



Proceedings of

Online Conference on

Nursing and Healthcare

September 14–15, 2020

INOVINE CONFERENCES

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Day 1: September 14, 2020

Keynote Forum

- 08:30-09:00** **Introduction & Opening Ceremony**
Title: COVID 19 and the Elderly
Geneva M Edwards, Unlawful Medicine LLC, USA
- 09:00-09:40**
Title: Second Victim Phenomenon: Is Just Culture a Reality? An Integrative Review
Romuald Delacroix, University of Tampa, USA
- 09:40-10:20**

10:20-10:30 **Eye Relaxation Break**

Pleanery session Forum

- 10:30-10:50** **Title: Covid-19 pandemic and role of registered nurses in aged care facilities**
Mozhdeh Tahghighi, Curtin University of Technology, Australia
- 10:50-11:10** **Title: Depression among Omani Adolescents and Young Adults During COVID-19 Outbreak: A Cross-Sectional Survey**
Sulaiman Al Sabei, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman
- 11:10-11:30** **Title: Physiologic effects of prolonged wearing of PPE**
Carlo A Piraino, Taiba Hospital, Kuwait
- 11:30-11:50** **Title: Covid-19 and the care of the neonate**
Katie Hanafin, Danat al Emarat Hospital, UAE
- 11:50-12:10** **Title: Measuring the Effectiveness of PPE Training among HCWs**
Alla Omar BaMohammed, King Abdulaziz University Hospital, KSA
- 12:10-12:30** **Title: Copy & Paste in Electronic Medical Records; Case Manager Role in Improving Documentation**
Eman Ramadan Mohamed, Al Rahba Hospital, Abu Dhabi - UAE
- 12:30-12:50** **Title: The Influence of Leaflet Media on Knowledge of External Genitalia Personal Hygiene in Adolescent Women**
Bela Novita Amaris Susanto, YATSI College of Health Sciences, Tangerang, Indonesia

12:50-13:00 **Eye Relaxation Break**

Keynote Session

- 13:00-13:40** **Title: The attitude of Undergraduate Nursing Students Regarding Utilizing the Complementary and Alternative Medicine as a Preventative Method of Coronavirus**
Najla Barnawi, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, KSA
- 13:40-14:20** **Title: The functional status in hospitalized cardiac patients identified with frailty syndrome – a nursing perspective**
Hiriscu Elisabeta Ioana, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Hatieganu" Cluj-Napoca, Romania
- 14:20-15:00** **Title: Managing Elderly Patients with Breast Cancer**
Patricia Karwan, Care New England, USA

15:00-15:05 **Eye Relaxation Break**

Workshop Session

- 15:05-15:35** **Title: Utilizing on-line, interactive, adaptive technology in nursing education**
Zilola Khashimova, Dominican University of California, USA
- 15:35-16:05** **Title: Update on Tools for Your Patients with Diabetes Mellitus Audience: beginner nurses to advanced**
Tracey Long, Family Nurse Practitioner, Arizona College of Nursing, USA

16:05-16:10

Eye Relaxation Break

Planery session Forum

16:10-16:30

Title: Thrive as a Powerful and Passionate Healthcare Professional

Sabrina Runbeck, MPH, MHS, PA-C, Sabrina Runbeck LLC, USA

16:30-16:50

Title: Compassion Fatigue in Critical Care

Syllette DeBois, Chamberlain University-College of Nursing, USA

16:50-17:10

Title: Perceived Challenges and Solutions to Research Project among Nursing Students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun State, Nigeria

Olanrewaju Femi Arowosegbe, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

Day 2: September 15, 2020**Scientific Program****Keynote Forum**

09:00-9:40

Title: Prevalence of Skin Injuries Related to use of PPE in COVID-19 areas among Nursing Staffs

Vinod Kumar, Fortis Memorial Research Institute, Haryana, India

09:40-10:20

Title: Predictors of Breastfeeding Problems among newly lactating Mothers and Nursing Strategies for prevention

Aida Abd El-Razek, Menoufia University, Egypt

10:20-10:30

Eye Relaxation Break

Planery session Forum

10:30-10:50

Title: Purpose of Temperature of Fever in Covid -19

K M Yacob, Marma Health Centre, Kerala, India

11:10-11:30

Title :Covid 19 Pandemic Effecting On Treatment Of Non -Covid Patients And Challenges For We Nurses

Tsering Palmo, Altruism in Action, India

11:30-11:50

Title : The nursing care practice for women with Gestational Diabetes in Indian rural population

Kainat Alam, SLES College of Nursing, Karnataka, India

11:50-12:10

Title: Broken Energy Homeostasis and Obesity Pathogenesis: The Surrounding Concepts

Abdelaziz Ghanemi, Laval University, Canada

12:10-12:30

Title: Evaluation of Knowledge, Practices, Attitude and Anxiety of Pakistan's Nurses towards COVID-19 during the Current Outbreak in Pakistan

Shaheena Salman Alwani, Liaquat National Hospital and Medical College, Karachi, Pakistan

12:30-12:50

Title: To assess perceptions, Adherence and Challenges towards the preventive behavior of the Community on Covid-19, North Shoa Zone: Using Health Belief Model

Sisay Shewasinad, Debre Birhan University, Ethiopia

12:50-13:00

Eye Relaxation Break

13:00-13:20

Title: Epilepsy Management during the COVID-19 pandemic in Epilepsy Monitoring Unit

Maryam Izadi Laybidi, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Kashani Hospital, Iran

13:20-13:40

Title: Haematological Effects of Palm Kernel Oil, Olive Oil, Crude Oil and Honey in Male Albino Rats

Chinedu Imo, Federal University Wukari, Nigeria

13:40-14:00

Title: Effect of music on stress in cancer patients: experimental research in nursing

Gunnar Glauco De Cunto Carelli Taets, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

14:00-14:20

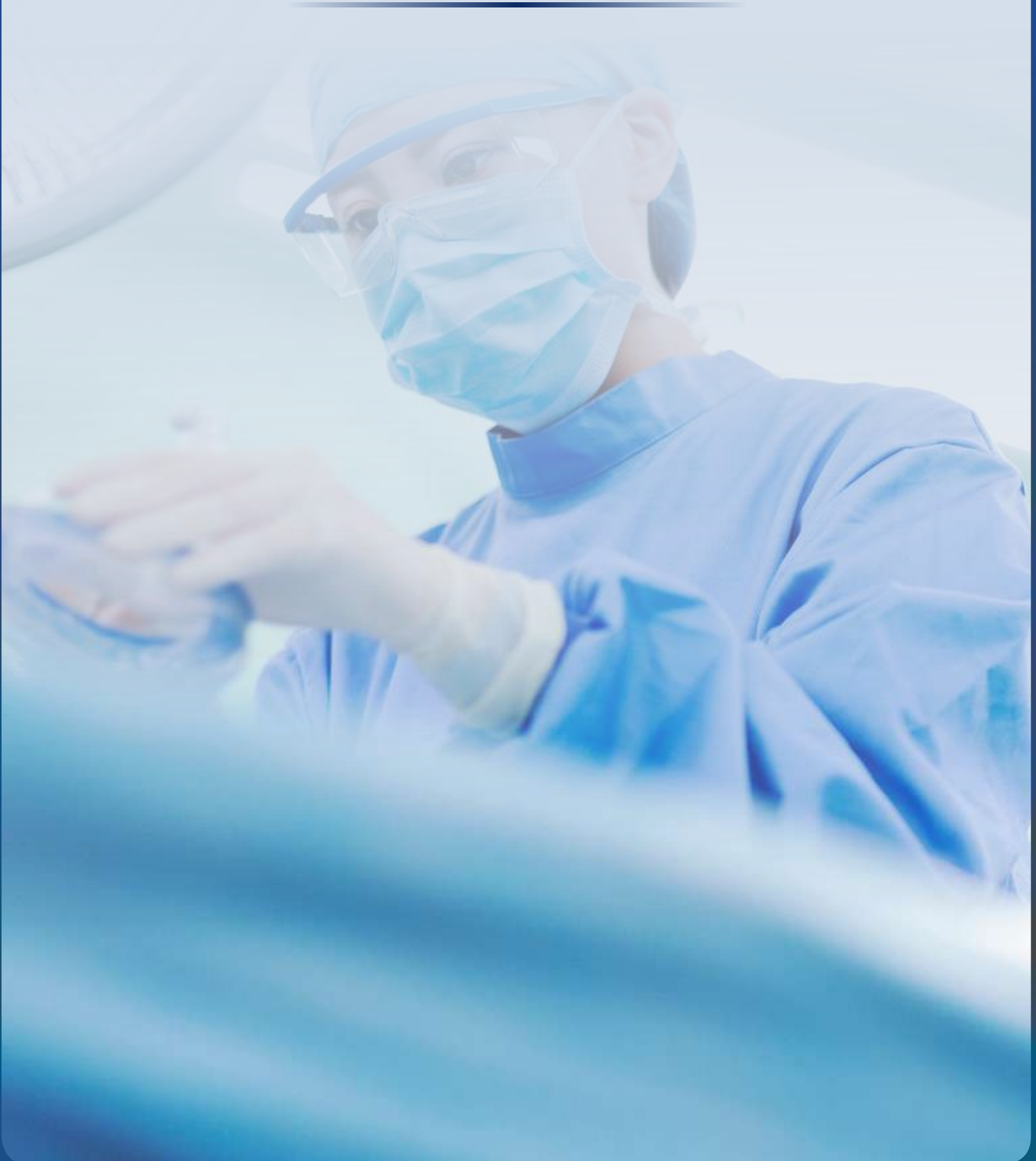
Title: Electron Microscopic Studies of Fetuses From Schizophrenic

Segundo Mesa Castillo, Psychiatric Hospital of Havana, Cuba

- 14:20-14:40** **Title: A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on incubator care among nicu nurses in Pt.Bds Pgims Rohtak**
Sambharwal Shakuntla Devi, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, India
- 14:40-15:00** **Title: Uncontrolled Hypertension and its Associated Factors in Ethiopia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis**
Degenah Bahrey Tadesse, Aksum University, Ethiopia

Video Presentation

- 15:00-15:20** **Title: Evolution Of Fear And It's Effect In Healthcare Management: Effective Use Of Communication As A Vital Tool For Trust Development**
Nonye Aghanya, Minute Clinic, USA







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KEYNOTE

Day 1

NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

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Geneva M Edwards

Unlawful Medicine LLC, USA

COVID 19 and the Elderly

Introduction: Once an individual turns 65 years old, they are classified as elderly. The elderly population is often rejected, neglected and abused. They have always faced physical and mental challenges, and now, there is even a more serious challenge they have to face, COVID-19.

Coronavirus: As COVID-19 spread in China, in December 2019, it was classified as an epidemic. Once it spread across several countries, by March 11 2020, the WHO classified it as a pandemic. In the US, this disease has affected the elderly population the most. Adults 65 and older account for 16% of the US population but 80% of COVID-19 deaths in the US. This is somewhat higher than this population's share of deaths from all causes (75%) over the same period.

Underlying Medical Conditions/Comorbidities: A few of the underlying medical conditions that increase the risk of developing severe COVID 19 disease: Cancer, Cardiac Disease, Chronic Renal Disease, COPD, Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Weakened Immune System, and Sickle Cell. If there is a comorbidity, the presence of two or more medical conditions, an individuals' immune system is weakened even more so. The COVID- 19 situation among the elderly is dire. However, there is good news. It is now left in the hands of the healthcare professionals. As healthcare professionals, we have all the power to take the necessary actions, to protect society's most precious population. We have a duty; therefore, we must find a way to help the elderly overcome, control and survive the COVID 19 pandemic. Are masks and social distancing, enough to control this pandemic among the elderly? We must find this out and act accordingly.

Biography:

Edwards is a seasoned medical professional with 35 + years of experience. She is a Registered Nurse, a Board Certified Medical Investigator, Legal Nurse Consultant, and a medical writer. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Nursing, a Master's in Health Administration, and a Medical Doctorate degree. She completed post-doctoral fellowship training in researching and analyzing medical data at CDC in Atlanta Georgia. Her passion lies in caring for the elderly and investigating what happens when medicine and law collide. For the last 8 years, Dr. Edwards has volunteered healthcare services to 3rd world countries, giving her the prestigious names of Dame of Honor, Dame of Grace and Grand Dame of the Cross.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

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Romuald Delacroix

University of Tampa, USA

Second Victim Phenomenon: Is Just Culture a Reality? An Integrative Review

Background: Despite rigorous and multiple attempts to establish a culture of patient safety and a goal to decrease incidence of patient deaths in the health care, estimations of preventable mortality due to medical errors varied widely from 44,000 to 250,000 in hospital settings. This magnitude of medical errors establishes patient safety as being at the forefront of public concerns, healthcare practice and research. In addition to the potential negative impact on patients and the healthcare system, medical errors evoke intense psychological responses in health care providers' responses that threaten their personal and professional selves, and their ability to deliver high quality patient care. Studies show half of all hospital providers will suffer from second victim phenomena at least once in their careers. Health care institutions have begun a paradigm shift from blame to fairness, referred to as 'just culture'. 'Just culture' better ensures that a balanced, responsible approach for both providers who err and healthcare organizations in which they practice, and shifts the focus to designing improved systems in the workplace.

Objectives: The aim of this review was to identify: how medical errors affect health care professionals, as second victims; and how health care organizations can make 'just culture' a reality.

Design: An integrative review was performed using a methodical three-step search on the concept of second victims' perceptions and responses, as well as 'just culture' of health care institutions

Biography:

Dr. Delacroix studied social work and special education in Europe and the U.S and worked as a special educator in New York. In mid 90's, he became a RN and worked in various settings including ICU, ER, Trauma, Hospice, and public health. During this time, he continued his education, graduated summa cum laude at the University of Stony Brook, NY with a BSN. He returned to school at the University of Tampa (UT) attaining his Master of Science in Nursing degree. Finally, he got his doctoral degree at the University of Maryville, Saint Louis, Mo. As an assistant professor, he teaches in the graduate and doctoral programs at the University of Tampa, Florida. Additionally, he continues to practice as a Family Nurse Practitioner (NP) in primary care and urgent care settings.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

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Najla Barnawi

King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

The attitude of Undergraduate Nursing Students Regarding Utilizing the Complementary and Alternative Medicine as a Preventative Method of Coronavirus

Statement of the Problem: In response to the global awareness about the Coronavirus, mainly COVID-19, developing an educational-video tool regarding "the utilization of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) as a preventative method of Coronaviruses." It is an ideal resource for nursing students, who are a cornerstone of the continuity of care and partnerships with high-risk individuals, families, and communities. This study examines the impact of the CAM video session on the level of attitude among Saudi undergraduate female nursing students at King Saud Bin Abdelaziz University (KSAU-HS) in Riyadh. Methodology: A pretest-posttest quasi-experimental study was conducted among 174 students to examine their attitude changes before and after they exposed the CAM educational video. Findings: The results suggesting that the CAM video session significantly improves students' attitudes ($M(\text{differences}) = 55.2068$, $SD = 5.9964$, $[t(174) = 121.444, p < .001]$); Further, the number of utilizing the CAM therapy mainly the herbal methods was increased after the exposure to CAM video (pre-test $n = 76$, 43.7% vs. posttest $n = 130$, 74.7%). Conclusion & Significance: Enhancing the students' attitudes toward utilizing CAM therapy as preventive measures is a core aspect of public health. Further, implementing such attractive, simple, and evidence-based tools increases the utilization of accessible and available CAM resources such as herbal remedies. Recommendations: Examine the CAM video tool at a larger scale and not merely focus on the healthcare professionals but should include population-based scope.

Biography:

Dr. Najla Barnawi is a Saudi Assistant Professor in the College of Nursing at King Saud University for Health Sciences. Dr. Barnawi graduated (2004) from King Saud University (KSU) as one of the Saudi pioneers in the nursing profession with excellent and honor certificates from the Nursing Bachelor program at KSU. She was the 1st Saudi nurse who earned her master's program in 2007 from Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing at the University of Toronto, Canada. She worked as a faculty member and researcher in various national and international universities. Dr. Barnawi earned her Ph.D. with excellence and outstanding honor certificate at the university level from Decker School of Nursing at Binghamton University in the US. She received the Sigma Theta Tau Award for the best Ph.D. dissertation and Outstanding Student Award from Binghamton University. Her Ph.D. focuses on developing effective learning and teaching methods to expand the knowledge and self-efficacy of nurses and midwives to promote the quality of health of minority populations and cultural competency. She was the vice president for Saudi Student in New-York Binghamton in the Saudi Arabian Cultural Mission from 2016-2018. Currently, besides her teaching position, she is the chairperson of the Community Services Unit at the College of Nursing at KSAU-HS.

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Hiriscu Elisabeta Ioana

*Assist. Prof., Nursing Department, University of Medicine and Pharmacy
"Iuliu Hatieganu" Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

The functional status in hospitalized cardiac patients identified with frailty syndrome – a nursing perspective

Statement of the problem: Aging is a complex process that affects the functionality of the whole body. The frailty syndrome, often associated with getting older, may lead to partial or total loss of functional autonomy [1-2]. The alteration of the functional status in hospitalized patients is a first sign of frailty, therefore a careful evaluation and monitoring of this condition is necessary in order to prevent long-term functional decline [3]. The aim of the study was to evaluate the functional status in the hospitalized frail patients with cardiovascular diseases (CVD).

Methodology: The research was performed on a sample of 179 patients, aged between 23 and 90, admitted to the Cardiology Department during July-December 2017. They were previously diagnosed with cardiac disease (Heart failure, Ischemic heart disease, Hypertension, Valvulopathies, Arrhythmias, Conduction disorders, Pacemaker, Congestive heart failure). The frailty assessment was performed by using the Fried criteria [4]. The Activity of Daily Living (ADL) questionnaire has been used for the evaluation of the functional status.

Findings: According to the Fried criteria, 26 patients were identified as being robust, 74 were pre-frail and 79, frail. Of 179 patients 21 were autonomous, 85 partial functional dependent, and 73 were dependent. A significant difference was observed between the pre-frail and frail group regarding the functional status ($p=0.008$). A positive correlation ($r=0,44$) has been observed between functional status and frailty; congestive heart failure and conduction disorders were also positively correlated with functional status.

Conclusions: The assessment of functional status is considered a very useful indicator for the progressive frail condition in CVD patients. A frail patient tends to exhibit a greater alteration in functional decline than the pre-frail patient. The assessment of the functional status can be assumed by the nurses, as one of the autonomous interventions that define the profile of the nurse in the cardiology ward.

Keywords: autonomy, functional dependency, cardiac patient, frailty syndrome, functional status

Biography:

Elisabeta Ioana Hiriscu is actively involved in studies aimed to investigate the prevalence of frailty in hospitalized patients from different medical units, with a special research focus in frail patients with cardiac diseases. She coordinated the frailty process assessment within the Frail.Ro project, started 3 years ago, the nursing students being also involved in performing the evaluations in cardiac patients. She has expertise in psychological evaluations, competences in clinical ethics and research ethics, and she is involved in activity research in the field of nursing aiming to improve the health of the patients in clinical settings.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

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Patricia Karwan

Care New England, USA

Managing Elderly Patients with Breast Cancer

Over 30,000 new breast cancer cases will be diagnosed in women over 80, this will account for 12% of all cases in the year 2017. The treatment of breast cancer in the elderly is complicated by co morbidity, physical performance and social support. Due to lack of evidence, the management of these patients remains controversial. The purpose of this study was to evaluate if women over the age of 80 years old are being screened appropriately, treatment advised is appropriate and if any complications resulted from the treatment given. The method was a retrospective chart review from 2017, 2016 and 2015 of women who are 80 years old and over being treated for breast cancer. The study population was identified on all oncology patients; age 80-97 years old with average age was 85 years old. 24% of the patients had found a mass themselves. 4 patients had not been doing screening mammograms. 1 patient reported being screened 5 years ago. The other 2 patients were unknown. 96% had a PCP. (82%) 24/29 patients had received the recommendations as per tumor board. 1 expired and 3 others had received radiation treatments. The most common complications were cellulitis found in 10% of the population. All were treated with antibiotics. The results of this study can contribute to the ongoing concern in treating octogenarians. It should be noted that patient with breast cancer of all ages should be treated on an individual basis. Clinical decision should not be made on age alone. Women over 80 years old should maximize their quality of life.

REFERENCES:

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2. McGuire, A., Brown, J., Malone, C., McLaughlin, R. & Kerin, M. (2015). Effects of Age on Detection & Management of Breast Cancer. Cancers, (7) 909-920.
3. Schwartzberg, L., & Blair, S. (2016). Strategies for the Management of Early Stage Breast Cancer in Older Women. Journal of the National Comprehensive Network, 14(55) 647-650.

Biography:

Patricia Karwan is An Adult Oncology Nurse Practitioner for Women and Infants Hospital at Care New England Health System. She is an Advanced Lecturer at Rhode Island College School of Nursing where she teaches graduate level Nursing. Her Master's in Nursing was received from Wayne State University in Michigan and completed her Doctorate of Nursing from Sacred Heart University in Connecticut. She is a member of the Oncology Nursing Society, Advanced Practice Society for Hematology and Oncology as well as a member of the Mu Delta Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau. She is a peer reviewer for Harborside Press on Oncology and Hematology Patients.

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SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS

Day 1

Day 1 September 14, 2020

Sessions:

Nursing Management | Surgical Nursing | Dental Nursing | International Nursing Education | Cardiovascular Nursing | Health Care | Nurse Practitioner | New Technology in Nursing Education | Nursing Education | Innovations in Nursing Education | Types of Nursing Education | Nursing Informatics

Session Introduction

Title: Covid-19 pandemic and role of registered nurses in aged care facilities

Mozhdeh Tahghighi, Curtin University of Technology, Australia

Title: Depression among Omani Adolescents and Young Adults During COVID-19 Outbreak: A Cross-Sectional Survey

Sulaiman Al Sabei, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Title: Physiologic effects of prolonged wearing of PPE

Carlo A Piraino, Taiba Hospital, Kuwait

Title: Covid-19 and the care of the neonate

Katie Hanafin, Danat al Emarat Hospital, UAE

Title: Measuring the Effectiveness of PPE Training among HCWs

Alla Omar BaMohammed, King Abdulaziz University Hospital, KSA

Title: Copy & Paste in Electronic Medical Records; Case Manager Role in Improving Documentation

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Bela Novita Amaris Susanto, YATSI College of Health Sciences, Tangerang, Indonesia

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Sabrina Runbeck, MPH, MHS, PA-C, Sabrina Runbeck LLC, USA

Title: Compassion Fatigue in Critical Care

Syllette DeBois, Chamberlain University-College of Nursing, USA

Title: Perceived Challenges and Solutions to Research Project among Nursing Students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun State, Nigeria"

Olanrewaju Femi Arowosegbe, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

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Covid-19 pandemic and role of registered nurses in aged care facilities

Mozhdeh Tahghighi

Curtin University, Australia

We all are experiencing changes in our lives and losses due to COVID-19 pandemic. Some have lost jobs, income, others have lost freedom, and future plans. Physical restriction implemented to contain the pandemic has its own challenges. It means limited or no physical contact or visit to Aged Care facilities. These restrictions could affect the dying person's wishes about their care and limit family members to comfort the dying person. Those family members may experience feeling of regret over missing opportunity to be close to their loved one in their final moment. Therefore, it is important for registered nurses to ensure the provided quality palliative care meets the dying person's and their family's expectations. Advanced Care Planning plays an important role in this pandemic time. Increasing communication based care planning is also a key strategy to address possible grief among critically ill person and their families. Family meetings can take place over the phone to ensure Advance Care Planning meets the dying person's needs and family expectations. Registered nurses who work in aged care sector need to increase their communications with family members of dying persons and ensure their dying person's end of life wishes are fulfilled. Considering the physical restriction during the pandemic, they may use alternative ways such as mobile phones, electronic tablets, and watching video messages to ensure families are connected to their loved ones. Registered nurses have an important role to use alternative measures to support family members of a dying person to decrease exacerbated feeling of grief as a result of physical isolation. If families be provided opportunities for cognitive and emotional support for accepting death, they may have better bereavement months after losing their loved one.

Biography:



Dr. Mozhdeh Tahghighi has a Master of Nursing Science from the University of Australia and a PhD in Psychology from Curtin University. She works as a Clinical Nurse Manager in Australian aged care field.

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Depression among Omani Adolescents and Young Adults During COVID-19 Outbreak: A Cross-Sectional Survey

Sulaiman Al Sabei

Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

As of July 22, 2020, a total of 71,547 COVID-19 cases in Oman have been confirmed and 349 people died from the disease. Adolescents and young adults are at increased risk for developing mental disorders due to limiting their social life interactions, which are integral parts of their healthy development, and increasing their exposure to daily news about COVID-19. Previous evidence demonstrated that depression was among the most prevalent long-term mental illnesses that were associated with the human severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak. The depression level of youths may also be affected during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the aim of this study was twofold: (1) to explore the prevalence of depression among Omani adolescents and young adults during the COVID-19 outbreak and (2) to explore the potential influencing factors including having chronic illnesses, presence of family members, friends, or colleagues with COVID-19, previous history of depression or anxiety, satisfaction of life, stress level, frequency of watching news about COVID-19, and internet use. A cross-sectional design was used. A total of 155 participants completed an online survey between April 1st and April 15th, 2020. The prevalence rate of depression was 56.1%. Regression analysis showed that having a chronic illness ($\beta = -2.89 \pm 1.33$; $p = .03$), being less satisfied with life ($\beta = -0.25 \pm 0.07$; $p < 0.001$), and having stress ($\beta = -0.78 \pm 0.05$; $p < 0.001$) were significant predictors of depression. The model explained 70% of the variances. Surveillances of the psychosocial implications of the pandemic on youths should be part of the healthcare routine plan. The family members should create a home environment that focuses on engaging the adolescents and young adults, especially those with previous chronic illness, in more social activities in order to reduce their stress level, enhance life satisfaction, and consequently reduce the potential depression.

Biography:



Sulaiman Al Sabei is an assistant dean for research and postgraduate studies at Sultan Qaboos University, College of Nursing. His program of research is focusing on improving the work environment and its impact on quality of patient care delivery and nurse job-related outcomes. He graduated from Oregon Health and Science University.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

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Physiologic effects of prolonged wearing of PPE

Carlo A Piraino

Taiba Hospital, Kuwait

Statement of the Problem: During this Covid-19 Pandemic, large segments of the healthcare staff were required to wear PPE for the entire shift. Gowns, gloves, facemasks, and face shields became the norms for staff working in the Emergency Room. This led to several non-specific health complaints. In an effort to determine if these complaints were symptoms of underlying pathology caused by wearing extensive PPE. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: 51 employees including a cross sample from Nursing, Physicians, and Patient Administration/Registration were sampled. Blood Pressure and pulse were taken every hour for the full shift every day for one week. In addition, staff were given a questionnaire asking them about their level of physical and mental stress and how they believed wearing PPE effected them physiologically. Findings: There was no correlation between how the staff felt and the employee's blood pressure or pulse. There was no increase or decrease in blood pressure (in either diastolic or systolic readings) or pulse. However, 50% of staff had at least 2 BP readings that would be considered high (above 139mm/Hg and/or 85 mm/Hg). This was concerning as it was not related to a specific time during the shift. This was seen throughout the shift. Each employee with high readings while working in the Emergency Room in full PPE were required to attend a follow up BP screening away from the ER in a quiet area. 19/25 employees had 3 consecutive normal BP readings and were cleared. 6 of the staff had additional high BP readings and were referred to Employee Health for assessment of undiagnosed hypertension. Conclusion: The increased stress of possible exposure to a disease with an unknown virility and high mortality rates contributed to the staff anxiety and subsequent situational hypertension.

Biography:



Carlo Piraino is an experienced, Doctoral prepared RN with over 20 years of leadership experience internationally. His leadership experience started while as a member of the Nurse Corps in the US Navy and has continued since he left military service. He has served as Chief Nursing Officer in the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. His extensive military experience is used as a basis for the development of some of the new initiatives implemented to reduce the spread of Covid-19. He has lectured internationally on various leadership topics. Carlo is board certified in Medical-Surgical Nursing and Nursing Administration. He is a Fellow of the American College of Healthcare Executives

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Covid-19 and the care of the neonate

Katie Hanafin

Danat al Emarat Hospital, UAE

Background: Covid-19 has caused a ripple effect of changes across all areas of healthcare, including care of Neonates. Initial thoughts were that vertical transmission was not possible but this is now in question. Neonates are a high risk population, for that reason extreme care must be taken to protect this vulnerable group of the population, whilst also provided family centered care within new, strict visiting regimes and rules.

Objective: Highlight of the main issues surrounding neonates and covid-19.

Discuss the likelihood of vertical transmission.

Discuss the effect of Covid-19 on parents.

Results: Case reports from Fenizia, Zamaniyan et al, Kirtsman et al, and Sisman et al, all suggest there is a risk of vertical transmission, although the percentage of cases seen are minimal. Those babies found to be positive were often asymptomatic or minimally affected by the virus. There has been a big change within hospitals regarding management of patients and patient/staff ratios for suspected/confirmed patients. This has had a multifactorial negative effect including tired, overworked staff, cuts in salaries for some due to the hospitals extra expenditure during the pandemic, staff being asked to work on wards they are unfamiliar with, and reduction in bed capacity for patients not affected by Covid-19. Strict visiting regulations and home lockdown has affected parental bonding and increased the risk of mental health problems. A study of 900 pregnant and postpartum women in Canada (Davenport et al 2020), has shown that before the pandemic began, 29 per cent of those women experienced moderate to high anxiety symptoms, and 15 per cent experienced depressive symptoms. During the pandemic, these numbers have increased with 72 per cent experiencing anxiety and 41 per cent dealing with depression, the study noted.

Conclusion: The lives of staff and patients changed dramatically during the pandemic. Within the UAE we are now starting to come through the other side with many hospitals now Covid-19 free, DAE being one of them. Moving forward, can we relax with the strictness of our PPE? We should definitely begin to relax on visiting to ensure parents can get that necessary bonding time with their babies.

Biography:



Katie Hanafin is a highly experienced NICU nurse who after 10 years working in a level 3 unit in the UK, she retrained to become an Advanced Neonatal Nurse Practitioner at Southampton University in 2014, qualifying with a Masters in Advanced Clinical Care – Neonatal Studies. Following qualification she worked on the Medical Rota in a busy Neonatal Intensive Care Unit for 4 years before moving to the Abu Dhabi to become the first Neonatal Nurse Practitioner in the UAE.

Katie's current role at Danat Al Emarat Hospital is a multifaceted role including medical rota shifts, nursing education, plus time spent performing audits, development of guidelines and policies, and performing audits. Katie has a passion for promotion of evidenced based, quality care. She is an active member of the Nurse Leaders council, Nursing Research, EBP and Professionalism council, Clinical Practice Guideline Committee, and Facilitator of the Nursing Policy and Guidelines Council, she is also a member of the Research and Ethics Committee. Looking to the future Katie is also preparing to become an Adjunct Faculty Member at Mohammed Bin Rashid University of Medicine and Health Sciences.

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Measuring the Effectiveness of PPE Training among HCWs

Alla Omar BaMohammed

King Abdulaziz University Hospital, KSA

The COVID-19 outbreak lingers to develop with the number of cases increasing, forcing the healthcare workers (HCWs) into a challenging situation where they must care about their safety in addition to patients and their beloved ones. Using the proper technique of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is essential to protect them first then others and prevent the virus from spreading more. For this reason, many healthcare settings work intensively to ensure their employees acquired necessary knowledge and skills from proper training in the right sequence of donning, doffing and hand hygiene. Hence, the aim of this study is to measure the effectiveness of PPE training that conducted in different Hospitals (governmental, private, teaching or primary care centers). As we participated in several training forms (simulation-based training, work based and in classroom) in addition, PPE campaign were initiated to cover all HCWs including clerks, general workers, and cleaners. The hypothesis took place by research question: “were those training efforts and resources beneficial to the target group?” and to look for other perspectives not only from educational point of view but also from the target group who undergo for this training. However, it is also important to look on how much identical research results between providers and receivers, and how much the provided training is really achieving its objectives. A special digitalized questioner has been utilized as research methodology including some open-ended questions to have in-depth insight into its meaning. Also, it is to evaluate the exact feedback and discover the gap between the training provided and the exact staff requirement. Data were analyzed using a multilevel-model approach. Therefore, based on the results and discussion a modified training will be implemented and a further study will be created based on the necessity.

Biography:



Alla Omar BaMohammed is a manager of nursing education of King Abdulaziz University Hospital in Jeddah, KSA. She has completed her Masters in Nursing Professional Studies from Queensland University of Technology in Australia focusing on Nursing Education and Leadership. She has more than 10 years' experience in Nursing field. She has published two papers in reputed journals and has been serving as Program Director of many educational courses and Project Manager of many hospital improvement programs. In addition, she is also a speaker in national and international conferences. She has a firm belief in the power of education in making positive change not only in personal life but also in the whole community.

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Copy & Paste in Electronic Medical Records; Case Manager Role in Improving Documentation

Eman Ramadan Mohamed

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Electronic Medical records (EMR) are used by healthcare workers to record and track the health metrics and information of their patients; nevertheless it is a document that must withstand the analysis of insurance payers and legal review. According to JCIA definitions 2017, the term copy and paste refers to the process of copying (or duplicating) patient information from a previous note in an EMR and pasting it into a new note in the patient's EMR. The use of copy and paste and auto-populate in EMRs can provide a benefit of increasing the efficiency of documenting important patient information. However, Copy and paste functionality may promote inaccurate documentation with risks for patient safety. From the billing perspective, inappropriate use of copy functionality could suggest to third party reviewers that services were provided when, in fact, they were not, resulting in the submission of an unsupported bill.

Purpose: To illustrate copy and paste events in clinical documentation, identify safety risks, describe existing evidence, highlight the case management role to improve HCW documentation and implement recommended practice for safe reuse of information through copy and paste.

Methodology: A performed systematic literature review (from 2012 to July 2019) to identify publications addressing frequency, perceptions/attitudes, patient safety risks, existing guidance, and potential interventions and mitigation practices. In addition to the current policies and procedures, and evidence based recommendations

Results: The literature review identified more than 15 publications that were included to investigate this concern. Inclusive, 66% to 90% of clinicians routinely use copy and paste. Another study of diagnostic errors found that copy and paste led to 2.6% of errors in which a missed diagnosis required patients to seek additional unplanned care. The Journal of General Internal Medicine conducted a survey of 302 physicians on physician attitudes towards copy and paste. The survey revealed that when copy and paste was used, 183 (61%) of physicians found it more difficult to find new information, 215 (71%) believed the EMR contained more outdated information, and 214 (71%) thought the EMR contained more inconsistent information. Despite physicians reporting several concerns about the information contained in the EMR when copy and paste was used, the same survey reported that ninety percent of the 253 physicians generating electronic notes indicated they used copy and paste when they wrote their daily progress notes.

Conclusion: Based on literature review, prohibiting copy-and-paste would be an option to reduce the risk for patient safety, but it is not the optimal solution, as it can be a timesaver when used cautiously. Reviewing a number of institutional policies to guide Health care worker documentation in EMRs have been developed by institutions, payers, and case managers with the goal of reducing patient care risks as well as preventing fraud and abuse. Education sessions by case managers and coders targeting the physicians and other health care workers would help them understanding the risk that touches patient safety as well as the financial loss of revenue to the organizations if not documenting the proper diagnosis and procedures in patients' EMR. Drawing on existing evidence, one of the studies developed four safe practice recommendations:

- 1) Provide a mechanism to make copy and paste material easily identifiable;
- 2) Ensure the provenance of copy and paste material is readily available;
- 3) Ensure adequate staff training and education;
- 4) Ensure copy and paste practices are regularly monitored, measured, and assessed.

Limitations: Despite regular copy and paste use, evidence regarding direct risk to patient safety remains sparse, with significant study limitations.



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The Influence of Leaflet Media on Knowledge of External Genitalia Personal Hygiene in Adolescent Women

Bela Novita Amaris Susanto

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Statement of the Problem: Hygiene during menstruation is an important thing for adolescent women in maintaining personal hygiene. Poor personal hygiene during menstruation has a large effect on morbidity Reproductive tract infections (RTIs). The factor that causes personal hygiene behavior is lack of knowledge. Providing health education through leaflet media can increase the knowledge of adolescent women about personal hygiene during menstruation. This study aims to determine the effect of health education with media leaflets on the knowledge of adolescent women about external genitalia personal hygiene during menstruation. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This research used a pre-experimental design with one group pretest - post design. The number of samples was 104 young women with purposive sampling at Al-Quran Insan Pratama Islamic Boarding School, Tangerang, Indonesia. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test and processed using SPSS. Findings: The results showed that there was an increase in the average of good knowledge before giving health education using leaflet media (51.8) and good knowledge (78.8%) after giving health education using leaflet media. There is a significant difference in knowledge ($p < 0.001$) of female adolescents about personal hygiene external genitalia during menstruation in the intervention group before and after health education. Conclusion & Significance: Comprehensive efforts are needed, especially from relevant institutions in increasing knowledge that will change the behavior of personal hygiene in female adolescents in Islamic boarding schools. Also, health workers can provide health promotion and prevention efforts for young women covering all aspects of reproductive health.

Biography:



Bela Novita Amaris Susanto, born in Boyolali, November 2, 1992. She has studied nursing, making herself active in health-related activities. A master of public health with a special interest in health promotion and behavior. For him, health is one of the important aspects of life, having a passion for preventing disease and improving public health welfare.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

Thrive as a Powerful and Passionate Healthcare Professional

Sabrina Runbeck

Sabrina Runbeck LLC, USA

Most healthcare professionals today are burning out at rates far above the average population! This might not be shocking to you especially with the increasing stress that we are facing due to the recent COVID19 pandemic. The Medscape burnout and suicide 2020 report shows millennial healthcare practitioners reported a higher rate of burnout [6]. They are also the largest, more than one third, of our working force [3]. Some studies have estimated that the prevalence of burnout ranged from 10-70% among nurses and 30-50% among physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants [9]. Due to high volume of work-related stress, healthcare professionals who are experiencing physical and mental exhaustion commit more errors due to slower reaction time, easily feel frustrated with others, and experience higher turnover rates [1, 9-10]. These factors decrease productivity at work and reduce satisfaction in our personal lives. With the right strategies linking mental hygiene to efficiency, healthcare professionals can empower themselves and their colleagues to become powerful and passionate again so they can make a greater impact, bring back excitement while improving their organizations. Traditional methods of creating a balanced life, such as taking a vacation or reading self-help books are the worst way to overcome burnout in healthcare professionals. As a clinician myself, I have been there. But life does not have to be this way. Much attention has been drawn to external factors of stress but very few are talking about personal control of this problem. The positive mindset of I-can-and-I-will generates power, energy, and strength. Once our motives are aligned with a clear life purpose, the how-to appears [2,4-5, 7-8, 10-14]! Aimlessly seeking balance is hard but creating harmony and fulfillment in life is not. If a person wants to excel, s/he needs to be intentional in all key aspects of his/her life.

Biography:



Sabrina Runbeck, MPH, MHS, PA-C is a cardiothoracic surgery advanced practice practitioner, a public health practitioner, and a peak performance speaker. After consistently working 80+ hours a week, Sabrina admitted that her life was no longer bringing her joy. Through extensive self-discovery and research, she coached herself out of the constant exhaustion and found ways to work smarter while loving her career again. Now, her mission is to empower 100,000 ambitious and busy young professionals in healthcare, to become powerhouses in their careers and passionate people in life without feeling overwhelmed, underappreciated, or undervalued. With Sabrina's 3-Step process, she shows professionals in the health industry how to restore their wellness, reboot efficiency, and create a life they love.

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Compassion Fatigue in Critical Care

Sylette DeBois

Chamberlain University-College of Nursing, USA

Background: Nurses face the challenge of not being able to balance self-care and work. Professional quality of life is dependent upon the nurse's ability to balance job satisfaction and fatigue. In order to have a healthy work environment, nurses must be given the proper tools and strategies to maintain a healthy work-life balance. Nurses are consistently exposed to pain, suffering, death, ethical issues, and ever-changing technology. Understanding the impact that work has on critical care nurses highlights the need to integrate interventions that decrease compassion fatigue and increase compassion satisfaction. The relationship-based care model has a component that emphasizes the nurse's relationship with self.

Objective: To design and implement a relationship-based care model that helps decrease the nurse's risk for compassion fatigue.

Methods: Data was drawn from 18-full-time participants who were registered nurses on a 30-bed critical care unit in a small rural hospital in Atlanta, Georgia. The project design included a three-step process. Lewin's 3-step change theory of unfreezing, change, and refreezing was utilized for this project to assist with the daily routines and habits of the facility. The change model provided guidance and served as a tool to help staff members commit to the changes being implemented. The key purpose of the project was to implement a component of the relationship-based care model in order to empower nurses to focus on self-care, so that quality of care for patients and families is not compromised. A complete schedule was outlined for this project

Results: An outcome evaluation plan, which is focused on compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue, and burnout, was carried out at the end of the eight-weeks. The evaluation plan was the Professional Quality of Life Scale which is both valid and reliable. The reliability and validity for the ProQOL is as follows: compassion satisfaction ($\alpha = 0.88$; $n = 1130$), burnout ($\alpha = 0.75$; $n = 976$), and compassion fatigue ($\alpha = 0.81$; $n = 1135$). Compassion fatigue was measured by three subscales of compassion satisfaction, burnout and secondary traumatic stress. Since the samples were related and the dependent variable was continuous, three paired samples t-tests were used to make the comparisons (Freedman, Pisani, & Purves, 2011). As seen in Table 2 and Table 3, the mean difference of .496 points was statistically significant in scores going up from pre-intervention compassion satisfaction ($M = 3.911$, $SD = .534$) to post-intervention compassion satisfaction ($M = 4.407$, $SD = .523$) at $t(14) = -2.913$, $p = 0.011$. The intervention did increase compassion satisfaction.

Conclusion: The framework of the relationship-based care model provides a basis for implementation of self-care. The theory behind the relationship-based care model presents us with a focus on the caring and compassionate aspect of nursing. For nurses who work in high acuity areas, implementing self-care strategies provides an overall benefit to the quality of care patients receive. Therefore, healthcare organizations must realize the benefits a relationship-based care model has on the overall quality of the organization.

Biography:



Dr Sylette DeBois has her educating nurses and in improving the health and wellbeing of patients through nurse success. In nursing for over twenty-years, Dr Sylette has worked in many disciplines in nursing. Dr. Sylette believes that compassion fatigue is a precipitating factor in the nursing shortage as well as nurse turnover. She believes that compassion fatigue on critical care units needs to be a focus in healthcare facilities. The relationship-based care model is an evidenced-based model used to combat this issue.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

Perceived Challenges and Solutions to Research Project among Nursing Students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun State, Nigeria

Olanrewaju Femi Arowosegbe

Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

This descriptive study was carried out to fine out the Challenges and Solutions to Research Project among Nursing Students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun State, Nigeria. The broad objectives of this study were to assess Nursing Student Perception of towards challenges face, possible solutions, and the important of Research Project. The findings of this study can be utilized by the Nursing Institutions, Health Organizations and even government. Sample size of 53 respondents were used. The instrument for data collection was an online structured questionnaire which took a Week. Analysis was done with SPSS version 20 and hypotheses generated were tested using chi-square. Findings shows that 18.9% are male, 81.1% are female, 98.1% were within the age of 21-30 years, 1.9% within 31-40 years, 88.7% are Christian and 11.3% are Islam, 17.0% are in 100level, 9.4% in 200level, 28.3% in 300level, 26.4% in 400level and 18.9% are in 500level. Assessment of the important of Research Project to Nursing Student (49.1%) Strongly Agreed, (47.1%) Agreed, while (3.8%) disagreed that it makes Nursing Profession Relevance. Assessment of the Perception of Nursing Student towards challenges face in Research Project (42.6%) respondents agreed that Lecturers Criticize too much when conducting research Project, while (27.8%) disagreed. Assessment of the Perception of Nursing Student towards possible solutions to research Project (84.9%) strongly agreed, (15.1%) agreed, while no one disagreed that Opportunities to attend conferences should be made available for Nursing Student on research Project. From this study, I was concluded that Nursing Student really know the important of Research Project to Nursing, but the challenges they do face as really affected their interest in participating in Research Project. But majority of the respondent felt if some solutions are put in place for them like: Supervisors should be calmer with Nursing Student, There should be a Special mentoring class for research project and so on will really boost their interest in Research Project. The Recommendation is to further emphasis the important of Research Project to Nursing Profession among Nursing Student in Nigeria and the world at large.

Biography:



This descriptive study was carried out to fine out the Challenges and Solutions to Research Project among Nursing Students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun State, Nigeria.

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Proceedings of

Online Conference on

NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

WORKSHOP

Day 1

NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

Utilizing on-line, interactive, adaptive technology in nursing education

Zilola Khashimova

Dominican University of California, USA

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic is affecting health care institutions and is disrupting the training of future nurses. It is more important than ever to ensure that the educators and students have access to high-quality educational materials and technologies to ensure trainee preparedness for clinical and global health challenges. To help meet this challenge, online tools have become a viable option with the recent development of information technology. E-learning can be used to enhance a classroom course, or as a stand-alone course. These online tools include online labs, videos, high resolution images (X-ray, CT-scan, histology), cadaver labs and adaptive, interactive technology such as practice exams, virtual patients, and learning games. At its core, such systems are intended to identify what a student does and doesn't understand, identify and provide content that will help the student learn, assess again, help again, etc., until some defined learning goal is achieved. One of its greatest potentials is to target instruction at just above the student's ability level (to challenge but not discourage the student) and at the student's specific content needs.

Objective: This workshop will show how interactive online resources can be used by nursing educators to enhance a classroom course or for distance learning, including self-directed modules and learning activities that could be converted to virtual interactions. It will showcase the technology that is available and how to incorporate it into existing courses to utilize what research has shown increases student acceptance and learning outcomes. This workshop is aimed at nursing educators, education program coordinators and managers.

Methods: A literature review was conducted on the reported research of utilizing on-line, interactive, adaptive technology in nursing education. In addition, e-learning tools were incorporated into medical education courses taught by the author in blended and online courses.

Results: The assessment of suitability revealed that interactive online tools, online cadaver lab and subject-specific assignments for teaching medicine were predominantly viewed as constructive teaching tools. A strong causative factor in improved learning was the interactive, adaptive portions of the e-learning tools.

Conclusion: The understanding, study, and use of e-learning educational tools, their place in the hype cycle, and their application in the education of nurses are increasingly important. There is no single solution in moving forward with innovative teaching and learning techniques. Technology changes and advances, learners come in all types and learning styles as do faculty, and time and money are almost always at odds with the day to day operations. However, taking a step and trying out even one new technique, technology, or training experience can create a huge step in a new direction to improving nursing education even more dramatically over the next decade.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

1. Deshpande, S., Ritzenthaler, D., Sun, A., Rudert, N., & Lewis, J. (2020). A unique flipped classroom approach shows promising results in physician assistant education. *Medical Teacher*, 42(3), 285-290.
2. Feldman, J., Monteserin, A., & Amandi, A. (2015). Automatic detection of learning styles: state of the art. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 44(2), 157-186.
3. Gavriushenko, M. (2017). On personalized adaptation of learning environments. *Jyväskylä studies in computing*, (272).
4. Kellman, P. J. (2013). Adaptive and perceptual learning technologies in medical education and training. *Military Medicine*, 178(suppl_10), 98-106.
5. Zawacki-Richter, O., Marín, V. I., Bond, M., & Gouverneur, F. (2019). Systematic review of research on artificial intelligence applications in higher education—where are the educators?. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 16(1), 39.

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Biography:



Dr. Zilola Khashimova is a medical doctor specializing in Obstetrics-Gynecology and Laparoscopic Surgery with experience in Family Medicine. She has taught medical students and residents for over 15 years as a part of teaching hospital and Physician Assistant students for the last 5 years at Francis Marion University and Dominican University of California. Dr. Khashimova has several peer-reviewed publications in medical journals. She has experience presenting at conferences, trainings, and seminars, and is certified in Hospital Administration, Ovarian Failure, Oncology, and Ultrasound Diagnostics.

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Notes:

NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

Update on Tools for Your Patients with Diabetes Mellitus Audience: beginner nurses to advanced

Tracey Long

Family Nurse Practitioner, Arizona College of Nursing, USA

Measurable Learning Objectives:

1. Identify current continuous glucose meters available.
2. Describe the current continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion pumps available.
3. Compare and contrast the current blood glucose meters available.
4. Demonstrate how to upload and interpret the data.

Presentation Description: As diabetes mellitus continues to grow in America and worldwide, so does the need to have competent and well-informed clinicians on how to manage this chronic disease. This presentation will help nurses be well prepared by knowing the most current products and devices available to diabetic patients to help achieve optimal outcomes.

Brief Presentation Outline:

	Topic	Time
1.	Review diabetes incidence and prevalence and diagnostic criteria.	5 mins
2.	Demonstration of current CGMs available.	10 mins
3.	Demonstration of current CSII insulin pumps available.	10 mins
4.	Compare and contrast the current BG meters available.	10 mins
5.	Demonstrate how to upload and interpret the data.	10 mins

How this presentation relevant to nurses:

Nurses need to know the current CGMs, meters and CSII devices used by patients with diabetes, and how to interpret the reports produced by these new technologies in order to achieve optimal patient outcomes. Three sources of evidence for the proposed content: American Diabetes Association Standards of Care 2020.

Guidelines for Buying and Using Diabetes Supplies. WebMD <https://www.webmd.com/diabetes/guidelines-for-buying-and-using-diabetes-supplies>

Better blood glucose meters and more. ADA. <https://diabetes.org/diabetes/device-technology>.

Biography:



Dr. Tracey Long has been an RN for 34 years and has worked in critical care nursing. She works in primary care and endocrinology as a Family Nurse Practitioner and as a health coach. She earned her BSN from BYU, a master's degree in Public Health, a MSN in Advanced Practice Nursing, and a PhD in Nursing education and leadership. She is also an adjunct Professor of Nursing for Arizona College of Nursing. She teaches online courses in diabetes, critical care, Medical Spanish, emergency preparation and genealogy. One of her favorite activities is taking nurses and nursing students internationally to offer free medical clinics to underserved communities. As an author she has written three children's health books, three books on family history, and published articles on cultural competency training. With her college sweetheart they have 6 children who teach her what's really important in life.

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KEYNOTE

Day 2

NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)



Vinod Kumar

Fortis Memorial Research Institute, India

Prevalence of Skin Injuries Related to use of PPE in COVID-19 areas among Nursing Staffs

Objective: To investigate the prevalence of skin injuries related to use of PPE in COVID-19 areas among the Nursing staff.

Approach: A cross-sectional survey was conducted for understanding skin injuries among nursing staff working in COVID-19 area in Fortis Memorial Research Institute, Gurugram. Participants voluntarily answered and submitted the questionnaire. The questionnaire items included demographic data, skin injury types, and anatomical sites. Results: Out of 72 nursing staffs working in COVID-19 areas, 55 respondents' data were collected and validated. The overall prevalence of skin injuries was 64.5% among the nursing staffs. The device-related pressure injuries (DRPI) was 72.2% and moist-associated skin damage (MASD) was 49.0%. 12.7% of the nursing staffs were affected with at least one episode of contact-dermatitis.

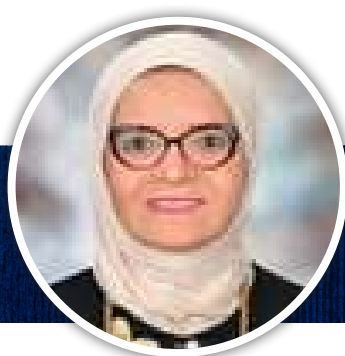
Conclusion: The skin injuries among nursing staff are serious, with insufficient prevention and treatment. A step-by step guide to prevent PPE related skin injury must be formulated in the organization.

Keywords: Skin Injury; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); Nursing Staff; COVID-19;

Biography:

Vinod Kumar has more than 11 years of experience in training & education in healthcare organization. He had completed Masters in Critical Care Nursing and Certified Medical Simulation Trainer from Royal Liverpool University, UK. He is also an instructor for American Heart Association (AHA) Basic Life support and Advance Cardiac Life support courses. He holds Fellowship in Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation from The Simulation Society of India (TSS). He is currently working as Patient- Nurse Educator in Fortis Memorial Research Institute, Gurugram, and Haryana, India. A multi super-specialty hospital. He has conducted more than 50+ Simulation trainings for healthcare workers and active in Evidence based practice implementation in Nursing Practice.

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Aida Abd El-Razek

Menoufia University, Egypt

Predictors of Breastfeeding Problems among newly lactating Mothers and Nursing Strategies for prevention

Background: One of the major goals of global health strategy seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for mother and her child during different stage of their life.

Objective: to assess the predictors of breastfeeding problems among newly lactating mothers in Jordan.

Methods: The study was conducted at Prince Hussein bin Abdullah II Hospital. A cross-sectional a simple random sample of 200 prime-para postnatal women was selected depending on the following inclusion criteria.

Results: reported that there was a statistically significant association between parent, husband, peers and health care providers social support and breast problems ($\chi^2=20.833$, 20.7332 respectively). Also, a statistically significant association was revealed between mothers emotional distress with breast problems ($\chi^2=4.307$). Furthermore, a statistically significant association was reported between the breast problems and mother age, husband age, mothers educational level, current pregnancy complications and mode of delivery ($\chi^2=29.9463$, $\chi^2=45.5678$, $\chi^2=45.0265$, $\chi^2=24.2253$, $\chi^2=6.8172$ respectively at $p \leq 0.05$ level of significance).

Conclusion: it can be concluded that the several predictors of breastfeeding problems among newly lactating mothers that prevented the mothers from initiate and continue breastfeeding and increase the incidence of breast problems among newly lactating mothers.

Key Words: Breastfeeding Problems, newly lactating Mothers, Nursing Strategies for prevention

Biography:

Professor Aida has her expertise in research and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. Her interested women and reproductive health research based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving healthcare. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching in Menoufia University / Faculty of nursing

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SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS

Day 2

Day 2 September 15, 2020

Sessions:

Midwifery Nursing | Women Health Nursing | Cancer and Tumour Nursing | Mental Health Nursing | Paediatrics Nursing | Clinical Nursing | Critical Nursing | Veterinary Nursing | Travel Nurse | Telemedicine and e-Health | Transitional Care Nursing | Nursing Law | Primary Healthcare | Nursing and Neonatal Screening | Pediatric Nursing & Healthcare

Session Introduction

Title: Purpose of Temperature of Fever in Covid -19

K. M. Yacob, Marma Health Centre, India

Title :Covid 19 Pandemic Effecting On Treatment Of Non -Covid Patients And Challenges For We Nurses

Tsering Palmo, Altruism in Action, India

Title : The nursing care practice for women with Gestational Diabetes in Indian rural population

Kainat Alam, SLES College of Nursing, India

Title: Broken Energy Homeostasis and Obesity Pathogenesis: The Surrounding Concepts

Abdelaziz Ghanemi, Laval University, Canada

Title: Evaluation of Knowledge, Practices, Attitude and Anxiety of Pakistan's Nurses towards COVID-19 during the Current Outbreak in Pakistan

Shaheena Salman Alwani, Liaquat National Hospital and Medical College, Pakistan

Title: To assess perceptions, Adherence and Challenges towards the preventive behavior of the Community on Covid-19, North Shoa Zone: Using Health Belief Model

Sisay Shewasinad, Debre Birhan University, Ethiopia

Title: Epilepsy Management during the COVID-19 pandemic in Epilepsy Monitoring Unit

Maryam Izadi Laybidi, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Kashani Hospital, Iran

Title: Haematological Effects of Palm Kernel Oil, Olive Oil, Crude Oil and Honey in Male Albino Rats

Chinedu Imo, Federal University Wukari, Nigeria

Title: Effect of music on stress in cancer patients: experimental research in nursing

Gunnar Glauco De Cunto Carelli Taets, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Title: Electron Microscopic Studies Of Fetuses From Schizophrenic

Segundo Mesa Castillo, Psychiatric Hospital of Havana, Cuba

Title: A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on incubator care among nicu nurses in Pt.Bds Pgims Rohtak

Sambharwal Shakuntla Devi, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, India

Title: Uncontrolled Hypertension and its Associated Factors in Ethiopia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Degenah Bahrey Tadesse, Aksum University, Ethiopia

The Purpose of Temperature of Fever in Covid -19

K. M. Yacob

Marma Health Centre, Kochi, Kerala, India

When the disease made by virus becomes a threat to life or organs blood circulation decreases, Temperature of fever will emerge to increase prevailing blood circulation. And it acts as a protective covering of the body to sustain life. When blood flow decreases to the brain, the patient becomes fainted-delirious. If we try to decrease the temperature of fever, the blood circulation will further be reduced. Blood circulation never increases without temperature increase. Delirious can never be cured without an increase in blood circulation. The temperature of fever is not a surplus temperature or it is not to be eliminated from the body. During fever, our body temperature increases like a brooding hen's increased body temperature. The actual treatment to fever is to increase blood circulation. Two ways to increase blood circulation. 1. Never allow body temperature to lose 2. Apply heat from outside to the body. When the temperature produced by the body due to fever and heat which we applied on the body combines together, the blood circulation increases. Then the body will stop to produce heat to increase blood circulation. And the body will get extra heat from outside without any usage of energy. How can we prove that the temperature of fever in Covid -19 is to increase blood circulation? If we ask any type of question-related to fever by assuming that the temperature of fever is to increase blood circulation we will get a clear answer. If avoid or evade from this definition we will never get a proper answer to even a single question. If we do any type of treatment by assuming that the temperature of fever is to increase blood circulation, the body will accept, at the same time body will resist whatever treatment to decrease blood circulation. If we measure the heat energy used for which activities in fever, we will know the purpose of the temperature of fever. No further evidence is required to prove the temperature of fever in Covid -19 is to increase blood circulation.

Biography:



A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 31 years and very much interested in basic research. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published nine books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines. After scientific studies, we have developed 8000 affirmative cross checking questions. It can explain all queries related to fever.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

Covid 19 Pandemic Effecting On Treatment Of Non -Covid Patients And Challenges For We Nurses

Tsering Palmo

Altruism in Action, India

Background: Many patients suffering from NON-COVID related diseases like Cancer, Hepatitis, Kidney failures, lung or heart diseases patients are not getting regular treatment and attention. Many Hospitals and Institutions are focusing more medical attention on treating COVID 19 affected patients and protecting other from infection. I'm registered nurse and running Organization mainly on elimination of Hepatitis from our society and helping critical patients. Within these few months since outbreak of COVID 19, we have lost three patients because of not receive regular treatment at time. We must not lose our focus from other disease in our community, till now all Government of respected areas and many Non-Government Organization done tireless job in elimination of many communicable diseases like HIV, Hepatitis and many others. We must also give important to NON COVID diseases alone with recent pandemic COVID 19, We must remember that COVID 19 mortality rate in people with weakened immune systems are higher than other patients. In such situation, what should they do and as a nurse what is our duty.

Objectives: to received medical attention equally to NON-COVID 19 patients and provide enough PPE to nurses and medical team who are taking care of patients during this critical situation.

Methods: based on present situation, our main duty is giving psychological support to patients and their relatives, online consultation with Doctors, nursing care at home and if critical shifted to hospital. Also, we can use social media platform to start many campaigns online on eliminations of communicable diseases, campaigns like research, learn and stay up to date with current news, engage in online discussions and online training on COVID 19 pandemic.

Result: above methods are effective in many ways, but developing country like India medical facilities like PPE and personal security for nurses and medical teams are not sufficient. If Government, Hospital Employers and employees work together than we can provide best and equally care for both COVID 19 and NON COVID 19 patients.

Conclusion: COVID 19 mortality rate will be high in underlying medical issues patients like Cancer, Kidney failure, Liver diseases, heart and lungs diseases. This will not be resolved and remain same until not take special steps, we nurses are back bone so everyone should respect Nurses and provide enough protection to them. Finally, together we will fight and pray for safe and well in these unprecedented times.

Biography:



I am Registered Nurse, from remote Himalayan region in India and founder of Altruism in Action Organization newly members of World Hepatitis Alliance. I belong to community where Hepatitis B is very common and every year 4 to 5 hepatitis B die from Liver Cancer and still many people are unaware about hepatitis and strong social stigma. We started our Organization main aim to Eliminate Hepatitis from our community by 2030, we are finding hepatitis patients living unaware in dark by doing free screening, awareness education, immunization program and guidance them to take treatment under specialist Doctors. In January 2010 I was diagnosed Brain Tumor, undergone craniotomy and Gamma Knife Radio Therapy. After my recovered from painful journey, I realize meaning of life and started our Organization Altruism in Action. We are also helping critical poor patients on their further treatment at higher institutes at Delhi.

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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

The nursing care practice for women with Gestational Diabetes in Indian rural population

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Purpose: The aim of the study to explore the healthcare of pregnant woman have diabetes in rural population and their management facilitators and hindrance.

Methods: The study conducted with the help of interview and thematic analysis. Further the Thematic analysis has been done by using of sort and sift method after inductive content analysis with open coding, identifying categories and abstraction.

Results: Fifteen clinical practice nurses participated in the project. Three themes were recognized such as rural healthcare challenges, which have limited resources and lack of adherence to recommendations, second point is cultural influences which includes normalization of diabetes, food culture and third is collaborative care which includes resources and patient motivation.

Conclusion: This project concluded that care done by Nurses which provided better caring, good communication with cultural consideration and supports for effective education, accessible electronic medical records and made communication among the various team individual, which enhances the collaborative work in management of diabetes in Indian rural population.



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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

September 14-15, 2020 (EDT)

Broken Energy Homeostasis and Obesity Pathogenesis: The Surrounding Concepts

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Obesity represents an abnormal fat accumulation resulting from energy imbalances. It represents a disease with heavy consequences on population health and society economy due to its related morbidities and epidemic proportion. Defining and classifying obesity and its related parameters of evaluation is the first challenge toward understanding this multifactorial health problem. Therefore, within this review we report selected illustrative examples of the underlying mechanisms beyond the obesity pathogenesis which is systemic rather than limited to fat accumulation. We also discuss the gut-brain axis and hormones as the controllers of energy homeostasis and report selected impacts of obesity on the key metabolic tissues. The concepts of “broken energy balance” is detailed as the obesity starting key step. Sleep shortage and psychological factors are also reported with influences on obesity development. Importantly, describing such mechanistic pathways would allow clinicians, biologists and researchers to develop and optimize approaches and methods in terms of diagnosis, classification, clinical evaluation, treatment and prognosis of obesity.

Keywords: obesity; pathogenesis; homeostatic mechanisms; energy misbalance; “broken energy balance”; therapy



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NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

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Evaluation of Knowledge, Practices, Attitude and Anxiety of Pakistan's Nurses towards COVID-19 during the Current Outbreak in Pakistan

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Since the emergence of novel corona virus the front line soldiers during this pandemic are the healthcare professionals because of their direct association with the patients. In the management of COVID-19 the roles of nurses is very important. In the current study that was conducted in Karachi, Pakistan we accessed the knowledge, attitude, practices and anxiety levels of the nurses who are directly involved in the management of COVID-19 patients. It was an online questionnaire based cross sectional survey targeted only those nurses from different hospitals of Karachi that were directly involved with COVID-19 patients. Results of 78 nurses were analyzed. We found that nurses possess good knowledge about the COVID-19, its source, symptoms, route of transmission of virus etc. Health department /Hospital and Social media are the main source of information regarding COVID-19. Anxiety levels are significantly higher among the female nurses ($P < 0.05$). And higher in those participants who were previously infected. Overall mean anxiety was found to be 3.58 ± 1.02 . Significant percentage of the nurses follow the protocols and willing to continue their work. We conclude that the nurses performing their duties with COVID-19 positive patients have good knowledge and attitude. But their anxiety levels are high. Psychological interventions along with training should be given.

Keywords: Covid-19, Nurses, Anxiety, Knowledge, Pakistan

Biography:



Mrs. Shaheena Salman Alwani is working as Section Head Clinical Nursing- Section 1 at Liaquat National Hospital Karachi Pakistan. She holds MCH-PGD from The University of the West of Scotland, UK (year 2015) and BScN from the Aga Khan University, School of Nursing and Midwifery (year 2005). In 15 years of her career, she had been extensively involved in improving patient health care at Tertiary care Hospitals located in Karachi Pakistan. She is a renowned speaker and a spokesperson at National and International forums for promoting best practices in nursing field. She had demonstrated advanced practice in Nursing and encourages Nurses to inculcate and practice compassionate, professional and nurturing behavior along with evidence based best practices. She is an avid reader and a researcher.

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To assess perceptions, Adherence and Challenges towards the preventive behavior of the Community on Covid-19, North Shoa Zone: Using Health Belief Model

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Background: Even though COVID-19 case diagnosis and knowledge on prevention remain vital components of the control strategies, little is known on the knowledge, prevention, risk perception and perceived self-efficacy by the community in the context of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government is expanding its diagnosis system in order to increase accessibility of COVID-19 diagnosis and treatment to regional and zonal levels.

Objective: To assess perceptions, Adherence and Challenges towards the preventive behavior of the Community on Covid-19, North Shoa Zone: Using Health Belief Model

Methods: Community based cross-sectional study was conducted. Data was collected by inviting participants to answer questions related to COVID-19 through online by using “Google forms”. which was adopted from WHO survey tool and guidance for COVID-19 and structured questionnaires in line with HBM constructs. The data was entered using EPI 3.5.3 and transformed to SPSS version 20.00 in the computer for further analysis. Both bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis was done to see the association of each categories of each variable with the outcome variable.

Result: Six hundred eighty three respondents were participated. Majority, 390 (57.1%) of participants were male. The median age of the respondents was 38 years. Overall, 322 (47.1%) participants were had inadequate knowledge. The overall adherence level of recommended safety measures among the community was 44.1%. Self-efficacy, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, perceived susceptibility and family members share bed to each other were important predictors that influenced adherence to COVID 19 preventive behaviors.

Conclusions: The adherence level of recommended safety measures to COVID 19 among the community was low. According to the results of this study, Self-efficacy, perceived benefits, perceived barriers and perceived susceptibility were predictors of adherence to COVID 19 preventive behaviors. Based on the results of this study designing health promotion programmes to improve Adherence to COVID 19 preventive behaviors among the community is important.

Key Words: perceptions, Adherence , Challenges, preventive behavior, Covid-19, Health Believe Model



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Epilepsy Management during the COVID-19 pandemic in Epilepsy Monitoring Unit

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Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a rapidly spreading infectious disease caused by the novel human coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The symptoms of COVID-19 infection usually appear after an incubation period of about five days. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 illness are fever, cough, and fatigue; other symptoms include headache, hemoptysis, and dyspnea, among others. In the most severe cases, patients may develop pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, acute cardiac problems, and multiorgan failure. Iran reported its first confirmed cases of SARS-CoV2 infection on 19 February 2020. As of 28 April 2020 there were 5,806 COVID-19 deaths with more than 91,000 confirmed infections in Iran. Strict quarantine measures have not been implemented in response to this outbreak in Iran; however, the government's actions included cancellation of all public events, closure of schools, and shopping centres, and banning of festival celebrations. Epilepsy, a disease characterized by a spontaneous recurrence of unprovoked seizures, is one of the most common chronic neurological conditions. Its prevalence rate is reported to be 0.7–1.0% with high incidences in elderly people and children; additionally, some patients have comorbidities. Available information on the pandemic suggests that people with epilepsy (PWE) are neither more likely to be infected by the coronavirus nor are they more likely to have severe COVID-19 manifestations because they suffer from epilepsy. However, management of COVID-19 in PWE may be more complicated than that in other individuals. While, so far no therapy has been approved for the treatment of COVID-19, there are more than a handful of therapies under investigation and being used. Therefore, drug-drug interactions between anti-COVID therapies and antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) could pose significant challenges. In addition, cardiac, hepatic, or renal problems, which may happen in patients with severe COVID-19, may require adjustment to AEDs. Certain combinations are not recommended or require greater attention to prevent the inductions of critical comorbidities. Levetiracetam is of interest, as it would not cause interactions with any drug. Drug interactions should be taken into consideration when introducing or adding AEDs. Moreover, some medications for supportive treatment such as antihistamine would reduce seizure threshold. Epilepsy monitoring using long term video electroencephalography (EEG) is a common practice used by epileptologists when treating patients with medically intractable epilepsy. This is performed in designated epilepsy monitoring units (EMU) with the assistance of physicians, technicians, and nurses. Epilepsy Nurses are a part of professional care system which has a main role to manage and evaluate of patients with complex uncontrolled Epilepsy. These nurses can manage diagnosing and changing antiepileptic drug of patients.

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Haematological Effects of Palm Kernel Oil, Olive Oil, Crude Oil and Honey in Male Albino Rats

Chinedu Imo

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Background and Objectives: This study evaluated the haematological effects of palm kernel oil, olive oil, crude oil and honey in male albino rats. The chemical substances are commonly used as antidote for poisons.

Materials and Methods: Thirty healthy male albino rats were used in this study. They were randomly placed into five groups of six animals each and were administered the corresponding chemical substances for twenty-one days. They were sacrificed and blood sample collected for haematological analysis. The haematological analysis was carried out using Abacus 380.

Results: WBC increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in all the test groups compared to the control. RBC, Hb, HCT and MCHC increased non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) in all the test groups compared to the control. MCV and MCH reduced non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) in groups 2 and 3, and significantly ($p < 0.05$) in group 4, but increased non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) in group 5 compared to the control. RDWc reduced non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) in groups 2 and 3, but increased non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) in groups 4 and 5 compared to the control. PLT, MPV and PDWc increased non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) in all the test groups compared to the control. PCT increased non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) in groups 2, 3 and 4, but increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in group 5 compared to the control.

Conclusion: This study showed that administration of palm kernel oil, olive oil, crude oil and honey supports the synthesis of haemoglobin, PCV, platelets and RBC, but also showed evidence of toxicity as indicated by increased WBC count.

Biography:



Dr. Chinedu Imo is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Biochemistry, Federal University Wukari, Nigeria. He is a Medical Biochemist and have published many articles in reputable journals.

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Effect of music on stress in cancer patients: experimental research in nursing

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Background: In nursing, the use of music is applied as a complementary form for pain relief, well-being promotion as well as for the relief of other nursing diagnoses, namely: spiritual anguish, sleep disorders, hopelessness, risk of loneliness, social isolation and stress. In response to cancer and / or its treatment, a large number of patients present, in addition to physical symptoms, decreased functionality, loss or departure from work, social isolation, fear, sadness, anger, anxiety, depression and uncertainties, which cause Emotional suffering. we have found a small number of studies that comprehend this research object, so it is very important to study the effects of the use of music in cancer patients, expanding the possibilities of attending this type of patient and promoting a noninvasive and non-pharmacological therapeutic form, but which may still be able to act upon the physical and emotional needs of these patients.

Objective: To evaluate the effect of music on the physiological and emotional stress of cancer patients undergoing treatment.

Methods: This is a quasi-experimental study conducted between January and July 2018 in a Public Hospital located in Macaé, Brazil. The study design followed the recommendations for interventional studies from the Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials (SPIRIT). The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. The single intervention with 26 patients occurred individually using headphones, and lasted 15 minutes with 3 songs chosen by the patients.

Results: after the intervention with music, there was a statistically significant reduction in physiological stress ($p < 0.001$) and emotional stress ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: The present study showed statistical evidence that the use of music with cancer patients was able to reduce physiological and emotional stress.

Biography:



Gunnar Taets - Doctor of Science in Biosciences and Nursing, Post-Doc in Biophysics, PhD in Health Science, Master's Degree in Nursing, Master of Business Administration in Pedagogy and Psychopedagogy. Bachelor of Nursing. Specialist in Music Therapy, Stomatherapy, Cardiology, Intensive Care, Oncology. Molecular biology. Chemical Dependency. Currently holds the position of Associate Professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Campus Macaé, in the Department of Nursing. Leader of the Integrated Health Research Laboratory PIS / CNPQ Leader of the Oncology Research Group GEGEOn / CNPQ Leader of the Music and Music Therapy Research Group GEPEMUSA / CNPQ.

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Electron Microscopic Studies Of Fetuses From Schizophrenic

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Introduction: Schizophrenia with 1% of prevalence constitutes one of the fundamental problems of public health in the world for its human, social and economic repercussion independently of the temporary or geographical context where it appears. The neurodevelopmental hypothesis in the aetiology and physiopathology of schizophrenia is considered one of the most consistent at present. It is based on a series of evidences that guide toward an affection in the critical period of the human being development due to pregnancy and delivery complications, particularly those with known or presumed impact on foetal neurological development, that result in increased risk for schizophrenia psychosis. Among the possible etiological candidates are viral infections. The minor physical and functional anomalies, manifesting as soft neurological sings, slight anatomical defects of the head, hair, eyes, mouth, hands and feet, as dermatoglyphic asymmetries, are due to some injury occurring during the first and more probable second trimester of foetal life, and are more common among patients with schizophrenia and in their unaffected siblings than in the general population. A virus acting in this important and critical stage of the development interacting or not with genetic factors can be responsible for the cascade of biological events that appear later on and could explain the period of relative stillness that exists between the birth and the appearance of the symptoms in the puberty that could be related to the reactivation of a latent viral infection. In the present work additional results are presented in an ultrastructural study carried out in samples of the left temporal lobe of foetuses aborted for medical reasons from a schizophrenic mothers with strong familial antecedents of schizophrenia. The findings obtained are compatible with an active infection of the central nervous system by herpes simplex hominis type I [HSV1] virus during the second trimester of pregnancy. Until our report evidences supporting the concept of virus-cell interaction in the neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia had been indirect. Virus particles had never been demonstrated. The present results are the first direct evidence that demonstrate the presence of virus particles in the central nervous system of foetuses in the critical period of the second trimester of foetal development. The importance of this finding can have practical applications in the prevention of the illness keeping in mind its direct relation to the aetiology and physiopathology of schizophrenia. Among the measures of preventive character in pregnant women at risk of having a descendant of schizophrenia are the study of the amniotic fluid cells by electron microscopic techniques, and in consequence in case of being positive of viral infection, the recommendation of an early antiviral treatment or the voluntary interruption of pregnancy among other measures.

Results: In four of five of the studied foetuses it was observed within the nucleus of neurons the presence of vacuoles with spherical empty particles of 100 nm occupying the centre of an electron-lucid area [Fig.1]. The inclusions with particles appeared in number from 2 to 8 per nucleus, with great incidence in their appearance. The size and form of the particles coincides with the observations made of similar particles in the brain of post-mortem studies of adult schizophrenics [Fig. 2] and in animals experimentally inoculated with cerebrospinal fluid from schizophrenic patients [Fig. 3] using the same electron-microscopic techniques. The rest of the cells of the nervous system didn't present these particles. No particles were observed in a control study. A positive reaction to herpes simplex hominis type I antigen was observed when immuno- electromicroscopic techniques were used.



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A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on incubator care among NICU nurses in Pt.Bds Pgims Rohtak

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Background of the study: NICUs were developed in the 1950s and 1960s by pediatricians to provide better temperature support, isolation from risk of infection, specialized feeding and access to specialized equipments and resources. Neonatal intensive care, along with rapid technology is associated with improved survival of critically ill newborn and pre-term infants. Sophisticated equipments for the monitoring and maintenance of vital functions and the availability of continuous laboratory supports are the essentials of intensive care. Equipments utilized for the care of the sick newborn in the NICU are radiant warmers, incubators, oxygen therapy and monitor, infusion pumps, ventilators, cranial ultra sonography and intra cranial pressure monitor. Incubators provide a special environment for high risk babies till they adapt themselves to standard nursery/ home conditions.. The survival of new born babies depends upon the availability of specially trained nurses. Intensive care has created the need for highly skilled personnel trained in the art of neonatal intensive care. The Nursing Council of India has not outlined any special guidelines for this purpose.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on incubator care among NICU nurses in Pt.BDS PGIMS Rohtak.

Methods: An evaluative research approach with a pre-experimental design was used for 60 staff nurse by purposive sampling technique. Formal written Permission was obtained from the authorities prior to data collection process. On the first day, pre-test was conducted to assess the knowledge of NICU nurses on incubator care using a structured knowledge questionnaire. On the second day planned teaching programme was administered through lecture cum discussion method. On the seventh day, post-test was conducted using the same knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge on incubator care. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The results of the study showed that majority (63.33%) of the sample were in the age group of 25-30 years. Majority (90%) of the sample had completed B. Sc. Nsg. and majority (70%) had more than three year of experience. The pre-test Knowledge scores ranged from 11-26 with a mean of 18.20 ± 4.6 whereas the post-test knowledge scores ranged from 23-37 with a mean of 31.26 ± 4.4 . There was a significant difference in the area wise mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores as the calculated 't' value in all the areas was greater than the table x value ($t(29) = 1.699$; $P < 0.05$). A significant difference in knowledge scores was also seen after the planned teaching programme ($t(29) = 15.54$; $P < 0.05$). Conclusion Findings of the study indicated that planned teaching programme (PTP) was effective in improving the knowledge of NICU nurses regarding incubator care. NICU nurses must be provided with opportunities to upgrade their knowledge and skill. Educational information can be imparted to the NICU nurses in the form of planned teaching programme as part of in-service education.

Keywords: Effectiveness, planned teaching programme, incubator care, NICU, staff nurse

Biography:



A study to evaluate the effectiveness of PTP on the knowledge, attitude and practice of nursing personnel regarding cancer chemotherapy and its side effect management was conducted on 30 nurses in New Delhi. An evaluative approach with one group pre-test post-test design was used. The findings showed that mean post-test knowledge score (39.46) was found to be significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (32.93) as evident from 't' value ($t(29) = 10.9$, $p < 0.05$). The mean post-test attitude score (49.13) was significantly higher than their mean pre-test attitude score (48.8) ($t(29) = 6.15$, $p < 0.05$). The mean post-test practice score was significantly higher than their mean pre-test practice scores (26.4) as evident by 't' value ($t(29) = 26.47$, $p < 0.05$). Thus PTP was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge, attitude and improving correct practice regarding cancer chemotherapy administration and side effect management among nurses.

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Uncontrolled Hypertension and its Associated Factors in Ethiopia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Background: Uncontrolled hypertension (UHTN) is a serious public health issue in patients with hypertension (HTN) across developed and developing nations. Although the prevalence and associated factors of UHTN is a major public health problem in Ethiopia, its prevalence varies from study to study and the studies mainly focused on the prevalence of UHTN rather than associated factors. Hence, this review aims to determine the prevalence and associated factors of UHTN among hypertensive patients in Ethiopia.

Methods: To plan and conduct this review, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) was used. Electronic databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, Google Scholar, Web of Science, Cochran library, Africa Wide Information, and Africa Index Medicus) were searched for all published and unpublished studies conducted until August 2020. Forest plots were drawn to visualize the combined prevalence of UHTN and the extent of statistical heterogeneity between studies. The Pooled estimate of the prevalence of UHTN was computed by a random-effects model. This was submitted for registration with the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO) in March 2020 and accepted with the registration number: CRD42020141942 (<https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO>).

Results: The database searched produced a total of 102 papers. After checking for duplicates and inclusion and exclusion criteria, 17 articles with 6407 total patients with hypertension were found suitable for the review. Except for two (retrospective cohort study), all studies were cross-sectional. The overall pooled prevalence of UHTN was found to be 51% (95% CI 41% to 61%). The subgroup analysis showed the prevalence of UHTN in Addis Ababa 68% (with 95% CI; 63 to 73), Oromo 47% (with 95% CI; 41 to 54), Tigray 48% (with 95% CI; 42 to 54) and Amhara was 39 % (with 95% CI; 15 to 63). Associated factors with UHTN include: Presence of comorbidity , OR = 1.59(95% CI;1.26 -1.99), poor medication adherence , OR = 1.7(95% CI;1.11 -2.7), poor adherence to physical exercise, OR = 3(95% CI;1.54 -6) , poor adherence to salt reduction, OR = 2.8 (95% CI;1.8 -6.3) , poor adherence to smoking abstinence , OR = 2 (95% CI;2 -3.4) , overweight/obese , OR = 2 (95% CI;1.4-2.8), poor adherence to Alcohol abstinence , OR = 1.6 (95% CI;0.5 -2.5), being female 0.78 (95% CI;0.65-0.93), OR = and older age ≥ 65 years old 0.97(95% CI;0.61-1.55).

Conclusions: More than half of patients with HTN live with UHTN and the prevalence of UHTN in Ethiopia is considerably high. Thus, this evidence suggests that attention should be given to hypertensive patients and health care providers to monitor patients' blood pressure.

Keywords: Uncontrolled hypertension, Hypertensive patient, Ethiopia



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Evolution Of Fear And It's Effect In Healthcare Management: Effective Use Of Communication As A Vital Tool For Trust Development

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The purpose of this study is to identify the etiologic of factors that leads to poor communication skills which greatly contribute to the mistrust that is often experienced between patients and healthcare providers/clinicians. If left unaddressed, this could inadvertently contribute to incompetent and unsafe healthcare practices and poor outcome. Quality healthcare requires practitioners who possess the technical competence and communication skills for not only gathering and transferring information to patients, but also for developing trust with patients in the process of clinical consultation. The study identified various professional practice gaps in existence such as clinicians/healthcare providers who are unaware of different scenarios that warrant the application of specific styles of soft skills of communication while interacting with patients who present with different attitudes/characteristics/personal attributes. Education is needed to provide a better understanding of the several factors that contribute to these presenting attitudes capable of building a wedge and creating mistrust between patients and healthcare providers/clinicians. Education attained from this study will also help to provide strategies to healthcare providers/clinicians for effective engagement for building trust with patients especially those who present to healthcare settings with fears and anxieties due to underlying emotions as anger, suspicions, dependence, defiance, feeling overwhelmed, talkative, sad, proud, opinionated, skeptical etc. The helpful resources gained from this study are based on peer reviewed research articles and various studies including my 30 years of clinical experiences in diverse healthcare settings. This resource would make a great teaching/learning tool in educational institutions as medical/dental/nursing schools, Healthcare practice settings such as medical clinics, hospitals, retail clinic , urgent care clinics etc.

Biography:



Nonye Aghanya obtained a Master of Science degree as a Family Nurse Practitioner from Pace University, New York and has worked in various healthcare settings. As a healthcare provider for almost 30 years she's had contact with patients of various backgrounds/ individualities/characteristics/attitudes. During her various interactions with patients, she always studied patients' behaviors and the effect of communication styles on their underlying fears and anxieties in the healthcare settings. She currently works in the retail clinic setting for the past 13 years. Rising incidences of fears and anxieties in healthcare settings spurred her into action to develop resources for improving communication patterns in healthcare that will help alleviate patient's and provider's fears/anxieties, improve trust between the healthcare providers and patients which will ultimately lead to reduction in healthcare providers and clinicians' burn out rates.

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