ranged from 0.919 to 0.957, and the CFI value ranged from 0.918 to 0.957. Cronbach's Alpha value was determined as 0.921 for the bedside monitor, 0.950 for the infusion pump, and 0.961 for the aspirator device. The final version of the scale, designed as a 5-point Likert scale, consists of 12 items and a single subscale. Scores ranging from 12 to 60 can be obtained from the scale, where higher scores indicate higher proficiency levels. The results of validity and reliability analyses have shown that the scale can be confidently used among nursing students.

Biography:

Zuleyha Gurdap completed his MSc at 25 years from Inonu University in 2020. She has been working on her doctorate at Inonu University Faculty of Nursing since 2021. She is a research assistant and doctoral student at Inonu University. He has published more than 10 papers in nursing journals.

Zeliha Cengiz completed his PhD from Inonu University. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 20 papers in nursing journals and has been an editorial board member of Perspectives in Palliative & Home Care.



The Effect of Video-Assisted Education Given to Liver Transplant Patients in Line with the Health Belief Model on Disease Adaptation and Medication

Sema Komurkara*, Zeliha Cengiz

Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, 38000, Turkey

This study was conducted in a randomized controlled manner to examine the effect of standard video-supported education given to patients with liver transplantation in line with the health belief model (HBM) on adaptation to the disease and medication use. The research, supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Inonu University, was conducted as part of a doctoral thesis. The population of the study consisted of adult patients who had liver transplantation and came for outpatient follow-up at İnönü University Turgut Özal Medical Center. The adaptation to the disease, rational drug use and compliance with immunosuppressive drugs were measured as pre-test and post-test of 90 patients who were assigned to HBM (n=30), standard training (n=30) and control (n=30) groups by randomization. Pretest measurements were made after randomization, and posttest measurements were made after watching the videos for 1 month. Reminder messages were sent to watch the training videos once a week for 1 month, and they were questioned every week whether they watched them. Data was completed between January 2024 and May 2024. Chi-square, two paired samples t test, one-way, two-way ANOVA tests were used to analyze the data. The results showed that the higher post-test rational and immunosuppressive drug use and chronic disease adaptation scores in the training groups than the control group were statistically significant. It was statistically significant that post-test scores were higher than pre-test scores in the training groups in terms of all variables. It's thought that standardized video training positively affects liver patients rational drug use, immunosuppressive drug use, adaptation to chronic disease may be an effective and cost-effective strategy to support transplant patients. Therefore, it may be recommended to use video-assisted education for education, especially in liver transplant patients.

Biography:

Sema Komurkara, 34 years old, completed her master's degree at Inonu University in 2020. She has been continuing her doctoral education at Inonu University Faculty of Nursing since 2021. She works as a nurse at Malatya Hekimhan State Hospital. More than 5 articles have been published in nursing journals.

Zeliha Cengiz completed his PhD from Inonu University. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 20 papers in nursing journals and has been an editorial board member of Perspectives in Palliative & Home Care.



Caregivers Of A Child With Autism In South Florida: A Phenomenological Inquiry

Marline Whigham

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This phenomenological research inquiry using the combination of Max van Manen descriptive and interpretive methodology unveiled the complexity these caregivers experienced as they lived their lives caring for their children with autism spectrum disorder. Results of this study heightened the essence of caregiver's experiences by revealing fear of the unknown and coping with the unknown trajectory of their child disease. Despite their human suffering these caregivers displayed courage and resilience physically, psychologically, and socially. The experiences of the participants described in this study, emphasized the multiple effects that a diagnosis of autism can have on caregivers who are also parents. This not only affected them but had an impact on the entire family unity. Participants' wholeheartedness in sharing their life world experiences of caring for their child after a diagnosis of autism provided the highlight for the purpose of this phenomenological study.

Biography:

I started my nursing career as a Diploma- Licensed Practical Nurse in 1989 from Sheridan Vocational; Associate of Science Degree in Nursing 1995 from Broward College; Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing 2002 from Florida Atlantic University, and my Master of Science Degree in Nursing/Education 2007 from the University of Phoenix. I did the legal nurse consultant (LNCC) in 2009 at the University of Central Florida. I also earned my postmaster certificate from the University of Massachusetts, Boston, as a Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP). I have a dual doctoral degree- Ed.D in Higher Education Leadership and Health Care from Nova Southeastern University and my Ph.D. in nursing from Barry University.



Tele-mental Health Effect on Psychiatric Patient's Experience in Outpatient Department

Asem Abdulrahim

Al al-Bayt University School of Nursing, Mafraq, Jordan

Mental health disorders, including anxiety and depression, affect a substantial portion of the global population. In response to accessibility challenges and stigma, particularly exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, Tele-mental health (TMH) has emerged as a promising solution. This study aims to investigate the impact of TMH on the outpatient experiences of psychiatric patients, with a focus on satisfaction, perceived stigma, compliance, and service preferences. A comparative cross-sectional design was employed, enrolling 232 psychiatric patients from the Dhafra Family Medicine Center, Madinat Zayed, Abu Dhabi between June and July 2023. Participants were randomly assigned to either TMH (n=122) or in-person consultations (n=110). Data collection utilized a comprehensive Telepsychiatry Services Survey, and statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS. The findings of this research highlight significant disparities between the two groups. Specifically, individuals engaged in TMH services reported significantly higher satisfaction levels ($M=68.22 \pm 11.16$) compared to those attending in-person consultations ($M=58.68 \pm 14.22$). Moreover, TMH users experienced notably reduced perceptions of stigma ($M=7.56 \pm 2.10$ vs. $M=10.35 \pm 1.77$) and expressed stronger preferences for services ($M=13.52 \pm 1.32$ vs. $M=12.12 \pm 2.28$), all demonstrating statistical significance ($p < 0.001$). In conclusion, TMH demonstrates a significant enhancement in psychiatric outpatient care experiences by addressing barriers such as stigma and accessibility, while simultaneously improving satisfaction and compliance. These findings underscore the importance of incorporating TMH interventions into mental health care delivery models, particularly in light of ongoing challenges faced by patients and providers alike.

Biography:

Asem Ahmed Abdulrahim, RN, PhD, completed his doctoral studies in Mental Health Nursing at the University of Nottingham, UK, in 2019. He has authored over 25 papers in esteemed journals. A dedicated educator, Asem serves as an Assistant Professor at Al al-Bayt Princess Salma Faculty of Nursing, Jordan, since 2020. His research focuses on dementia, depression, and nursing education strategies. A registered nurse in Jordan, Asem actively contributes to community service initiatives and holds leadership roles in academia. Through his expertise and commitment, he significantly advances mental health nursing and education.



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Evaluation of the Relationship Between Frailty, Mental Status, and Fall History in Geriatric Patients Undergoing Orthopedic Surgery

Hatice Oltuluoğlu, Zeliha Cengiz, Züleyha Gürdap, Ayşenur Özer*

Inonu University Institute of Health Sciences, 38000, Turkey

Frailty and decline in cognitive function are common during the aging process. Both frailty and decline in cognitive function increase the risk of falls, leading to adverse health outcomes in older adults. The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship between frailty, mental status, and fall history in geriatric patients undergoing orthopedic surgery. This study used a cross-sectional descriptive design. The study was conducted between December 2022 and December 2023 with 152 patients over the age of 60 who were hospitalized in the Orthopedics and Traumatology service of a university hospital in eastern Turkey. Data were collected using a data collection form, Frail Frailty Scale and Standardized Mini Mental For test comparisons, Chi-square, student t test and Kruskal Wallis H test were used. It was determined that the mean mental test scores were 18.53 ± 6.42 , but the percentage of serious cognitive impairment was higher (38.2%), and the mean frailty scores were 2.12 ± 1.46 , but 50.0% were frail. It was determined that 54.6% of the participants fell in the last year, and 50.7% in the last six months. It was observed that the accident in the last year, the type of accident, the number of falls and the time of the last fall affected the mental status and frailty level ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that most of the elderly individuals who had a fall in the last year had serious mental disorders ($n = 41$) and were frail ($n = 53$). It was determined that most of those who had fallen twice or three times in the last year had serious mental disorders, and most of those who had fallen once, twice or three times were fragile. Socio-demographic variables were found to affect frailty levels and mental status ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that falls and recurrent falls were more common in elderly individuals and those who were frail and had cognitive decline. Accordingly, it is recommended to determine the fall histories of elderly individuals and provide care and support regarding the predictors affecting frailty and cognitive impairment.

Biography:

Hatice Oltuluoğlu completed his PhD from Inonu University. She is a PhD Lecturer at İnönü University. She has published more than 16 papers in nursing journals. She continues to work as assistant dean at the Faculty of Nursing.

Zeliha Cengiz completed her PhD from Inonu University. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 20 papers in nursing journals and has been an editorial board member of Perspectives in Palliative & Home Care.

Zuleyha Gurdap completed his MSc at 25 years from Inonu University in 2020. She has been working on her doctorate at İnönü University Faculty of Nursing since 2021. She is a research assistant and doctoral student at Inonu University. He has published more than 10 papers in nursing journals.

Ayşenur Özer completed her completed undergraduate education at Adıyaman University in 2022, at the age of 22. She has been working on Adıyaman Training Research Hospital since 2023. She is a master's degree student at Inonu University.



The Effect of Group Work in Teaching Nursing Theories and Models on Students' Views and Impressions of Self and Peer Assessment

Zuleyha Gurdap*, Hatice Oltuluoglu, Zeliha Cengiz

Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, 38000, TURKEY

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of teaching nursing theories and models through group work on the opinions and impressions towards self-evaluation and peer evaluation. This study used a one-group quasi-experimental design. The study was conducted with first-year nursing students enrolled in the Philosophy of Nursing, Basic Concepts and Principles course at a Faculty of Nursing in Turkey in the fall semester of 2022-2023. Students' opinions and impressions of self and peer evaluation and group performance were assessed online in the classroom using the View Scale for Peer and Self-Assessment, the Impression Scale for Peer and Self-assessment, and the Group Presentation Evaluation Form. A total of 157 students with a mean age of 19.11 ± 0.66 years participated in the study. The mean score of the students' opinions on self- and peer-evaluation before the group work was 48.57 ± 6.75 and 43.89 ± 7.14 after the group work ($p < 0.05$). After the group work, it was found that the mean score of peer evaluation significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$). The mean score of students' impressions of self and peer evaluation was 41.77 ± 7.04 and was generally positive. It was observed that there was harmony between peer and instructor evaluations. Students' opinions and impressions of self and peer assessment were positive. According to the results of self- and peer-evaluation, group work as a teaching method contributed positively to learning theories and models that are the basis of nursing science.

Biography:

Zuleyha Gurdap completed her MSc at 25 years from Inonu University in 2020. She has been working on her doctorate at Inonu University Faculty of Nursing since 2021. She is a research assistant and doctoral student at Inonu University. He has published more than 10 papers in nursing journals.

Hatice Oltuluoglu completed her PhD from Inonu University. She is assistant professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 15 papers in nursing journals.

Zeliha Cengiz completed her PhD from Inonu University. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 20 papers in nursing journals and has been an editorial board member of Perspectives in Palliative & Home Care.



Assessment of Web and Mobile Nursing Care Plan and Clinical Skills Tracking System

Emriye Hilal YAYAN^a, Yeliz SUNA DAĞ^b and Mürşide ZENGİN^c

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^bFirat University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Elazığ, Turkey

^cAdiyaman University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Adiyaman, Turkey

This research was conducted to evaluate a web and mobile nursing care plan and clinical skills tracking system for undergraduate students. The research data was collected using a questionnaire consisting of 25 questions. 47 nursing students participated in the study. The results of the research conducted with the aim of Evaluating Web and Mobile Nursing Care Plan and Clinical Skills Tracking System were examined. Nursing students examined care plan automation under two headings. One of these headings is that automation makes it easier to learn and use the care plan. Students reported that 1) they could easily carry the care plan created for their patients, 2) they could easily organise care forms, 3) they could work in any environment, 4) it was easier and more practical to write on the phone, 5) it was easier to keep track of patient information and care outcomes, 6) they reported being able to follow their patients' progress. Second, students mentioned the clinical convenience of automation. Students 1) stated that they were able to follow the clinical skills list regularly and that it gave them the opportunity to identify the skills they lacked. 2) The learning function was facilitated with the help of the lecturer and they could get support from the consultant online whenever they wanted 3) Thanks to the feedback from my clinical consultant they were able to organise the care plan with the care plan automation 4) The care plan automation eliminated the problems of losing, tearing and dirtying the form, 5) The automation offered the opportunity to do research 6) They said that they did not hesitate to do research. They said they did not hesitate to do research. They said that they did not hesitate to express their lack of clinical skills. It is recommended that nursing students should be encouraged to use automation systems.

Biography:

Assoc. Prof. Dr Emriye Hilal YAYAN received her PhD from Atatürk University and works at Inonu University Faculty of Nursing. She has published more than 120 articles in peer-reviewed journals and is the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Infant, Child and Adolescent Health (JICAH).



The Effect of Psychological Well-Being and Adaptation to Chronic Disease on Life Satisfaction in Patients With Liver Transplantation

Sema Komurkara*, Zeliha Cengiz

Inonu University Faculty of Nursing, 38000, TURKEY

This research was conducted to determine whether psychological well-being and adaptation to chronic disease affect life satisfaction in liver transplant patients. The data of the descriptive cross-sectional study was collected between September 2022 and February 2023. 186 individuals with liver transplantation were included in the study. In addition to the demographic and medical characteristics of the patients, their psychological well-being, adaptation to chronic disease and life satisfaction levels were measured during a 15-20 minute survey. Descriptive statistics, t test, ANOVA, Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test, Pearson correlation coefficient and multivariate linear regression model were used to analyze the data. The patients' total score for adaptation to chronic disease was 87.7 ± 11.38 , and their psychological well-being and life satisfaction scores were 38.22 ± 8.51 and 15.56 ± 4.28 , respectively. A statistically significant change was detected between the scores obtained from all scales and the income status variable. It was observed that the presence of comorbidities variable statistically affected psychological well-being and life satisfaction. A positive, moderately statistically significant relationship was detected between adaptation to chronic disease, psychological well-being and life satisfaction. 29.3% of the change in life satisfaction score is explained by psychological well-being and chronic disease adaptation scores ($R^2 = 0.293$). Psychological well-being and total chronic disease adaptation scores were found to be above the moderate level in liver transplant patients. It was determined that physical adaptation to the disease was at a high level, and social adaptation and psychological adaptation were above moderate levels. Life satisfaction is at a medium level. Psychological well-being and adaptation to chronic disease positively predict life satisfaction in patients.

Biography:

Sema Komurkara, 34 years old, completed her master's degree at Inonu University in 2020. She has been continuing her doctoral education at Inonu University Faculty of Nursing since 2021. She works as a nurse at Malatya Hekimhan State Hospital. More than 5 articles have been published in nursing journals.

Zeliha Cengiz completed his PhD from Inonu University. She is associate professor at Inonu University. She has published more than 20 papers in nursing journals and has been an editorial board member of Perspectives in Palliative & Home Care.



Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of Training For Undergraduate Nursing Students In Assessing Children's Health In Disasters

Sümeyye Ozarslan, Emriye Hilal Yayan, Ulviye Günay

Inonu University, Faculty of Nursing, Department of Child Healthy and Disease Nursing, Malatya/ Turkey

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of training in child health assessment for senior undergraduate nursing students. The research was conducted using a nested mixed design with 30 undergraduate students on the child health nursing course. A training programme was organised for the participants on bringing the child from the field to the emergency department in case of disaster, triage, physical assessment, psychological and social assessment. The faculty members are experienced in child health nursing and psychiatric nursing. Data were collected using a descriptive information form and a semi-structured questionnaire designed in accordance with the literature. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics and qualitative content analysis. It was found that 36% of the participants did not know how to assess children in disasters and 48% did not know how to organise a child emergency. As a result of the qualitative content analysis, 4 main headings were identified. These are: (1) perceived emergency services and local problems in natural disasters, (2) approach to children in disaster situations, (3) educational expectations, (4) educational outcomes. As a result of the research, it was found that the training provided increased the level of knowledge of undergraduate nursing students about assessing children's health in disasters and improved their perspective on child-centred disaster management. It is recommended that training on child health assessment be provided and supported on a regular basis.

Biography:

I am a doctoral student in the field of child health and illness nursing. I work as a research assistant in my field at a university in Turkey. I conduct research on child health, neonatal and paediatric intensive care during disasters. I have national and international articles, papers and book chapters.



Screening of Risk Factors of Cervical Cancer by implementing Six Sigma DMAIC approach: A Case-Control Study

Money Saxena

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Review of status of Research and Development in the subject National/International Status: (Maximum 1 page) Human papillomavirus (HPV), low socioeconomic status, smoking, marriage before the age of 18, a history of sexual activity, multiple childbirths, and multiple sexual partners are all documented risk factors for developing cervical cancer in young women. The aforementioned factors increase the risk of developing cervical cancer. HPV has been conclusively identified as the primary causative agent of cervix carcinoma. HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, and 45 are mostly related to invasive carcinoma of the cervix. The likelihood of developing cervical cancer rises with the number of constant partners and the age of first sexual encounters, according to the majority of studies⁴ In their investigation of cofactors for HPV in the etiology of cervical cancer, epidemiologists have predominantly utilized case-control designs. This is due to the considerable delay that elapses between HPV infection and the development of the disease, as well as the comparatively rare incidence of cervical cancer. The longest prospective cohort studies of women infected with human papillomavirus (HPV) have only followed these women for a maximum of 15 years and have not documented nearly any instances of invasive disease due to intraepithelial precursor treatment. Based on the available data, the primary cofactors that are suspected to be at play are host susceptibility and behavioral influences. Multiparity, smoking, long-term oral contraceptive (OC) use, chronic infection with other sexually transmitted diseases or inflammation, and potentially nutritional deficiencies are among the behavioral cofactors implicated by the case-control studies⁵ 135 patients and 135 controls were questioned to gather information on reproductive and sexual history, smoking habits, hygiene practices, socio-economic position, and education. Seventy-three instances had invasive cancer, whereas 62 had micro-invasive disease, or CIN III. Key risk factors included parity and the number of sexual partners. Smoking was infrequent among both cases and controls and did not seem to significantly influence the risk. Education was the strongest predictive socio-economic indicator and reduced the risk. Age at first sexual intercourse showed a significant positive correlation with education and a negative correlation with parity, but not with the number of sexual partners. 38 biopsies were analyzed for HPV DNA, with 37% testing positive, predominantly for HPV type 16. These characteristics presented comparable risks in both invasive and preinvasive conditions⁶ Respondents demonstrated a lack of understanding on cervical cancer and the Pap smear test. Many women lacked a good comprehension of the significance of an abnormal cervical smear and the importance of early identification of cervical cancer. Some people think that the Pap smear test is meant to identify cervical cancer that already exists, which leads them to conclude that screening with a Pap smear is unnecessary if they don't have any symptoms. Although there is significant knowledge about the connection between cervical cancer and sexual activity, and the involvement of a sexually transmitted infection, none of the participants were familiar with the human papillomavirus⁷

Biography:

MONEY has completed his master degree in Obstetrics and Gynaecology nursing from ITM University Gwalior. and pursuing PhD from Noida International University. She is the Assistant Professor at Noida International University . She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and copy rights.



Bridging the Gap: Meta-analysis on Onboarding Nurses and Preceptorship Programs

Peterlyn Sandoy

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Background: Transitioning from nursing education to practice is pivotal for novice nurses. Preceptorship programs, a key facet of onboarding, seek to streamline this transition by offering orientation and mentorship. Yet, gaps persist in understanding their precise efficacy and optimal components.

Objective: This meta-analysis synthesizes literature on onboarding nurses via preceptorship programs, aiming to pinpoint best practices, challenges, and outcomes.

Methods: A systematic review of databases like PubMed, CINAHL, and Scopus was undertaken, focusing on studies evaluating preceptorship's impact on nurse onboarding. Criteria encompassed various study designs, with data extraction emphasizing study characteristics and outcomes.

Results: From the analysis of the studies, preceptorship emerged as a significant enhancer of novice nurses' onboarding experience, promoting mentorship, skill development, and retention. Key success components included structured orientation, consistent support, mentor relationships, feedback mechanisms, and tailored learning. Yet, challenges like inconsistent implementation, resource limitations, and a lack of standardized metrics surfaced.

Conclusion: Preceptorship programs play a crucial role in bridging nursing education to practice. Their structured incorporation can enrich onboarding, skill development, and nurse retention. Future endeavors should emphasize standardization, long-term outcome assessment, and overcoming prevailing challenges.

Keywords: Nursing Onboarding, Preceptorship Programs, Novice Nurses, Transition to Practice, Meta-analysis. This condensed abstract encapsulates the meta-analysis's essence, emphasizing the critical role of preceptorship in enhancing nurse onboarding while addressing associated challenges.

Biography:

Peterlyn Sandoy is a seasoned healthcare professional with over 17 years of dedicated service in the nursing field. Specializing in critical care nursing, she has amassed extensive experience and expertise, making significant contributions to patient care, research, and academia. Peterlyn holds a Bachelor's degree in Nursing, a post-graduate degree in education, and is currently pursuing her Master's degree in Healthcare Management with plans to pursue a doctorate. Throughout her career, she has actively engaged in research initiatives aimed at enhancing patient outcomes in critical care settings. Peterlyn's commitment to excellence shines through her participation in various nursing programs. She remains fervently passionate about advancing the nursing profession through evidence-based practice, mentorship, and continuous learning. This biography aptly portrays her unwavering dedication to nursing, research, and the continual pursuit of excellence in healthcare.



Exploring Constraints in the Acceptance of Glucagon-Like Peptide Antagonists for the Management of Diabetes and Obesity in India: A Comprehensive Study and Innovative Strategy Design

Shweta Arora

SP Jain School of Global Management, Mumbai India

This study aims to identify and shed light on the primary obstacles that hinder the acceptance of Glucagon-like Peptide Antagonists in effectively managing diabetes and obesity. A notable challenge in this regard is the pricing of innovative drugs, specifically those designed for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) and its prevalent comorbidity, obesity. Despite the promising introduction of medications like GLP1 analogs in the Indian market, their high costs and limited awareness about the molecule, attributed to significant research and development investments, present a substantial barrier.

The pricing strategy, designed to maximize profits during exclusivity periods, creates limitations on market share and accessibility. This is particularly significant in India, where a considerable number of patients fall into the self-pay category, often lacking comprehensive financial planning for healthcare. The study will also explore various aspects such as financing schemes, market access strategies, market liberalization, internet trading, and the influence of biosimilars on pricing, offering a comprehensive understanding of the complex landscape.

To address existing gaps in discussions related to discounts, rebates, profits, and price transparency, this research aims to introduce the New Product Pricing Model (NPPM). Moreover, it advocates for increased dissemination of long-term data on GLP1 by multinational companies to healthcare professionals (HCPs), emphasizing the importance of designing an efficient brand-building strategy. This holistic approach is expected not only to improve the accessibility of anti-diabetic and anti-obesity products in India but also to cultivate a deeper understanding and appreciation of GLP1 among healthcare professionals.

Biography:

Shweta Arora, a seasoned professional with a 14-year track record in the Multi-National (Pharma & Research) industry, is currently pursuing a Ph.D. from SP Jain Global College of Management. She serves as a Medical Scientific Liaison at Guerbet India Limited, having previously worked in the medical and research team at Novartis India Limited. Known for strategic planning, marketing operations, and training development, Shweta is recognized for her dynamic leadership and in-depth understanding of the pharmaceutical landscape. Her expertise includes impactful marketing strategies, relationship-building with Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs), and overseeing clinical trial processes, reflecting a comprehensive and successful career in the industry.



Therapeutic ketosis and the broad field of applications for the ketogenic diet: Ketone ester applications & clinical updates

Raffaele Pilla

St. John of God - Fatebenefratelli Hospital, Italy

It has been recently shown that nutritional ketosis is effective against seizure disorders and various acute/chronic neurological disorders. Physiologically, glucose is the primary metabolic fuel for cells. However, many neurodegenerative disorders have been associated with impaired glucose transport/metabolism and with mitochondrial dysfunction, such as Alzheimer's/Parkinson's disease, general seizure disorders, and traumatic brain injury. Ketone bodies and tricarboxylic acid cycle intermediates represent alternative fuels for the brain and can bypass the rate-limiting steps associated with impaired neuronal glucose metabolism. Therefore, therapeutic ketosis can be considered as a metabolic therapy by providing alternative energy substrates. It has been estimated that the brain derives over 60% of its total energy from ketones when glucose availability is limited. In fact, after prolonged periods of fasting or ketogenic diet (KD), the body utilizes energy obtained from free fatty acids (FFAs) released from adipose tissue. Because the brain is unable to derive significant energy from FFAs, hepatic ketogenesis converts FFAs into ketone bodies-hydroxybutyrate (BHB) and acetoacetate (AcAc)-while a percentage of AcAc spontaneously decarboxylates to acetone. Large quantities of ketone bodies accumulate in the blood through this mechanism. This represents a state of normal physiological ketosis and can be therapeutic. Ketone bodies are transported across the blood-brain barrier by monocarboxylic acid transporters to fuel brain function. Starvation or nutritional ketosis is an essential survival mechanism that ensures metabolic flexibility during prolonged fasting or lack of carbohydrate ingestion. Therapeutic ketosis leads to metabolic adaptations that may improve brain metabolism, restore mitochondrial ATP production, decrease reactive oxygen species production, reduce inflammation, and increase neurotrophic factors' function. It has been shown that KD mimics the effects of fasting and the lack of glucose/insulin signaling, promoting a metabolic shift towards fatty acid utilization. In this work, the author reports a number of successful case reports treated through metabolic ketosis.

Biography:

Raffaele Pilla, Pharm.D., Ph.D., Doctor Europaeus, received his Master's degree in Pharmacy at G. d'Annunzio University in Chieti-Pescara, Italy in 2005, where he also served internships at the Cell Physiology Laboratory and Molecular Biology Laboratory. Prior, he was an Erasmus Student at Faculté de Pharmacie de Reims in Reims, France. He received his Doctor Europaeus in 2010 from Pitié-Salpêtrière Institute in Paris, France. Also in 2010, he received his Ph.D. in Biochemistry,

Physiology, and Pathology of Muscle at G. d'Annunzio University in Chieti-Pescara, Italy. He was hired as a Postdoctoral Scholar in the Department of Pharmacology and Physiology at the University of South Florida in Tampa, on two research grants funded by the Office of Naval Research (US Navy) and Divers' Alert Network. He has written and lectured widely worldwide. He has been involved in ongoing research at the University of South Florida with the use of ketone esters.



Professional values and organizational atmosphere perception among intensive care unit nurses, based on latent profile analysis (LPA)

Mengyu Gou

School of Nursing and Health, Zhengzhou University, 450001, China

Aim: To analyze the latent profile of professional values among intensive care unit nurses and its relationship with organizational climate perception, and to explore the influencing factors of different profiles.

Background: Compared with nurses in general units, intensive care unit nurses face more complex nursing environments and higher-intensity workloads, resulting in higher burnout and turnover rates. High levels of professional values act as an internal force that may reduce burnout, increase work engagement, and improve the quality of care for Intensive care unit nurses. The use of individual-centered analysis for the connotation of nurses' psychological capital structure is less studied and still needs to be further explored. Heterogeneity exists in nurses' professional values, but the individual-centered analysis method used for the structural connotations of nurses' professional values is less studied and still needs to be further explored.

Design: A cross sectional study.

Methods: 309 intensive care unit nurses from three tertiary comprehensive hospitals in Henan Province were conveniently selected in November 2023 and surveyed using the general information questionnaire, Nursing Professional Values Scale-Revised and Organizational Climate Perception Scale. Latent profile analysis was applied to explore the professional values classification of intensive care unit nurses, and univariate analysis and ordinal logistic regression analysis were used for statistical analysis.

Results: The professional values of intensive care unit nurses can be divided into three potential profiles: low professional values identification type (27.3%), medium professional values identification type (43.2%), and high professional values identification type (29.5%). The factors influencing the potential profile classification of professional values include professional title, family support, work environment and organizational climate perception (All $P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Hospital managers should take targeted measures to improve the professional values of intensive care unit nurses according to the population characteristics of different profiles.

Biography:

Gou Mengyu, 24 years old. she entered the School of Nursing and Health, Zhengzhou University to pursue a master's degree in 2022 and her research interests are in nursing education and humanities.



Reducing Polypharmacy in Older Adults through Interprofessional Collaboration

Patricia Murray

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Boston MA

This project aims to accentuate the vital role of interprofessional collaboration in elevating patient care standards through effective teamwork. A prime example of such collaboration lies in medication consultations, where diverse disciplines converge to enrich patient outcomes. The project objectives are twofold: (1) to delve into the reciprocal learning opportunities for Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP) and Pharmacy students during medication consultation activities, and (2) to assess how these activities augment students' ability to collaborate with various healthcare providers in enhancing patient care.

For this educational initiative, online Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP) students in their final semester partnered with Doctor of Pharmacy students in their final year of study. Survey questions were sourced from two validated Interprofessional Education (IPE) tools: the Interprofessional Collaborative Competency Attainment Scale (Revised) and the Performance Assessment of Communication and Teamwork (PACT) tool, along with standard quality improvement questions from the University's IPE survey. FNP students selected a patient with complex care needs from their clinical practice site who was at risk from polypharmacy and determined three medication-related queries to discuss with their pharmacy counterpart. The pharmacy student reviewed the questions and formulated recommendations. The students then convened over Zoom to discuss the proposed plan of care.

This IPE activity provided an opportunity for FNP and Pharmacy students to establish a multidisciplinary plan of care for a complex older adult patient with an emphasis on reducing polypharmacy. Results demonstrate that communication and confidence in interprofessional collaboration skills were enhanced by the activity.

Biography:

Dr. Patricia Murray completed a Doctor of Health Sciences (DHS) degree from Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences (MCPHS), a Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in Nursing from the University of Massachusetts, and an Associate Degree in Nursing from Endicott College. She serves as the Associate Dean of Assessment and Accreditation for the School of Nursing, an Associate Professor in the Family Nurse Practitioner program, and the BSN Program Administrator at MCPHS. Her scholarly interest pertains to clinical skill development in online educational programs. Dr. Murray practices clinically as an Inpatient Palliative Care Nurse Practitioner.



Just Culture in nursing (in-Depth View)

Naglaa Samy

Clinical resource Nurse Educator, SSMC – AD, UAE

Penalizing individuals rather than changing systems encourages people to disclose only those problems they cannot hide. Lucian Leape, MD, a member of the Institute of Medicine's Quality of Health Care in America Committee and Harvard adjunct professor of public health, said. Thus, punishments impede information needed to find and correct defective systems. Punishment prevents error learning (Leape, 2000). The aviation industry's Just Culture concept encourages personnel to disclose mistakes to better understand and correct system faults rather than punishing them. David Marx's 2001 paper popularized "Just Culture" in patient safety (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, n.d.). Healthcare practitioners are typically held liable for patient errors and tragedies. In contrast, a Just Culture lets practitioners avoid blame for system problems they cannot control. A Just Culture recognizes that human-system interactions cause many "active" failures. Just Culture Concept Development In 1997, John Reason said a Just Culture builds confidence and rewards safety information producers. A Just Culture defines right and wrong. Thus, Just Culture balances patient and safety culture (Reason, 1997). Just Culture answers 2 questions: 1) how does punishment affect healthcare safety? 2) Do threats or punishments for human error improve system safety? Humans make mistakes, so no system is perfect, says the model. Given that assumption, human error and adverse events should be reviewed and monitored to reduce error (not conceal it) and improve system design (Marx, 2001).

Application to Nursing to reflect the healthcare organization's outcomes-based performance, the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) created the Five Model Components for the Magnet Recognition Program®. Excellent infrastructure results are essential to a culture of excellence and innovation that values safety. Transformational Leadership; Structural Empowerment; Exemplary Professional Practice; New Knowledge, Innovations, and Improvements; and Empirical Results (ANCC, 2008). Critical thinking and nursing error diagnosis are linked to Just Culture. Nursing requires assessing a situation, identifying a problem, and creating a solution or prevention strategy, therefore Just Culture applies. The idea makes staff nurses and students feel more comfortable reporting difficulties and developing systems. Just Culture allows nurse administrators and educators to improve patient/individual care delivery systems and nurse working circumstances. Medical errors, patient dissatisfaction, unintended harm, and greater healthcare expenses can result from intimidation and disruption. Education diminishes non-intentional error repetition. Error reporting may improve care delivery systems, making patients and workers safer and giving them control. When nurses and workers use safer, better processes and the working culture values quality and safety over punishment and blame, the work environment improves.

Biography:

Naglaa is a passionate nurse and a mother, BSN who graduated from Alexandria University in 1999, Egypt, with MSN degree from University of Wollongong, Dubai - UAE. With 24 years of experience in the nursing field and specifically in nursing education around 14 years. Roamed in many specialties and roles and now she is a Clinical Resource Nurse Educator (CRN) at Sheikh Shakhboub Medical City, UAE. Actively participated in several nursing research projects and has authored and/or co-authored several abstracts and evidence-based practice projects.



Rapid Transformational Therapy (RTT)– Focusing on treatment of food intolerances, anorexia, bullemia, obesity, weight issues

Venilla Govender

King Abdulaziz Medical City Hospital Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Rapid Transformational Therapy (RTT)– Focusing on treatment of food intolerances, anorexia, bullemia, obesity, weight issues using RTT, A Hybrid non invasive Modality to enhance permanent and lasting change, break bad habits, achieve extra ordinary results using tools to access the subconscious mind, get to the Root cause of all issues/problems, irradiate the cause, instill new beliefs for better mental and physical health.

Biography:

Venilla (Jagathambal Govender) is South African who has completed her Diploma in General, Community, Psychiatry Nursing and Midwifery in 1993 in South Africa Has been Nursing for the Last 35 years. She is currently for the last 26 years in Jeddah in Saudi Arabia - 8 years as the Nurse Manager of the Emergency Department, then 2 years Case Review Management, and for the past 14 years the Nursing Coordinator for the same hospital King Abdulaziz Medical City Hospital -National Guard Jeddah Qualified as a Rapid Transformational Practitioner– A Course Certified by Reknowned Speaker, Rapid Transformational Therapy founder and Trainer and Best Selling Author (Marisa Peer), London)



Lockdown and the Effect on Education

Lorrie Fischer Blich
Magellan Christian Academy, USA

The emergence of the pandemic was devastating to many nations as it spread to most parts of the world while affecting many people. Its profound effect has influenced education due to the lockdown, and this has significantly affected the students. The article will look at the effect of lockdown on education while looking at how the children between the age of 5 to 18 have been affected. At the same time, the article will look at the long-term results in relation to college admission, crime, graduation rates, and mental illness, among other effects brought by the lockdown.

The effect of the lockdown was almost the same in most countries. In a study conducted in Spain, the authors looked at how lockdown affects learning. In their report, they explain that the effect was differently felt among students due to financial status and the type of school the children went to, such as public or private. Still, in their research, the scholars discovered that one of the long-term effects the lockdown is likely to bring is education inequality and students' competencies (Bonal & González, 2020). The gap is likely to increase because of the lack of basic skills offered by schools and the financial stresses that the pandemic has inflicted on different families. The effect that the lockdown had on students was a poor performance, gap in skills development, and engagement in non-academic activities like drinking alcohol (Bonal & González, 2020). Thus, the study presented the short and long-term effects of the lockdown on students. It also points out that families with a stable income will manage to educate their children, unlike families with low income.

In a different study, the scholars examined cases in the Netherlands to test the effects lockdown had on students. The study found that the period of lockdown led to poor performance of the children. The authors had compared the results of the examination of children before the lockdown and after the lockdown, and the information that was discovered showed that the performance rate had dropped by three percentile (Engzell, Frey & Verhagen, 2021). The authors' argument was that the adaptability of the situation was not effective as students and teachers had to learn to use technology to learn. Therefore, the study conquers with the first that the lockdown affected the student's educational performance.

Other than education, the lockdown has adversely affected the children's mental health. Singh et al. (2020) explain in their study that the mental well-being of children has been significantly affected by the lockdown more than adults. The scholars continue to explain that the long-term effects of the lockdown on mental health will depend on vulnerability factors like developmental age, having special needs, and being economically under privilege. Hence, the children's mental health is guaranteed to be affected, but its intensity will vary under different circumstances.

Further, there have been issues related to employment brought about by the lockdown. Most individuals lost their jobs as the pandemic required a reduction in the interaction of people to prevent its spread. A study conducted on this subject discussed that the lockdown effect on employment affected the mental health of the adults. The adults who retained their jobs had lower cases of depression than those that lost their jobs (Neidhöfer, Lustig, & Tommasi, 2021). This is because losing the jobs threatened the economic security of the household. Aside from the economic security, the depression rates increased due to psychological trauma associated with a loss of identity and structure of time. Therefore, the long-term of the lockdown included losing jobs and adults becoming vulnerable to depression.

The ACT and SAT were significantly impacted by the lockdown. Usually, the ACT and SAT were taken in institutions, but most of the exams had to be canceled due to the pandemic. The New Yorker post shares the implications that the pandemic had brought to institutions issuing the exams, and the post shows that the College Board had to design a digital version of SAT for the test to happen. Previously, the College Board had plans to introduce digital versions of the tests, but there was no urgency to focus on it until the pandemic started. Although the College Board managed to design the digital version of the tests, the program had issues that limited most students from taking the exams. The digital SAT had issues with security breaches, and in some cases, the exam had leaked to others (Orbey, 2022). The security breaches, too, presented a challenge as the results for the students would not be accurate. However, the College Board realized its limitations and started fixing the program for efficiency.

Conclusion The article has presented the effects of lockdown on the students and other possible long-term effects on a variety of things. It identifies that the lockdown was put in countries to control the spread of the virus, but it had its setback. As a result, the possible long-term effects were listed as loss of employment, depression, changes in SAT exams, and the effect on mental well-being. The adverse effects caused by the lockdown show that the students will suffer greatly due to failure to attend school as some families do not have the capacity to afford technologies that will allow their children to participate in online learning. Thus, there will be an education gap among children and an increase in mental health problems for both parents and students. In order to solve the issue, the recommendation will be an educational system that considers all the students and a way for parents to retain their jobs other than losing them.



Your Path Led Through the Sea

Edie West

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15701, USA

Your Path Led Through the Sea' (2023) published by Wipf & Stock (https://www.amazon.com/Your-Path-Led-through-Sea-ebook/dp/B0CLKZ9Q1P/ref=sr_1_1?dib=eyJ2IjoiMSJ9.GteVPP4_p4nuynldIFNptFUbN6i2a4hjpl2MT9dqmsA.wHtoC3CDIStmvxD38Xok8aszuoTa3FIApWxEoJJMzOI&dib_tag=se&keywords=your+path+led+through+the+sea+by+ea+west&qid=1708639631&sr=8-1) is a book that chronicles the author's journey from spiritually shallow to deep waters through her experience as caregiver for her late cognitively impaired father. The author will share her personal experience which led to the writing of this book as well as excerpts from the book that highlight its deep water Scriptural references, nautically themed hymns, and the insights of noted Christian authors on the theme of understanding life's tempests and storms from which flow those rivers of living water, namely, deeper intimacy with God. Attendees will learn how God chooses to still the storm, to walk with you over boisterous waves, or, like Peter, draw you up and out of them. Even if God's path should lead you through the sea, His way through the mighty waters, He will part them, and you will not have to walk through them alone.

Biography:

Edie West, PhD is Professor of Nursing at Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP). Professor West's interests focus on her passions: nursing ethics, history, public/community health, spiritual care, and international/global nursing. Her research with colleagues 'Nursing as Caring: The lived Experiences of Caregivers for their Cognitively Impaired Loved Ones' was published (2022) in the International Journal for Human Caregiving (IJHC). Other achievements include 'Ethics & Integrity in Nursing Research' (2020) for the Handbook on Ethics and Integrity in Scientific Research (<https://link.springer.com/referencework/10.1007/978-3-030-16759-2?page=4#toc>) and 'Frontier Nursing in Appalachia: History, Organization and the Changing Culture of Care' (2019) published by Springer Nature (<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-20027-5>)



Towards Sustainable Health Care in Africa: Innovating for Universal Health Coverage

Asta Monglo

Public Health expert, International independent consultant, Cameroon

Africa faces major health challenges, including limited access to care, high prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and fragile and underfunded health systems. To meet these challenges, innovation is key. The main objective is to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC), ensuring access to quality health services for all without suffering financial hardship. Innovation strategies include the use of health technologies such as telemedicine and mobile apps, as well as the development of innovative care delivery models such as mobile clinics and community health workers. Innovative financing, such as universal health insurance and public-private partnerships, is also crucial to support these initiatives. Success stories show how these approaches are having a positive impact on the health of African populations, improving access to care, reducing costs and strengthening health systems. However, challenges remain, including resistance to change, cultural and socio-economic barriers, as well as the need to ensure project sustainability and long-term funding. In conclusion, innovation plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable health care in Africa and achieving UHC. By combining innovative approaches with sustained commitment, it is possible to overcome barriers and make progress towards better health for all in Africa.

Keywords: Africa, healthcare, innovation, universal health coverage, telemedicine, care delivery models, health financing, sustainability, resilience, access to care.

Biography:

Asta Monglo is a Cameroonian nurse, who completed basic nursing studies since 1990 and gradually build her skills and made additional studies with masters' degrees: Public Health, Social Sciences and Global Management respectively with universities in Cameroon and Salford University in England. She is an independent consultant working as public health expert to support the Global Polio Eradication initiative and Immunization programs in countries mainly in Africa.



Chain mediated effect of positive personality traits and social responsibility between moral sensitivity and moral courage in nursing students

Mengqiao Li

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Objective To explore the chain mediating effect of positive personality traits and social responsibility on the relationship between moral sensitivity and moral courage of nursing students, and to provide research ideas for improving the moral courage level of nursing students.

Study design A cross-sectional study.

Method From November to December 2023, a convenience sampling method was used to select 348 nursing students, and a survey was conducted using the Moral Sensitivity Questionnaire for Nursing Students, Light Triad Scale, Nurse Social Responsibility Questionnaire, and Nurses' Moral Courage Scale.

Result The moral sensitivity score of nursing students was (47.72 ± 6.24) points, the positive personality trait score was (45.59 ± 6.59) points, the social responsibility score was (102.86 ± 14.30) points, and the moral courage score was (75.96 ± 13.15) points. All four variables were positively correlated ($P < 0.001$). positive personality trait and social responsibility play an intermediary role and a chain mediating role between moral sensitivity and moral courage, accounting for 57.43%.

Conclusion Positive personality traits and social responsibility play a chain mediating role between the moral sensitivity and moral courage of nursing students, which can be enhanced by enhancing their moral sensitivity, positive personality traits, and social responsibility, thereby enhancing their moral courage.

Biography:

My name is Mengqiao Li, 25 years old. In 2022, I entered the School of Nursing and Health of Zhengzhou University to study for a master's degree in nursing. My research direction is mental nursing.

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