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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)



Euro Nursing 2016

Nursing Education | Nursing Management | Nursing Practice

Session Chair
Kathleen M Lamaute
Molloy College, USA

Session Chair
Ann M Mitchell
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Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) integration into numerous settings and curricula

Ann M Mitchell

University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, USA

Background: Worldwide, over 3 million deaths result from harmful use of alcohol. Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and misuse are a public health problem resulting in high healthcare and societal costs. This presentation will review the implementation of screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) across multiple groups of students and settings. These include: An undergraduate nursing school curricula, five emergency departments, and within two advanced practice graduate nursing school curricula. Results of multiple measures including improvements in knowledge, skills, and attitudes will be presented.

Methods: A mixed-method approach was used to measure the effects of training and curriculum infusion of SBIRT into 3 nursing educational settings: Undergraduate, professional continuing education, and advanced practice. Pre-to-post attitude surveys of nurses and nursing students towards working with individuals with alcohol or other drug problems were measured as well as knowledge post training.

Results: SBIRT training and education positively influenced participants' attitudes towards working with individuals with alcohol or drug problems. SBIRT training and education had the most pronounced significant effect on indicators of Role Security, including role adequacy and role legitimacy ($p < 0.05$) across all types of settings. Effects on indicators of therapeutic commitment, including motivation and role support, varied depending upon setting. Knowledge surveys indicated a significant increase in post-training knowledge of SBIRT across all settings ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: SBIRT training and education infused into multiple settings and it has positive effects on nurses' role adequacy, legitimacy, and work satisfaction. These results have policy implications, suggesting that training and educating nurses in an evidenced-based practice such as, SBIRT can increase their role adequacy for providing care to individuals with alcohol and other drug use problems.

Biography

Ann M Mitchell is a Professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing. She is currently the Project Director (PI) of 2 HRSA-funded grants designed to teach Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) to Emergency Department Registered Nurses (EDRN) and Interprofessional Groups of Anesthesia Students (InGAS). She is also funded by SAMHSA to integrate SBIRT training into the Nurse Practitioner curriculum, addressing substance use across the lifespan. She is also working with the CDC on 2 projects to incorporate Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention (Alcohol SBI) into nursing practice with the ultimate goal of preventing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD).

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Avatar-based smartphone application as a heart failure education strategy: A feasibility study

Anne-Marie Uebbing

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Purpose: Managing heart failure (HF) is a challenging clinical priority. Poorly managed HF results in frequent, costly and protracted recurrent hospital admissions. The Institute of Medicine's Report, (2010) and the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare guidelines have demanded that effective measures be taken to reduce this costly health dilemma. Innovative strategy tools for HF patient education thus far have not included the use of avatar media in smartphone application. Avatars have served as virtual 3-dimensional replicas of patients and patient coaches for other health conditions' management Smartphone-based applications. This feasibility study will examine the potential benefits of this strategy on self-care as it correlates to improvement in maintaining a health regimen that results in a reduction in HF hospital acute care admissions. The ultimate objective is to support improved community-based patient health outcomes.

Methods: Two cohorts of patient participants between the ages of 18 and 65 years with a diagnosis of Stage II HF will be recruited and randomly assigned during Day 1 of hospital admission to either the intervention group or the standard care group. Participants in both groups will receive face-to face HF education and assessed daily following a 25 minute patient education teach-back method beginning on day 2 of hospital admission (patient health-status permitting). Upon discharge both cohorts will be followed weekly for 30 days. The intervention group will be monitored daily via Smartphone avatar-based prompts and patient-driven agenda (targeting medication adherence, exercise and diet regimen, emotional/moral wellbeing, and patient reported biometrics (daily wireless morning weight and blood pressure, readings as well as medication, activity and daily journal app data). The intervention group data will be monitored at 24 hours, 72 hours post discharge and, subsequently, weekly by a dedicated HF nurse. Data from both sources will be stored on a HF unit database. Both participant groups will be assessed weekly for reduction in acute illness and hospital readmission and adherence to HF regimen and self-care goals until the 30 day endpoint of the study. Validity tools will include Motivational Interviewing and the Dutch Heart Failure Knowledge Scale. Clinical partner: HF Unit in a tertiary care hospital in New York's Hudson Valley region.

Results: Anticipated results should demonstrate improved clinical outcomes as specified in the methods section for the intervention group participants as compared to the control group. Close daily interaction of the patient receiving frequent individualized avatar-based Smartphone intervention that includes an assessment of biometric and self-management skills should aid in the application and reinforcement of self-care skills thus increasing participants' likelihood to curtail or reduce acute care hospitalization.

Implications for Clinical Practice: This feasibility study seeks to investigate a new patient teaching strategy to improve HF clinical outcomes thus supporting clinicians who are challenged to address how to balance the increasing demands of higher acuity patients. It is hoped that this avatar-based Smartphone application will engage patients to take greater control of their health management thus improving self-health management and reducing the re-entry of patients to acute care settings. If clinical outcomes demonstrate improved efficacy this intervention should be further tested in multiple clinical settings and applied to other health conditions.

Biography:

Professor Uebbing is a practicing board-certified Family Nurse Practitioner - Internal Medicine, with a specialty focus in pulmonary care. Professor Uebbing previously taught as an adjunct at New York University and Pace University before relocating to the Hudson Valley.

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Accuracy of interpreting vital signs in simulation: An empirical study of conformity between medical and nursing students

Alyshah Kaba

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The hierarchical relationship between nursing and medicine has long been known; yet, its direct influence on procedural tasks has yet to be considered. Drawing on the theory of conformity from social psychology, we suggest that nursing students are likely to report incorrect information in response to subtle social pressures imposed by medical students. Second year medical and 3rd year nursing students took vital signs readings from a patient simulator. In a simulation exercise, three actors, posing as medical students, and one nursing student participant all took a total of three rounds of vital signs on a high fidelity patient simulator. In the first two rounds the three actors individually stated the same *correct* vital signs values, and on the third round the three actors individually stated the same *incorrect* vital sign values. This same procedure was repeated with actors posing as nursing students, and one medical student. A two-way analysis of variance revealed that nursing student participants ($M = 2.84$; $SD = 1.24$) reported a higher number of incorrect vital signs than did medical student participants ($M = 2.13$; $SD = 1.07$), $F(1,100) = 5.51$, $p = 0.021$ (Cohen's $d = 0.61$). The study indicated that social pressure may prevent nursing students from questioning incorrect information within interprofessional environments, potentially affecting quality of care.

Biography

Dr. Kaba, completed her PhD in Medical Education at the University of Calgary, Alberta where she worked with the Health Human Factors Team at the W21C Innovation and Research Centre on her doctoral study examining conformity amongst interprofessional teams. She received national recognition for her dissertation work and was awarded the prestigious CIHR Vanier Canadian Scholarship. Most recently, Alyshah was awarded the 2015 Emerging Young Investigators Award in Simulation Research from Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Currently she is Lead Research Scientist for eSIM Provincial Simulation Program and Quality and Patient Safety Education within Alberta Health Services.

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Satisfaction levels among female nurses with different shift duty

Hana Kadhon and Aysha Abdulla
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In recent years, one of the Bahrain hospitals has experienced an acute shortage of qualified nurses. This shortage has been attributed to work shift duties combined with family commitments. This situation has placed issues of recruitment and retention high on the political agenda. The dwindling workforce has led to tension and stress within the system. We, therefore, attempted to measure the levels of work satisfaction among female nurses with different shift duties using a self-administered questionnaire. A quantitative cross-sectional descriptive study survey was performed using scale related to satisfaction with irregular working hours. A total of 235 questionnaires were distributed to selected female nurses working in the inpatient unit and outpatient clinics. This was carried out in the second largest hospital at the Kingdom of Bahrain. Two twenty seven completely answered questionnaires were returned completed with a 96.6 response rate. Our findings revealed that the nurses had neutral satisfaction level, which increases with the age. The overall satisfaction level mean was (3.29). We concluded that the function of the nursing department in hospitals was challenging both physically and spiritually. Hospital management must endeavor to assess the nurses' shift work and create job incentives to raise nurse's morale materially and decently as well as to sustain them in the nursing profession.

Biography

Hana Kadhon has 33 years experience in nursing as a practitioner and educator. Her experience has been across the Middle East and UK. She obtained her PhD from the University of Hull (UK) and she has Postgraduate diplomas from British universities (in nursing education and Health & Safety). She is currently a senior Lecturer and Director of a Nursing Degree Bridging program in Bahrain and Saudi Aramco.

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Authentic leadership: Implications for effective mentoring

Venise Bryan and Salvatore Sal Mendaglio
University of Calgary, Canada

Since the inception of nursing from the Nightingale era, nursing has been guided by the principles of mentorship. Mentorship involves an experienced nurse providing support and guidance like a coach to a novice nurse to develop competencies, networking skills, confidence and career opportunities (Ferguson, 2011). Effective mentoring is commonly described in terms of traits of the mentor such as being approachable, charismatic, and supportive (Fischer *et al.*, 2015). However, there is evidence of movement away from a trait-based approach to focus on the person by the mentor (Wong and Cummings, 2009). This session will discuss a theory that has at its core “the self”, namely, authentic leadership. Authentic leadership draws upon positive psychological capacities and ethical climates to bring about greater self-awareness and self-development through balanced processing of information and relational transparency on the part of leaders working with followers (Rego, Sousa, Marques and Cunha, 2012). Mentorship and leadership in caring professions have been guided by leadership theories. Their focus, however, tends to be on the behaviors and attributes of the leader, while ignoring the person (self). Authentic leadership addresses this great deficiency by promoting self-awareness and self-development. Nursing is relational focus, as such, practicing authentic leadership assists in knowing oneself, and the leader is mindful of others as they help them to know their self and personally develop. Applying authentic leadership in nursing improves nurses’ wellbeing, job satisfaction, and learning. Authentic leadership has far reaching implications for recruitment, retention and effective organizational financial performance.

Biography

Venise Bryan has completed her Master of Science in Nursing Education from the University of the West Indies in 2011. Currently she is pursuing her PhD in Educational Leadership from the University of Calgary. She has been a Faculty Member at the University of the West Indies School of Nursing and at the University of Calgary. Her area of interest is in Nursing Education with special interest in interpersonal relations from a teaching and learning context and authentic leadership. She is involved in mission groups that take healthcare to people living in various countries in Africa and the Caribbean.

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The role of parents in educating learners with Down syndrome successfully: A narrative journey

Susette Brynard

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The aim of the paper is to illustrate the important role that parents can play in the education of learners with Down syndrome (DS). A literature review was done to obtain background information on the concept DS and on the history and possibilities of education for learners with DS, as well as on the role of the parent in the education of learners with DS. A qualitative case study, focusing on the narrative approach was implemented to illustrate the management of the educational opportunities and thus, the self-fulfillment of all learners with DS. The educational history of an academically successful girl with DS was followed in order to establish what lay behind her success. From the findings it can be deduced that parents and educators should collaborate to enhance the educational opportunities of learners with DS. The contribution this paper makes is to convey to educators and parents the important role they can play in the advancement of the education of learners with DS, as a possible way to give these learners a better chance to live a meaningful life. The assumption is that if learners with DS receive optimal stimulation and encouragement from their parents and teachers in collaboration with one another, from an early age, their educational skills and self-fulfillment will benefit to a large extent. This will improve their opportunities to become valued human beings.

Biography

Susette Brynard is currently a lecturer in Education Management at the University Free State, South Africa. Previously she was Head of the Department Natural Sciences, Bloemfontein College of Education. She was born in South Africa and graduated at the University Free State to receive a B. Sc.-degree. While lecturing Biology at an Education College she commenced her studies at the University of the Free State, where she received the B Ed (honors) and M Ed Degrees Cum Laude and then her Ph.D. She received numerous awards during her studies and published two papers on the Education and development of Down syndrome learners. She has been involved in creating opportunities for Down syndrome children and provided support for parents and families with Down syndrome children for many years. She is doing ground-breaking work on the role of parents in the education of Down syndrome learners.

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Peer evaluation ideas, thoughts and opinions related to leadership of large teaching teams

Stephen McNally

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A part from anecdotal experiences, little is known about the qualities required from unit coordinator's to effectively lead and manage a large teaching team within a Bachelor of Nursing course. Much of the research literature related to leadership in university education tends to be non-discipline specific. This is probably because it focuses on senior and not on lower end management levels. Historically, nurse academics have developed the leadership and management skills inherent in the unit coordination role "on the job". Ad hoc skill development is unreliable and inefficient and may have been responsible for the many anecdotal experiences where poor team leadership and management skills have been exhibited by unit coordinators. Peer evaluation is a valuable resource that has been used as a strategy to inform academics about their teaching practices. However, a recent search of the literature did not reveal studies specific to using peer evaluation as a strategy to develop teaching team leadership and management skills. Consequently, a peer evaluation survey was developed to encourage all members of the teaching team to provide their ideas; thoughts and opinions related to the unit leadership, management and the teaching and learning activities associated with the unit. This paper will present the results from the peer evaluation survey that has provided unit coordinators with empirical evidence related to their leadership and management abilities, which can be used for their personal self-development. In addition, an overview of the workshop that was developed from the peer evaluation survey to enhance the leadership and management skills for unit coordinators will be presented.

Biography

Stephen McNally is a registered nurse and has extensive experience as an Academic and is the Director of the Undergraduate Nursing Program at Western Sydney University. He was awarded a PhD in 2007, and his thesis was titled: Triage education: From experience to practice standards.

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Foresight and awareness of incipient changes in a patient's clinical conditions Perspectives of intensive care nurses”.

Monica Evelyn Kvande
University of Tromsø, Norway

Objectives: The aim of this study was to explore the phenomenon of becoming aware of incipient changes in patient condition from the perspectives and experiences of intensive care nurses.

Research Methodology: This study involved close observations of and in-depth interviews with 11 experienced intensive care nurses. The text was analyzed using a hermeneutic phenomenological method that was inspired by van Manen.

Setting: This study was undertaken at two different high-technology intensive care units (ICUs) in Norwegian university hospitals.

Results: Nurses formed images of individual patients composed of signs (of changes in a patient's condition) that were sensory, measurable, and manifested as the mood of the nurse. The signs may be viewed as separate from and opposed to one another, but they are tightly interwoven and interact with one another. Care situations are powerful stimuli for the patient, and it is of great importance for nurses to become aware of signs in these situations. Nurses also ascribe that following the patient over time is important for becoming aware of signs.

Conclusion: An awareness of incipient changes in patient clinical condition requires understanding the ever-changing dynamics of patient condition and dialogic images composed of signs. Care situations and the following of patients through shifts are essential in enabling nurses to detect these signs.

Biography

Monica Kvande, RN, MSc, ICN, PhD student. Her research interest is in intensive care nurses' clinical competence. She is currently working on her PhD project, which investigates the experiences of intensive care nurses of becoming aware of changes in patient conditions and of how changes are communicated in the ICU team

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Nurse survey on venous thromboembolism (VTE): Knowledge and perception

Sue Stewart

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A major problem identified in orthopedic patients is venous thromboembolism (VTE). VTE is the collective name that describes two clinical conditions: deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE). The incidence of VTE remains a global problem and in Australia it is responsible for 10% of all hospital deaths. There have been multiple studies on how health professionals can assist in risk assessment and VTE prevention with nurses playing a major role in VTE reduction. This includes nurses having the ability and knowledge to conduct accurate clinical assessments and assisting in the identification of patients at high risk for VTE and/or patients exhibiting signs and symptoms of VTE. To achieve this, nurses require thorough knowledge of what VTE is, how it develops and how they can contribute to VTE risk assessment and prophylaxis to improve patient outcomes. We are all aware of VTE risk assessment and prophylaxis however, not all prevention guidelines and protocols have been well established or embedded into routine clinical practice. The cornerstone of nursing practice, including patient assessment is to achieve optimum patient outcomes. Having knowledge and well developed assessment skills can assist in the recognition of a change in a patient's health status or to identify a risk factor for VTE that could protect the patient from an avoidable adverse event.

Biography

Sue Stewart is a Lecturer in Nursing at Charles Darwin University, Melbourne Campus, Victoria, Australia teaching both undergraduate students in the Bachelor of Nursing and Post Graduate students within the clinical specialization of Orthopedic Nursing. She completed her Master's degree (Orthopedics) in 2004 and currently, she is a PhD candidate with Federation University. She is the President-elect of the Australian and New Zealand Orthopedic Nurses Association (ANZONA) and a Member of the Victorian Association of Orthopedic Nurses.

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Session Introduction

Title: Nursing leadership beyond the boundaries of cultural diversity

Nada S. Massoudi, Security Forces Hospital Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Title: Community based collaborative action: Transcultural issues impact on a community development program in carrefour, Haiti

Kathleen M. Lamaute, Molly College, USA

Title: The use of simulation to improve knowledge retention in junior-level Bachelor of Science in nursing students studying cerebral vascular accident

Debra Parker, Indiana Wesleyan University, USA

Title: Quality of life of families with premature infants on home oxygen

Tendai Nzirawa, Queens University Hospital, UK

Title: Post anesthesia care unit (PACU) update

Amballur D. John, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, USA

Title: Saudi community perception of nursing as a profession

Hala Saied, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Title: Challenges facing nursing education and practice in Saudi Arabia

Ali M AlShehri, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Title: Patterns of internet use among Saudi public adults: A cross sectional study

Eman Dawood, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Title: Creating, implementing and sustaining an inter-professional education for stroke: A link towards collaborative and integrated patient care

Elmer Catangui, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Title: Kinaesthetics outcomes for the elderly in acute hospital: A prospective intervention study

Hiroko Tadaura, International University of Health and Welfare, Japan

Title: The impact of residency programs on clinical decision-making among new Saudi graduate nurses

Reem Nassar AL-Dossary, University of Dammam, Saudi Arabia

Title: Teaching about cancer to nurses: Bridging fears with knowledge

Kathleen de Leon-Demare, University of Calgary in Qatar, Qatar

Title: The impact of scenario-based simulated patient practice on first-time experiences in clinical applications and anxiety levels of freshman nursing students

Serpil Ince, Ergezen Dursun Fatma, Akdeniz University, Turkey

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Nursing leadership beyond the boundaries of cultural diversity

Nada S Massoudi

Security Forces Hospital, Saudi Arabia

The importance of developing frontline nurse leaders is vital for advancing the profession and patient care delivery systems in healthcare organizations. This can be a formidable challenge when it comes to workforce planning that is dependent on nurses from diverse cultures to compensate for shortage of nurses worldwide, more so in Saudi Arabia. Most hospitals in the Kingdom recruit expatriate nurses from different countries across the globe that have limited knowledge about Saudi culture and can find it daunting while adapting to transcultural differences and organizational cultures. This often leads to a breakdown in professional relationships that can inevitably unsettle the working environment and compromise quality patient care. Although healthcare systems vary from country to country, nursing is universal and requires a cohesive approach that unites nurses to have one voice on challenges that affect their practice and patient care. It is therefore, incumbent upon healthcare organizations to establish a robust recruitment and retention plan that helps to promote staff satisfaction through integration of nurses from different racial and cultural backgrounds. Research findings suggest that without the attention to diversity, healthcare practices of clients and quality of health care will diminish. Having realized the depth of this constantly emerging challenge, we adopted a new management style that would provide support to empower frontline nurses and ultimately build capacity to revolutionize nursing at SFHP (Security Forces Hospital). This presentation will provide an overview of how transformational leadership can have a direct impact on developing frontline nurse leaders to adapt to an increasingly culturally diverse working environment.

Biography

Ms. Nada S. Massoudi is a BSN Registered Nurse holding a Master of Science in Medicine (Infection and Immunity) from Sydney University with a Postgraduate Diploma in Nursing Leadership and Management. She is the Director of Nursing at Security Forces Hospital Program in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, a Canadian Accredited Organization. During her tenure she established and led the Infection Control Department. In 2014 she started the Magnet Journey towards nursing excellence and implemented the Shared Governance structure in the Department of Nursing. Ms. Nada was an active member of the Nursing Board at Saudi Commission for Health Specialties and was a core team member in developing the Infection Control Postgraduate Diploma. She also contributed to developing the Cervical Cancer Guidelines in Saudi Arabia under the Saudi Center for Evidence Based Health Care. And was a Co-author of the 101 Global Leadership Lessons for Nurses. She is the first recipient of the DAISY Nurse Leader Award in Saudi Arabia. She presented at several national and international conferences. Her goal is to continue the progression of Nursing Saudilization Program within her organization and across Saudi Arabia.

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Community based collaborative action: Transcultural issues impact on a community development program in Carrefour, Haiti

Kathleen M. Lamaute
Molloy College, USA

There are many reports on the state of malnutrition in Haiti. Exacerbated by the 2010 earthquake, conditions such as poverty, lack of access to food, clean water and medical care are threatening many Haitians, particularly children. Haiti does not have enough food. It relies heavily on imported food. Extreme poverty prevents many Haitians from adequate nutritional intake. Experience in the development and implementation of a ready-to-use-therapeutic food program for malnourished children age 6 months to 5 years in a small medical clinic in Carrefour made it evident that this intervention was not sustainable due to the cost of supplying Medika Mamba. In addition, the program did not address all of the village people suffering from malnutrition. Pregnant women are of particular concern due to the increase in caloric needs. The ongoing nutrition problem prompted the investigator to seek a sustainable project that would empower the village population to create an agricultural project that would improve nutrition in the area.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to empower the village population to create an agricultural project that would improve nutrition in Carrefour, Haiti.

Research Design: Community based collaborative action research was the framework for this project. Initial phase involving inquiry and inviting participation was completed. Ongoing transcultural issues related to this project are explored.

SAMPLE: Purposive sampling was used

METHODS: The data collection plan includes: minutes from nutrition committee meetings, participant observation, in depth individual interviews, focus group interviews.

ANALYSIS: The findings of this study are not generalizable beyond the population of the study. Exploration of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a sustainable agricultural and food distribution program in Carrefour will be presented. Transcultural issues will be addressed.

Biography:

Kathleen Lamaute is a Professor of Nursing at Molloy College Barbara Hagan School of Nursing in Rockville Centre, New York. She has given numerous national and international presentations. Dr. Lamaute has designed, developed and implemented numerous courses offered within the college curriculum: These courses include: Family nurse practitioner program- all courses, Genetics and Genomics: Implications for Nursing Practice, Leadership focus on global issues, Vulnerable Populations, Nursing Focus on the Post Katrina Environment: Homelessness and Humanism, Leadership and Management. She is past Chairperson American Nurses Association Individual Member Division. She is the President of the Board of Directors RotaCare- a free clinic for the uninsured in Uniondale New York. She is an active researcher currently working on nutritional and agricultural community empowerment programs in Haiti.

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The use of simulation to improve knowledge retention in junior-level Bachelor of Science in nursing students studying cerebral vascular accident

Debra Parker

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Retention of classroom learning is foundational to clinical reasoning and adequate practice for student nurses particularly when confronted with critical clinical situations such as acute stroke. Simulation has been successful in developing clinical reasoning, however little is known whether it helps retention of key classroom material or not. This cross-sectional interventional project examined the use of simulation to improve knowledge retention in junior-level BSN students of classroom material about stroke. The intervention group was exposed to a simulation scenario along with usual classroom lecture and reading. Retention of classroom material was assessed in intervention and control groups by pretest and repeated post-test at one and six weeks. 141 participants were enrolled from a gerontology course, who were taught over fall and spring semesters. Mean delayed post-test scores of the intervention group ($n=76$, $m=15.64$ and $SD\ 2.62$) were significantly higher than the control group ($n=65$, $m=14.35$ and $SD\ 2.35$), ($t(139)=-0.3054$, $p=0.003$), with a moderate effect size Cohen's $d=0.52$, indicating the simulation experience increased retention of classroom didactic material. Sample demographics revealed the older the student, the higher the delayed post-test mean score ($\rho=0.220$, $p=0.009$) and traditional students had lower mean scores overall than transition to nursing (TTN) students ($r=-0.193$, $p=0.022$). There was a significant difference ($p<0.05$) between delayed mean post-test scores between traditional ($n=110$) and TTN students ($n=31$), however, due to inequality in numbers this must be interpreted with caution. Use of simulation increased retention of classroom learning in BSN students.

Biography

Debra Parker received her Doctor of Nursing from Indiana Wesleyan University in the USA. She has worked as a Nurse Educator for 6 years and working as a Critical Care Registered Nurse for 34 years in Management.

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Quality of life of families with premature infants on home oxygen

Tendai Nzirawa and Khalid Mannan
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A qualitative survey was done in October 2014-February 2015 on 18 parents who all had an infant discharged from the neonatal unit on home oxygen. The survey was given and completed by the parents as they attended follow up clinic, for their infant. A total of 19 parents were asked to give feedback, however, one parent declined. Results indicated that at least 7/18 of parents stated that their quality of life was not impacted by the infant's needs on home oxygen therapy. However, at least 5/18 parents felt that by caring their baby on home oxygen it very much impacted on their family holidays. This only highlights a snap shot of the quality of life which the families seem to have once they have an infant on home oxygen. In conclusion, the role of the community neonatal nurse seems to have a positive impact to the families as most of them seem to state that they felt supported.

Biography

Tendai Nzirawa has completed her undergraduate Diploma in Nursing studies in 2005 (City University, London). She has completed her Bachelor of Science in Nursing Studies (Neonatal Care) in 2012 (City University, London). Currently, she is pursuing her Master of Science in Nursing Studies (Neonatal Care) London Southbank University, London. Since 2010, she has been involved in setting up and running a Neonatal Parent Support Group with other health professionals. Also, in June 2015 she has set up a Down Syndrome Parent Support Group. In 2012, she has participated at the European Academy of Pediatric Societies.

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Post anesthesia care unit (PACU) update

A D John

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The Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU) is a key element in ensuring a successful operative experience. Recovery from surgery is dependent on a transition from the intensive focus of the operating room to safe care in the hospital ward or home after surgery. The key area of transition is the PACU. It is in the PACU that the patient 'awakens' from anesthesia. Respiratory function has to be maintained and stable vital signs have to be assured. In addition, pain issues as well as postoperative nausea have to be addressed. In an effort to facilitate throughout each type of surgery is establishing protocols to aid in rapid recovery, minimize pain, increase ambulation, and decrease hospital stay. What are the keys to ensuring patient safety in the PACU?

Biography

Amballur D. John is currently an Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Director of Student Education, Department of Anesthesia at Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, Baltimore, USA. He did his B.A. from Harvard University and his M.D. from New York Medical College, USA. He has trained in Internal Medicine Residency at Metro West Medical Center, Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine Residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital and his Fellowship in Cardiac Anesthesiology from Johns Hopkins Hospital, Cardiac Anesthesiology from Massachusetts General Hospital.

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Saudi community perception of nursing as a profession

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Nurses are the largest group of healthcare providers, and the nursing shortage is a global concern. Due to this shortage, Saudi Arabia depends heavily on expatriate nurses from different countries. How the Saudi community perceives nursing as a profession will affect the nursing recruitment and retention. The aim of this study was to explore the Saudi community perception regarding nursing. A descriptive cross-sectional design was used to collect data from a convenience sample of 500 male and female Saudi participants. Two tools were developed by the investigator to collect the data: Demographic characteristics questionnaire and the perception toward nursing questionnaire. The questionnaires were carefully constructed and piloted with 20 participants, non-parametric test has been used to analyze the 29 item Likert scale that measure the strength of the participants agreement which was used with one for strongly disagree and 5 for strongly agree. Most of the participants (58%) were 20 to 40 years old. Slightly more than half of them (50.2%) had a Bachelor degree and 60.4% had a family member or a friend working as a nurse. Overall, there was a positive perception about nursing among the majority of the participants. They perceive nursing as a human, respected profession but it is not appreciated by the society. More than half of the participants believed that Saudi nurses are better than foreign nurses and only 24% of the respondents think that nursing conflict with the customs and traditions of the Saudi society. However, this positive perception of the participants was not transmitted into a desire to join nursing. Improving nursing professions social position, prestige, working condition and salaries might encourage more applicants and young generations to enter the nursing profession

Biography

Hala Saied has completed her PhD from Case Western Reserve University, USA. She is working as an Assistant Professor and Chair of the Research Unit at the King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Challenges facing nursing education and practice in Saudi Arabia

Ali M Alsheri

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Nursing education in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) dates back to 1958 when a diploma program offered in collaboration between Ministry of Health (MoH) and World Health Organization (WHO). Since then, however, major transitions and challenges took place that require careful attention to learn from the past, reflect on the present and plan for the future. This paper explains major challenges in nursing education and practice in KSA and presents a developmental model that may be helpful in facing these challenges.

Biography:

Ali M alshehri is chairman to community and environmental health and associate professor at King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Science. Well known national figure in public health, primary care, medical education and healthcare management in KSA. She has more than 50 publications in peer reviewed scientific journals and many international presentations.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Patterns of internet use among Saudi public adults: A cross sectional study

Eman Dawood^{1,2}, Rufa Mitsu¹ and Agnes Monica¹

¹King Saud bin Abdulaziz University, KSA

²Menofya University, Egypt

Background: The internet has revolutionized the way people communicate, work, shop, and gain access to entertainment. While it provides handiness and adds values to people's lives, there are many cons to the internet. Over use of the internet can result in neglecting family, career or academic work. Internet has emerged as an integral part of most people's daily lives globally. Current, research indicated that some internet users worldwide experience personal and professional tribulations due to the time they spent online.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine patterns of internet use among Saudi adults in central region of KSA.

Methods: A descriptive correlation, cross sectional research design was utilized to conduct the current study on a convenience sample of 678 adults who were recruited from public areas of highest community assembly points such as shopping malls, parks, outpatient clinics waiting areas, high schools, colleges and universities and gave voluntary consent to participate in the study. Participants were asked to complete the two part questionnaire survey including participant's demographic background and internet addiction test (IAT). An explanation about the purpose and the nature of the study was offered for each individual potential participant. Subjects were assured about the confidentiality of the collected data and that it will be only used by the researcher for the purpose of the current study. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 18.

Results: Average daily internet use among participants ranged between 30 minutes to 24 hours per day ($M=7.03$, $SD=4.97$). Hundred percent of the participants reported that they have internet access at home while 70.8% have internet access at work and 61.7% of the participants had mobile internet access all time. More than 50% of the participants reported that they often lose sleep due to late-night logins or found themselves saying "just a few more minutes" when on-line. Internet use among Saudi participants included in the current study had no negatively impact on their grades or school works because of the amount of time they spend online (less than 25% of the study participants). Majority of the participants did not try to hide how long they have been online (more than 75%), and more than 50% of the participants did not use the internet to form new relationships with fellow online users.

Conclusion: Although, the identified percentage of Saudi adult participants fitting to the category of internet addiction is very low but still the results showed that major percentage of participants had occasional problems which can be considered as a bridge to internet addiction. Accordingly, there is a need to gain insight into the problem and develop and expand awareness about the harmful consequences of maladaptive internet use through interactive programs and mass media.

Biography

Eman Dawood is a PhD holder in Psychiatric/ Mental Health Nursing, 2007, State University of New York, Binghamton, USA. She is an Assistant Professor and the Chairperson of the Scholarship Unit at College of Nursing-Riyadh, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences. She has published 12 papers in reputed journals, participated in many international and national conferences, conducted many workshops in the area of Psychiatric Nursing, Nursing Research and Nursing Education and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member at Sage Open and many other journals as well as a Reviewer in many international conferences like APNA and many scientific nursing journals.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Creating, implementing and sustaining an inter-professional education for stroke: A link towards collaborative and integrated patient care

Elmer Catangui

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Introduction: The incidence of stroke in the KSA is expected to be higher in the next decades. The creation of the stroke model of KAMC-Riyadh, as a novel care approach of admitting patients directly to the High Dependency Unit (HSDU), is aimed to improve patient's functional outcome following a stroke. Prior to the launch, a Specialized Stroke Nursing Program (SSNP) using an inter-professional approach was developed and implemented in order to address the nurse's learning needs in stroke care.

Aim: The aim of the project is to recount the structuring of the SSNP and continuously sustaining it toward collaborative and integrated stroke care.

Method: A collaborative team model (CTM) is utilized in order to design, implement and sustain a SSNP. The CMT, consisting of nurse specialist, clinical resource nurses and stroke therapists, work cohesively and regularly meet in order to continuously improve the program components and restructuring the learning objectives focusing on patient safety and outcome. The SSNP is up and running since August 2014 and is consistently evaluated after each run. All participants' feedback from the course evaluation was collated and analyzed thematically. The findings of the course evaluation were discussed as a team and made some necessary adjustments if necessary.

Results: The SSNP has attended by more than 700 nurses from emergency, acute medical and stroke units. Six major themes have emerged using the evaluation feedback: The SSNP as a program focusing on patient safety; an inter-professional program promoting a collaborative stroke care; a sustainable program which is relevant not only to stroke patients but to all medical patients; a starting point to improve stroke care; and a well-structured program that tailored made to nurses' learning needs.

Conclusion: The creation of the SSNP is a showcase of dedication, passion and commitment of the team in order to provide an inter-professional learning education among nurses. The use of CMT promotes effective communication, coordinated and organized team work. Collaborative team has a direct impact on enhanced and comprehensive stroke care. It has a significant impact on the participant's learning experience and patient care through enhanced access to bedside care as well as improved quality and safety outcomes.

Biography

Mr Elmer Catangui is a Filipino-British who obtained his stroke nursing expertise from the United Kingdom. He worked as a clinical nurse specialist in stroke and TIA in the UK for 12 years at Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust, London. He graduated his Masters Degree in London South Bank University major in Nursing but with a background of specialist neuroscience, acute management in stroke, thrombolysis nursing and stroke prevention. He has published numerous articles and research in the UK's Nursing Standards, British Journal of Nursing and British Journal of Neuroscience Nursing and other international journal of nursing and practice. He has involved in the launching of the pan London Stroke Competencies. He has led and organized various stroke nursing initiatives such as nurse-led ward round and stroke support group. He has been nominated by the UK Health Service Journal Awards for his valuable contribution to stroke care. He has passion in the hyper-acute management of stroke including thrombolysis treatment for acute ischaemic stroke, inter-professional stroke education and secondary stroke prevention. He has been invited in many international conferences as external speaker. He is currently working as a Stroke Nurse Specialist and acting Director of Clinical Nursing at the King Abdulaziz Medical City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh). He has developed the Specialized Stroke Nursing Program in the Kingdom with excellent feedback from his colleagues. His research interests include: Public health, Stroke epidemiology, stroke management, stroke nursing, thrombolysis, transient ischaemic stroke, Inter-professional learning in stroke, rehabilitation and hyper-acute management of stroke. He is currently an editorial board member of the Public Health Open Journal

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Kinaesthetics outcomes for the elderly in acute hospital: A prospective intervention study

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Background: Kinaesthetics which has developed in Europe, mainly Germany, Austria and Switzerland is getting a well - known concept in Japan. It is also known in Italy, Nederland, Finland, Russia etc. Kinaesthetics is written in official nursing school books not only Europe nowadays. Several papers suggested that nursing care using Kinaesthetics concept is effective in pain for various cases having acute and chronic disease included in cancer, elderly, and handicapped etc. However, it has not been made clear by investigations under actual clinical intervention study having controlled group. This research aims to scientifically determine the effectiveness of pain and QOL by nursing applied for Kinaesthetics concept in promoting health of the elderly and nurses in an elderly care setting of acute hospital.

Methods: The elderly hospitalized in acute hospital and nurses who take care of them were divided Kinaesthetics intervention group and control group. Both were investigated pain in a resting state, pain before and after positioning change supported by nurses, movement sense after the positioning, and Quality of Life measured by Numerical Rating Scale for twice at the time of admissions and discharges. Braden Scale and Barthel Index for the elderly were also determined twice. Nurses were scored by SOPMAS (Structure of the Observed Patient Movement Assistance Skills).

Results: Subjects in this study were the elderly: (A) Kinaesthetics group N=48, [Age 80.0(74.3, 84.0)], (B) Controlled group N=35, [Age 80.0(73.0, 85.0)]. There was the elderly who had (A) edema 12.5%, obesity 2.1% and arthritis 52%, (B) edema 5.7%, obesity 0% and arthritis 0%. Braden Scale (A) [13.0(10.3, 16.0)], (B) [14.0(12.0, 16.0)] and Basale Index (A) [10.0(0.0, 22.5)], (B) [10.0(0.0, 25.0)] has not significant difference. QOL changed from (A) [5.0(3.0, 7.8)] to (A) [5.0(5.0, 8.0)], (B) [5.0(2.8, 6.0)] to (B) [5.0(4.3, 8.0)] compared with admissions and discharges. The score of pain for both the elderly and nurses showed decrease in Kinaesthetics group than controlled group.

Conclusion: This study indicates that Kinaesthetics in nursing affect pain for both nurses and the elderly in acute hospital.

Biography:

Hiroko Tadaura is a Professor in Graduate School of Nursing and Rehabilitation Science in International University Health and Welfare Graduate School, Tokyo, Japan. She is also Part-time Assistant Professor in Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University, Miyagi, Japan. Guest Researcher in School of Nursing Science in University of Witten/Herdecke, Witten, Germany in 2008-2011. Senior Guest Researcher in School of Nursing Science in University of Witten/Herdecke, Witten, Germany in 2012-2015. She is also a Member of European Kinaesthetics Association, German Branch. IOS New Scholar Award of Self-Care Dependent-Care Nursing, International Orem Society, USA in 2014.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

The impact of residency programs on clinical decision-making among new Saudi graduate nurses

Reem Al-Dossary

University of Dammam, Saudi Arabia

The aim of this descriptive study was to examine the impact of residency programs on clinical decision-making of new Saudi graduate nurses who have completed a residency program in comparison to new Saudi graduate nurses who did not attend a nurse residency program. A convenience sample of new graduate nurses (N=98) using self-administered questionnaire from three hospitals in Saudi Arabia was employed for this study. Overall, residents' clinical decision-making skill levels were significantly higher compared to non-residents ($t=23.25$ and $p=0.000$). This study finding supports the international nursing literature that residency programs improve new graduate nurses' clinical decision-making skills. In addition, this study highlights the need for effective residency programs that are designed to prepare new graduate nurses, which will in turn improve patient care.

Biography

Reem Al-Dossary has received her PhD in Nursing from George Mason University in 2015. She started her career as a Teaching Assistance in the Nursing College at King Faisal University, Dammam. She then was promoted as an Assistant Professor at Dammam University, Saudi Arabia. She also has worked as an Adjunct Faculty at George Mason University. Currently, she is the Vice Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at the College of Nursing, University of Dammam. She is a Member of Sigma Theta Tau International Nursing Honor Society, Virginia League for Nursing and Phi Beta Delta Honor Society for International Scholars.

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Teaching about cancer to nurses: Bridging fears with knowledge

Kathleen de Leon-Demare
University of Calgary, Qatar

There is a need for nurses competent in cancer care worldwide. After all, nurses will encounter patients and families experiencing cancer in almost all practice settings. At the same time, educators of nurses need to be sensitive to the perceptions and past experiences of their learners. In Qatar, nurses come from diverse cultural and language backgrounds with varying preparation in cancer nursing. The challenges faced by the nurse educator include: overcoming preconceptions about cancer, finding resources appropriate to the language abilities of ESL students and adapting content to the context of the Middle East. This presentation will discuss the process of developing and delivering an elective course on cancer nursing to Post-diploma and undergraduate nursing students in Qatar.

Biography

Kathleen de Leon-Demare has over 30 years of experience in Nursing Practice and Nursing Education. She has earned two Master degrees in Nursing: the first from the University of Manitoba, Canada and the second Post-Master's Diploma as a Family Nurse Practitioner from the University of Missouri-Columbia, USA. She has published papers on Advanced Nursing Practice and Nurse Practitioner Education.

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The impact of scenario-based simulated patient practice on first-time experiences in clinical applications and anxiety levels of freshman nursing students

Ince Serpil, Ergezen Dursun Fatma., Kol E.
Akdeniz University, Turkey

Background: 1st grade nursing students experience high levels of anxiety related with the first encounter with patient, meeting and communication problems with patient and patient's relatives especially on their first day at clinical application. The possibilities of an incorrect discourse or an unestimated question that they don't know the answer increase the level of anxiety. Consequently, a well-configured education process at the vocational skills laboratory that integrates theoretical knowledge and practice is important. More sophisticated methods like real clinical scenarios, role-playing, video screening, simulated patient and standardized patient are being practiced as well as skill demonstration methods at the vocational skills laboratories. It is showed that the simulated patient practice among these methods decreases failure rates and increases independent skill realisation levels of students at clinics.

Method: This study was conducted to determine the impact of scenario-based simulated patient practice on first-time experiences in clinical applications and anxiety levels of freshman nursing students in an analogous learning environment before their first entrance to the clinic. Akdeniz University Faculty of Nursing 1st grade students who accepted to participate in were included in the scope of this study. The research sample were composed of a total of 67 students; 29 were taken as experiment group while 38 were control group.

Results: A simulation has been practiced with a proper scenario and simulated patient according to the possible situations at first-time clinical practices with the students in experiment group before their first clinical visit. The pre-simulation anxiety score average of the students in experiment group was found to be 42.68 ± 1.55 while their anxiety score average before clinical practice was determined as 47.64 ± 1.03 . The students stated at the post-simulation discussion that there was an increase at their awareness because of this experience before their first clinical visit. The anxiety score average of the students in control group before clinical practice was found to be 47.42 ± 7.85 while their anxiety score average after clinical practice was determined as 41.42 ± 8.56 .

Conclusion: The results of this study revealed that scenario-based simulated patient method has an impact on lowering the anxiety levels of students during their first-time clinical practice.

Biography:

Serpil Ince has graduated from Hacettepe University School of Nursing in 1996. She has received my master's degree in 2005 and PhD degree in 2013. Between dates 1997-2005, she had worked in different institutions as a cardiovascular surgery nurse. Currently she have been working as an assistant professor in the Akdeniz University Department of Fundamentals of Nursing.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 2)



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Health care and management | Paediatric Nursing | Women health nursing | Nursing Education

Session Chair
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Session Introduction

- Title: Reproductive health**
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- Title: Tailored to fit: The health guardian for longevity program designed to sustain healthy life behaviors**
Freida Pemberton, Molloy College USA
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Angela Hall, Jersey General Hospital, Jersey Channel Islands, UK
- Title: Trends in pediatric nursing**
Denise Brehmer, Indiana Wesleyan University, USA
- Title: Promoting infant mental health in infants who experience prenatal substance exposure**
Stacy Blythe, Western Sydney University, Australia
- Title: Restoring women's vaginal health with simple use of essential oils and vegetable oils**
Mara Doljak, Institute of Aroma, Croatia
- Title: The impact of psychological response level and social support on the marital adjustment of women who have undergone infertility treatment**
Funda Özdemir, Ankara University, Turkey
- Title: Evaluation of working conditions in a public institution**
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- Title: The impact of an interactive educational programme on Saudi children nurses' knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of children's pain, self-efficacy, and perceived barriers to optimal post-operative pain management in children**
Nahar AlReshidi, University of Salford, UK

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Reproductive health

Awatif Juma Al Bahar
Dubai Health Authority, UAE

Reproductive health refers to the diseases, disorders and conditions that affect the functioning of the male and female reproductive systems during all stages of life. A woman's reproductive system is a delicate and complex system in the body, it is important to take steps to protect it from infections and injury, and prevent problems – including some long-term health problems. Hormones are key to reproductive health in all aspects of a woman's sexual life. They regulate menstruation, fertility and menopause. The WHO assessed in 2008 that "Reproductive and sexual ill-health accounts for 20% of the global burden of ill-health for women, and 14% for men." Reproductive health is a part of sexual and reproductive health and rights. The details will be discussed during the lecture.

Biography:

Awatif Juma Al Bahar is a Medical Director, Senior Consultant, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Reproductive Endocrinology at the Dubai Gynecology & Fertility Centre, Dubai Health Authority. After completing her graduation, she has specialized in Obstetrics & Gynecology from the German Board, Koln and she has a Membership in Endocrine and Infertility from Academic University in Bonn. She has been selected in 2002 in Dubai Excellency Program. Her name is mentioned in the UAE Book of Special Personalities of All Fields (i.e., medicine, politics, art etc.) She has been awarded by his highness Amro Mosa in 2004 as to be the Leader in Medicine and Social Services. She was also awarded as Hero of Health Care in 2012 by his highness ruler of Ajman. She has held multiple posts in various capacities in the OBS/GYN and she is currently the Director of the IVF Board of the Ministry of Health of UAE. She is the Chairperson of the Emirates Obstetrics/Gynecology & Fertility Forum (EOFF) and a regular speaker on UAE activities in mother and child health via media: Television, radio, ladies association, universities etc. She has many publications on polycystic ovaries and infertility

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Tailored to fit: The health guardian for longevity program designed to sustain healthy life behaviors

Freida Pemberton
Molloy College, USA

Following five missions to provide healthcare programs for communities in Ghana, Togo, and Benin, West Africa where the average life-span is age 50, the notion to create an individualized tailored-fitted tele health program that incorporated virtual and mobile technology for sustainability was generated. The conditions of hypertension, diabetes, vitamin deficiencies, mal-nutrition, and heart disease contributed to the shortened life-span. These conditions continue to challenge health care providers to produce innovative solutions that will not only resolve their patient-clients' existing health problems, but reduce their future occurrences. This data generated the creation of the Health Guardian for Longevity Program. The Health Guardian for Longevity Program takes in hand the patients' assessed health data, mobilizing the powerful tools of mobile, interactive, remote, video, and virtual technologies, as well as selected learning models and behavioral theories, to treat patients as individuals, applying a tailored-centered approach to healthcare. This multifaceted approach allowed caregivers and their patients to focus on the needs to restore, maintain, and integrate healthier behavioral practices. The qualitative pilot study explored the impact of patients' online use of the Health Guardian for Longevity Program related to their health status and sustainability following a healthcare crisis. In this pilot study, data was randomly collected from 100 participants in Benin, West Africa, who utilized the Health Guardian for Longevity Program for a period of 1.5 years. Qualitative surveys and focus groups were assembled to gather data. The collection of data was analyzed using the QDA Miner Lite software program with themes developed and interpreted for meaning. This study was guided by prior research on the benefits of tailored-centered patient care, the meaningful use of technology in healthcare, and tele health practice. The results of the analyzed data identified both effective and ineffective practices related to the use of the Health Guardian for Longevity Program. The findings from this pilot research study provided specific strategies for sustainability of quality healthcare using tele health practice, virtual, and mobile devices. The increased utilization of the Health Guardian for Longevity Program has the potential to shape how care is delivered using an interactive, web-based custom health promotion program.

Biography:

Freida Pemberton, RN-BC is a Full Professor of Nursing at Molloy College, Rockville Centre, NY and served in the position of Director of the Graduate Nursing Program for four years. Dr. Pemberton has made numerous contributions to the advancement of the Molloy College community and the community at large. She developed its Graduate Nursing Informatics component of the Administration track. Dr. Pemberton is American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) Board Certified as an Informatics Nurse and continues to practice as a consultant in informatics. She has published on Distance Education, Development of a Faculty Learning Center and A Study on Nurses Attitudinal Tendencies. She has also published numerous websites designed to meet the healthcare needs of communities with limited to no access to healthcare. Dr. Pemberton's contributions to the Profession are far outreaching after 43 years in practice. She has an exhaustive list of awards and honorable mentions. Dr. Pemberton has involvement in health care organizational programs at local, national, international, and federal levels. She established the World Wide Holistic Health Outreach non-profit 501 c3 public charity serving indigenous communities both nationally and internationally. Dr. Pemberton continues to develop innovative telecommunication programs designed to meet the specific needs of clients both nationally and internationally. She enjoys challenging students to be innovators and design programs and services that will improve the human condition for all. She has developed enrichment programs for the advancement of students in primary and secondary education that focused on science, mathematics, and computers. Students are challenged to be visionaries and to continue the outreach work that incorporates the advancements in telecommunication.

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Nurse-led rapid access arrhythmia clinic

Angela J Hall, Andrew Mitchell
Jersey General Hospital, UK

The Nurse-Led Rapid Access Arrhythmia Clinic is an innovative service which has revolutionised patient access to specialist support, enhanced management of patients with arrhythmias and dramatically reduced waiting times in the cardiology department. Service need was the most significant driver for the establishment of the clinic, which acts as a one stop shop and triage service for patients with arrhythmias. Improving patient access to arrhythmia services was an initial objective of the Arrhythmia Nurse Specialist. As experience has grown, patient assessment and intervention has enabled the arrhythmia nurse to work more autonomously in an advanced nurse practitioner position. As a qualified non-medical prescriber this also enhances complete care. At the start of the service, waiting times for a new cardiology appointment with the medical team was nine months. Appointments for the arrhythmia service are one to two weeks from referral and as a result, overall waiting times for cardiology appointments are six weeks. In 2014, 221 were seen and 263 in 2015. Routes of referral include the emergency department, in-patient departments, primary care and the cardiac team. The majority of patients are assessed and discharged back to primary care. Those who require further input are managed accordingly. An interdisciplinary approach encourages convenient access to the consultant cardiologist and cardiology team including nurse specialists and cardiac physiologists to expedite investigations. Patients, relatives and health professionals can access the service for advice. The successful implementation of the Rapid Access Arrhythmia Clinic has been down to motivation of a close working cardiology team and communication within primary and secondary care. Quarterly statistics and annual reports continue to demonstrate an efficient and effective service with patient satisfaction rated highly.

Biography

Sister Angela Hall has predominantly worked in Cardiology and Critical Care having qualified as a nurse in 1999. Post-graduate qualifications exist in both areas, most recently a Masters module in Arrhythmia Management. Angela is half way through the Masters programme for Advanced Practice. The local arrhythmia service were runners up in the National Arrhythmia Awards in the United Kingdom in 2014. Local innovations have lead to invitations to speak at conference, quality service awards, senior managerial and medical committees and as part of a national group initiative to improve the management of patients with atrial fibrillation.

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Trends in pediatric nursing

Denise Brehmer

Indiana Wesleyan University, USA

The purpose of the presentation is to discuss trends in pediatric nursing with a focus on childhood obesity, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and otitis media treatment. Nursing care of pediatric patients has changed over the years. Practices, once thought as normal practice have now been replaced by newer innovative care. Nurses must read the literature to stay abreast of new practices to remain updated with it in the field. Childhood obesity, treatment of otitis media and prevention of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) are just a few of the trending care topics. Childhood obesity is at epidemic rates in the US partially due to a more sedentary lifestyle than 20 years ago. School lunches had been filled with starch and fat. Busy parents often provide convenient foods or dine out as meals due to their busy schedules further adding more empty calories and a lack of nutritious foods. The nurse plays a crucial role in educating parents regarding making behavior changes for their children. Research revealed that nurses using motivational interview can help children make significant changes in their body mass index (BMI) Tucker S, Ytterberg K, Lenocho L, Schmit T, Mucha D, Wooten J, Lohse C, Austin C and Wahlen K (2013). Overuse of antibiotics results in multi-drug resistance as well as antibiotic use causing antibiotic related adverse effects such as diarrhea (McCormick D, Chonmaitree T, Pitman C, Saeed K, Friedman N, Uchida T and Baldwin C, 2005). Watchful waiting has been utilized as current practice in treating otitis media. Rather than to provide an antibiotic at the first signs of an ear infection, waiting up to 72 hours has allowed otitis media to resolve on its' own without an antibiotic therapy. In a comparative study, symptom resolution was quicker with antibiotic use but the number of patients that had complete resolution of symptoms was similar. The antibiotic group had a 74% resolution of symptoms at 7 days while the watchful waiting group had 53% (Hoberman A, Paradise J, Rockette H, Shaikh N, Wald E, Kearney D, Colborn D, Lusky M, Bhatnagar S, Haralam M, Zoffel L, Jenkins C, Pope M, Balentine T, and Barbadora A, 2011). Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) has been linked to prone sleeping, sharing a bed and sleeping on a surface not indicated for sleeping (Allen P, 2013). The "Back to Sleep" initiative began in 1994 by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development recommending supine sleeping for infants. The number of infants sleeping in this position has greatly increased with overall SIDS rates decreasing. Current research on SIDS revealed that, nearly 70% of cases involved infants sleeping on surfaces not intended for infant sleeping (Allen P, 2013). Education of parents regarding safe sleeping is the primary role of the pediatric nurse in prevention of SIDS (Allen P, 2013).

Biography

Denise Brehmer has been a Registered Nurse for 36 years with experience as a Pediatric Nurse in the Acute Care Setting as well as the Community Setting. Having had a varied background in Nursing from Pediatrics to Critical Care and Community Health has allowed her to be an effective Faculty Member for the last 20 years. She is currently employed at Indiana Wesleyan University in the USA as an Assistant Professor of Nursing. She is also employed as a Nurse Practitioner in a Wellness Setting.

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Promoting infant mental health in infants who experience prenatal substance exposure

Stacy Blythe

Western Sydney University, Australia

Infant mental health is based on the understanding that the infant period of development lays the foundation for psychological, emotional and social development. The concept of attachment is fundamental to infant mental health. Loosely defined, attachment refers to an affective relationship between the infant and a particular, preferred individual (usually the infant's biological mother). It is within this primary attachment relationship that infants develop their ability to emotionally self-regulate and socially interact. There is consistent evidence that compromised or absent attachment in infancy leads to significant social, emotional and psychological sequelae in adulthood. Infants who experience prenatal substance exposure often require specialized treatment and extended periods of hospitalization. Current research and policy regarding infants with prenatal substance exposure focuses on symptom relief and physiologic health. There is a scarcity of literature or reference for the importance of promoting the mental health of these infants. Social and health policy acknowledge the significance of the infant primary attachment relationship. However, in current clinical practice little is done to support or facilitate attachment for infants who are prenatally substance exposed. This is particularly problematic as often these infants have limited or no interaction with their mothers due to poor maternal health, maternal issues of addiction and/or the involvement of child protection services. This paper highlights the gaps in current policy, practice and research in relation to the mental health of infants who are prenatally substance exposed. Specifically, it highlights implications for nurses at the infant bedside and makes recommendation for future practice and research.

Biography

Stacy is a Registered Nurse and full time student at Western Sydney University (Australia). Her research interests include Vulnerable Children and Families, Child Protection and Foster Care.

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Restoring women's vaginal health with simple use of essential oils and vegetable oils

Mara Doljak

Aroma Academy, Croatia

Croatia is a marvellous country but in a post-war aftermath with deep economic, moral and intellectual consequences. Since 1991, we at Aromara have been spreading awareness about aromatherapy through education, products and impact at a Governmental level. When researching product development, we seek common chronic health problems that lack an effective pharmacological cure. This is the case for vaginal infections. Most common forms of vaginitis are bacterial vaginosis (40-45%), vaginal candidiasis (20-25%) and trichomoniasis (15-20%). Up to 70% of women may remain undiagnosed. 498 million people aged 15 to 49 worldwide are infected each year with chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis or trichomoniasis. A synergistic combination of *Helianthus annuus*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Calendula officinalis*, *Prunus armniaca* fixed oils and *Melaleuca alternifolia*, *Cymbopogon martinii*, *Cananga odorata*, *Helichrysum italicum*, *Pogostemon patchouli*, *Pelargonium graveolens* and *Matricaria chamomilla* essential oils, used daily, show results in alleviating symptoms and providing clear medical tests of the vaginal flora. Aromatograms and pharmacological properties of the main ingredients demonstrate the health benefits of the formulation. The sociological results of improving women's vaginal health are higher creativity, less depression, better overall health, better sexual life, better motherhood, healthier family - the results of which brings us towards promoting a healthy society.

Biography:

Ms. Mara in 1991 founded the company Aromara. Aromara deals with the launching of essential oils and numerous courses, with the purpose of educating people about aromatherapy. In 2000 - founded the Aroma Academy, the first systematic education about aromatherapy in Croatia areas. A large number of significant names on today's Croatian aromatherapy scene got interested in the aromatherapy thanks to the Aroma Academy. In 25 years, she created products that significantly help in the treatment of most frequent diseases and she educated 3.500 people that keep spreading aromatherapy knowledge.

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Notes:

15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

The impact of psychological response level and social support on the marital adjustment of women who have undergone infertility treatment

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The research was conducted as a definitive survey in order to identify the impact of psychological response level and social support on the marital adjustment of women who applied to the IVF unit of a university hospital in Ankara province. The population of the survey consisted of 150 volunteer women applied to the IVF unit for infertility treatment from July 2015 to January 2016 who were at least elementary school graduates, did not have any chronic disease, did not have any psychiatric problem, and who were open to verbal communication. The approval of the Ethical Board and the required permits were obtained for the survey. Data was collected using an introductory information form, marital adjustment scale (MAS), infertility distress scale (IDS) and multidimensional scale of perceived social support (MSPSS). The obtained data was analyzed using percentage, average and standard deviation, Student's t test, Kruskal-Wallis, One way ANOVA and Mann-Whitney U test statistic and Spearman correlation analysis. The mean age of women participated in the survey was 31.04 ± 4.84 . The infertility type of 86% of the participants was primary and the infertility type of 14% of the participants was secondary. The infertility period of 12.7% of women was less than 1 year, and the same was 1 - 5 years for 62.7% and 6 years and over for 24.7%. The infertility treatment period of 21.3% was less than 1 year the same period was 1-5 years for 62.0% and 6 years and over for 16.7%. The average points obtained from the MAS of the participants was 41.49 ± 7.74 and the average points obtained from IDS was 41.09 ± 9.61 . The average point obtained from the MSPSS was 57.02 ± 15.59 . The average point obtained from the family support sub-dimension of the MSPSS was 23.15 ± 4.54 , and the average points obtained from the friend support and private person support was 19.61 ± 6.45 and 14.25 ± 8.29 , respectively. Depending on the definitive features of women undergone an infertility treatment, the difference among the average MAS scores was stated to be insignificant ($p > 0.05$). The difference between the infertility treatment period and average MAS scores of women was significant; and the average MAS scores of women who had undergone treatment for less than 1 year was identified to be higher than the ones who had undergone treatment for 1 to 5 years and 6 years and over ($KW = 7.606$, $p = 0.02$). There is a significant but reverse directed, medium strength relation between MAS score and IDS scores ($r = -0.584$, $p < 0.001$). There is a significant relation between the MAS score and MSPSS ($r = 0.398$, $p < 0.001$) and its sub-dimension in the same direction (family support: $r = 0.507$, $p < 0.001$; friend support: $r = 0.336$, $p < 0.001$; private person support: $r = 0.200$, $p = 0.014$). It was identified that the psychological response level caused by infertility and treatment period influenced the marital adjustment in a negative manner while the perceived social support influenced the marital adjustment in a positive manner.

Biography

Funda Özdemir is an Associate Professor at the Ankara University. She has graduated from Ataturk University School of Nursing in 2001. She was a Lecturer at the Ataturk University; an Assistant Professor at the Ankara University.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Evaluation of working conditions in a public institution

Ayfer Tezel and Aslihan Öztürk
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Introduction: Within the scope of occupational health and safety services, first of all it is important to identify and control the elements that may affect health negatively. Two key elements determining the health of employees are the personal features of employees and the workplace conditions. Since the personal features are controlled more difficultly, workplace conditions need to be tackled first in the studies regarding occupational health and safety. Workplace conditions are evaluated within the context of health and safety risks. In this way, strategies can be developed that aim to protect the health of employees and to improve the working conditions. This study has been conducted with the purpose of evaluating the working conditions of a public institution.

Method: A descriptive study was conducted between 20th and 30th of June, 2016 at the residential area of Turkish State Railways. 560 employees were recorded to work actively in the date in which the data of the study were collected. It was aimed to reach all the population before selecting the sample of the study, and 322 employees were included in the study who voluntarily accepted to participate in the study. The data of the study has been collected within the listening hours with "Question Form" that has been prepared by the researchers. Question form was composed of the questions involving personal descriptive features and working conditions. The data has been evaluated in electronic environment with descriptive statistics and Chi-square (x²) test. Ethic approval and institution consents have been received.

Findings: 86.3% of the employees were over 40 and 61.5% of them were high school graduates. 7.1% of the employees were contracted and 77.6% of them work on shift basis. 58.4% of the employees stated that the workplace environment they work is not appropriate ergonomically. 67.1% of the employees stated that they are disturbed of noise, 59.6% of them stated that they are disturbed of dust or fume, 48.4% of them stated that they are disturbed of insufficient ventilation and 36% of them stated that the working conditions are too heavy. 30.4% of the employees had an accident, 50.9% of the employees found the measures of workplace regarding occupational health and safety as insufficient. It has been identified that the educational status, unit of work, having an occupational health, the way of perceiving the working conditions, pleasure of work, existence of the idea of changing the job and the perception concerning how employees feel themselves in workplace, affect the views of employees about ergonomic in work place ($p < 0.05$). It has been determined that there is a statistical and meaningful difference between unit of work, working hours, working conditions, pleasure of work and having an occupational accident ($p < 0.05$). It has been revealed that there is a statistical and meaningful difference between age, unit of work, working year, idea of changing the job and the way of perceiving the working conditions ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Personal features of the employees and the features concerning work and workplace, and ergonomic is an important component in evaluating the workplace conditions affect the status of having an occupational accident and the working conditions.

Biography

Ayfer Tezel is the Head of Nursing department of Ankara University. She has published more than 50 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute. She was an Assistant Professor and Associate professor at the Atatürk University. In 2013, she was an Associate Prof. at the Keele University, School of Nursing and Midwifery.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

The impact of an interactive educational programme on Saudi children nurses' knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of children's pain, self-efficacy, and perceived barriers to optimal post-operative pain management in children

Nahar AlReshidi
University of Salford, UK

Background: Although post-operative pain management has been researched extensively, it does not receive the same attention from Children nurses in Saudi Arabia. Practices are not based on sound evidence, but there is a willingness to improve. The factors to be addressed in this study had not been considered together in any study, and each in turn is supported by only minimal evidence of variable quality. No work of significance had been undertaken in the context of Saudi Arabia or other Gulf nations.

Aims: To test the impact of implementing an interactive postoperative pain management education programme on children nurses' knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of children's pain; self-efficacy; and perceptions of barriers to optimal practice.

Methods: A quasi-experimental approach with a non-equivalent group, pre-test post-test design was used. A sample of 229 children nurses working in surgical units in Hail region hospitals was recruited and completed four questionnaires on three occasions, before the intervention, and at one and three months afterwards. The intervention was an interactive educational programme on DVD with explanations, exercises, video presentations and self-check games.

Results: Preliminary findings have shown a significant improvement in children nurses' knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of children's pain, self-efficacy, and perceptions of barriers to optimal practice after receiving the education programme.

Biography

Nahar AlReshidi is an doctoral research student in the School of Nursing, Midwifery & Social Work in the University of Salford, UK. He is the Director of Nursing in King Khalid hospital- Hail Region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with a Diploma in Nursing from KSA, a BSc in Nursing from the University of Technology Sydney in Australia, and a MSc in Nursing Education from University of Salford in UK.

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Health care and management | Paediatric Nursing | Women health nursing | Nursing Education

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Session Introduction

Title: Effect of group work on satisfaction and preparing nursing care plans among students

Seher Ünver, Trakya University Faculty, Turkey

Title: The role of local counselling and support services in long-term care for people with a migration background

Ralf Tebest, University of Cologne, Germany

Title: Relationship between body mass index, self-esteem and quality of life among adolescent Saudi female

Farida Habib, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Title: Understanding pre-diabetes: Helping your patients make lasting changes

Debra Kathryn McCauley, Mayo Clinic, USA

Title: The determination of patients with epilepsy anxiety and depression risk levels

Nuray DAYAPOGLU, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: Reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the moral competence scale for public health nurses: A methodological study

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Title: Nurses need to educate the public about self-examination. But, do they examine themselves?

Hana Kadhom, RCSI Bahrain, Bahrain

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Effect of groupwork on satisfaction and preparing nursing care plans among students

Seher Ünver, Duygu Soydaş Yeşilyurt and Zeynep Kızılcık Özkan
Trakya University, Turkey

Students may have some difficulties about deciding for proper nursing diagnoses, writing down the etiological factors, goals, interventions and outcomes. This study aimed to investigate the effect of group-work on satisfaction and preparing nursing care plans among nursing students. In this study, during June 29th-August 21st 2015, 28 voluntary nursing students took surgical nursing lesson during summer education term and completed their training at university hospital. This study followed two steps. A surgery patient scenario was prepared by lecturers. NANDA-approved nursing diagnosis cards were given to all the students at the beginning of the study. On the first step, students were told to read this scenario carefully and prepare a nursing care plan individually in 45 minutes. After this step, meal break was given and students were randomly selected into 4 groups. On the second step, students were told to read this scenario carefully and prepare a nursing care plan with all together in 45 minutes. A form was given to students which contained 20 items about if they had any difficulties during preparation of the nursing care plan and their satisfaction levels on VAS. Students stated that, understanding the case, writing down the etiology, interventions and outcomes, evaluating the laboratory data were easier with group-work than preparing individually. This difference between group-work and individual preparing satisfaction level was found significantly different ($p < 0.05$). It is recommended to constitute group-works during clinical practicing while preparing the nursing care plans. This may provide 'synergy' and help students to share their knowledge and experiences with each other.

Biography

Seher Ünver has completed her PhD from Istanbul University in 2013 and works as an Assistant Professor at the Surgical Nursing department of Health Sciences Faculty at Trakya University. Her areas of interest are Pain, Wound Care, Neurosurgery, Nursing Education and Operating Room Nursing.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

The role of local counseling and support services in long-term care for people with a migration background

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There are almost 16 million people with a migration background in Germany. Currently, a lot of them reach an age, in which the probability of long-term care needs is rising. To support these people many local counseling services are offered. However, very little is known about the work of these consultants in this context. A research project is currently in progress to analyze this topic in a German city with 230,000 inhabitants. One central task in this project is to map the current consultative infrastructure. The survey instrument is including 15 questions about the counseling services and the operating concept as well as the deployed employees and their qualifications. The survey will be completed in August 2016. First results showed big differences between the counseling offers. This concerns in particular, the kind of the services offered and their accessibility, the deployed employees and the consideration of people with migration background.

Biography

Ralf Tebest is a Nurse and Health Care Economist. He is an expert of the German Health Care System, in particular, the counseling and care of elderly and vulnerable people. He has conducted a lot of scientific projects, including the evaluation of the care support centers in Baden-Württemberg and North-Rhine-Westphalia.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Relationship between body mass index, self-esteem and quality of life among adolescent Saudi female

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Objective: To examine the relationship between BMI, self-esteem and quality of life among Saudi adolescent females.

Method: A descriptive correlational design was used. A convenience sample of 416 participants was included. An explanation about the purpose and the nature of the study was offered for each participant. Qualified subjects were asked to complete the survey questionnaire and get their weight and height measured. Voluntary participation was assured. The inclusion criteria were Saudi nationality, age range between 14 to 21, and no history of chronic diseases. Three tools were used to collect data: the sociodemographic part, Rosenberg's (1965) self-esteem scale (RSE), and quality of life scale (QOLS). The validity and reliability of the measurements were ensured. Data were collected from public places.

Results: The mean age was 19.19+1.92. The mean BMI was 25.04+5.45. The mean total self-esteem score was 29.23+4.29 and the mean total score of the quality of life was 82.83+17.08. Person's correlation showed that there was a significant negative correlation between body mass index (BMI) and total self-esteem score ($r=-0.421$ and $p=0.000$). Also there was a significant negative correlation between BMI and total quality of life score ($r=-0.325$ and $p=0.000$). There was no statistical relationship between age, self-esteem and quality of life, However, there was a significant positive correlation between self-esteem and quality of life ($r=0.276$, $P=0.000$).

Conclusion: The self-esteem as well as the quality of life decreases with the increase in body mass index among adolescence female.

Biography

Farida Habib has done her Master's degree in Nursing, Menoufia University, Egypt. She has done her PhD in Nursing from the University of Maryland, USA and a Master's degree in Medical Decision Science from the University of Louisville, USA. She has 26 years of teaching experience in Egypt, USA, and Saudi Arabia. She has worked as a Principle Investigator for several national and international research projects. She has more than 40 publications in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member in several international journals.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Understanding pre-diabetes: Helping your patients make lasting changes

Debra McCauley

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Pre-diabetes is a high-risk state for developing type 2 diabetes defined by glycemic variables that are higher than normal but lower than diabetes thresholds. 5-10% of people per year with pre-diabetes will progress to diabetes, with the same proportion converting back to normoglycemia. Prevalence of pre-diabetes is increasing worldwide and experts have projected that more than 470 million people will have pre-diabetes by 2030. For our pre-diabetic patients, lifestyle modification is the cornerstone of diabetes prevention, with evidence of a 40-70% relative-risk reduction. This session will focus on diabetes prevention, and how we can support our patients to make lasting changes, with the goal of delaying or preventing type 2 diabetes. The objectives of this study are to: Discuss the research behind diabetes prevention; Review the risk factors for developing pre-diabetes; Review the current evidence for screening and initial treatment of pre-diabetes; and review and demonstrate brief action planning, a technique to help your patients make lasting changes.

Biography

Debra McCauley is Family Nurse Practitioner in the Department of Family Medicine at Mayo Clinic in Rochester Minnesota, since 1996. In 2007, she completed her Doctorate of Nursing Practice at the University of Minnesota, with an emphasis on evidence-based strategies to improve chronic disease management in the areas of depression and diabetes. As a Wellness Coach, she incorporates knowledge of behavior change strategies in to her conversations with persons with chronic conditions. As a Primary Care Provider, she cares for patients of all ages, and recognizes the challenges for nurses and providers to help patients live well while managing a chronic condition.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

The determination of patients with epilepsy anxiety and depression risk levels

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the levels of anxiety and depression and factors affecting the anxiety and depression.

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted with 84 epilepsy patients who applied to the neurology polyclinic of a university hospital in the eastern part of Turkey between January and April 2016. Personal information form and Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) were used for data collection. The data were evaluated in the SPSS 18.0 software package.

Results: The mean score of anxiety was found 10.01 ± 3.92 (min=0, max=20) in epilepsy patients. Taking 10 as cutting point, 60.7% of them were found to be at risk in terms of anxiety. The depression mean score was found 8.73 ± 4.16 (min=1, max=21). Taking 7 as cutting point, 67.9% of epilepsy patients were found to be at risk in terms of depression.

Conclusion: While planning the treatment of patients with epilepsy, evaluating them mentally will help to provide optimal treatment and care services.

Biography

Nuray Dayapoglu has completed her PhD from Atatürk University and Post-doctoral studies from Atatürk University Faculty of Nursing. She has published more than 7 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of reputed.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the moral competence scale for public health nurses: A methodological study

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Ataturk University, Turkey

Objective: The objective is to adapt a moral competence scale for use with public health nurses in Turkey.

Method: The study has been conducted with 138 nurses working in family and public health centers in Erzurum in Eastern Turkey. The Turkish version of the moral competence scale for public health nurses have been applied and conducted methodologically. The data has been assessed with factor and internal consistency analysis.

Findings: For language validity, the scale was translated into Turkish by one translator, and translated back into English by another. The total variance has been specified as three factors as 67.50%. The Turkish version moral competence scale for public health nurses Cronbach's alpha values were 0.83 for factor one, 0.91 for factor two, 0.87 for factor three and 0.88 for the scale as a whole.

Conclusion: A Turkish version of the moral competence scale for public health nurses is a valid and reliable assessment tool.

Biography

Esra Yildiz has completed her PhD and Post-doctoral studies from Atatürk University Faculty of Nursing. She has published more than 5 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Nurses need to educate the public about self-examination, but do they examine themselves?

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Breast cancer is a major health burden in Bahrain. Breast self-examination is one of the screening techniques which aid the early detection of abnormalities. Bahrain has a paucity of educational programs related to screening for breast cancer in schools. Nursing students, and in turn, nursing professionals have a pivotal role and a unique responsibility to protect themselves and the public through information. We performed a study, which explored the knowledge level and the attitudes that influence the compliance with recommended practices for breast self-examination, among student nurses. This was a cross-sectional quantitative descriptive study. A total of 348 undergraduate nursing students at a **School of Nursing and Midwifery in Bahrain were selected randomly and surveyed using a questionnaire**. Our findings showed a positive attitude and a moderate level of knowledge regarding breast self-examination. However, 61.2% of participants are not performing breast self-examination. The main motivating reason for students to carry out regular examination was to become more aware of their breasts (28.7%). The main reason for not performing breast self-examination was because participants had not experienced any symptoms (36.2%). A significant relationship was found between the knowledge score and the attitude ($P < 0.05$). There was a significant difference in the mean knowledge score between their age, year of study, and sex. There was also, a significant relationship between sex and attitudes. This highlights the need for breast self-examination awareness and the implementation of educational training programs. Improved awareness should improve performance of professional nurses in their role as educators within the community.

Biography

Hana Kadhon has 33 years' experience in nursing as a practitioner and educator. Her experience has been across the Middle East and UK. She obtained her PhD from the University of Hull (UK) and she has Postgraduate diplomas from British universities (in nursing education and Health & Safety). She is currently a senior Lecturer and Director of a Nursing Degree Bridging program in Bahrain and Saudi Aramco.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

The results of application of a clinical - visual method to identify diseases of the cervix in the practice of nursing staff

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According to the latest data of WHO in the world the cervical cancer (CC) diagnosed in 466,000 women and the majority of them live in developing countries. Implementation in practice of public health of the complex diagnostic technologies allows obtaining the objective information about the level of gynecological diseases, including those relating to the area of Gynaecologic Oncology. Despite the ongoing activities in the Republic annually registered up to 1000 new cases of cervical cancer at different stages of the disease, requiring the differentiated approach in the management and treatment of patients. The mortality rate of this form of pathology up to 500 women per year (1.9 per 100 000 female population). It should be noted that among all the tumors, cervical cancer is a disease, prevention of mortality from which refers to the most "manageable": this proves 100% cure of preinvasive forms and a large percentage of cure early cases of cancer (Sultonov S.N. 2010). According to above mentioned reasons in many developed countries there were implemented screening programs, which were directed to prevention, early determining and treating of CC. In result screening programs bring to effective treating of CC in early stages and decreasing mortality. In 1995, in England there were 10.4 newly diagnosed cases of cervical cancer per 100 000 women. By 1999, after implementing screening program this had fallen to 9.3 per 100 000 women. The results of screening program of developed countries show that screening program should be: effective and not expensive. Results of scientific researches defined high sensitivity (80-83%) and specificity (64-87%) of clinic-visual method with usage of 3 or 5% acetic acid.

Objective: implementation of clinical and visual research method as cervical screening in primary care.

Results of the study: At the first stage of the study to identify of anamnestic data and the level of awareness of women about cervical disease, including cervical cancer were interviewed 1,070 the visitors of polyclinics of Tashkent city. From the surveyed, the respondents highlighted the presence of background processes. We have examined 200 fertile age women with clinic - visual method using 3-5% acetic acid, followed by Lugol's solution (Schiller) in 33 (16,5 ± 0,64%) were obtained positive samples. Then for women with positive results of this test was conducted more in-depth study with colposcopic method. This has allowed to reveal endocervite 13 women (39.4%), 8 ectopia cervix (24.2%), adnexitis 4 (12.1%), colpitis 3 (9.1), uterine fibroids and 3 (9.1%) and cervical myoma in 1 woman (3.0%). As seen from the results of the survey at 96.7% of women with a positive reaction to the test with acetic acid and Schiller in the subsequent in-depth survey were found cervical disease. Among the diseases identified a relatively high percentage (75,7 ± 7,4%) accounted for precancerous conditions. Only in one woman pathological process has not been confirmed. The high sensitivity of clinical - visual test confirms the results of our study.

Conclusions: Thus, the clinical-visual method which holds with the nurse in a family clinic, and possibly of rural health units can be used as a screening method for secondary prevention, for early detection of lesions of the cervix. It is affordable, simple, does not require sophisticated equipment and least costly method, both in time and financially.

Biography

Jalilova S.A. has completed her bachelor at the age of 22 years in 2003 from Tashkent Medical Academy. She worked at Tashkent Medical Academy from 2003 to 2007. Master degree studies from Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute from 2007 to 2009. From 2010 until now she is a PHD resident in Tashkent Medical Academy. In July of 2008 she participated in ESCO student conference. In this year in November she participated in "Actual problems of Modern Medicine" congress which holds in Kiev and she was winner of oral presentation award. She was member of a big project in Uzbekistan named of "Organization of Nursing in Uzbekistan". Now she works as the medical statistic at "Population and Reproductive health center of Uzbekistan". She studied in screening program of cervical cancer master class which holds in Israel (2011). In May of 2012 she had master class on screening program of cervical cancer in Riga. Now she works under her research investigation on topic "Optimization of participation of nurses in determination of cervical diseases"

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

A comparative analysis of salivary gland tumors by age and gender, according to dental clinics

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Salivary gland neoplasms occur in 1-2% of cases against to the total quantity of tumors arising in a person. Most salivary gland tumors are benign (60%). Malignant tumors are observed in 10-46% of cases. Tumors of the salivary glands may occur in patients at different ages. There are cases of detection of sarcoma and hemangioma of the parotid salivary gland in newborns. After 70 years of this tumor localization are rare. The most common tumors of the salivary glands occur in people aged 50 to 60 years. Sometimes the duration of anamnesis is difficult to determine, because often the tumor process takes decades, asymptotically. Diagnosis of salivary gland tumors determines by biopsy and histological examination of tissue material.

Material and methods: We conducted a statistical analysis of the last 3 years salivary gland tumors (2013 to 2015), of the biopsy and removed surgically materials in clinics surgical stomatology of 3rd clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy and Tashkent State Dental Institute. The investigations showed that the different morphological forms of salivary gland tumors occur in the following sequence: adenoma - 45%, mixed tumor -35%, fibroma, 16%, and vascular tumors -4% of the total number of patients of surgical areas. Male gender is more susceptible to the development of tumors of the salivary glands, women accounted for 41%, and in men the figure was -59%.

Conclusion: The analysis of materials received by histological examination of the surgical dentistry over the last 3 years (2013 and 2015) showed that, in female tumor develops most often between the ages of 1 and 25 years, and males after 45 years and older. The average age of patients with salivary gland tumors among males was 46 years among women - 31 year. In the light of the above figures is necessary in dental clinics to conduct medical examinations more frequently in the community and organizations to take preventive measures and sanitation of the oral cavity.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Morphologic characteristics of precancerous processes of uterine cervix at colposcopy

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Introduction: In recent 5 years increasing of uterine cervix cancer at women of different age categories has been detected. Among risk factors of cancer developing are early beginning of sexual life, large amount of pregnancies, and long-term administration of hormonal contraceptives. Special role in development of precancerous conditions has Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) belonging to A subgroup of Papoviridae family, which infests mucous of uterine cervix and causes inflammation and epithelium dysplasia development. Mild dysplasia (cervical intraepithelial dysplasia I, squamous intraepithelial damage of low degree) – moderate epithelium proliferation of basal and parabasal layers. Mild dysplasia disappears after specific anti-inflammatory treatment. At moderate dysplasia (cervical intraepithelial dysplasia II) – pathologic changes occupy whole inferior half of epithelial layer, at severe dysplasia (cervical intraepithelial dysplasia III, carcinoma in situ) – cellular changes occupy whole layer of squamous epithelium and significant cell proliferation of basal and parabasal layers, persisting of hyperchrome cells and disruption of nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio in favor of nucleus enlarging in cells are detected.

Materials and methods: Materials were collected at 3rd clinic of TMA (Tashkent Medical Academy) for period of 2014/2015. Biopsies after preliminary cytological examination for Papa Nikolaou tests with high titers of HPV and iodine-negative zone at colposcopy of 150 women were studied. At histological examination 90 cases of dysplasias of different degrees were detected, part of them in combination with endocervicosis, 26 cases of adenomatous polypus, 24 cases – stationary (hospital) endocervicosis. Average age of women was from 25 to 55 years old. In contrast to 2014 when frequency of uterine cervix damaging was 143 cases from 410, in 2015 this index increased to 175 cases.

Conclusion: Considering the above, it is necessary to increase mandatory Papa Nikolaou tests examining at gynecological rooms at women with uterine cervix changes and subsequent histological damaging.

Biography

Jalilova S.A. has completed her bachelor at the age of 22 years in 2003 from Tashkent Medical Academy. She worked at Tashkent Medical Academy from 2003 to 2007. Master degree studies from Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute from 2007 to 2009. From 2010 until now she is a PHD resident in Tashkent Medical Academy. In July of 2008 she participated in ESCO student conference. In this year in November she participated in "Actual problems of Modern Medicine" congress which holds in Kiev and she was winner of oral presentation award. She was member of a big project in Uzbekistan named of "Organization of Nursing in Uzbekistan". Now she works as the medical statistician at "Population and Reproductive health center of Uzbekistan". She studied in screening program of cervical cancer master class which holds in Israel (2011). In May of 2012 she had master class on screening program of cervical cancer in Riga. Now she works under her research investigation on topic "Optimization of participation of nurses in determination of cervical diseases"

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Evaluating occupational stress levels of the employees employed in a public institution

Aslihan Öztürk and Ayfer Tezel
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Objective: People having stress in different fields of their lives face with various stress resources in their business lives. As a result of stress at work, productivity reduces and impairments emerge in the health of the worker. The aim of this study is to determine the factors leading to stress at work and to identify the circumstances causing stress among workers. These factors that have been determined, will guide to the employers, employees and the health professionals assigned in workplace in coping with stress. In this way, the health of employees will be increased and productivity obtained at work will be raised.

Tool & Method: The sample of the study is composed of 322 male employees who work in five different factories and workshops located in the second residential area of Turkish State Railways Operation. The data of the study have been collected by means of personal information form and Doetinchem organizational stress questionnaire between the dates of 15th of February, 2015 and 30th of April, 2015. VOS-D stressors which were adapted to Turkish language in 1997, are composed of (the sub-dimensions of excessive workload, uncertainty of roles, responsibility, conflict of roles, not being able to leave the workplace, lack of participating in decision-process regarding the work and uncertainty of the future of work), and the sub-dimensions of psychological tensions (lack of job satisfaction, feeling worried about work and psychological complaints), complaints on health (complaints about illness occurring occasionally and complaints about illness occurring continuously) and social changes (lack of support by chief and lack of support by co-workers). Total Cronbach's alpha (α) coefficient of VOS-D which has been found as 0.81 in validity and reliability study, was recorded to be 0.87 in this study. Evaluation of the data has been made on electronic environment. In the evaluation, descriptive statistics, student's t test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), Scheffé's multiple comparison test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis variance analysis, and Mann-Whitney U test with Bonferroni correction. Ethical approval and institution consents have been received in order to conduct the study.

Findings: All the employees who participated in the study are male. 93.2% of the employees are married and 61.5% of them are high school graduate. 56.8% of the employees stated that their income is equal to expense and 26.7% of them declared that they have a disease that requires using medicine on regular basis. 39.5% of 86 employees, who declared that they have a disease, have cardiovascular system diseases. 59.3% of the employees indicated that their job is a stress-free job and 82.3% of them stated that they are pleased of working at this workplace. According to the personal features of employees and the features concerning the workplace, the distribution of point average belongs to the sub-scales of VOS-D groups.

Result: Descriptive characteristics of the workers and work-related and occupational characteristics created statistically significant difference in mean scores of the subscales of stressors, social variables, psychological variables and health complaints.

Biography

Aslihan Öztürk is a Research Assistant and a Doctorate student in Public Health Nursing at Ankara University. She has done her graduation in the Department of Nursing in Istanbul University in 2012. She has done her Master's degree in 2014 from the Ankara University. She has worked as a Research Assistant at the Erzincan University School of Health.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Development of critical thinking skills in nursing students: A longitudinal study

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Objective: This longitudinal intervention study aimed to develop the critical thinking skills of nursing students. In this manuscript, we provide an evaluation of the first year data and results.

Method: The study was performed during the 2014-2015 academic year of a foundation university. The study sample consisted of 22 undergraduate nursing students taking a critical thinking course for 3 hours a week. Data were collected during Spring 2015 using the Student Descriptive characteristics form and the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI). The CCTDI was administered twice to the students, in the first and last week of the course. Data were analyzed using numbers, percentages and calculated means, along with the Wilcoxon test and the McNemar's significance test.

Results: The study results indicated that the ratio of students exhibiting low- and moderate-level critical thinking was 90.6% and 9.1%, respectively, during the first application of the CCTDI; and 81.8% and 18.2%, respectively, during the second application of the CCTDI. The difference between these 2 applications was not significant ($p>0.05$). The mean total CCTDI scores of the students in the first and second application were $\bar{X} = 210 \pm 22.3$ and $\bar{X} = 221 \pm 24.4$, respectively; the difference between these scores was found to be significant ($p<0.05$). Furthermore, the difference between the mean CCTDI sub-scale scores for the first and second applications were significant for the truth-seeking, open-mindedness and analytical thinking sub-scales ($p<0.05$), and not significant for the systematicity, self-confidence and curiosity sub-scales ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: We determined that nursing students generally had low critical thinking disposition scores, and that the critical thinking course contributed to the development of their critical thinking skills. Based on these results, we recommend including courses on critical thinking into the curricula of nursing programs, and planning learning experiences that would help improve critical learning skills.

Biography

Tuba ŞENGÜL is currently working as a clinical instructor at Koç University School of Nursing, Turkey. She completed her BSN Uludağ University, Nursing School and masters at Marmara University and currently pursuing her doctoral at Istanbul University, Turkey. She has published more than 3 papers and attended several international conferences.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Coping with the pain of elderly pain patients: Nursing approach

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Aim: This study was designed to determine the ways of coping with pain on geriatric patients.

Materials & Methods: This descriptive survey was carried out on the geriatric patients (n=100) aged 60 and above in Algology Unit at university hospital between November 28th 2014 and January 28th 2015. Data were collected using descriptive characteristics questionnaire which were prepared from literature by researchers and the pain coping questionnaire (PCQ). The study was approved by the ethics committee. Data were evaluated by descriptive statistical methods, t test and one-way ANOVA test.

Results: A total of 100 patients were considered in which 74.0% were female and the mean age was 66.65 ± 8.86 years. The duration of pain of the patients ranged from 1 month to 40 years, mean duration of pain was 63.57 ± 82.65 months. Patients reported that they had back pain (36.0%) and had severe pain (39.0%). 80% patients had belief that their pain is not in control of themselves and 74.0% had the belief that God can control the pain. The mean subscale scores of the patients received from PCQ were self-management (mean= 19.22 ± 6.54), helplessness (mean= 13.45 ± 3.86), conscious-coping attempts (mean= 11.90 ± 3.97) and medical remedies (mean= 12.62 ± 3.98). Medical help-seeking scores of female patients were significantly higher than male patients ($p < 0.05$). Significant difference was found between having pain story before, pain region and the PCQ subscale scores ($p < 0.05$). Patients with the belief that pain control is in their hands they have a higher self-management score ($p < 0.05$) whereas, patients having the belief that pain control is in a nurse medical care they have a higher help-seeking scores of ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Coping with the pain varies on geriatric patients and the nursing interventions are recommended to be applied taking into account these differences.

Biography

Burcu Babadağ has worked as a Research Assistant in the Department of Nursing at Eskisehir Osmangazi University. She has done her PhD and Master's from Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Institute of Health Sciences. She has done her Bachelor's degree from Hacettepe University, Faculty of Health Science.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Assessment of the relationship between professional self concept and job satisfaction levels of nurses who work in psychiatry clinics

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This study which is descriptive in nature aims assessment of the relationship between professional self concept and job satisfaction levels of nurses who work in psychiatry clinics. The research sample was 103 nurses who works in university hospitals and outpatient psychiatry clinics constitute from the 7 geographical region's designated provinces. The study was conducted between December 2014 to November 2015 in Turkey. The data were collected through 3 forms: Information form- which aims to identify the participants' sociodemographic and professional features, professional self-concept scale for nurses and Minnesota job satisfaction scale. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods: mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage distribution as well as student-t test and ANOVA in the comparison of the quantitative data. For comparisons between groups Bonferroni tests from multiple comparisons tests (post-hoc) and to investigate the relationship between test and scales correlation analysis was applied. Of all the nurses working in the psychiatry clinics, 96.1% were female, 67.0% were married, 57.3% had bachelor's degree and 72.8% working as a clinical nurse and the mean age was 36.9 ± 7.57 . The professional self-concept scale total scores of psychiatric nurses in that they have high professional self-perception, when higher levels of job satisfaction were examined but were found to be low in the medium. There was a poor relationship between the professional self-concept and the job satisfaction levels of the nurses working in psychiatry clinics.

Biography

Nil Küçük had worked in the Child Infection Clinic of Mersin University Medical Faculty Hospital (2012-2014) and Research Assistant at the Istanbul Bilim University (2014-2015). She is currently working as a Research Assistant in the Istanbul University Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty, Department of Nursing Education. She graduated from the Psychiatry Nursing Master Programme of Mersin University Institute of Health Sciences in January 2016 and has been awarded the title of Specialist Nurse.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Investigation of effects to organizational commitment of attitudes against change of nurses

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Aim: This research was designed to examine the impact on attitudes against change of commitments status of nurses.

Method: The universe of the research composes of 925 nurses, who work in a university hospital and two public hospitals (N: 925), and the sample of the research composes of 279 nurses who agreed to participate in the study as voluntary (n: 279). The data of the research was collected with 'Information Form', 'Organizational Commitment Scale-OCS' and 'Attitude against Change Scale-AACS'. The analysis of data were evaluated by using numbers, percentages to define demographic characteristics; to assess the relationship between demographic characteristics with scale score averages t test, chi-square test, one way variance analysis, Mann-Whitney U test; correlation analysis to examine the relationship between the two scales and linear regression analysis.

Results: When personal and professional variables of nurses were examined; it was seen that most of them were between 30-39 ages (45,5%), females (91,8%), married (71,7%), postgraduates (49,1%), clinical nurses (55,6%) and were working more than 40 hours (71,7%), were working day + night (76%). Nurses' score averages obtained from OCS $3,09 \pm 0,53$ and organizational commitments of nurses was found to be medium level. Nurses' score averages obtained from AACS $60,40 \pm 11,79$, and nurses attitude against change was revealed to be inclined more positive. It has been found that between organizational commitment and attitude against change there is a statistically positive and weak size ($p < 0,01$).

Conclusion and suggestions: Moderate level of commitment and positive attitude towards change of nurses were found. Nurse Managers should take into account that organizational commitment affects the process of change and develop applications and policies to enhancing organizational commitment. The process of change in hospitals it should be noted that organizational commitment to be effective. Therefore, the manager nurses must develop practices and policies to increase organizational commitment.

Biography

Adalet Kutlu graduated from Florence Nightingale Nursing School, Istanbul University, in 1993. She took Surgical Nursing Master's degree from Health Sciences Institute, Istanbul University and PhD from Health Sciences Institute of Ege University. Also, she graduated Management and Organization Master Program. She worked at Emergency Nursing and Cardiovascular Surgical Intensive Care Unit. Currently, she is working at Celal Bayar University, Manisa Health Sciences Faculty Nursing Department as Associated Professor. Interest subjects of her Nursing Management, Surgical Nursing, Quality of Life, Complementary therapies, Homeopathy. She has got a lot of international and national articles and presentations about Nursing and other subjects.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Case reports analysis through determination of quality standards in the description of clinical cases

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University of Alcalá, Spain

The realization of reports that contain the clinical cases attended over the period of family and community nursing studies is important. The problem of being a highly variable population makes these case reports hardly homogenized while data collection. The manual construction of cases in natural language is highly costly to generate a sufficient number of clinical documentation. However, this tool should generate a report describing the event that resembled as much as possible the natural language clinician.

Aim: The aim is to validate a tool to document clinical cases in natural language through of the standardized fields.

Methodology: Transversal descriptive type of study was done with 84 cases during the month of June and July 2014. Study variables were, Independent: basic conditioning factors, care variables, vital process, and time to complete the report; and dependents: quality report.

Results: The data collected was a quantitative analysis in terms of three types of items in standardized language. Standard was established as the number of each item data were collected with the tool. Later, that standard was compared with manually collected data by residents of family and community nurses.

Conclusions: The results reflect the difficulty in specifying the relevant data of a clinical case. This also demonstrates the need for a formal structure to improve the quality of clinical reports. With this tool it improves the efficiency and quality in the writing of the clinical cases, virtual newsroom versus classical writing, has been demonstrated by this study.

Biography

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Nursing care to people in treatment with lithium carbonate: Literature review

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More than half of the people who live with bipolar disorder present problems of treatment breach. The consciousness to have a health chronic problem, the fulfillment of the therapeutic regime, the acquisition and maintenance of healthful lifestyles constitute essential cares for the operation and the well-being of the person. In agreement with nurse Kérouac, the essence, the soul of the discipline nurse is the care. Within the scope of the care the models can be distinguished discipline and professional models of the care. These last ones can describe how they should conduct the nursing care to promote health and welfare of the person. It is proposed from a literature review to describe according to the professional model of care developed by Marjory Gordon which is the variable necessary to evaluate in order to provide adequate nursing care to the person needs and capacities of the person. It concludes in agreement with the different studies, the evidence of the positive effect of nursing care plans. The person improves their level of knowledge about their health situation.

Biography

Amalia Coca Barbado is a Specialist in Mental Health Nursing and is a PhD student in Computer Science Department in Alcalá University.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Determination of attitudes towards scientific research of nursing students

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Research culture must be acquired during undergraduate education for development of nursing profession and professionalization. The purpose of this study is to determine nursing student' attitude toward scientific research. Descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted with 375 students in 2015-2016 year the spring period. Data were collected "Questionnaire" and "Attitude Scale towards Scientific Studies". Data analysis involved calculation of descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, min, max, frequency and percentile), Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis H, Spearman Correlation, Chi-square ($p < 0.05$). 90.1% (338) of students were female, 33.9% (127) were fourth class, 38.1% of students took statistics and research courses, 13.6% of students had scientific research experience, 21.6% of students followed the continuous broadcast related to nursing, 47.5% of students participated in scientific activities. There was a statistically significant difference between class of students and participate in scientific activities, fourth class students were more participate in scientific activities then other class ($p < 0.05$). It was found that a positive correlation between the age of students and "Positive Attitude towards Research" of an average of points. It was found that a positive correlation between the "Reluctance to Be Helpful to Researchers" average of points and "Negative Attitude towards Research" average of points of students. Students who had scientific research experience, followed the continuous broadcast related to nursing and participated in scientific activities had high average points of "Positive Attitude towards Research" ($p < 0.05$). It was determined many of nursing students don't show negative attitude towards scientific research, but students are less involved in work and scientific activities.

Biography

Remziye SEMERCI, the responsible author of this study, is making her master in Trakya University and works as a Res. Asst. at Child Health and Disease Nursing Department of Health Sciences Faculty at Trakya University. Her interest areas are pediatric oncology, child abuse, drug addiction in child.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Analysis of the factors affecting of Illness Perception in Patients With Heart Failure

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine how heart patients with heart failure perceive their illness and factors affecting the perception illness

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted with 200 patients who met the inclusion criteria and agreed to participate in the research between November 2015 and January 2016 in the Cardiology Clinic, Atatürk University Yakutiye Research Hospital. Personal Information Form and Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ) were used for data collection. The data were evaluated in the SPSS 18.0 software package.

Results: Of the illness perception scale's sub-scales, the mean score taken in the disease symptoms was 7.36 ± 2.72 , and for the views about the illness scale, the mean scores were as follows personal control 20.97 ± 4.85 , timeline (acute/chronic) 21.72 ± 6.15 , emotional representations 24.67 ± 6.21 , illness coherence 17.46 ± 3.95 , consequences 20.84 ± 4.94 , treatment control 19.20 ± 3.97 , timeline (cyclical) 13.77 ± 2.74 . And for the causes of illness sub-scale, the mean scores were as follows respectively: psychological attributions 14.30 ± 4.74 , risk factors 17.23 ± 4.37 , immunity 8.42 ± 2.55 , and accident and chance, 4.49 ± 1.76 . Since the beginning of the disease patients experienced fatigue symptoms and associated this symptom with their illness. When examined subscales related to their views on the disease patients; the score mean for perception of emotional representations and perception of timeline (acute/chronic) all sub-scales regarding the patients' view on their illness, was higher in comparison to all other sub-scales of the scale. The score mean for perception of time (cyclical) and perception of illness coherence was the lowest. Risk factors attributions were determined as the most common reasons behind the patient illness.

Conclusion: It is determined high internal control on duration of illness and course illness, treatment. It is determined low understanding of illness.

Biography

Gulcan was born in 1986 Elazığ. She was graduated from nursing in 2009- 2013 Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, internal medicine, she finished the master's degree in nursing . Now she is working in Atatürk University health sciences as faculty of internal medicine in nursing, She is a PhD student and research'm a paramedic.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Relationship between working posture and work injuries in a clothing factory workers in Edirne

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In Turkey, as a result of the occupational accidents, nearly 1100 workers lose their lives, 1800 workers become disabled for lifelong and more than one million five hundred thousand working days are lost. The aim of this study is to determine the risk levels of the textile workers employed in a factory in Edirne in terms of their working postures and also to examine whether they affect the occupational accidents or not. The data has been gathered from a survey consisting 14 socio-demographic questions, Cornell musculoskeletal discomfort questionnaire and categories by using OWAS method from 101 volunteers. Of all the participants, 75.2% were female; mean age was 33.4 ± 5.35 , 63.4% were smokers and 54.5% were individuals with high school education. The frequency of occupational accident was 18.8%. The total CMDQ mean score was 116.39 ± 218.11 . The workers exhibited postures in C1 category while working with 57.4% according to OWAS method. The occupational accidents had no correlation either with working postures or with total CMDQ score ($p=0.503$). However, it was observed that the educational level of workers who had experienced the accidents was higher to give training to increase the awareness levels for females and those with higher than the others and as the working experience increased the possibility of having accidents was statistically meaningful ($p=0.014$). In order to prevent occupational accidents in textile industry, which is in the low risk group, it is necessary to educate the workers. Also, encouraging physical exercise and practices to give up smoking are needed.

Biography

Ilker Murat Avcibaşı has completed his MSc from Trakya University and is a Doctoral student in Trakya University Health Sciences Faculty. He is a Research Assistant in the Nursing department of Trakya University.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Determining attitudes and knowledge of patient relatives about the precautions taken to prevent patient falls

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The aim of this study was determine initiatives of the patients relatives to prevent the falls. This descriptive study was conducted in the General Surgery ward of Trakya University Research and Practice Center with the participation of 59 volunteered relatives of patients between 15th April 15th May 2015. The questionnaire was prepared by the researchers according to literature and applied. The data were analyzed using frequency and percent with SPSS 20.0 software package. It was determined that despite the 47.5% of patients' relatives have been informed about the precautions taken to prevent patient falls, didn't pay attention to some simple applications (support the use of aids-walker etc.). As a conclusion it was determined that participants didn't have adequate information about taken to precautions in order to prevent patient falls and have moderate level of information about this subject. We recommend health professionals to show more attention to the education of patients and their relatives about preventing patient falls.

Biography

Zeynep KIZILCIK ÖZKAN, the responsible author of this study, is a PhD student at Department of Surgical Nursing and working as a research assistant at Trakya University, Faculty of Health Sciences since 2013. Her study areas are; colorectal surgery, pain, infections, neurosurgery

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

An investigation relation of perceived social competence and university students use of alcohol and cigarettes

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Trakya University, Turkey

Be a college student can bring out of some anxiety and stress for young people. When young people lived worry and concern, If they didn't take adequately support, they can lead to different habits. The aim of study is to determine the prevalence use of alcohol and smoking of students of Trakya University, Faculty of Health Sciences and investigate relation of this using and perceived social competence. Descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted with 940 students in from 30 December 2015 to 15 February 2016. Data were collected by using and "Questionnaire" and "Perceived Social Competence Scale". The mean age of the students was 20.09 ± 1.6 . Of the 940 students 80,6% (758) were female, % 49.4 of them nursing students and overall smoking rate was 16,1%, alcohol drinking rate was 21,1%. The mean age of students smoking and using alcohol was 16 ± 2.57 . The lifetime prevalence of having smoked at least once was 20,6% and alcohol use was 23,0%. Of the students %23 was reported curiosity and stress reason of starting alcohol using and smoking. Students who had low family income and didn't take support from peer and family had a low point of "Perceived Social Competence Scale". As a result of the study, it was found that there was a significant positive relationship between social self efficacy and perceived social support from peer, family. Also, it was found that some approaches of perceived peer, family support significantly explain perceived social competence.

Biography

İlknur DİNDAR, the responsible author of this study, is working as a Assist.Prof.Dr. Trakya University and at Public Health Nursing Department of Health Sciences Faculty at Trakya University. Her interest areas are women health, geriatric health, adolescent health.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Therapeutic education: The design of an educational program protocol for primary care diabetic patients

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Statement of the Problem: Diabetes is considered the 21st century disease due to the increase of patients' number and to a high prevalence of poor metabolic control. In Portugal, country where this study was conducted, 21, 8% of all the people with diabetes followed in National Health Services, have values of glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) over 8%, which demonstrates that poor metabolic control is a major problem that seems to remain in a significant percentage of Portuguese patients. Therapeutic education has proven to be structural to diabetic people self-control and evidence highlights the importance of developing and implementing educational interventions that can reduce this burden, but researchers have reported the shortage of tested educational programs that allow its effective discussion.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to design a specific protocol of a lifestyle educational program for type 2 diabetic patients.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: An exploratory and descriptive study was done using constant comparison methodology 2 principles, triangulating semi-directive interviews, participant observation and record analysis. Theoretical framework was supported upon Orem's self-care theory.

Findings: An educational program with several active components was designed with a 24 weeks' timeline. The protocol included 3 face-to-face moments with a specific nursing intervention, 2 educational group sessions (focused on self-motivation, lifestyle generic behaviors and feet self-care) and a telephone monitoring intervention.

Conclusion & Significance: The program developed is a complex intervention 3, with several active components, integrating the intervention usually carried out by the nurses that work in a Community Health Care Centre, in connection to which is added group and telephone intervention. Its significance accrues from the possibility of replication as it follows specific stated sequential phases, making its effectiveness assessment a possibility.

Biography

M Rosário Pinto has done specialization in Medical Surgical Nursing. Her research has been on Gender Sociology (in MD context), Therapeutic Education (diabetic patients) and Complex Interventions Effectiveness Assessment. As an Academic, HIV, Cancer and Emergency and Critical Care in Nursing are her major interests. She is the Coordinator for Internationalization of her Health School.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Comparing the assertiveness and hopelessness levels of nursing and translation-interpretation graduate students

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Trakya University, Turkey

Since the labor force participation rate is below for the university students (a significant part of the median age), two main issues could be said to result from the individual himself: assertiveness and hopelessness. This study aims to determine the levels of assertiveness and hopelessness of the final year graduate students in nursing and translation-interpretation (T-I) training and to evaluate each other. In our study, of all the nursing students 76.47% (N=102, n=78) volunteered to take part and of all the T-I students 75.64% (N=78, n=59) did so. It is found that for the nursing students 88.5% of them were female. For the T-I students 52.5% of them were female. Another finding was that 61.5% of the nursing students stated that they had no concerns in finding a job, hence, 72.9% of the T-I students had this concern. According to the RAI, it is found that the mean score was 13.83 ± 16.99 for the nursing students and 25.93 ± 20.49 for the T-I students. It seems that there is a statistical meaningfulness between the groups ($p=0.00$). For the Beck's hopelessness scale, the score is 4.58 ± 4.34 for the nursing students and 4.59 ± 4.45 for the T-I students. There seems a significant similarity between the groups ($p=0.99$). As a result, it is clear that the assertiveness of the both student groups is above the mean score. Both two departments' students' hopelessness score is below the mean score which is similar to each other.

Biography

Ilker Murat Avcıbaşı has completed his MSc from Trakya University and is a Doctoral student in Trakya University Health Sciences Faculty. He is a Research Assistant in the Nursing department of Trakya University.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

The effect of health perception on non-adherence to diet and fluid restriction in hemodialysis dependent individuals

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Aim: This study was conducted in order to determine the effect of health perception on non-adherence to diet and fluid restriction in hemodialysis dependent individuals.

Materials & Methodology: This research was conducted between October 2013 and June 2016. The study was done on patients who were under permanent treatment at Atatürk University, Faculty of Medicine Dialysis Unit between November-December 2013, sent from the epicenter for a short term of treatment. Sample consisted of 100 patients, 62 patients under permanent treatment between those dates in the dialysis unit who were convenient for research criteria and 38 patients who came for a short term treatment. Personal data form, HPS and the QDDF were used for data acquisition. Cronbach's alpha, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test and Spearman correlation were used for the data evaluation.

Results: Average age of the participants in the research was determined to be 42.98 ± 16.24 , while their dialysis average time was 80.57 ± 61.12 months. HPS point average was specified as 44.07 ± 8.42 . Among the scale's sub-dimensions, certainty sub-dimension point average was found to be the highest, as self-awareness sub-dimension point average was the lowest. Of the individuals, 70% and 69% were found to have difficulty in adhering to diet and fluid restriction, respectively. A meaningful avoidant weak relationship was found between HPS point average and diet and fluid restriction frequency and degree. It was determined that the better health perception got, the less non-adherence to diet and fluid restriction frequency.

Conclusion: In line with these findings, healthcare workers should specify the health beliefs that the hemodialysis patients have and help them towards expressing themselves about diet and fluid restriction.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Adequacy of bowel preparation among colonoscopy patients: A retrospective study

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The effect of bowel preparation is a very important in success of colonoscopy. The aim of this study was to determine adequacy of bowel presentation among colonoscopy patients with retrospective analysis. Ethics committee approval was received at the beginning and colonoscopy reports of patients (n=360) who had undergone colonoscopy with various indications between 2015 January-2015 December in General Surgery Department of a university hospital were evaluated. Data were analysed with frequency and percentage. Normality of all data sets was determined using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test. Differences between groups were examined using the t-test. Statistical significance was set as $p < 0.05$. Rate of inadequate bowel preparation rate for colonoscopy and rectosigmoidoscopy was 12.5%. Inadequate bowel preparation was lower in patients older than 45 years ($p < 0.05$) and according to age groups there was a statistically significant difference between the bowel preparations. As a result; inadequate bowel preparation affects the success of this process negatively. This causes patients to expose repeated bowel preparation for colonoscopy. Repetition of the process leads to increase cost for hospital and causes workload of health professionals and also the invasive procedure raises anxiety of patients. Patients should be taught carefully about recommendations like taking prescribed diet, oral laxatives and applying enemas effectively. On the other hand, health care professions should pay more attention to prepare the bowel adequately and follow the hospital bowel preparation procedures carefully.

Biography

Zeynep KIZILCIK ÖZKAN, the responsible author of this study, is a PhD student at Department of Surgical Nursing and working as a research assistant at Trakya University, Faculty of Health Sciences since 2013. Her study areas are; colorectal surgery, pain, infections, neurosurgery

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Investigation of the effects of illness perception on anxiety and depression in patients with copd

Mehtap TAN, Gülcan Bahçecioğlu Turan, Nuray DAYAPOĞLU
Atatürk University, Turkey

Purpose: This descriptive study aims to determine the effect of illness perception on the anxiety and depression in patients with COPD.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted with 200 patients who met the inclusion criteria and agreed to participate in the research between November 2015 and January 2016 in the Department of Chest Diseases, Atatürk University Yakutiye Research Hospital. Personal Information Form, Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ), and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) were used for data collection. The data were evaluated in the SPSS 18.0 software package.

Results: Of the illness perception scale's sub-scales, the mean score taken in the disease symptoms was 7.36 ± 2.77 , and for the views about the illness scale, the mean scores were as follows: personal control 18.65 ± 4.64 , timeline (acute/chronic) 21.88 ± 5.38 , emotional representations 22.33 ± 4.32 , illness coherence 16.26 ± 3.37 , consequences 20.13 ± 3.42 , treatment control 17.93 ± 2.97 , timeline (cyclical) 14.18 ± 2.49 . And for the causes of illness sub-scale, the mean scores were as follows respectively: psychological attributions 16.39 ± 4.13 , risk factors 19.80 ± 5.20 , immunity 10.37 ± 2.20 , and accident and chance, 5.26 ± 1.81 . A positive and significant correlation was found between HADS-A scale and the consequences and personal control sub-scales of the IPQ ($p < 0.05$). A significant and negative relationship was found between the anxiety score and immunity sub-scale of the causes of illness scale ($p < 0.05$). In addition, there was a positive correlation between HADS-D and the consequences and emotional representations sub-scales of the views about the illness scale ($p < 0.05$). However, there was a negative correlation between HADS-D and the illness coherence sub-scale ($p < 0.05$). And, there was also a negative correlation between HADS-D and the immunity sub-scale of the causes of illness sub-scale ($p < 0.05$). However, the correlation between HADS-D and the accident and chance sub-scale was positive ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Considering the illness perception together with its number of sub-scales, it was found that anxiety and depression were affected by illness perception.

Biography:

Gulcan was born in 1986 Elazığ. She was graduated from nursing in 2009- 2013 Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, internal medicine, she finished the master's degree in nursing. Now she is working in Atatürk University health sciences as faculty of internal medicine in nursing, She is a PhD student and research'm a paramedic.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Investigation of nursing students' perception of stress and coping behaviours of stress during education

Eda ERGİN, Kıvan ÇEVİK, Sevgi PAKİŞ ÇETİN
Celal Bayar University, Turkey

Aim: The study aims to investigate nursing students' perception of stress and stress-coping behaviors during education.

Method: This descriptive study comprised 410 second-, third- and fourth-grade nursing students who were attending the Nursing Department of Manisa School of Health during the 2015-2016 academic year fall semester, and who received at least one year of nursing education, had clinical practice experience and volunteered to participate in the study. Data were collected using the Student Identification Form, Nursing Education Stress Scale Perceived Stress Scale for Nursing Students and Coping Behaviours of Stress Scales for Nursing Students. The data were analyzed using the SPSS statistical program 21.00. to analyze the data percentages, means, the t-test and ANOVA were used.

Results: Of the participating students, 70.5% were girls, 72.4% were in the 19-21 age group, 47.8% were third-grade students, and 55.1% graduated from Anatolian high school where the students receive intensive foreign language education, 68.3% chose the nursing profession by their own preference, 80.5% stated that they loved the nursing profession and 72.4% wanted to work as a nurse. The mean total score the participants obtained from the Nursing Education Stress Scale was 59.27 ± 19.81 . The mean total score was 29.59 ± 10.24 out of 48 points for the practical activities subscale, and 29.67 ± 10.09 for the academic stress subscale. The mean total score for the Perceived Stress Scale for Nursing Students was 65.39 ± 25.58 . The students faced the highest level of stress when they provided healthcare for patients and their mean score for this was 18.01 ± 7.43 . The analysis of the scores the students obtained from the Coping Behaviours of Stress Scales for Nursing Students revealed that the students obtained the highest mean total score from the Problem Solving subscale: 16.15 ± 5.05 .

Conclusion: According to the results of the study, the nursing students' stress level was above average, they faced the highest level of stress when they provided healthcare for patients and they used the problem-solving strategy to cope with stress.

Biography:

Kıvan ÇEVİK graduated from Antalya Nursing School, Akdeniz University, in 2004. She took Fundamentals of Nursing Master's degree and PhD from Health Sciences Institute of Ege University. She worked at Cardiovascular Surgical Intensive Care Unit and operating room. Currently, She is working at Celal Bayar University, Manisa Health Sciences Faculty Nursing Department as Assist Professor. Interested subjects of her are Nursing Management, Pain Management, and Complementary Therapies.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 3)



Euro Nursing 2016

Critical care and Emergency Nursing | Midwifery Nursing | Types of nursing | Cancer and tumour nursing | Others | Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing | Surgical Nursing

Session Chair

Heather McDonald

University of New Brunswick, Canada

Session Chair

Susette Brynard

University of Free State, South Africa

Session Introduction

Title: Nursing students' knowledge about the responsibilities and roles of wound Ostomy nursing

Seher Ünver, Trakya University, Turkey

Title: SAFE Practice – A Patient centred initiative in Australia to promote skin-to-skin in the early hours after birth

Jean Du Plessis, Fiona Stanley Hospital & University of Notre Dame, Australia

Title: Starting steps, then and now: Implementation of a simulation technology electronic informatics preparatory system

Suzanne K. Guzelaydin, University of Michigan-Flint, USA

Title: Prostate artery embolization

Sharon Lehmann, University of Minnesota, USA

Title: Patients' experiences of coping with nodal relapse of melanoma

Sheena Stothers, Ulster Hospital, Ireland

Title: Six Core Strategies and staff sick time due to patient-related injuries

Anu Putkonen, Niuvanniemi Hospital, Finland

Title: A municipal acute unit (MAU) – ideals and realities?

Anne-Kari Johannessen, Akershus University Hospital, Norway

Title: Patient experiences at diagnosis and perceptions of negative effects after different prostate cancer treatments, and impact on psychological well-being: A nationwide survey

Ulla-Sisko Lehto, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Title: Enticing new graduates to pursue mental health nursing

Joy Penman, Monash University, Australia

Title: Impact of pregnancy and childbirth over 40 in Japan: Challenges and solutions for administering effective care

Yukari ITO, Osaka University, Japan

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Nursing students' knowledge about the responsibilities and roles of wound ostomy nursing

Seher Ünver, Sacide Yıldızeli Topçu and Zeynep Kızılcık Özkan
Trakya University, Turkey

Wound ostomy nursing is one of the nursing specialties and have some roles and responsibilities which are determined by regulations. Nursing students take ostomy and wound care nursing lesson during their third year of nursing education. This study aimed to assess any changes that occurred in state of knowing the roles and responsibilities of wound ostomy nurse following an educational presentation which was carried out from February 16 to March 01, 2016 on 58 nursing students. In the first lesson, a survey was applied to check students' state of knowing 30 special roles and responsibilities of wound ostomy nurse which are determined by The Ministry of Health of Turkey. Students were asked to select as which of them were "independent role", "dependent role" or "not nursing role". Students were given an educational presentation about the special roles and responsibilities of wound ostomy nurse followed by the survey. After two weeks, this survey was reapplied. Forty-two of the students had never heard of the Nursing Regulations before. Seven of the roles and responsibilities were selected as "not nursing role" in fact they were "independent role" by the students before the education. There were also statistically meaningful differences between pre-post education answers of students about selecting the correct role and responsibility status. Results showed that, educational presentation increased knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of a wound ostomy nurse. It is recommended to teach the specialized nursing lessons based on the Nursing Regulations. It may help students to learn permanently the specific roles and responsibilities of the specialized areas.

Biography

Seher Ünver has completed her PhD from Istanbul University in 2013 and works as an Assistant Professor at the Surgical Nursing department of Health Sciences Faculty at Trakya University. Her areas of interest are Pain, Wound Care, Neurosurgery, Nursing Education and Operating Room Nursing.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

SAFE practice: A patient centered initiative in Australia to promote skin-to-skin in the early hours after birth

Jean Du Plessis¹, Myra Quilatan² and Shailender Mehta²

¹Fiona Stanley Hospital, Australia

²University of Notre Dame, Australia

Background & Aim: Skin to skin or 'kangaroo care' (KC) soon after birth is a well-established practice in Australia with many benefits like mother-baby bonding, thermoregulation and promoting breast feeding. While majority of newborns tolerate it well, some may become compromised with serious consequences. Supervision for KC in the first few hours after birth is crucial time for both mother and her baby but also poses challenges to workload of midwifery staff in a busy birthing suite. A prior audit from our center revealed only 21% compliance with paper-based observation chart for newborns in the immediate postpartum period. The objective of this study was to improve vigilance for newborns receiving KC soon after birth.

Methods: This quality assurance activity (SAFE-saturation assessment for early hours) was undertaken in a maternity unit of tertiary hospital. All babies receiving KC had continuous pulse oximetry monitoring after birth for the first hour. A cross sectional survey was performed to collate feedback from midwifery staff and the mothers. Data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

Results: Response rate to survey was 80% for midwifery staff and 71% for mothers. Most midwifery staff received the practice positively and felt more reassured about the baby's status. The survey identified gaps in maternal knowledge about risks and benefits of KC. Majority of staff recommended instituting this practice at other centers.

Conclusion: Continuous pulse oximetry in the first hour is a simple non-invasive and innovative approach to improve vigilance for all newborns receiving skin to skin care soon after birth.

Biography

Jean Du Plessis is the Head of Service of Neonatology at Fiona Stanley Hospital, Perth, Western Australia. He is also an Adjunct Associate Professor at University of Notre Dame, Fremantle. In addition to long standing clinical career, he also possesses excellent administrative and diplomatic skills and has track record of successful delivery of high quality patient care to the population of South Perth. He has been closely involved with University of Western Australia. He is currently an Investigator of various clinical trials running in the Neonatal Unit. His research interests include innovations to improve Neonatal Health Care.

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Starting steps, then and now: Implementation of a simulation technology electronic informatics preparatory system

Suzanne K Guzelaydin
University of Michigan-Flint, USA

The presentation will discuss implementation of an innovative clinical practice program that integrated computerized simulation, an electronic health record, point-of-care handheld health reference and telehealth resources throughout an undergraduate nursing curriculum. The STEPS program created a student-centered learning environment that combined the quality and safety education for nurses (QSEN) elements with informatics essentials for the undergraduate nursing students' first introduction to clinical fundamentals. This foundation was integrated throughout the undergraduate nursing curriculum, targeting learning objectives to develop student critical thinking and decision making skills appropriate to their academic level (sophomore, junior and senior). Simulation case scenarios introduced students to progressive complexities of care and engaged them in active-learning situations exploring health care issues across the life span. Scenarios provided student experiences in acute care and community based settings. Core essentials of informatics were utilized in every simulation case scenario. Students gained proficiency in using technology systems to promote, support and improve patient and staff safety, interdisciplinary communication and the provision of patient centered care. Students learned the skills of navigating an electronic health record (data entry, retrieval, communication, aggregation and evidence based practice decision making), use of point-of-care handheld reference resources and telehealth methodologies in the delivery of care. Lessons learned by the project team in bringing the project to life will be discussed along with recommendations for avoiding pitfalls in implementation. Approaches used to build partnerships and support for the project from both internal and external perspectives will be examined.

Biography

Suzanne K Guzelaydin has completed her MS from the University of Michigan in 1982. Currently, she is a Lecturer II Faculty at the University of Michigan-Flint. In 2008, she was funded for a 3 year Nurse Practice, Education and Retention grant from the Health Resource Service Administration (HRSA). She has given presentations at National League of Nursing, American Academy of Nursing and Infusion Nurse Society National Conventions.

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Prostate artery embolization

Sharon Lehmann

University of Minnesota, USA

Prostate artery embolization (PAE) is a new treatment option for men with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also known as an enlarged prostate gland. The procedure will help improve urinary symptoms without the risk of sexual side effects. Originally developed in Europe and South America, this procedure is now being studied in the United States. Through this lecture you will learn about BPH, have a brief review of medical and surgical treatment options, but the focus will be on this new cutting edge procedure that is minimally invasive; The benefits and risks of the procedure will be discussed along with the short and long term outcomes that are known at this time.

Biography

Sharon Lehmann has been a Clinical Nurse Specialist with more than 20 years of experience in Interventional Radiology at the University of Minnesota. She is a Past President of the Association for Radiologic and Imaging Nursing, and has served for more than 6 years as their Newsletter Editor. She has published the article "Prostatic artery embolization: An emerging technique in Interventional Radiology", in the *Journal of Radiology Nursing*.

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Patients' experiences of coping with nodal relapse of melanoma

Sheena Stothers
Ulster Hospital, UK

Patients who develop nodal relapse of malignant melanoma often move from a potentially curable to a life-threatening or palliative condition. During this transition period, many individuals experience unmet support needs. This exploratory, qualitative study provides an insight into patients' experience of nodal relapse of malignant melanoma. Using a qualitative design the target population was a convenience sample of patients with nodal relapse of malignant melanoma, who had a surgical block dissection of lymph glands in the neck, axilla or groin within the last two years. The sample size was six participants. One-to-one interviews were conducted with the participants. Findings indicated that the participants experienced a transition process from the initial diagnosis of malignant melanoma to nodal relapse. This transition appeared to commence at the point of their initial diagnosis in that, the participants began to consider and understand their risk of nodal relapse. They appeared to continue to develop coping skills to live with this threat and displayed anticipatory coping skills when they developed nodal relapse and refocused their lives. However, anger was often expressed. Some of the pertinent needs identified for patients with nodal relapse of malignant melanoma include: information on the longer-term physical effects following surgery and a more holistic approach to review arrangements. These findings demonstrate areas of practice which could be addressed by health professionals during routine clinical care of patients with nodal relapse of malignant melanoma. These findings could also inform the development of services to meet the specific information and support needs of this unique patient group.

Biography

Sheena Stothers is a Complex Skin Cancer Clinical Nurse Specialist working as part of a Multidisciplinary Team within the Regional Plastic Surgery Unit in Northern Ireland for patients who have complex skin cancers that require reconstruction, have metastatic disease or require oncology referral. She has obtained her BSc in Health Studies from Queens University Belfast and then completed her MSc in Advanced Nursing from the University of Ulster. She continues to pursue her research interests in the patients' experiences of various aspects of their skin cancer treatment.

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Six core strategies and staff sick time due to patient-related injuries

Anu Putkonen

Niuvanniemi Hospital, Finland

It has been unclear if sick leaves due to patient-related injuries in psychiatric care units can be reduced by any currently available measure. We compared the prevalence of patient-associated staff sick time and the prevalence of seclusion/restraint time with Poisson's regression models between three two-year periods (3083 staff years, 1641 patient years), i.e. before, during and after an effective coercion reduction project. The project consisted of a year of general information and another year when the first randomized controlled intervention study of a coercion reduction took place on 2 of 2 wards. Systematic use of the 6 core strategies for seclusion/restraint reduction (6CS) was temporarily discontinued at the end of the project. The data was obtained from the detailed, official statistics of Niuvanniemi Hospital, the national university center for research and treatment of persons having psychotic disorders with violent behavior in Finland (n=286 beds). Pharmacologic practices remained unchanged during the study. Significantly, less patient-related sick time was reported during the project, compared with both the baseline ($p<0.001$) and with the post-project period ($p<0.001$). This preventive effect was not related with S/R rates. It was, however, present only during continuous supervised use of the 6CS. The results indicated that continuous supervised use of the six core strategies may significantly reduce staff sick time from patient-associated injuries, independently of coercion rates.

Biography

Anu Putkonen is a Specialist in Psychiatry and Forensic Psychiatry. She has worked in Clinical, Administrative and Research Tasks at the Niuvanniemi Hospital, University of Eastern Finland, Department of Forensic Psychiatry, since 1981. She is a Member of European Violence in Psychiatry Research Group since 2004. She has published over 25 articles on epidemiology, psychopharmacology, genetics and prevention of violence and restrictive interventions. During 2008-2009, she led the Niuvanniemi Hospital Project for reduction of restrictive interventions, and the first randomized controlled study of the coercion reduction methodology.

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A municipal acute unit (MAU) – Ideals and realities: User participation in medical decision-Making and level transitions

Anne-Kari Johannessen^{1, 2}

¹Oslo and Akershus University College, Norway

²Akershus University Hospital, Norway

Municipal acute units (MAU) is a new healthcare service that all Norwegian municipalities are obligated to offer their residents within January 1st, 2016. These units, organized at the interface between hospital and municipal homecare services, aim to prevent or shorten hospital stays and alleviate some of the pressure on the hospital sector. Urgent inpatient municipal care involves organizational changes, and raise questions whether this creates new interfaces with increased risk of failure in patient safety. Common diagnosis for admission to a MAU are: fractures, pain conditions, leg ulcers, infections, constipation, diarrhea, pneumonia, COPD exacerbation and cognitive impairment. The patient's average age is 75. GPs, emergency departments and outpatient polyclinics transfer patients to MAUs. The inpatient timeframe is 3 days. In a pilot study, we have explored how user participation in treatment and care happens in a MAU. Findings showed that lack of resources, short length of stay and bustle result in limited user participation. The staff collaborated well, but they strive to establish an appropriate collaboration towards the patients' families, and professionals working at the purchaser offices in the city districts. Fragile patients, some suffering of dementia or complex somatic diseases, influenced the degree of user participation. Findings in the pilot study will be important for further development of a PhD project aiming to study, conditions promoting and preventing user participation from the perspectives of patients and family caregivers.

Biography

Anne-Kari Johannessen completed her PhD at the University of Oslo in 2013. She has a full time position as Researcher and Teacher at the Faculty of Nursing and Health Promotion, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, and holds a part time position as a Senior Researcher at Health Services Research Unit, Akershus University Hospital, Lørenskog, Norway. She has a background as Anesthetist Nurse and holds a Master's degree in Pedagogics. She is a Member of Østfold Hospital Research Board, and the board of Care - Health and Welfare at Oslo and Akershus University College.

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Patient experiences at diagnosis and perceptions of negative effects after different prostate cancer treatments, and impact on psychological well-being: A nationwide survey

Ulla-Sisko Lehto

National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Most prostate cancers (PC) are diagnosed in the early phase and men live for many years after the diagnosis. Thus, their well-being and quality of life is ever more important. We investigated patient experiences, adverse impacts of different PC treatments, and psychological well-being in a nation-wide sample (n=1239) of PC patients. We collected information on experiences at diagnosis (e.g., treatment selection; patient satisfaction with care and information; and psychological reactions) and negative effects (occurrence, perceived level and bother since the beginning of the treatment) of PC treatments like prostatectomy, external beam radiotherapy, brachytherapy and hormone therapy. We measured the patients' psychological well-being (psychological symptoms, satisfaction with life) for five years after diagnosis. Differences between treatments and predictors of psychological well-being were investigated. Half of the respondents were satisfied with the care and information they received about the cancer and side effects of treatment. Negative experiences, like learning of the diagnosis in an impersonal way and dissatisfaction with the information and care, predicted poorer well-being. Negative effects of treatments were common, multiple, persistent, and vary by treatment modality. All treatments result in sexual difficulties (70–92% reported sexual dysfunction and sex life with the spouse ended in 20–58%), prostatectomy and radiotherapies also in urinary dysfunction, and external radiotherapy in bowel dysfunction. Most symptoms were considered highly bothering. Especially, urinary symptoms were associated with poorer well-being, but bother of the symptoms had a greater impact than the symptoms as such. Unmet supportive care and informational needs were common. Along with negative effects of treatments, needs which improvements in care would probably reduce; have a long-lasting impact on well-being.

Biography

Ulla-Sisko Lehto has completed her Master's degree in Psychology from University of Tampere, and has done her PhD (Oncology) from University of Tampere, School of Medicine. She is currently working as a Senior Researcher in the field of Psychosocial Oncology (Psychological well-being and health after a cancer diagnosis) at the National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland. She has published papers in reputed journals in Oncology, Health Sciences, and Nursing Sciences.

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Enticing new graduates to pursue mental health nursing

Joy Penman, Lee Martinez, Debra Papoulis and Kathryn Cronin
University of South Australia, Australia

The recruitment and retention of qualified mental health nurses is a concern with an aging mental health workforce in Australia. It is a challenge because mental health nursing is not a popular career path for most nurses entering the workforce. Mental health nursing is one of the least desirable career options. It is important to determine the factors that may divert or attract students/nurses to mental health nursing. The aims of the study are to determine the factors that motivate nurses in rural and regional South Australia to pursue mental health nursing and to identify the strategies that might entice students/nurses to pursue mental health nursing as a professional career. A descriptive qualitative study design with semi-structured interviews was used. Ethics approval was obtained from the university and the country health. Key individuals were approached in various hospitals and community health centres to distribute information letters and promote the study. 15 face to face interviews were conducted. The majority of the interviewees were in the 50 years age range. 13 were females and two were males. The majority had varied nursing backgrounds before going into mental health nursing. The factors that motivated the participants to pursue mental health nursing were complex, multifactorial and may be categorised as intrinsic and/or extrinsic. The strategies that might entice students/nurses to pursue mental health nursing were many but the most popular suggestion was the provision of high quality meaningful clinical placements in mental health.

Biography

Joy Penman completed her Bachelor and Master's degrees in Nursing and Pharmacy. She completed her Doctoral studies in Palliative Care. She teaches at School of Nursing and Midwifery, Whyalla Campus. She has over 30 years of teaching experience locally and abroad and many years of nursing experience in various health care facilities. She has extensive experience in research and community engagement as well. In recognition of her contributions, she has been a recipient of various teaching, research and community service awards. She has earned internal and external research funding for various collaborative projects. She has published her papers in peer reviewed and non-peer reviewed journals, conferences and books.

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Impact of pregnancy and childbirth over 40 in Japan: Challenges and solutions for administering effective care

Yukari ITO¹, Koichi SETOYAMA², Tomoko MIYAKE³

¹Osaka University Center for International Education and Exchange, JAPAN

²Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine

³Osaka University, JAPAN

The purpose of this study was to identify the financial and psychological requirements involved in support systems for childbirth and childbearing and offer new ways of achieving worry-free childbirth and child-rearing. We interviewed health professionals to identify the problems associated with advanced maternal age in Japan. In the first phase of the study, we interviewed obstetricians, pediatricians, midwives and public health nurses. In the second phase, we exchanged ideas with researchers and policy makers. The primary aim of this study was to identify the problems of pregnancy and childbirth with advanced maternal age in Japan. We observed a clear increasing trend in pregnancy and childbirth among women over 40 years of age in recent decades in Japan. Later-in-life pregnancy and childbirth is linked to increasing diversification and complexity of family dynamics. A major problem associated with pregnancy and childbirth in this population is that mothers experience deconditioning after the delivery and feel anxious about raising their child, since they usually cannot receive family support due to the advanced age of their partner and parents. With weakening of community bonds, mothers find childbirth and childrearing to be a burden. These findings suggest that preparing an environment in Japan for worry-free childbirth and child-rearing in older mothers will require the expansion of facilities for postpartum care, encouragement of fertility literacy in academic curricula, and construction of a data platform for regional health professionals to share information of mother's childbirth and childrearing.

Biography

Yukari Ito has completed her PhD from Osaka School of International Public Policy. She works at the Center for International Education and Exchange, Osaka University in Japan, as an Associate Professor.

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Notes:

Critical care and Emergency Nursing | Midwifery Nursing | Types of nursing | Cancer and tumour nursing | Others | Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing | Surgical Nursing

Session Chair

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Session Chair

Denise Brehmer

Indiana Wesleyan University, USA

Session Introduction

Title: Diabetes care in China

Peiru Zhou, The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University, China

Title: Motives for Abortion

Maysoon Bishara, Galilee Medical Center, Israel

Title: Prenatal care in Israel: A doctor – nurse dual model

Odelia Keshev, Maccabi Health Services, Israel

Title: Determination of the complementary treatment methods used by copd and asthma patients and their hopelessness levels

Hatice POLAT, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: Psychometric properties of the Turkish version of parent as social context questionnaire-(child and parents report)

Ayfer Ekim, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Title: Effect of passive warming and innovative a technology active warming on unplanned hipotermia during perioperative period

GANIME ESRA YÜZDEN, Arzu İlçe, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey

Title: Examination of the relationship between social appearance anxiety, stress, and kinesophobia of obese individuals

Sibel ÖZTÜRK, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: Health professionals breaking bad news techniques in diagnosed cancer patient

Adeviye AYDIN, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Title: Investigation of the problems about nurses and physicians relationship in turkey

Nilgün Kahraman, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Title: Kinaesthetics outcomes for the elderly in a long term rehabilitation care: A prospective intervention study

Hiroko Tadaura, International University of Health and Welfare, Japan

Title: Study on the effect of three kinds of food to adjust the hypoglycemia in diabetic patients

Huang Jiewei, The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University, China

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Diabetes care in China

Peiru Zhou

The University, China

In china, the incidence of diabetes were increased dramatically from 1% in 1980 to 11.6% in 2010. Diabetes control situation is not optimistic yet, there were only 1/3 patients who were diagnosed with diabetes, during which(diagnosed diabetes) there were only 1/3 diabetes were treated, during which(treated diabetes)only 1/3 patients were complied, so there were lots of challenges about diabetes management. The diabetes nurse group was established followed by the Chinese Medical Association Diabetes society in the early 1990s in that situation. Several major hospitals had diabetes specialist nurses program in 2001, full-time diabetes education nurse work has been started in the hospital in recent years. An increasing number of diabetes educator teams are build to improve the quality of diabetes nursing. The team members have initiated many diabetes models, such as individualized education (by dns clinic),group education , distance teaching with the help of the computers or telephones. There are still some other improvement,which can be reflected in the methods and instruments of diabetes nursing. Diabetes education books and china guideline for type 2 diabetes are updated in time. Chinese government also pay attention to situation about the control of diabetes, the government encourage hospital-community-intergrated management. Although the level of diabetes care in china is not so high, we are improving the quality of diabetes nursing step by step.

Biography

Peiru zhou has completed her master degree from south medical university in guangzhou. She is the vice director of the outpatient dep. Of the first affiliated hospital of jinan university. She is also the vice chairman of diabetes professional committee of guangdong provincial nursing association, master nursing teacher and diabetes specialist nurse. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and has obtained major domestic project(capital fund 3millions). She is working very good at scientific research and teaching .

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Motives for Abortion

Maysoon bishara, Natali Isikovitz, Miriam Yonash, Hana Solomon and Nasra Idlibi
Galilee Medical Center, Israel

Background: In Israel, 4 criteria allow for legal abortion: women's age <17 or >40, fetal malformation, danger to the woman's health and unmarried woman or caused by rape.

Objective: To understand why women seek abortion, so as to build appropriate prevention/intervention programs.

Materials & Methods: It is a cross-sectional study conducted on 102 women who applied to the Committee for termination of pregnancy at Galilee Medical Center, January-December 2013. Research instruments include a questionnaire examining violence experienced by the woman, use of contraceptives, and motives for abortion.

Findings: The mean age of the women was 28.75 ± 7.25 years. Reasons for seeking abortion were poor economic situation 53.7%, violence in the home 13.7%. 91.7% reported a poverty-level monthly income of '0' (no income at all). 42.6% of women who experienced violence in the home had previous abortions, as opposed to 36.8% who did not experience violence. 57.1% did not use contraceptives regularly. 21.5% cited the prohibitive cost of contraceptives. 18% of participants noted the importance of their attending nurse's presence at the Committee for termination of pregnancy.

Conclusions: The major reasons for abortion, poor economic situation and violence in the home, are not included in the legal criteria for abortion. There is a need to re-think public policy on cost of contraceptives and to educate the public on contraceptive use. Violence in the family is more likely to be identified if a nurse is present at the Committee for termination of pregnancy. Also, a nurse should advise on the purchase of contraceptives and instruct on their use.

Biography

My name is Maysoon, married with 4 children. I was born in Nazareth city in Galilee- Israel. Graduated in 1991 (BA, RN) and specialized in emergency nursing. I work in Galilee medical center for about 22 years. In the last 2 years moved to work in the pediatric emergency room. My aim as a nurse, mother and wife is to help in giving life, hope and joy especially for suffering children and women in my society.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Prenatal care in Israel: A doctor – nurse dual model

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Background: Studies have shown significantly lower risk of complications during labour following prenatal care, allowing early detection, promoting normal pregnancy and birth. In May 2013, Maccabi Health Services launched “prenatal personal care” - a dual gynecologist and nurse follow up model.

Goals: The goals of this study include: Preserving and promoting physical and mental condition of pregnant women; and early identification of high risk situations and intervention.

Method: The model is based on periodic visits provided by 150 designated nurses and 200 gynecologists working in collaboration. The follow up consists of 5-6 visits through pregnancy period. Additional visits provided according to woman's health state. The intervention includes information on recommended tests, abnormal conditions, preliminary screening for depression during pregnancy and counseling. Various communication services such as, Facebook, Email, phone, app and personal meetings are available. The model maintains interfaces with other health care providers such as dieticians, pelvic floor physical therapists, social workers and others. A designated computerized record was developed allowing generate and transparent follow up.

Findings: Prenatal care was given to 22% of pregnant women. 58% of them were vaccinated for pertussis compared to 22% in standard care. Depression screening found 0.4% positive answers to tendency for suicide, 11.5% were suspected for depression. In addition, 85.6% performed GCT test versus 74.3% with standard care.

Conclusions: The model contributes to higher health outcomes and higher satisfaction among doctors, nurses and pregnant women. The service will be expanded to telehealth prenatal care allowing broader availability and accessibility for service nationwide.

Biography

Odelia Keshev is a Nurse and has completed her Master's degree from the Hebrew University. She works at Maccabi Health Services Headquarter since 2012 and Coordinate woman's health nationwide.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Determination of the complementary treatment methods used by copd and asthma patients and their hopelessness levels

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Celal Bayar University, Turkey

Aim: This study was implemented in order to determine the state of COPD and asthma patients to use complementary treatment and their hopelessness levels.

Method: The population of this descriptive study consisted of COPD and Asthma patients who applied to the clinics of Erzurum Chest Hospital Outpatient Clinics and Kars State Hospital outpatient clinics between May and August 2013; whereas, sample of the study consisted of 163 patients, who agreed to participate in the study, among these patients. A questionnaire having questions related to descriptive characteristics of the patients and their state to use complementary treatment as well as Beck Hopelessness Scale were used to collect the data. The data were assessed by using mean, percentage, and t test on the computer environment.

Results: The socio-demographic data of COPD and Asthma patients, who participated in the study, were analyzed. The average age of the patients were found to be 58.6 ± 10.46 . 57% of the patients were male, 44.3% were illiterate, 62. %2 were married, and 45.3% had an income less than their expenses. When examining the methods used by the patients using CAM treatment, it was found that 67.4% used methods such as “herbal tea”, 29% “massage”, 60.4% “Breathing Exercises”, 66.2% “Exercises”, 37.2 % “vitamin and mineral support”, 25.5% “herbal pills”, 87.2% “worship/praying”, 37.2% “listening to music”, and 34.8% “caves /hot springs/Turkish bath”. Most of the patients stated that the medication treatment was insufficient, most of them used their drugs irregularly, they used the complementary method to remove the problems of “coughing, phlegm, shortness of breath, fatigue and insomnia” and they reported the methods they used to the healthcare personnel. The patients reported that they benefited from the method they used and they continued to use their drugs. When examining the hopelessness levels based on state to use CAM method, it was determined that the mean score was 14.63 in patients using CAM method and 9.36 in those not using the CAM method. It was found that the difference between groups was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: In addition to the treatment, the patients use the complementary treatments in order to decrease various symptoms. It is recommended that the nurses and physicians inquire the patients in terms of using these methods and they should inform them about how to use these methods.

Biography:

Hatice POLAT finished PhD in Nursing from Ataturk University in the field of Internal Medicine in 2013. She received the title of Assistant Professor in the same year. She has conducted research on subject such as reflexology, COPD, cancer, nursing, complementary treatment. Currently, Ataturk University, Faculty of Health Science is Assistant Professor.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Psychometric properties of the Turkish version of parent as social context questionnaire (child and parents report)

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Parenting is a complicated sum of parenting behaviors, cognitions, attributes and values. Parenting dimensions are the conceptualization of parenting behaviors and practices. Each dimension affects parenting styles and therefore, child outcomes. Parenting dimensions are also a crucial factor revealing potential effects on the development of child. The aim of the study was to determine the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of parent as social context questionnaire-(child and parents report) (PSCQ). The PSCQ is a self-report questionnaire that measures six dimensions of parenting: Warmth, structure, autonomy (positive dimensions), rejection, chaos and coercion (negative dimensions). This 20 itemed Likert type questionnaire aims to evaluate the parenting perception of both parents and the child. The questionnaire has been applied to 220 children between the ages of 7-14 and their parents. Internal consistency reliability for six of parenting dimensions has been calculated separately for both child and parent versions. Internal consistency reliability coefficients were in the range of 0.78-0.81 for child self-reports and 0.76-0.83 for parent self-reports. The results of factor analysis prove six factors structure that is present at the original structure. In conclusion, PSCQ is a reliable and valid tool to measure the parenting dimensions perception of Turkish school children and their parents.

Biography

Ayfer Ekim is an Assistant Professor at Department of Nursing, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey. She has completed her PhD at Marmara University Department of Pediatric Nursing. Her primary interests are Childhood Chronic Diseases, Pain Management and Nursing Theory and Models. She still works as a Writer, Researcher and Educator in the field of Pediatric Nursing.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Effect of passive warming and innovative a technology active warming on unplanned hypothermia during perioperative period

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This study has investigated the implementation of active and passive heating method to examine the effects of unplanned hypothermia in patients in the perioperative period and waking up at the end of the period of operation of hypothermia, pain, chills, and complications of formation as well as conducted to examine the effects of the intensive care unit and hospital length of stay. This study comprised patients undergoing surgery related to abdomen surgery which are hospitalized at surgery of Abant İzzet Baysal University İzzet Baysal Education and Research Hospital. Ninety people were selected randomly in three groups. The first group patient was heated active during surgery (Istanbul Medikal- Medwarm resistive system-W-500D+190*50 cm). The second group patients were heated preoperative as passive (blankets, socks, etc.) and third groups were taken as a control group. Resistive heating with carbon fiber is one of the innovative technologies in health care. Data were collected by face to face interviews with researchers and patient follow-up. In data analysis SPSS (statistical package for the social sciences) coded from the program of 20.0: number, percentage, test One-way ANOVA and Kruskal Wallis; and it was evaluated with the appropriate post hoc tests. The average body temperature of the group made active heating during the surgery was significantly rising ($p < 0.001$), until the third hour was determined to be significantly higher than other groups. Average body temperature of active, passive heating and control groups at the end of heating operation respectively are, 36.2 ± 0.26 ; 35.4 ± 0.49 ; and 35.2 ± 0.47 and it found that the difference was statistically significant ($p \leq 0.001$). It was found to be 1.05°C higher than the average body temperature of the active heated group than the control group's average body temperature. The respiratory and O_2 saturation of active heating group while significantly higher and pulse rate, the value of pain after operative was very less and duration of recovery from anesthesia was found to be shorter ($p \leq 0.05$). As a result; for preventing unplanned perioperative hypothermia, passive warming was inadequate but resistive system with carbon fiber was found to be an effective active warming method.

Biography

Ganime Esra Yüzden is a Research Assistant in Bolu School of Health at the Abant İzzet Baysal University. She has completed her Master's degree in Hospital Administration in the Department of Social Sciences at the Gazi University in 2013.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Examination of the relationship between social appearance anxiety, stress and kinesophobia of obese individuals

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Ataturk University, Turkey

Aim: This study was conducted in order to examine the relationship between social appearance anxiety, stress and kinesophobia of obese individuals.

Method: This was a descriptive study. The population of the study consisted of obese individuals in dietary outpatient clinics of a hospital in Erzurum. Without using the sample selection method, the study was conducted with 333 obese individuals who agreed to participate between mentioned dates.

Results: A positively significant correlation was determined between social appearance anxiety, kinesophobia and BMI. There was no correlation between stress and social appearance anxiety. However, a positively significant correlation was found between kinesophobia and BMI and stress. Marital status was determined to affect kinesophobia, stress, and BMI scores. According to the result of one way analysis of variance; parameters of kinesophobia, social appearance anxiety and stress showed a difference significantly compared to BMI group ($p < 0.05$). Kinesophobia did not show a significant difference in terms of BMI ($p > 0.05$). While overweighed individuals had the lowest mean score for mean scores of kinesophobia, social appearance anxiety and stress scales, morbid obese individuals had the highest mean score ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: It was observed that as BMI increased, stress, kinesophobia and social appearance anxiety of individuals increased. These factors should be considered when planning nursing interventions for obese individuals.

Biography

Sibel Öztürk has completed his PhD from Ataturk University and Post-doctoral studies from Ataturk University Faculty of Health Science.

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October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Health professionals breaking bad news techniques in diagnosed cancer patients

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Cancer is a chronic disease that one of the three most common causes of death and life-threatening. Every stage of this common disease, patients and families may face the bad news. The bad news is any information that affects in a negative way in the case of the disease onset, progression, recurrence, even in the event of termination of the patient's life. Breaking bad news is a difficult task for health professionals about who will give you the bad news and how about to be. Cancer patients and their families show a variety of reactions to the bad news, often live feelings of helplessness. Breaking bad news style is one of the factor that affect patient and their relatives about what kind of reaction would give, forms of coping and patient-health communication. Therefore, health professionals should pay attention to this factor. The bad news should be given by health professionals and should be responsibility of these persons. And the bad news should be given in a common language, in a realistic manner, noticed that the patient's difference is only individual, and providing expressed patients and relatives feelings. In this review is focused that how the cancer patient and their families should be given to bad news, patients and families actions of this condition and how points are forced the health professionals.

Biography

Adeviye AYDIN graduated from Ankara University Çankırı Department of Nursing in 2009. She worked as a nurse in Hacettepe University, Emergency Clinic in the years 2009-2010. Started to work as a Research Assistant in Sinop University in October, 2010. She was graduated from Hacettepe University, Faculty of health Sciences, and department of Psychiatry Nursing master program in 2013. Started to work in Hacettepe University, faculty of nursing, She has started doctorate program in 2013. She has been continued phd thesis.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Investigation of the problems about nurses and physicians relationship in Turkey

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Relationships between nurses and physicians are important. Because collaborative nurse-physician relationships lead to better patient and organizational outcomes such as decreased length of stay and net reduction in treatment costs without reduction in functional levels or decrease in satisfaction among patients. In addition to patient outcomes, high-quality nurse-physician relations result in increased satisfaction among nurses and physicians and increased autonomy for nurses. This study aims to define of physicians-nurse collaboration with using the qualitative research method. This study was conducted in a Education and Research Hospital, Turkey. Purposive sampling method was used and selected at least 1 year experienced physicians and nurses. Participants were primarily explained the purpose and methodology of the study and then, were included in the study of 5 physicians and 5 nurses who agreed to participate of the study. In order to achieve data, a semi-structured style interviews were made. The interviews with nurses and physicians took place in a private place in the ward. The interviews were taped recorded and transcribed. After that, writing all interviews were tried to remove the main-themes and sub-themes related to physicians and nurses collaboration. The results of this study; physicians and nurses collaboration is effected of working conditions, workload, lack of staff as institutional; the lack of known roles and responsibilities, professional bias, lack of common sense as professional; focus on body language instead of communication, the lack of mind-reading behavior, the dual groupings of communication as communication factor.

Biography

Nilgün Kahraman graduated from Hacettepe University Department of Nursing in 2010. Worked as a nurse in Dr. Zekai Tahir Burak Women's Health Research and Education Hospital in the years between 2010-2012. Started to work as a Research Assistant in Kastamonu University in February, 2012. Graduated from Hacettepe University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Psychiatry Nursing master program in 2013. Started to work in Hacettepe University, Faculty of Nursing, She has started doctorate program in 2013. She has been continued PhD thesis.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Kinaesthetics outcomes for the elderly in a long term rehabilitation care: A prospective intervention study

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Background: Kinaesthetics which has developed in Europe, mainly Germany, Austria and Switzerland is getting a well-known concept in Japan. It is also known in Italy, Nederland, Finland, Russia etc. Kinaesthetics is written in official nursing school books not only Europe nowadays. Several papers suggested that nursing care using Kinaesthetics concept is effective various health promotion for many cases having acute and chronic disease included in cancer, elderly, and handicapped etc. However, it has not been made clear by investigations under actual clinical intervention study having controlled group. This research aims to scientifically determine the effectiveness of pain and QOL by nursing applied for Kinaesthetics concept in promoting health of the elderly and nurses in long term rehabilitation care setting.

Methods: The elderly hospitalized in long term rehabilitation care unit and nurses who take care of them were divided kinaesthetics intervention group and control group. Both were investigated pain in a resting state, pain before and after transfer from wheel chair to bed supported by nurses, movement sense after the transfer, and quality of life measured by sf-36 for three times at the time of admissions, one month later and discharges. Braden scale and fim (functional independence measure) for the elderly were also determined. Nurses were scored by sopmas (structure of the observed patient movement assistance skills).

Results: Subjects in this study were the elderly: (a) kinaesthetics group n=41, [age 74.0 (60.5, 80.0)], (b) controlled group n=46, [age 74.0 (66.8, 78.3)]. The each elderly had (a) edema 12.5%, obesity 2.1%, arthritis 52% and (b) edema 4.3%, obesity 2.2%, arthritis 4.3%, braden scale (a) [16.0 (15.0, 19.0)] and (b) [17.5 (15.0, 21.0)], and fim (a) [65.0 (42.3, 98.0)] and (b) [78.5 (48.3, 98.0)] were on baseline. Sf-36 summary score each showed positive difference in kinaesthetics group than controlled group. The score of pain showed increased after transfer ($p < 0.01$) and lower score in kinaesthetics group than controlled group.

Conclusion: This study indicates that Kinaesthetics in nursing effect on pain and QOL for the elderly in a long term rehabilitation care.

Biography:

Hiroko Tadaura is a Professor in Graduate School of Nursing and Rehabilitation Science in International University Health and Welfare Graduate School, Tokyo, Japan. She is also Part-time Assistant Professor in Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University, Miyagi, Japan. Guest Researcher in School of Nursing Science in University of Witten/Herdecke, Witten, Germany in 2008-2011. Senior Guest Researcher in School of Nursing Science in University of Witten/Herdecke, Witten, Germany in 2012-2015. She is also a Member of European Kinaesthetics Association, German Branch. IOS New Scholar Award of Self-Care Dependent-Care Nursing, International Orem Society, USA in 2014.

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15th Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

October 17-19, 2016 Rome, Italy

Study on the effect of three kinds of food to adjust the hypoglycemia in diabetic patients

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Objective: To explore the simple and effective methods for treating hypoglycemia in diabetic patients and the evaluation of the satisfaction of the dietary treats such as sugar, cookies, and yogurt.

Method: 126 cases of hypoglycemia has divided into three groups according to the admission time and choose different kind of dietary treats, namely group of the sugar, yogurt group and cookies, each of 42 cases were eating sugar three pieces and a half, 1 bottle of yogurt (250ml) and 4 pieces cookies. To monitor the blood glucose in 15 minutes after dietary treats, and to evaluate the degree of satisfaction with difference dietary treats.

Result: In the three groups there were in the treatment for 15 minutes after the correct hypoglycemia, yogurt and sugar group retest blood glucose fluctuation difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$), biscuit group retest blood glucose value is lower than the other two groups, statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Food satisfaction score for correcting hypoglycemia in patients of the three groups: Biscuit group > yogurt > sugar.

Conclusion: Three kinds of food can be correct hypoglycemia, biscuits glycemic index is lower than the other two groups, The sugar and yogurt effect are similar for correcting hypoglycemia, yogurt taste good, cookies can bring full abdomen feeling, carrying and buy relatively convenient, the patient can accept three food.

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