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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

Euro Nursing 2017

Major Sessions:

Nursing Education | Clinical Nursing | Nursing practice | Cancer Nursing | Pediatric Nursing | Clinical Nursing | Rehabilation Nursing

Session Chair
Beth Ann Swan
Thomas Jefferson University, USA

Session Co-Chair
Funda Budak
Inonu University, Turkey

Session Introduction

Title: **Transforming primary care across transition settings**
Beth Ann Swan, Thomas Jefferson University, USA

Title: **The effect of yoga on functional recovery level in schizophrenic patients**
Funda Budak, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **Nursing management in malignant hyperthermia**
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Soysal GE, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Turkey

Beth Ann Swan, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Transforming primary care across transition settings

Beth Ann Swan
Thomas Jefferson University, USA

In the United States, healthcare is undergoing unprecedented change. Concurrently, a movement is underway to transform primary care through enhanced models of care delivery, such as transitional care nursing and the expanded use of interprofessional care teams. With a predicted shortage of primary care providers, and a supply of over 3.7 million registered nurses (RNs) available in the workforce, there is a renewed emphasis for all RN roles to function at the top of their scope of practice and education. Additionally, increasing incidence and prevalence of chronic conditions and obesity, as well as increasing volumes of aging Americans is contributing to the strain on primary care. Newly emerging models that recognize the value of the RN in care coordination and transition management, and complex care in the management chronic disease, admission avoidance, and prevention have opened opportunities for RNs in all ambulatory care settings, including primary care. This presentation will describe and discuss: 1) rationale supporting the movement toward transitional care nursing in primary care, 2) enhanced roles for RNs as part of a larger, more integrated care delivery team, 3) need for engaging schools of nursing and healthcare delivery systems in support for optimizing education and practice, and 4) the role of system level leadership in the promotion and use of RNs in enhanced primary care roles.

Biography

Beth Ann Swan is Professor and former Dean at the Jefferson College of Nursing. Swan is a Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing, past president of the American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing, and a 2007-2010 Robert Wood Johnson Executive Nurse Fellow. Swan has a distinguished record of extramural funding, publications, and presentations nationally and internationally on topics related to ambulatory care, care coordination and transition management, and technology applications for education and practice. She is Co-Editor of the text, *Care Coordination and Transition Management Core Curriculum*. Swan received her PhD and MSN from the University of Pennsylvania, and BSN from Holy Family University.

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Notes:

Funda Budak et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The effect of yoga on functional recovery level in schizophrenic patients

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Ataturk University, Turkey

Purpose: The objective of this study is to determine the effect of yoga on functional recovery level in schizophrenic patients.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted in quasi-experimental design with pr-test-post-test control group. The population of the study consisted of schizophrenic patients with registered in Malatya and Elazığ Community Mental Health Centers and regularly going to these centers. The sample group of the study consisted of totally 100 patients including 50 patients in the experimental group and 50 patients in the control group who were specified through power analysis and chosen by using random sampling method from this population. The data were collected between April 2015 and August 2015. 'Patient Description Form' and 'FROGS' were used to collect the data. Yoga was applied to patients in the experimental group. Any intervention was not made to patients in the control group. Percentage distribution, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, chi-square, independent samples t test, and paired t test were used to assess the data.

Results: Patients in the control and experimental group pretest subscale and the total means scores of FROGS was found to be low. In the post test subscale and total means scores of FROGS in the experimental group were higher than in the control group and the differences between them were found to be statistically significant (p b 0.05). In the experimental group pretest and post-test subscale and total means scores of FR0GS was determined to be statistically significant (p b 0.05).

Conclusion: Yoga that applied to schizophrenic patients it was determined to increased the level of functional recovery. It can be suggested that yoga should be used as an complementary method in nursing practice in order to increase the effectiveness of the treatment.

Key Words: Functional recovery, Schizophrenia, Yoga.

Biography

Funda Budak has graduated from Elazıg Health of High School in Fırat University. She completed her Master's Degree and PhD at Ataturk University at Health Sciences Faculty. She has been working at the Faculty of Health Sciences of Inonu University for 5 years in the Department of Psychiatric Nursing.

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Notes:

Zuleyha Seki et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Nursing management in malignant hyperthermia

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The aim of this study is to describe the evidence based protocols in malignant hyperthermia crisis to improve surgical nurse's knowledge. To delegate the duties in operating rooms to protect malignant hyperthermia crisis, a literature review is planned. By reviewing 25 articles, current practices in surgical units are scheduled and regular stimaltion traning programes are aimed to be given to surgical nurses. While malignant hyperthermia, is a fatal complication which can put the patient's life to danger, it is accepted as medical emergency that can ocur in operating rooms during anesthesia applications. With proper interventions, the mortality rate can be taken down to 5% from 80%. AORN (Association of periOperative Registered Nurse) malignant hyperthermia guide defines the responsibilities of nurses during the crisis. Malignant hyperthermia crisis can occur 36 hours after anesthesia applications. Nurses must know the signs and cure of the crisis. Dantrolin is used in the crisis period and it regulates the hyper metabolic findings and muscle constructions. Dantrolin sodium must be prepared with sterile water, mixed strongly and applied quickly intravenously. Because of this, nurses must be aware of the new knowledge about malignant hyperthermia crisis and discuss them with their team members regularly.

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Notes:

Ummuhan Aktürk et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The effect of care given according to Watson's human caring model on the meaning of life and symptom management in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy

Ummuhan Akturk and **Behice Erci**
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Objective: This study is to determine the effect of care given according to Watson's Model on the meaning of life, symptom management in patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Methods: The study was conducted in real test model with pre-test and post-test control group. The population of the study consisted of adult cancer patients who applied to the day treatment units of the oncology outpatient clinic of Malatya. The sample of the study consisted of 158 patients (79 patients in the experimental and control group) determined by using the power analysis and selected by using random sampling method from this population. The data were collected between March-September 2015 by using Introductory Questionnaire, Life Attitude Profile (LAP) and General Symptom Inventory. Nursing care was provided 3 times once in every 2 weeks by the researcher to the patients in the experimental group at home according to the Watson's model.

Results: It was found that post-test total mean score of LAP, was 164.21±36.5 and total mean score of GSI was 55.06±13.19 in the experimental group; whereas total mean score of LAP, was 127.31±10.61 and total mean score of GSI was 136.91±16.20.

Conclusion: The care given according to Watson's Model to the patients undergoing chemotherapy affected the Life Attitude of the patients, increased their meaning of life and decreased their symptom levels.

Biography

In 2004 I completed my license at Inonu University. In 2012 I finished my master's degree in Inonu University. I completed my doctor in the Public Health nurse of Inonu University in 2016. I am currently working as an assistant professor in Inonu University Health Sciences Faculty Public Health nursing.

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Betul Guven et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Ease of clinical use of intravenous connectors and health professional's satisfaction

Betul Guven, Tuba Sengul and **Ayse Ferda Ocakci**
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Intravenous connectors have been introduced into clinical practice to eliminate the risk of needle stick injuries by avoiding the use of needles when accessing the intravascular catheters. There is a need for research on connecting intravenous fluid to intravenous connectors, comparing efficacy of different technologies, washing protocols and nursing education. This study was conducted to determine the ease of use and the satisfaction levels of health professionals with the 3-way stopcock and needle-free connectors. This descriptive study population comprised of 80 nurses/midwives working in a hospital's general surgery unit, reanimation intensive care unit and chemotherapy unit where both types of connectors are used. A 14-item questionnaire was developed by researcher to collect data related to descriptive characteristics of health professionals as well as the use of connectors (training on connector use, availability and level of satisfaction for connectors). To assess the level of satisfaction for connectors there is a visual analog scale between 0-10. Among them 52 (65%) health professionals were using a 3-way stopcock and 53 (66.2%) health professionals were using needle-free connector received any training regarding utilization of connectors and catheter-related infections. It was determined that among the non-trained health professionals 33 (67.3%) of those using the 3-way stopcock and 38 (38%) of those using needle-free connectors wish to receive education about catheter-related infections. 46 (57.5%) of health professionals stated that it is easy to use 3-way stopcock and 48 (60%) stated it is easy to use needleless valve. There was no significant relationship between ease of use and connector type ($p > 0.05$). Health professionals' average satisfaction with the 3-way stopcock was 6.15±3.040 and satisfaction with the needle-free connector was 6.70±2.898. There was no significant difference in satisfaction averages of health professionals according to connector type ($p>0.05$). The lack of a significant difference between ease of use and health professionals' satisfaction between the 3-way stopcock and the needle-free connector indicates that the positive effects of connector use are similar in practice.

Biography

Betul Guven has completed her PhD in Surgical Nursing from Istanbul University School of Health Sciences. She is an instructor at Koç University School of Nursing. She is interested in Bariatric Surgery, Patient Education, Day Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery Nursing.

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Ayfer Ekim et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Caregiver burden for parents of children with allergies

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The concept of "caregiver burden" is gaining importance today to understand the effects of childhood chronic diseases and to plan family-centered strategies. The purpose of this study was to assess the caregiver burden on parents of allergic children. Totally 213 mothers, who have children with allergy between 6-12 years old, have participated in this study. Caregiver burden was assessed through 'Caregiver Burden Index (CBI)' consisting of three subscales. Ranges of total score and subscales are; physical health complaints = 4-20, psychological distress = 9-45, constraints on personal and family life = 7-35 and total scale = 20-100 respectively. Both high scores of the total and subscale show that, parents experience more difficulties. The mean ages of children were 8.5±3.8 (range = 6-12) and diagnose duration was 7.8±4.1 years. Caregiver burden total mean score, was 71.8±17.2 and subscale mean scores; constraints on individual and family life = 21.8±4.9; psychological distress = 30.1±6.9; physical health problems = 10.5±3.6. There was a negative relationship between the child's age, total and subscale mean scores. The results of this study indicated that the most effect of the burden of care on the mothers is the level of stress experienced. Determining the challenges of caregivers for children with chronic health problems is important for the development of coping strategies. The results of the research will guide the development of correct approaches for caregivers.

Biography

Ayfer Ekim is an Assistant Professor at Department of Nursing, Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, 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 Researcher and Educator in the field of Pediatric Nursing.

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Tuba Sengul, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Hidden Dangers in blood-related infections: Connectors

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The use of connectors attached to the catheter tip for various purposes is increasing at clinics in hospitals. The aim of this study is to determine the rate of bacterial colonization in three way stopcocks and needle-free vein valves placed in central venous, port, and peripheral catheters. The research was conducted in surgical, reanimation intensive care, and out-patient chemotherapy units. Patients who were recently admitted to hospital, older than18 years, treated with peripheral, central, and port catheters, connected to IV infusion for at least 48 hours, and who exhibited no evidence of infection were randomly assigned to the study. Prior to the onset of the study, patients were given clinical examinations in accordance with any findings of infection, and the infective criterion of acute phase response was evaluated. In the study, two different types of connectors were inserted under aseptic conditions for various periods (between 48-72 hours) including a three way stopcock to the central, port and peripheral catheters, and the other needle-free vein valve. A total of 180 patients, 30 of whom were from general surgery, oncology and intensive care units were included in the study. Bacterial colonization was found in 46.7% of the central venous catheters, in 26.7% of the three way stopcocks in peripheral venous catheters, and in 6.7% of the three way stopcocks in port catheters. While no significant difference was found between bacterial colonization with the use of triple connectors and needle-free vein valves in central and port catheters ($p>0,05$), colonization in the patients with three way stopcocks in peripheral catheters was found to be higher than in needle-free vein valves ($p> 0,011$). In our study, depending on the catheter type, no difference between the ureters in the central and port catheters may have been due to the implementation of infection prevention strategies. Less colonization in the needle-free vein valve attached to the peripheral catheters shows that prior to each administration, the cleaning of the valve inlet could affect colonization development.

Biography

Tuba Sengul completed her PhD in 2016 from İstanbul University Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty. She works at Koc University as a instructor. She is interested in surgical nursing and fundamental nursing area.

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Notes:

Yurdagül Yagmur et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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A sexual violence type: Female genital mutilation

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A significant public health problem around the world that has been more on the agenda due to immigration is female genital mutilasyon (FGM). FGM is the damage to woman's exterior genital organ by cutting in different levels with cultural, religious and other unrelated health causes. Nowadays, with the rise of immigration rate, an increse is seen in the number of the women and girls who suffered from FGM which is a sort of sexual violence. In addition, a part of women and girls are at risk of practicing FGM. Although FGM is not being supported by any religion, people are exposed to this case by lots of religious leaders or traditional applicants who have been respected by the society. Moreover, FGM is one of the biggest obstacle in front of achieving gender equality. Because, FGM has been adopted as a necessity part of growing a reasonable girl, virginity before marriage and protection of loyalty to husband after marriage, a symbol of stepping into womanhood, and a part of cultural heritage. Furthermore, it is aimed prevention of women's pleasure from sexuality. Besides excessive physical and psychological traumas, women who are exposed to FGM practice encounter with bleeding, infection, üriner retansiyon, disorders in sexual function, infertilite, high risk labor cases and death. Most of the women living in the countries where FGM is practiced wish this practice to be terminated. Also, it has been shown that men are more eager than women that FGM should be terminated. However, due to social pressure, girls and women continue to force this practice. In this direction, the education of parents and promoting public awareness by health professionals will solve this matter with helping international cooperation.

Key words: female genital mutilation, nursing, reproductive problems

Biography

Sidar Aytekin is student of PhD program from İnönü University Institute of Health Science. She has been working as a clinical nurse in Diyarbakır province of Turkey since 2013.

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Ilce A et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determining difficulties experienced by nurses in isolation applications: A quality improvement study

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This study aims to investigate the compliance with the isolation practices of nurses about isolation measures which are a quality indicator and determining the difficulties nurses experienced. This descriptive study was carried out with all nurses in the medical and surgical clinics of Abant Izzet Baysal University Training and Research Hospital, Bolu, Turkey; between December 2016 and February 2017. The data of the study was collected using the data collection form In the first part of the data collection form which was prepared by the researchers, the descriptive characteristics of the nurses, in the second part related to Questions about insulation measures to detect living difficulties and In the third part was formed "The Compliance Scale for Isolation Measures" from developed by Tayran and Ulupınar (2011). "The Compliance Scale for Isolation Measures" is a 5-point likert type measurement consisting of 18 items in positive and negative. This scale aims to measure compliance with the isolation measures. It is rated as 5 points in form of 1-Strongly disagree;2-Disagree 3-Neither agree or disagree, 4-Agree, 5-Strongly agree. There are four contrast items on the scale. The lowest score of the scale is 18 and the highest score is 90. Scale scores proportionally increase with compliance. The Cronbach alpha in the original study was 0.85, and in the current study, it was calculated as 0.86 which suggests an acceptable internal reliability. The permissions was obtained from the institutions to do the study. İn this study, 89.7 % of the participants were female, the means of age was 32.70 ± 6.7(min:20, max:56), 61.2% were married, 46.6% had a child, 58.6% graduated from undergraduate, post-graduation mean of years were 7.3 ± 11.09 (min: 1, max: 11.09), 85.9% were clinical nurses, 12.9% were responsible nurses. It is seen that 37.9% of the nurses in the last 6 months, 16.4% in last 7-12, , 9.5% before the last 1 year months had been educated about the isolation measures, 84.5% of these trainings were taken from the current institution in which they are working. In the clinics, 97.4% of the nurses stated that there was an isolation card for each patient and %94.9 reported that contact, droplet and isolation cards in the clinics. It was determined that the mean score of "The Compliance Scale for Isolation Measures" were X: 79.22 ± 7.9 for the nurses' (min: 54, max:90); it was quite a high score.

When examining the difficulties they encounter during insulation application; It was reported that the patients' relatives (18.0%), doctors who are teaching members (16.0%), intern doctors (16.0%), assistant doctors (15.0), cleaning staff (6.0%) and nursing students (5.0%) did not comply with the isolation principles.When examining the difficulties of the institution that they encounter during insulation application; It was determined that these difficulties were ınapplicable visitor time (15.0%), insufficient training of interns doctors about isolation applications (%13.0), insufficient stand to install isolation materials (12.0%), lack of isolation information cards (10.0%), insufficient use of gowns (8.0%), insufficient training of cleaning staff (7.0%) and assistant doctors (5.3%) about isolation applications. In a nutshell; It was determined that the nurses' compliance with the isolation measures was high but the doctors (intern, assistant, faculty member) did not have enough knowledge about the isolation measures and did not comply with the isolation measures, some materials was lacking in institution, information brochures and isolation cards were not enough.

Biography

Soysal GE: She is a research assistant in Bolu School of Health in Abant Izzet Baysal University in Bolu. She completed his master's degree in Programme of Hospital Administration, Department of Social Sciences in Gazi University in 2013and ,she she had graduated from second master program in 2016, at Surgical Nursing field in Faculty of Health Sciences, Abant Izzet Baysal University. She is now continuing her Ph.D.

Arzu Ilce: She had graduated PhD from Ege University in 2007, at Surgical Nursing field . She is now the Director of the School of Health Sciences in Abant Izzet Baysal University in Bolu. She has published 15 papers in international indexed journals and a total of 25 articles in reputed journals

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Major Sessions:

Day 1 October 26, 2017

Critical Care and Emergency nursing | Nursing Management | Clinical Nurse Practitioner Updates | Nursing Practice | Cancer Nursing | Cardiovascular Nursing

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Session Introduction

Title: **The perception of care concept of intensive care unit nurses**
Ulviye Gunay, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **Examining the relationship between communication skills of nurses working in Primary care and their professional satisfactions**
Esra Yildiz, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Turkish validity and reliability study of HIV treatment knowledge scale**
Gulcan Bahcecioglu Turan, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **The relationship of confidence and fear of future among university students**
Nezihe Ugurlu, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Turkey

Title: **A view of Postmenopausal Women with Rheumatoid Arthritis to Complementary and Alternative Medicine Methods: A Pilot study**
Banu Bayar, Mugla University, Turkey

Title: **Nursing care: Aspect in treatment ECMO patients**
Nataly lazarovitch, Sheba Medical Center, Israel

Title: **Investigation of the effects of occupational health and safety behaviors on the climate safety of workers according to planned behavior theory**
Sonay Bilgin, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Determination of spiritual care-related opinions of nurses who provide care for cancer patients**
Seda Karaman, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Determination of awareness of nurses on the use of music in nursing care**
Meyreme Aksoy, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Investigation of job satisfaction and life satisfaction of nurses working in emergency services**
Suheyla Yarali, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Determining the opinions of clinic nurses and nursing students about internship**
Gulcan Bahcecioglu Turan, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Mothers with a 0-6 age child safety precautions for household accidents levels of detection and impacting factors**
Hakime Aslan, Inonu University, Turkey

Ulviye Gunay et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The perception of care concept of intensive care unit nurses

Ulviye Günay[2] and **Veysel Tekin**[1]
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[2]Inonu University, Turkey

Objective: This research aims to reveal the perception of care concept of intensive care unit nurses.

Method: This qualitative study was conducted in Intensive Care Unit of Diyarbakir Training and Research Hospital, in the southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey between January and March 2016. The study was performed with 17 nurses. Private face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted to collect the data. In the study questions were asked such as: what is the concept of care for you? What items are included in the concept of care? What is the contribution of care practices to the professionalization of nursing? Data were analyzed using a content analysis approach.

Result: The average age of the nurses is 28.7, 8 of them are male and 12 of them have undergraduate degree. All the nurses stated that the concept of care is the basis of nursing. In the study, 10 nurses stated that the concept of care is to help the patients to meet the physical/hygiene needs. On the other side, 7 nurses described the concept of care as helping to overcome both the physical and the psychological needs of the patients. Two main themes were defined as the result of the study: Physical care (providing hygiene, positioning and, wound care); Psychological care (communication).

Conclusion: The study shows that majority of the intensive care nurses perceive the care concept as providing more hygiene which leads us to conclude that the concept perception of these nurses is not developed sufficiently.

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Examining the relationship between communication skills of nurses working in primary care and their professional satisfactions

Esra Yildiz[1] and **Melek Atasayi**[2]
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[2]Erzurum Regional Training and Research Hospital, Turkey

Aim: This study was conducted to examine the relationship between communication skills of nurses working in community primary care and their professional satisfactions.

Material & Method: This descriptive study was conducted during September 2016 – January 2017. The population of this study included 158 nurses working in Palandoken, Aziziye, Yakutiye CHCs, and FHCs affiliated to these centers. The sample of this study comprised 111 nurses who agreed to participate in the study. This study collected data from CHCs and FHCs nurses, with face-to-face interview method, using the questionnaire form including nurses' information about age, sex, educational status, marital status, income level, professional experience year, socio-economic level, the professional satisfaction scale, and the communication skills inventory. To assess data, this study used frequencies, percentages, correlation analysis, regression analysis, Durbin Watson test, t-test, Kruskal Wallis H test, Dunnett T3 Post Hoc test, Mann Whitney U test.

Result: This study found no statistically significant relationship between nurses' professional satisfaction scale and communication skills inventory, between the suitability to the qualifications dimension of the professional satisfaction scale and the mental dimension of the communication skills inventory. However, it was also found that there was a poor positive statistically significant relationship between the dimension of suitability to qualifications and the emotional dimension, and a very poor relationship between communication skills inventory total scores and behavioral dimensions. This study determined a low level significant relationship between the communication skills total score variable of the communication skills inventory and nurses' professional satisfaction ($R=0.436$, $R^2=0.191$, $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: According to study results, there is a statistically significant relationship between professional job satisfaction and communication skills. It can be suggested to perform and maintain trainings for nurses in their workplaces to improve their communication skills and to encourage them to participate in these trainings.

Biography

Esra Yıldız has her expertise in public health nursing area. She did studies on scale validity. She has done cultural studies on nurses in Turkey.

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Notes:

Gulcan Bahçecioğlu Turan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Turkish validity and reliability study of HIV treatment knowledge scale

Gulcan Bahcecioglu Turan, Mehtap Kavurmacı, Nuray Dayapoglu and **Mehtap Tan**
Ataturk University

Objectives: This study was developed in 2007 by Balfour et al. to determine the level of knowledge of HIV patients, healthcare professionals and the community. HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale of the Turkish version was performed to assess the validity and reliability.

Material & Method: The nurses working at a university hospital in Turkey between November 2016 and June 2017 formed the universe of the methodological research; the sample who agreed to participate in the study mentioned in the universe has created 210 nurses. Scope and structure validity were made after the translation process of the scale. After receiving the expert opinion, the coverage validity index was calculated, explanatory factor analysis for construct validity; item analysis for reliability and internal consistency analysis were made

Results: As a result of the evaluations and analyzes made; It was determined that the HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale could be used as one-dimensional. The mean score of the HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale was 9.65±4.65. The scale had a total Cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.80.

Conclusion: The findings of the study showed that the HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale was similar to the original scale, that the reliability of validity was very high and could be used in Turkey.

Biography

Young researcher Gülcan Bahçecioğlu Turan I was born in 1986 Elazığ. I graduated from nursing in 2009. İn 2013. Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, internal medicine, I finished the master's degree in nursing. Now Atatürk University health sciences faculty of internal medicine in nursing, PhD student and research assistant.

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Nezihe Ugurlu et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The relationship of confidence and fear of future among university students

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This research is designed to determine the level of confidence and fear of future among senior class students who are educating in Health Department School before they start to a new life. Research is planned to determine whether there is any relationship between age, gender, department and department preference format, number of siblings, education levels of parents in terms of future fear and confidence in the students after finishing school. The sample group constitutes a 180-student group who are continuing their education in Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Health Department School in 2013-2014 academic year. To collect the data of the study "Fear of Future Scale" (GKO) and "Self Esteem Scale" (OO) is applied to the students. In evaluation of data %, t-test, one-way Anova analysis, non-parametric tests, Kruskal-Wallis and Pearson correlation Coefficient analysis were used. These statistical procedures were completed through SPSS for Windows 21.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences for Windows and Microsoft Office Excel 2010 software packages). At the result of the research it is revealed that there is a statistically significant relationship between coming willingly to the department and in GKO and OO also there is an inversely proportional relationship between confidence and fear of future.

Biography

Nezihe Uğurlu graduated in Psychiatric Nursing Degree with a Master's Degree and a Doctorate. She has been working in the Nursing Education program. She has conducted many studies in the field of Psychiatric Nursing.

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Banu Bayar et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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A view of postmenopausal women with rheumatoid arthritis to complementary and alternative medicine methods: A pilot study

Banu Bayar, Özge Ipek, Kilişhan Bayar, Züleyha Özcan and **Nezihe Ugurlu**
Mugla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey

Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic, inflammatory, autoimmune, multi-systemic disorder with unknown etiology. RA is the most frequent type of inflammatory arthritis affecting approximately 1% of the world-wide population. Additionally, women are more frequently afflicted with RA than men.

Objective: The aim of the study was to investigate view of postmenopausal women with rheumatoid arthritis to complementary and alternative medicine methods.

Method: In this study, 48 postmenopausal women were included. The data on age, gender, economic and educational status, drugs used, chronic illnesses, family history of RA and habits of the participating individuals were recorded by researchers. The data form was prepared by researchers which investigated time to start of DMARD treatment, patients' levels of knowledge about RA, information sources and applications of complementary and alternative medicine. The questionnaire was administered face to face to the volunteers.

Results: The mean age of individuals was 49.95±12.72. 28.4% of women have family history of RA. The mean year of first joint swelling was 10.97±7.82, 38% of women who was diagnosed with the disease, stated DMARD treatment after 6 months. The most commonly used drugs are Methotrexate (75.5%) and Steroids (56.4%). 35.8% of women with HT is accompanied by RA. 54% of women expressed that they aren't sufficiently informed about RA. The sources of information about RA included doctors, other patients, television and internet. 34.6% of women stated that they applied to alternative medicine. Commonly used complementary and alternative therapies included spa treatment, mud-bath and herbal products such as flaxseed, gren tea and black cumin.

Conclusion: RA is a progressive disease with wide spread focal joint destruction. Thus, it seems that patients apply to various methods to maintain general well-being. The fact is that the ideal treatment has not been reached yet and this situation increases the expectation from CAM (Complementary and Alternative Methods) methods of the patients. Further studies performed on scientific evidence and larger patient groups are needed to evaluate the influence of CAM methods to RA patients.

Biography

Banu Bayar has graduated from Hacettepe University School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation in 1994. She has completed both her Master's (1996-1998) and Doctorate (1998-2002) at Hacettepe University Institute of Health Sciences. She has been working as a Lecturer at Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University School of Health Sciences Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation since 2006. Her field expertise is Orthotic and Geriatric Rehabilitation.

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Nataly Lazarovitch, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Nursing care: aspect in treatment ECMO patients

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Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) is a complex and expensive technology that can be used to provide temporary support during respiratory and heart (or bough) failure. Two cases of critically ill patients who received ECMO using different forms of circuitry and for different indications are presented. Both patients had life-threating problems with shock and were not able to be supported by conventional means. We discuss the expanding indications for this technology and the role it must play in our intensive care nursing management. We find several important managerial and policy implications regarding technological adoption, like ECMO, specialization in this professional domain, and the quality of interaction nursing team. Focuses on the process of decision making in managing the care of ECMO clients experiencing critical conditions that are life threatening and/or involving multiple body systems and multiple machine systems. Complex medical-surgical-nursing conditions in intensive care units are discussed in terms of pathophysiology, etiology, diagnosis, and treatments that are based on current research and experience over the years.

Biography

Nataly Lazarovitch has completed her MA from Tel Aviv University. For the past 8 years she has been working in Intensive Care Cardiac Surgery in Sheba Medical Center and she is the Deputy Head Nurse in ICU Cardiac Surgery.

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Bilgin Sonay et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Investigation of the effects of occupational health and safety behaviors on the climate safety of workers according to planned behavior theory

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Aim: The study was conducted to examine the relationship between safety climate and factors affecting occupational health and safety behaviors of workers.

Materials and Methods: The research was carried out at the Mus Sugar Factory in Mus city center between July 2015 and December 2016. The researchers' universe was formed by 321 workers in the Mus Sugar Factory. To collect data: "Questions about socio-demographic characteristics of workers", 'The scale used to evaluate workers' behavior' and 'Security Climate Scale' were used.

Results: The average points of the scale used to evaluate behavior of the workers was determined to be 122.04±21.840. The average points of workers' safety climate was found to be 53.87 ± 11.430. As a result of the evaluation of the research data; the age of the workers, the educational status, the income status, the working hours in the institution and the total working hours and the subscales used in the evaluation of the behavior of the workers determined that the difference between the mean points was statistically significant($p<0.05$). As the total score of the safety climate scale increased, the norms dimension of the chiefs, norm dimension of the colleagues, and security behavior dimension scores were found to increase. There was a significant relationship between the security climate and the dimension of the norms of the chefs, the dimension of norms of colleagues, and the dimension of security behavior ($p = 0.000$).

Conclusion: It was seen that the behavior of the workers was higher than the average of the total points, the gender, the family type did not affect the behavior ($p>0.05$), the norms of the chefs, the norms of the workmates and the security behavior affected the security climate ($p<0.05$).

Biography

Sonay Bilgin finished PhD in Nursing from Ataturk University in the field of Public Health Nursing in 2011. She received the title of Assistant Professor in the same year. She has conducted research on subject such as, cancer, nursing care, life quality, work health. Currently, Ataturk University, Faculty of Nursing is Assistant Professor.

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Elanur Yılmaz Karabulutlu et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determination of spiritual care-related opinions of nurses who provide care for cancer patients

Elanur Yılmaz Karabulutlu, Seda Karaman, Gülden Atan and **Süheyla Yaralı**
Ataturk University, Turkey

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the spiritual care-related opinions of nurses who provide care for patients with cancer.

Material and Method: The present study is a descriptive type research. The study data were collected in May 2016 from four hospitals in Turkey. The study population consisted of the nurses who provide care for the patients with cancer at the hospitals specified and the study was conducted with 76 nurses, who agreed to participate in the research, without any sample selection. The research data were collected using "Personal Information Form" that surveys the knowledge and education of nurses about spirituality as well as their personal characteristics, and the "Spirituality and Spiritual Care Scale (SSCS)".

Results: Among the nurses, 59.2% was in the 19-28 age group, 86.8% was male, 56.6% was married, 50.0% had balanced income, 56.6% was college graduate, 76.3% was working for 1-9 years, 55.3% was working for 40 hours a week, and 60.5% was working at night shift. Among them 65.8% stated that there was no spirituality-oriented practice in their clinics, and it was determined that 51.3% was knowledgeable about spiritual care, 69.7% hadn't received any training about spiritual care, and 65.2% of the nurses who had received a spiritual care training was found to be trained in their college. 60.5% could meet the spiritual needs of patients, 64.5% was listening to the patients to meet their spiritual care needs, and 35.5% stated that lack of staff is the reason behind the inability to meet spiritual care needs of the patients. The mean total score in SSCS taken by the nurses was 51.66±6.56 and the mean score in the spirituality and spiritual care sub-scale was 23.17±4.73, the mean score in the religiosity sub-scale was 10.26±2.20, and the mean score in the individual care sub-scale was found to be 12.96±2.18. The difference between mean SSCS scores of the nurses was found to be statistically significant in terms age, education status and ability to meet spiritual needs of the patients ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: The levels of perception of nurses about spirituality and spiritual care were determined to be high. It was found that nurses' age, education level, and their ability to meet the spiritual needs of patients affects their levels of perception about spirituality and spiritual care.

Biography

Seda Karaman is working in Internal Medicine Nursing field. She is interested in Oncology, Alternative and Complementary Medicine and History of Nursing topics. She is currently working on Doctoral Thesis in Public Health Nursing from Ataturk University in Turkey.

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Reva Balci Akpinar et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determination of awareness of nurses on the use of music in nursing care

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The aim of this study is to determine the awareness of nurses working in a university hospital in Turkey on the use of music in nursing care. The study population consisted of 500 nurses working in a university hospital in Turkey between May and June 2017. And, the sample of the study consisted of 218 nurses who met the inclusion criteria and selected by simple random sampling among the probabilistic random sampling methods (calculated with an acceptable error margin of 5% and a confidence level of 99%). The data of the study were collected by a questionnaire consisting of two parts. The first part of the questionnaire consisted of 13 items with demographic information and the 3-point Likert type second part consisted of 16 items, prepared by the researchers in accordance with the literature, to determine the nurses' awareness about music. Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used in the evaluation of the data. The average age of the nurses included in the study was 29.70±7.42, and their mean professional experience was found to be 8.07±6.90 years. It was found that 38.5% of the nurses had a bachelor degree, 42.7% was working in internal clinics, 57.8% did not receive any training related to music usage in care and that 92.7% considered the use of music beneficial in nursing care. In the study, 52.8% of the nurses considered music useful in patients with psychiatric disorders, 54.1% in relieving stress and anxiety. Of the nurses, 73.4% stated that they did not know which genre was effective on which problems, 87.6% stated that music was effective in redirecting attention of the patients, 87.6% stated that music was effective in the recovery process, 82.1% stated that music facilitated patients' adherence to treatment, and 47.7% stated that use of music in nursing care would not increase the workload. As a result, it was revealed that nurses found music useful in nursing care and that the opinions of nurses about the use of music were positive.

Biography

Young researcher Meyreme Aksoy I was born in 1984 Batman. I graduated from nursing in 2006. İn 2015. Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, fundamental of nursing, I finished the master's degree in nursing. Now Atatürk University faculty of nursing, Department of Fundamental of Nursing, PhD student and research assistant.

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Suheyla Yaralı et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Investigation of job satisfaction and life satisfaction of nurses working in emergency services

Suheyla Yaralı, Seda Karaman and **Gülcan B Turan**
Ataturk University, Turkey

Objective: The study was conducted to investigate the job satisfaction and life satisfaction of nurses working in emergency services.

Materials & Methods: This descriptive study was conducted in emergency services of two hospitals in Turkey. For data collection in the study, "Introductory Information Form" was used to identify the socio-demographic characteristics of nurses, the "Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS)" was used to evaluate their job satisfaction, and the "Life Satisfaction Scale" was used to evaluate the life satisfaction levels. Data analysis was performed with the SPSS 18.00 statistics package program.

Findings: In the study, it was determined that 65% of the nurses was female, 44% was in the 26-35 age group, 50% was married, 60% was adult emergency nurses, 67% was working for 0-5 years, and 77% was working in emergency service for 0-5 years. In this study, the mean total score of the nurses from the job satisfaction scale was found to be 125.02±20.14. And, their mean score in the life satisfaction scale was 4.07±1.52. Significant positive relationship was found to be between job satisfaction and life satisfaction.

Conclusion: It was found that the levels of job satisfaction and life satisfaction of nurses working in emergency service were moderate. There was a significant positive correlation between job satisfaction and life satisfaction, with an increase in life satisfaction as the job satisfaction increases.

Biography

Süheyla Yaralı is working in the field of public health nursing, women's health, obesity, health promotion model, and health belief model. She is currently working on Doctoral thesis in the Public Health Nursing in Ataturk University in Turkey.

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Gulcan Bahcecioglu Turan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determining the opinions of clinic nurses and nursing students about internship

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Ataturk University, Turkey

Objective: This study aims to determine the internship-related opinions of senior students enrolled in the internship program, which has been added to the nursing program of the Atatürk University Faculty of Health Sciences recently, as well as determining the opinions of the nurses working in the clinics of the studied hospital.

Method: The sample of this descriptive study consisted of 120 volunteer senior students who were enrolled in internship program at Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ataturk University in the spring semester of 2015-2016 academic year as well as 206 nurses, who were working in the Yakutiye Research Hospital and agreed to participate in the research. A questionnaire developed by researcher for determining the introductory characteristics and opinions of nurses and nursing intern students about internship was used for data collection. The number and percentage calculations were used in the evaluation of data.

Results: As a result of the study, majority of the students have stated that their hand skills, knowledge, self-confidence, affection to the profession and sense of responsibilities have improved after the internship. The opinion on the increase in knowledge and skills of the students after internship was at the first place among opinions of the nurses. This opinion was found to be followed by students' adaptation to the profession, increase of their self-confidence, communication skills and sense of responsibility.

Conclusion: Internship program was found to be a useful practice for both the students and nurses in terms of professional development.

Biography

Young researcher Gülcan Bahçecioğlu Turan I was born in 1986 Elazığ. I graduated from nursing in 2009. İn 2013. Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, internal medicine, I finished the master's degree in nursing. Now Atatürk University health sciences faculty of internal medicine in nursing, PhD student and research assistant.

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Hakime Aslan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Mothers with a 0-6 age child safety precautions for household accidents levels of detection and impacting factors

Hakime Aslan, Hatice Pekince and **Behice Erci**
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Objective: Accidents encountered by 0-6 years old children are one of the major health problems. Basically, it is the responsibility of adults to protect children from accidents. This study was designed and carried out to determine the attitude of mothers with 0-6 years old children towards safety measures taken against home accidents.

Method: The study has been carried out in the city of Malatya in Turkey between the dates of 20.03.17-20.04.17. The research was carried out in the Çavuşoğlu Family Health Center located in the city center of Malatya and selected by the drawing method. The population of the study contains 3190 mothers with children aged 0-6 years who registered at Çavuşoğlu Family Health Center. The sample of this study contains 319 mothers who were chosen by a formula with a reliability value range of 95% and with a level of significance of 0.05%. The data of the study was collected by a socio-demographic profile form created by the investigator and applying the "Safety Precautions against Home Accidents Diagnostic Scale of mothers with children 0-6 years ".

Results: The average age of the participating mothers was 30.55 ± 5.56 years, children were 3.89 ± 1.49 years and 50.5% of the children were girls. It was determined that 38.6% of the mothers and 39.8% of the fathers were in the high school-associate degree level, 80.6% had the core family structure and 55.5% had the middle level of the income level. It was determined that 66.1% of the children had a house accident and the frequency of accidents was 2.10 ± 1.29. It was determined that the most frequent type of accident was a drop of 37.3%. The most frequent accident was found in the living room with 31.3% and the head and neck region with 20.4% of the most affected area. It was determined that those who participated in the survey received 158.82 ± 15.73 points from the "Safety Precautions against Home Accidents Diagnostic Scale of mothers with children 0-6 years "

Conclusion: As a result, it has been determined that the level of diagnosis of security measures for the domestic accidents by mothers is at a good level.

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Notes:

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Session Chair
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Session Co-Chair
Cindy Kuster Orban
University of Regina, Canada

Session Introduction

Title: **The relationship between metabolic states and social support for health behaviors of obese children**
Murside Zengin, Adiyaman University, Turkey

Title: **Knowledge and attitude determination about informed consent practices of surgical nurses**
Zuleyha, Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University, Turkey

Title: **The views of Oncology nurses on complementary medicine practices in cancer treatment**
Bahar Aslan, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **The impact of assertiveness training on nursing students on communication skills and cultural nursing**
Abdurrezzak Gultekin, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **Determination of the relationship between the perception of the disease and level of anxiety in patients with Cancer**
Aysel Ozdemir, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **The relationship between Dysmenorrhea and personality characteristics in university students**
Nurdilan Sener, Fırat University, Turkey

Title: **Effect of social support on the adherence of patients with hypertension to treatment**
Meyreme Aksoy, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Investigation of state-trait anxiety of women who have an abortion**
Hatice Oltuluoglu, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **Effect of active warming on unplanned hipotermia for newborns and children during intraoperative period**
Ganime Esra Soysal, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Turkey

Title: **Transition between generations: Vaginal douching practice and reproductive health problems**
Sidar Aytekin, Inönü University, Turkey

Title: **Determination of problems of patients who are using oral anticoagulants**
Ummuhan Yigit, Abant Izzet Baysal University Bolu, Turkey

Emriye Hilal Yayan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The relationship between metabolic states and social support for health behaviors of obese children

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Background: Obesity, which is increasingly prevalent in the world, is now confronted in childhood and this metabolic state can affect children's level of social support. Aim of the study is to determine the association of obesity children's social support for health behaviors with their metabolic status.

Material & Methods: The universe of the descriptive research constitutes the obese children who are followed in Inonu University Turgut Özal Medical Center Pediatric Endocrine Polyclinic. It was aimed at reaching the whole of the universe with 224 obese children between the ages of 8-17 who agreed to participate in the study. Six items which created by researchers "Demographic Data Form for Children" and "Child Adolescents Health Behavior Social Support Scale" (CAHBSS) were used as data collection tools.

Findings: 52.2% of the participated children in the study were boys and their average age was 12.45. Children's body mass indexes were calculated and z scores were determined. 63.83% of the children were overweight and 36.16% were obese. There was a significant difference between the overweight and obese children in the scale frequency and importance dimensions compared with CAHBSS scale and body mass index. There was a significant difference between the overweight and obese children in all groups in the frequency dimension of the mother, father, teacher, classmate, close friends at CAHBSS scale. In the importance part of the scale, there was a significant difference only in the teacher sub-dimension. There was a moderate negative correlation between CAHBSS scale frequency and, 120th minute glucose and insulin value, hunger insulin and blood glucose, HgA1c, weight and body mass index. There was a moderate correlation significance on the negative direction between 120th second glucose, insulin value and body mass index.

Conclusion: Children with obesity problems were found to be more likely to be affected by the social support they received from their family and friends, and to give more importance to the social support they received from their family and friends. It is suggested that the programs to be carried out in the process of coping with obesity include the family and friends of the child, and examine the content and dimension of social support in relation to the subject with further studies.

Biography

Mürşide Zengin is studying PhD from Inonu University Institute of Health Science. She had worked as a Nurse in Kahta between 2013-2016. She has been working as a Research Assistant at Nursing Department in Adıyaman University School of Health-Turkey.

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Zuleyha Seki et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Knowledge and attitude determination about informed consent practices of surgical nurses

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The aim of this research is to determine the knowledge and attitudes about informed consent practices of surgical nurses. Data was collected from all the surgical services of Mugla Sıtkı Koçman University Education and Research Hospital with the ten-questioned survey which is prepared by the researcher during the literature. The data are analyzed by statistical programs and percentage tests. 92 nurses who are working in general, vascular, urological, neurosurgery, orthopedic, gynecological, chest, cosmetic surgery, eye, nose and throat surgery services attended the survey. It is found that 77.4% of nurses were taking the consent forms from the patients during the admission period to the surgical services. Although it is not the duty of nurse to take the consent forms and most of the nurses who applicated to the research knew this they continued to take these forms. It is determined that no information was given to the patients by the nurses. Also, all the nurses admitted to the research complained that it took long time to fill out the forms, 56% knew that taking informed consent is a duty of the surgeon. The health care professional working in the surgical wards must be informed by the hospital management to improve the quality of care about true processes of informed consent. By this way surgical nurses would be able to spend more time in nursing care.

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The views of Oncology nurses on complementary medicine practices in Cancer treatment

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Objective: The aim of this research is to determine the knowledge and opinions of the oncology nurses on complementary medical practices in cancer treatment.

Materials And Methods: The study was carried out at the oncology clinics of 2 University and 2 State Hospitals in Turkey. The universe of the research was composed of nurses working in medical oncology, pediatric oncology, radiation oncology, oncology intensive care clinics and chemotherapy units in these hospitals. The study sample consisted of 60 nurses who were in the clinic on March-April 2015 the research was conducted, who agreed to fill out the questionnaire from 92 oncology nurses working at the specified clinics / units and no sampling method was used in the selection of the sample. Survey form prepared by researchers was used as data collection tool.

Results: 58.3% of the nurses participating in the study reported that they had no information about complementary medical applications, 70% reported that nursing education should be given for complementary medical applications, and 65% reported that complementary medical applications were used in cancer treatment. Besides, 55% stated that complementary medicine applications were useful in cancer treatment and 63.3% stated that they would benefit from complementary medicine applications if they were diagnosed with cancer. 46.7% of the nurses participating in the study stated that they could use acupuncture as complementary medicine, 78.3% as massage, 75% as music therapy, 53.3% as meditation and 58.3 as herbal therapy in cancer patients.

Conclusion: As a result of the research, it has been reported that complementary medical applications of nurses working in oncology clinics are useful in cancer treatment and training of oncology nurses on complementary medical applications is thought to be beneficial.

Biography

I am Bahar ASLAN. I am from Turkey. I was born in 1990. I graduated from İnonu University Faculty of Health Sciences in 2014. I am a research assistant in Inonu University since 2016. Recently, I have conducted my master thesis in Surgical Diseases Nursing Department.

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Abdurrezzak GULTEKIN et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The impact of assertiveness training on nursing students on communication skills and cultural nursing

Abdurrezzak GULTEKIN[1], **Funda BUDAK**[2] and **Aysel A ÖZDEMiR**[3]
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Aim: This research was conducted with pretest posttest control group semi-trial model to determine the effect of assertiveness education given to nursing students on communication skills.

Material and Method: The research was conducted between February 2017 and May 2017 at a faculty of health sciences. The study's universe was created by students from the nursing department of a faculty of health sciences. In the power analysis performed to determine the sample of the study, the sample size was determined as 82 (41 experiments, 52 controls) nursing students with the level of error of 0.05, the effect size of 0.08, and the ability to represent 0.95 universes. Students were selected by simple random sampling method. Assertiveness training was given to the experimental group in the study, and no application was made to the control group. In the collection of the data, the questionnaire form including the descriptive characteristics of the patients, Communication Skills Inventory was used.

Findings: 70.7% of the experimental group was living in the age range of 18-28 years, 70.7% of the women, 80.5% of the middle and 75.6% of the experimental group lives in the city center. 96.1% of the control group is in the age range, 80.4% is female, 86.3% is middle income, 64.7% lives in city center. The test and control group is homogenous in terms of variables. The communication skills of the experimental group were 102.60 ± 4.77 in scale pre-test and 126.70 ± 4.95 in post-test. The communication skills of the control group were 100.78 ± 8.60 in the scale pre-test total score and 102.64 ± 8.24 in the post-test total score. There was a statistically significant difference between the communication skills of the experimental group, scale pre-test sub-dimension and total score average, and post-test scale sub-dimension and total score averages (p±0.05).There was no statistically significant difference between the communication skills of the control group, scale pre-test sub-dimension and total score average, and final test scale sub-dimension and total score averages (p±0.05). No statistically significant difference was found between the communication skills of the experimental group and the control group, scale pre-test sub-dimension and total point averages (p±0.05). The difference between the last test communication skills of the control group and the control group was statistically significant when the post-test sub-dimension and total point averages were compared (p±0.05).

Conclusion: It has been determined that the assertiveness training given to the experimental group in the study increased communication skills.

Biography

I am Abdurrezzak GÜLTEKİN. I am fromTurkey. I was born in 1989. I am married. I graduated Adnan University Nursing Faculty in 2013. I was a research assistant in pamukkale University from 2014 to 2016. I am making my masters degree in pschiatry nursing now. I have been a researcher assistant in Inonu University since 8 months now.

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Cultural Nursing

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Culture is defined as customs, traditions, beliefs, values, and behaviors that are learned by the society. Culturally, culture began to develop in the 1950s when it was thought of as nursing care in a cultural sense. And especially nowadays, with the influence of globalization, people from different cultures come together at home and abroad. People are forced to migrate because of war, business competition or natural disasters. In our country we migrate from the rural area to the city and migrate to the east and west to work. Nurses also work outside the place where they live to do their duty. At the same time, nursing students are studying both at home and abroad to continue their education. They therefore face different cultural practices. Nursing, which integrates with human care, gives care to people from every kind of culture. Sometimes, nurses who care for people close to their own cultures sometimes have to give humanitarian care from the culture they do not know. Cultural nursing also plays a role in perceiving the health of individuals from the psychological and social aspects of maintaining and improving health. It is said that nurses who have culturally developed themselves, especially nurses who are aware of the culture where they are working, are increasing the quality of care. The nurses start collecting information about the patient from the moment they first see the patient. So they start to recognize the patient. The nurse carries out professional care with awareness of cultural awareness. In a study conducted with student nurses in Japan, nurses who are aware of cultural differences are said to have a positive influence on nursing care. The purpose of this study is to discuss intercultural nursing within the context of the literature.

Keywords: Nursing, Cultural Nursing, Nursing students

Biography

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Aysel Ozdemir et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determination of the relationship between the perception of the disease and level of anxiety in patients with cancer

Aysel Ozdemir[1] and **Seyhan Citlik Saritas**
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Aim: The aim of this correlation and descriptive study is to investigation of the relationship between the perception of the disease and level of anxiety in patients with cancer.

Materials & Methods: This study was done between July, 2015 and July, 2016. This study universe consisted of 1454 patients who were hospitalized and were aged 18 and older in the Inonu Universty, Turgut Ozal Medical Center Oncology Department with a diagnosis of cancer. A total of 318 patients made up the study sample. Tools for data collection were a personel data questionare for the patient, a Illness Perception Scale and Strait-Trait Anxiety Inventory. Descriptive data were summarized as absolute numbers and percentage; independent group comparisons used t-test, the Kruskal-Wallis, ANOVA (analysis of variance) and Pearson's correlation coefficent.

Results: This research found that patients anxiety level was low. The average point and standard deviations of timeline subscales of illness perceptions were 17.00±6.72, consequences were 23.00±5.45, personal control were 24.00±5.57, treatment control were 20.00±4.63, illness coherence were 9.00±4.19, timeline cyclical were 12.00± 2.56, emotional represantions were 20.00±7.29, psychological attributions were 17.81±7.23, risk factors were 15.87±4.35, immunity factors were 6.29±2.77. A positive relation was detected (p±0.001) between the subcale average points of the factors which compose the subscales of illness perceptions questionare: symptoms, consequence, emotional representations, psychological attributions and the average points of anxiety.

Conclusion: It's recorded that many sub scales of illness perceptions had anxiety, when they were evaluated together. In accordance with these results, patients illness perceptions and anxiety were determined.

Biography

I am Aysel ÖZDEMİR. I am from Turkey. I was born in 1991. I am married. I graduated Ataturk University Nursing Faculty in 2013I am a research assistant in Inonu University since 2015. I maded my masters degree in internal medical nursing in 2016. Now, I am a psychiatri nursing PhD student in the university.

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Notes:

Nurdilan Sener et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The relationship between dysmenorrhea and personality characteristics in university students

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Fırat University, Turkey

Objective: The research was conducted to determine the relationship between dysmenorrhea and personality traits in university students.

Method: Research is descriptive and correlation study's. The study universe consisted of 2426 female students of Mus Alparslan University. The sample of the study consisted of 772 students by determining via power analysis. Participant Presentation Form and Cervantes Personality Scale were used in the data collection; the data were collected between 1 February and 1 March 2017. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Chi square and independent t test were used in the evaluation of the data.

Results: In the study, 85% of the students had dysmenorrhea. There was a significant relationship between dysmenorrhea and age of the students and the class they were in ($p<0.05$). In addition, it was found that those who did not consume cola had more dysmenorrhea than those who consumed cola ($p<0.05$). According to the Cervantes Personality Scale of the students, the average subscale score of emotional balance-neuroticism was 14.36±5.74 consistent-inconsistent average subscale score was 20.33±20.0 and outward inward average subscale score was 18.65±19.5. As the average score of emotional balance neuroticism and consistency inconsistency of students increased, the frequency of dysmenorrhea was also increased ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: In the study, it was found that most students experienced dysmenorrhea and it was more common in neurotic and incoherent persons. It is suggested that the health staff should approach women in a holistic way by knowing that personality traits are a factor affected by dysmenorrhea.

Biography

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Gulcan Bahçecioglu Turan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Effect of social support on the adherence of patients with hypertension to treatment

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Objective: This descriptive study was conducted to determine the effect of social support on drug treatment compliance in patients with hypertension.

Method: The study population consisted of patients admitted to the cardiology clinic of a university hospital in Turkey between January and June 2017. The sample consisted of patients diagnosed with hypertension at least a year ago at these dates, started treatment, agreed to participate in the study, had no advanced chronic renal failure, heart failure and any communication problems and who are over the age of 18. Data were collected by 'Patient Information Form', 'Compliance/Adherence to Drug Treatment Self-Efficacy Scale', 'Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale' and face-to-face interviews by the researcher with the patients who agreed to participate in the research after describing the purpose of the research. Data were analyzed using the SPSS packet program, the descriptive statistics, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentile and Kendall's tau B correlation analysis.

Results: It was determined that 48.3% of the patients participating in the study was in the 61-75 age group, 58.7% was female, 91.9% was married, 66.4% was living in the city and 38.2% was primary school graduate. It was also found that 71% of the patients had at least one patient with hypertension in the family, 79.2% was using at least one blood pressure medication, 61% was adhered to his/her diet and 72.2% was adhered to the disease. In Kendall's tau_B correlation analysis, carried out to assess the effect of social support on the compliance of patients with hypertension to drug treatment, a positive correlation of 0.257 was found.

Conclusion: The compliance to drug treatment was found to increase positively as the social support of patients with hypertension increases.

Biography

Young researcher Meyreme Aksoy I was born in 1984 Batman. I graduated from nursing in 2006. İn 2015. Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, fundamental of nursing, I finished the master's degree in nursing . Now Atatürk University faculty of nursing, Department of fundamental of nursing, PhD student and research assistant.

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Hatice Oltuluoglu et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Investigation of state-trait anxiety of women who have an abortion

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Inonu University, Turkey

Objective: This descriptive study was conducted to investigate the anxiety condition of women who had an abortion.

Methods: The study population consisted of women admitted to the septic service of the Malatya State Hospital Beydağı Campus for an abortion in September 2016-April 2017. The sample of the study consisted of 220 women, selected by randomized sampling computed with the known-population method. The data were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory.

Results: Of the women participated in the research, 35.5% was in the 30-35 age group, 32.7% was primary school graduate, 66.8% was married in the age of 18-22, 86.4% was married for 2 years or more, 61.8% had at most 2 children, 58.2% had their last gestation at least 2 years ago, and 40.9% had at least one previous abortion. It was determined that 40.0% of participants had abortion on demand, 60.0% was therapeutic abortion, 40% had abortion due to fetal medical indications, and 43.6% gave abortion decision with their spouse. Of the respondents, 61.4% stated that they wer afraid before the abortion. Participants' mean pre-abortion state score was 50.76±9.42, and total trait score average was 46.64±7.38. The levels of anxiety of participants were found to be high. The difference between the pre-abortion anger and guilt feelings and the state-trait anxiety inventory score mean of the participants in the study was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). In the study, there was a significant difference between pre-abortion fear and state-trait anxiety scale score ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: In the study, it was concluded that the women's pre-abortion anxiety levels were high. It may be advisable to provide training to reduce the anxiety levels of women before abortion.

Biography

Hatice Oltuluoglu has graduated from Florence Nightingale Nursing High School in Istanbul University. She completed her Master's degree at Erciyes University at Ataturk Health Sciences Faculty. She has been working at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Inonu University for 17 years in the field of Women Health and Diseases Nursing.

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Ganime Esra Soysal et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Effect of active warming on unplanned hipotermia for newborns and children during intraoperative period

Ganime Esra Soysal, Arzu Ilce, Ummuhan Yigit, Hulya Oztürk and **Murat Bilgi**
Abant Izzet Baysal University, Turkey

This study is the investigate in the implementation of active heating method to examine the effects on unplanned hypothermia in newborns and children in the perioperative period and examining the effects of hypothermia on the waking up at the end of the operation, pain, shivering and hospitalization. This study comprised of patients aged 18 years and below who underwent surgical operation in the Department of Pediatric Surgery in İzzet Baysal Education and Research Hospital, Abant İzzet Baysal University. Two groups of 30 patients were planned randomly but patients who did not want to participate were excluded from the groups. For this reason; control group consisted of 28 patients and experimental group consisted of 28 patients. The first group of patients was actively heated during the surgery (Istanbul Medical- Medwarm rezistive system-W-500D + 80 * 50 cm or 120*50), And secand group were followed as a control group. Datas 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; it was analyzed with number, percentage, t test ve Mann- Whitney U tests. When body temperature is examined in the preoperative period; There was no statistically significant difference between the body temperatures in the control group (X: 36, 88±0.43) and the active warming group (X: 36, 80±0.35), indicating that the groups were homogeneous (t(55) :.817; p≥.05). When body temperature is examined in the intraoperative period; there was no significant difference between the groups at the first 15 minutes of operation ($p \geq 0.05$); but the mean rank of the active warming group was significantly higher than the control group in 30th , 45th , 60th minutes,. ($P \leq 0.001$). When body temperature is examined in the postoperative period; active warming groups' body temperature mean rank was significantly higher than the mean rank of control group at the 15th, 30th, 45th and 60th minutes ($p \leq 0.05$).

When pain is examined in the postoperative period; It was observed that the mean rank of the control group was significantly higher than the mean rank of the experiment group only in the 15th minute (Mann- Whitney U: 237,500; $p \leq 0.05$). Tremors were observed in 44.8% of patients in the control group and 3.6% of patients in the active heating group and the difference between the groups was significant(X2:13.086; p≤.001). It was determined that patients in the control group had a higher stay in the hospital ((Mann- Whitney U: 281000; $p \leq 0.05$) and the waking up at the end of the anesthesia was shorter in the active heating group than in the control group (t(55) :2,832; p≤.05). In a nutshell; active heating with a carbon fiber resistive system was found to be an effective method to prevent unplanned hypothermia in newborns and children. It was also determined that there was less shivering, the waking up at the end of the anesthesia were faster and discharge times were shorter in active warming group.

Biography

Ganime Esra Soysal: She is a research assistant in Bolu School of Health in Abant Izzet Baysal University in Bolu. She completed his master's degree in Programme of Hospital Administration, Department of Social Sciences in Gazi University in 2013and ,she she had graduated from second master program in 2016, at Surgical Nursing field in Faculty of Health Sciences, Abant Izzet Baysal University. She is now continuing her Ph.D.

Arzu Ilce: She had graduated PhD from Ege University in 2007, at Surgical Nursing field . She is now the Director of the School of Health Sciences in Abant Izzet Baysal University in Bolu. She has published 15 papers in international indexed journals and a total of 25 articles in reputed journals

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Yurdagül Yagmur et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Transition between generations: Vaginal douching practice and reproductive health problems

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Vaginal douching (VD) is described as washing of vagina (reservoir) with water, water and soap or the other solutions. VD is common in cultures that define the female body, menstruation and sexual relations as dirty. There are many serious problems about reproductive health woman because of VD. According the studies; there is no decrease about the ratio of women's VD practices. This case emphasizes that VD is an important women problem which still protecting update. The researches in Turkey, it has been found that about 60% of women VD practices. The VD varies from a wide range from the variety of products used to the purpose of showering. For example material used for VD are water, soap, various mixtures prepared at home and commercial products sold on the market. The VD does not have the same meaning for each woman. It is seen that there are reasons such as hygiene, religious belief, prevention from pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections on VD practice. As long as women don't take these practices with effective and preventable methods, it is inevitable to transfer VD to the next generations as a traditional behavior. Because there are studies that mothers, peers or religious leaders are effective on encouraging of VD practice. For this reason VD practice is a complex reproductive health problem that preventable psychological, cultural and social determinants. There are health risks such as pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, cervical chlamydial infections, preterm birth. The women who practice VD are more common vulvovaginal symptoms such as discharge, itching, burning and d dyspareunia. Also, VD has significant negative effects on fetal health such as intrauterine growth retardation and spontaneous abortion. The most appropriate health care professional are nurses and midwives for providing education abour the harms of VD. Because in health institutions women are more likely to meet with midwives and nurses and can communicate with them more comfortably. However, it is very difficult to change women's behaviour because that traditional practices are based on beliefs. There for VD prevention counseling should be unbiased, and appropriate to woman's age, culture, sexual preference and development level. In order to discourage VD practice; there is also need researches to the understand beliefs and reasons for VD.

Key words: vaginal douching, nursing, reproductive problems

Biography

Sidar Aytekin is student of PhD program from İnönü University Institute of Health Science. She has been working as a clinical nurse in Diyarbakır province of Turkey since 2013.

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Ummuhan Yigit, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determination of problems of patients who are using oral anticoagulants

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the problems and educational needs of patients using oral anticoagulants.

Methods: This prospective, descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted between August-December 2016 at the General Secretariat of the Bolu Public Hospitals Association, Abant İzzet Baysal University İzzet Baysal Training and Research Hospital and Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital Cardiology and Cardiovascular Services Outpatient Clinics The universe of researching patients who are taking oral anticoagulants for a month; 102 patients who volunteered to participate in the research constituted the sample of the research. The data were collected by a survey form and face-to-face interview technique by researchers.

Findings: The mean age of the patients participating in the study was 63,0 ± 10,3. It was determined that 57.8% of the patients participated in the study had a social security of n = 59 (female), 56.9% of elementary school graduates (n = 58) and 92.2% of the patients (n = 94). 34.3% (n: 35) of the patients were found to use oral anticoagulants for 5-10 years. Of the patients, 59.8% (n: 61) had a chronic illness other than chronic illness requiring oral anti-coagulant use, and 90.2% (n: 92) had regular use of oral anticoagulant. It was determined that 65.7% (n: 67) of the patients did not know how to interact with oral anticoagulant drugs and 97.1% (n: 99) did not have a document that oral anticoagulants were used. It was determined that 83.3% (n: 85) of the patients did not receive training for the use of medicine, 16.7% (n: 17) and 10.8% of the training areas received education from the physician. It was determined that 76.5% of the patients participating in the study did not know their INR value. 60.8% (n: 62) of the patients stated that they forgot to take the oral anticoagulant drug.

Conclusion: It was seen that patients with oral anticoagulant medications had knowledge about nutritional interactions, duration of use and INR values, careful attention to daily activities and emergency situations that should be reported to physicians and nurses. It was seen that the patients were not informed adequately about the use of oral anticoagulant medication. Considering the negative consequences of regular oral anticoagulant medication, the importance of patient education is clear.

Key words: Oral anticoagulation, patient education, nursing, coumadin

Biography

Ummuhan YIGIT Born in Bolu on 01.01.1987. After completing her primary, secondary and high school education in Bolu, she graduated from Abant Izzet Baysal University Bolu Health School in 2008 with a degree. In 2009, she was appointed as a nurse to Abant İzzet Baysal University Medical Faculty Hospital. Until 2015, she worked as a nurse in infectious nursing, brain and neurosurgery nursing, intensive care nursing and cardiovascular and thoracic surgery and intensive care unit. Abant Izzet Baysal University, Faculty of Education, Department of Computer and Instructional Technology Education finished. She received the Pedagogical Formation Education Certificate from Abant Izzet Baysal University in the field of health in 2015. She started his graduate studies in 2015. She is currently working as research assistant at Abant Izzet Baysal University Bolu Health School Surgical Diseases Nursing Department.

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Notes:

Major Sessions:

Nursing education | Nurse Practitioner Updates | Surgical Nursing | Cancer and Tumor Nursing

Session Chair
Sharon Lehman
Editorial Board for the Journal of Radiology Nursing, USA

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Sheba Tel Hashomer Medical Center, Israel

Session Introduction

Title: How do knowledge and understanding of sleep deprivation influence clinical decision making of intensive care nurses when managing sleep in critically ill patients

Alison Hasselder, Anglia Ruskin University, UK

Title: The impact of internalized stigma on negative automatic thinking in individuals with substance use disorders

Omur Berber, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: The effect of social support to treatment adherence in psychiatric patients

Gulsen Kilinic, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: Evaluation of the professional values perception of the vocational nursing students and nursing intern students

Ayla Hendekci, University of Giresun, Turkey

Title: Life qualities and depression levels of adolescents with type 1 Diabetes: A Cross-Sectional study

Murside Zengin, Adiyaman University, Turkey

Title: Evaluation of Nurses knowledge and behaviors for Nanotechnology use in health

Bahar Aslan, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: The effects of lavender oil on the anxiety and vital signs of Benign prostatic hyperplasia patients in preoperative period

Hasan Genc, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: Information literacy levels of nursing students: Comparison of students who take and do not take nursing informatics course

Gurkan Ozden, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: Evaluation of the level of self-efficacy and perception of social support in individuals with type-2 Diabetes

Zeynep Birge, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: Knowledge, opinions and applications of pediatric nurses about therapeutic games

Ramazan INCI, Batman University, Turkey

Title: Relationship between the importance attached by nurses working in Gynecology clinics to patient privacy and perception of patients on nursing care

Meyreme Aksoy, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: The ethics in nursing with a controversial subject: A review on the framework of evidence perspective

Erman Yildiz, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: Male nursing students knowledge and attitudes on breast cancer and self-breast inspection

Ebru Gul, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: The effect of digital games on the pain level and immobilization of children with angiography operated

Suat Tuncay, Inonu University, Turkey

Alison Hasselder, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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How do knowledge and understanding of sleep deprivation influence clinical decision making of intensive care nurses when managing sleep in critically ill patients?

Alison Hasselder
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Sleep deprivation holds many consequences for critically ill patients including slower recovery, decreased resistance to infection and neurological problems such as delirium (Dick-Smith 2017, Tembo and Parker 2009). Nesbitt and Goode (2014) argued that nurses sometimes lack complex understanding of the importance of sleep and the interventions required to promote it. A shift in nursing and institutional culture is required to apply sleep promotion strategies and research, and to minimise unpleasant outcomes for patients (Dick-Smith 2017). This paper will present the quantitative results of this two phased Constructivist Grounded Theory study focusing on what has been learnt about nurses' decision making and how this can influence the quality of sleep their patients achieve in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU). Data was collected from 19 nurses through an online survey. All grades of nursing staff (Bands 5-7) described using research to guide their decision making and this appears to have been particularly important for Band 5 respondents, who also reported following unwritten rules when looking for strategies to help them make decisions about their patient's sleep problems. This was found to be highly significant. 15 respondents (78.9%) knew there was a sleep protocol and all respondents felt supported in making decisions about promoting sleep for their patients. The qualities that the nurses in the sample would look for in a fellow nurse to help them make decisions included someone that was knowledgeable, was trustworthy, had credibility and provided holistic care. Limitations of the study included the small sample. Recommendations are made for how improved sleep for patients in ICU is possible by focusing on, and exploring, nurses' decision making. Unanswered questions will now be followed up with phase 2 of the study and the qualitative semi structured interviews.

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Biography

Alison Hasselder is a Nurse Lecturer at University of East Anglia and is currently studying her PhD at Anglia Ruskin University in Critical Care Nursing.

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Omur Berber et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The impact of internalized stigma on negative automatic thinking in individuals with substance use disorders

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Background: Alcohol and substance use disorders are a persistent discomfort that can lead to physical, mental and social problems in the person. It can cause major health problems by affecting almost every organ of the body. Traffic-related crimes, accidents, murders and suicides, disintegration of families, deterioration of business life, deterioration in economic and social areas are related to many problems. In our age, personal health has become one of the high priority issues that have to be resolved on the agenda of the countries with their personal health, interpersonal relations and destructive reflections on the public order. Alcohol and substance use in Turkey has been perceived as a problem in recent years, but it can be said that related studies are inadequate. It is clear that this area requires extensive research to learn more. Obtaining more comprehensive information on alcohol and substance use prevalence is an essential and necessary step for preventive studies.

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of negative self-considerations on internalized stigma in individuals with substance use disorders and to contribute to the literature.

Materials & Methods: The study was conducted between September 2016 and December 2016 at the Turgut Özal Medical Center Psychiatry Clinic of Inonu University. The subject of the study, in particular the central substance use disorder, constituted the treated patients. The sample of the research; with power analysis performed, 135 individuals were identified with 0.05 error level, 0.3 effect size, and the ability to represent 0.95 universe. Patients who agreed to participate in the study were selected by simple random sampling method in the relevant stage. The data of the study were collected using the Patient Information Form consisting of 10 questions, the Internalized Stigmatization Scale and the Automatic Thinking Scale.

Findings: discussion and conclusion: The research findings will be evaluated after the statistical analysis of the data of the discussion, results, research.

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Notes:

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The effect of social support to treatment adherence in psychiatric patients

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Aim: This study was carried out descriptively in order to determine the effect of social support to treatment adherence in psychiatric patients and to determine the factors influencing this situation.

Materials & Methods: All psychiatric patients being treated in the Elazığ Mental Health and Illness Hospital and Community Mental Health Center were considered as the study population of the investigation. The sample size was determined by the sampling formula known as the universe minimal sample size 324. Psychiatric patients who selected by non-probability random sampling method from population was created simple size. Data of the study were obtained with the "Personal Information Form", "Morisky Adherence Scale" and "Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support". Descriptive statistics, depended and independent samples t-test, Kruskal-Wallis Variance, Mann-Whitney U Test, Analysis of Variance, Pearson Kolerasyon were used in the evaluation of data.

Results: 52% of all patients were in the 25-49 age group, 57.4% were male, 42.9% were schizophrenia. Patients living with his family, partner (wife/husband) and children were found more compliant to treatment according to living alone and patients with high income were found more compliant to treatment according to having low income ($p<0.05$). Family support of married patient, family, friend and special person supports of patients living with wife/husband and children, total scores of Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support of patients living in the province and district centers were found higher. The patients whose income were less had less scores of family, friend, special and overall support ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result, when social support of patients increased, compliant to treatment was higher. It is suggested that psychiatric nurses in psychiatry team should take empowering tasks between patients and their families or relatives.

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Notes:

Ayla Hendekci et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Evaluation of the professional values perception of the vocational nursing students and nursing intern students

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University of Giresun, Turkey

Objectives: This descriptive study was conducted to evaluate the professional values perception of the vocational nursing students and nursing intern students.

Material & Method: The study population consisted of 150 nursing intern students in a state hospital and 152 nursing students studying at a vocational school of health in Turkey and a total of 302 students who agreed to participate in the research was included in the study, conducted between February and April 2017. A Personal Information Form developed by the researchers and Professional Values Perception Inventory was used for data collection. In the evaluation of the data, SPSS package program was used and number and percentage distributions, Chi-square and one-way ANOVA tests were utilized.

Results: In accordance with the analysis made, the average age of the students included in the research was 18.9±3.65, 50.3% was nursing students at the vocational high school of health, 46.6% of the nursing intern students and 67.1% of the vocational high school nursing students were willing to be a nurse, and 46.0% of nursing intern students and 47.3% of vocational high school nursing students were found to be interfered by their families when making a career choice. Among the professional values, the Entrepreneur professional value was the highest rated value with an average of x=3.35. On the other hand, the professional value of "willing to leave" was the most negatively evaluated professional value with an average of x=2.95. It was found that there was a significant relationship between the professional values perceptions of the vocational high school nursing students and the nursing intern students and that the average professional value perceptions of the nursing intern students were higher than that of the nursing intern students with an average of 41.56±6.66 points.

Conclusion: It was revealed that nursing students had lower professional value perceptions and that there was a significant relationship between the groups, of which nursing intern students had higher professional value perceptions. Therefore, it is beneficial for the students to become aware of their own abilities and to be directed towards a profession in which they will be happy to develop a professional values perception as well as providing training in this regard.

Biography

Ayla Hendekci has her expertise in Public Health and holds a Master's Degree in the Department of Public Health Nursing. She has participated in national scientific meetings and a member of professional organizations. She is currently working as a Research Assistant in the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Giresun.

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Notes:

Emriye Hilal Yayan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Life qualities and depression levels of adolescents with type 1 diabetes: A cross-sectional study

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[2]Inönü University, Turkey

Background & Aim: Type 1 diabetes, which is one of the most important childhood illnesses, is increasingly prevalent in the world and can affect the quality of life and depression levels of adolescents during the adolescence. Aim of the study is to determine the quality of life and depression levels of adolescents with type 1 diabetes.

Material & Methods: This is a cross-sectional study where the universe of study constitutes 88 adolescents who have diagnosed type 1 diabetes and followed at Pediatric Endocrine Polyclinic at Inonu University Turgut Özal Medical Center. It was aimed at reaching the whole of the universe without going to the selection of samples. 88 adolescents with Type 1 diabetes who agreed to participate in the study were included in the study. As a data collection tool, 19 items in "Demographic Data Form for Adolescents", 23 items in "Life Quality Scale for Children Adolescent Form" (LQSCAF) and 27 items in "Beck Depression Scale" were used by the researchers. The data of the study were collected using face-to-face interview technique.

Findings: 58% of the children with type 1 diabetes were girls, 65.9% were living in the nucleus family. It was observed that 44.3% of the children's mothers are primary school graduates and 39.8% of the fathers are middle school graduates. 53.4% of the mothers are housewives while 40.9% of the fathers' work as workers. There was another diabetic individual in the family of 42% of the children. There was a high negative correlation between HgA1c and school functioning score, total psychosocial health score and total score of LQSCAF. There was a moderate correlation in the negative direction between HgA1c and physical health total score, emotional functioning score and social functioning score. There was a strong correlation between HgA1c and depression score in the positive direction. There was a weak positive correlation between total number of daily meals and total physical health score, emotional functioning score, total psychosocial health score, total score of the LQSCAF.

Conclusion: In the study of determining the quality of life and depression levels of adolescents with type 1 diabetes, low-quality adolescents were found to be susceptible to depression and it is suggested that the research be done in different groups

Biography

Murside Zengin is studying PhD from Inonu University Institute of Health Science. She had worked as a Nurse in Kahta between 2013-2016. She has been working as a Research Assistant at Nursing Department in Adıyaman University School of Health-Turkey.

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Notes:

Bahar ASLAN et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Evaluation of nurses' knowledge and behaviors for nanotechnology use in health

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[2]Research Assistant, Inonu University Faculty of Health, Surgical Nursing Department

Objective: This study was carried out as a descriptive study to evaluate the knowledge and behaviors of nurses for nanotechnology use in health.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted in a university hospital between December 2015 and February 2016. The universe of the research was formed by the nurses working in this university hospital. The sample of the study was determined as 210 nurses with the ability to represent 0.05 error level, 0.08 effect size and 0.95 universe according to the power analysis performed. Nurses were selected by simple random sampling method. The data were collected by the researchers in the form of a questionnaire prepared in the direction of the literature information. Descriptive statistical values were used in the analysis of the data.

Results: The mean age of the nurses participating in the study was 35.66±6.67 (min:21- max:54), 88.6% were female, 26.2% were working for 20 years and over, 62.8% graduated from university or had upper education level, 44.3% of them had knowledge about nanotechnology and 65.7% of these nurses was informed about nanotechnology via TV / Internet. 50% of the participants affirmed that nanotechnology was the target, 59.5% said that the use of nanotechnology would improve the quality of life, 50% wanted to work in hospitals where nanotechnology was used, and 43.3% said that the hospitals they were working with were not qualified to use nanotechnology. 48.1% of the nurses stated that nanotechnology would accelerate the diagnosis and treatment of diseases but 52.9% stated that the use of nanotechnology in the diagnosis and treatment process would cause more harm than good. 51.9% of the nurses stated that nanotechnology was not sufficiently interested in nursing, 54.3% said nanotechnology use will bring new roles to nurses, and 63.3% stated that nurses need specialized nurses for the use of nanotechnology in health field.

Conclusion: If the use of nanotechnology in the field of health is considered to be an up-to-date method, it has been found that the information about the use of this method by the nurses participating in the research is insufficient. It is recommended that nurses be informed about the positive and negative effects of nanotechnology on long term health and academical nurses should do research with the subject

Biography

I am Bahar ASLAN. I am from Turkey. I was born in 1990. I graduated from İnonu University Faculty of Health Sciences in 2014. I am a research assistant in Inonu University since 2016. Recently, I have conducted my master thesis in Surgical Diseases Nursing Department.

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Notes:

Genc Hasan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The effects of lavender oil on the anxiety and vital signs of benign prostatic hyperplasia patients in preoperative period

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Purpose: This study was performed to determine effects of lavender oil on levels of anxiety and vital signs of benign prostate hyperplasia patients in preoperative period.

Material & Method: This research was conducted between January 2016 and January 2017 at the urology clinics of Malatya State Hospital as a quasi-experimental research with pretest- posttest control group designs. The study population consisted of BPH patient's hospitalized suitable admission of research conditions at the urology clinics of Malatya State Hospital. The sample group consisted of 110 patients (55 test, 55 control) selected with random sampling and determined according to power analysis. Patient identification form, patient registration form and state and trait anxiety inventory (STAI) was used for materials of data collection. In the experimental group, firstly patient identification form, patient registration form and STAI were applied to patients, after that lavender oil inhaled at least 5 minutes (mean: 5-10 min). Following this process STAI and patient registration form were applied again. While in the control group; patient identification form, patient registration form and STAI were applied to patients and after at least 20 min (mean: 20-25 min) STAI and patient registration form were applied again.

Results: Under scope of research; the mean level of anxiety before aromatherapy in test group was 65.07±6.24 decreased to 26.60±7.47 after aromatherapy. However, in the control group it was 66.29±4.20 before the aromatherapy and reached to 63.50±2.94 after aromatherapy. There was a significant reduction in test group compared with control group. Changes of vital signs rates were examined in test group before and after aromatherapy, revealed the mean of SBP rate decreased from 127.54±20.27 to 124.36±16.27, the mean of respiratory rate decreased from 21.85±2.51 to 20.54±3.09, the mean of SpO2 rate increased from 93.63±1.89 to 94.09±1.54 and determined mean differences of these variables were statistically significance.

Conclusion: In this study, the obtained findings showed that lavender oil inhalation reduced the anxiety levels and had effects vital signs of BPH patients in preoperative period

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Notes:

Gurkan Ozden et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Information literacy levels of nursing students: Comparison of students who take and do not take nursing informatics course

Gurkan Ozden, Seher Cevik, Ebru gul and **Seyhan Citlik Saritas**
Inonu University, Turkey

Objective: This study was carried out to determine the information literacy of nursing students who took and did not take the nursing informatics course.

Methods: The population of the study is composed of the first and second year students of Inonu University Nursing Department. In the survey, sample selection was not made in the study, the entire population was tried to be taken and 265 students were reached. A personal identification form and an information literacy scale were used to collect the data. In the analysis of the data, frequency, mean, standard deviation, one-way ANOVA and t-test were used.

Results: 47.9% of the students who participated in the study were first year students, 60.8% were women. 37.4% of students use internet for 8-21 hours a week and students use library on average 2.87 ± 3.7 times a month. The information literacy averages of the first and second year students participating in our study were 123.4 ± 24.4 and 130.1 ± 22.3, respectively, and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). It was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the level of computer literacy and information literacy and that the difference was caused by the group with insufficient level of computer use ($p <0.001$).

Conclusion: As a result of the research, it was found that taking nursing informatics course significantly affected information literacy. In the nursing education system, it is suggested to increase the knowledge courses and researches in this subject.

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Notes:

Zeynep Birge et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Evaluation of the level of self-efficacy and perception of social support in individuals with type-2 diabetes

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[2]Igdir State Hospital, Turkey

Aim: This study was conducted to evaluate the level of self-efficacy and perception of social support in individuals with type-2 diabetes.

Materials & Methods: This descriptive study was conducted with 112 type-2 diabetic patients who agreed to participate voluntarily and hospitalized at the Endocrine Service of the Turgut Özal Medical Center of İnönü University between February 2016 and June 2016. Data were collected using the Patient Information Form, Self-efficacy Scale in Individuals with type-2 diabetes, and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Descriptive statistical values were used in the analysis of the data.

Results: Of the patients included in the study, 83% was 50 years old and over, 64.4% was female, 76.8% was married, 42% was illiterate, 83.9% was unemployed, 48.2% had moderate income, 40.2% had 5 or more children, 33% was living in a nuclear family, 35.7% had diabetes mellitus for 11 years and over, 74.1% had chronic disease except diabetes, 73.2% had training on diabetes mellitus and 59.8% of them found to measure blood sugar levels regularly. It was determined that 35.7% of the patients were using insulin now, despite previous use of oral diabetic medications, 60.7% was non-smoker, and 89.3% was not taking alcohol. The mean self-efficacy score of the patients was 49.24±17.70 (min:20 max:99) and the mean multidimensional perceived social support scale score was found to be 62.41±18.63 (min:12 max:84).

Conclusion: It was determined that the mean self-efficacy and social support scores of the surveyed individuals with diabetes was moderate. Individuals with diabetes need to be supported in terms of self-efficacy and social support.

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Notes:

Ramazan Inci et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Knowledge, opinions and applications of pediatric nurses about therapeutic games

Ramazan Inci[1] and **Ulviye Gunay**[2]
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[2]Inonu University, Turkey

Objective: This study was aimed to determine the knowledge, opinions and applications of pediatric nurses about therapeutic games.

Method: This descriptive study was conducted with 126 nurses working in pediatric clinics of four hospitals located in eastern of Turkey between February and May 2017. Data were collected via "Nurse's Introductory Information Form" and ""Therapeutic Game Information, Views and Practices of The Nurses of Questionnaire Form". Percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation was used in the evaluation of the data.

Results: The average age of the nurses was 31.1%, 71.4% of them were working in pediatric clinics for 6 years or more. 84% of nurses has stated that therapeutic game is the best way to learn the child's feelings and thoughts about the procedures performed at the hospital, 66.6% of nurses reported that therapeutic game improves communication between the child and the nurse, 77.7% of them expressed that the child should play therapeutic game in the pediatric clinics. However, it determined that 48.5% of nurses have not played therapeutic games with children in pediatric clinics. 59.5% of the nurses stated that they have not practiced therapeutic games because they were too many patients in the clinic. 61.9% of nurses who performed therapeutic games stated that they play therapeutic games with children before drawing blood. Therapeutic games that nurses play most often with children were drawing pictures and playing with intravenous set, injector, nasogastric tubes.

Conclusion: It was determined that pediatric nurses have sufficient knowledge about therapeutic games methods but they do not use them adequately in practice.

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Notes:

Reva Balci Akpinar et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Relationship between the importance attached by nurses working in gynecology clinics to patient privacy and perception of patients on nursing care

Reva Balci Akpinar and **Meyreme Aksoy**
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Objective: This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between the importance attached by nurses working in gynecology clinics to patient confidentiality and perception of patients on nursing care.

Method: This is a descriptive type research which consisted of the nurses working in the gynecology clinics of Erzurum Nenehatun Maternity Hospital, Erzurum Regional Training Hospital and the patients treated in these clinics between October 2016 and January 2017. No sampling method was used in the study. Among the patients agreed to participate in the study, 123 female patients and 48 nurses who provide care to them were included in the study. Patient Information Form, Patients' Perception of Nursing Care Scale (PPNCS), Nurse Information, and the Patient Privacy Scale were used for data collection. Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis were used in the evaluation of the data.

Results: It was determined that the average of the patients included in the study was 30.93±8.28, 31.7% was primary school graduate and 81.3% was housewife. The mean score of the patients from the patients' perception of nursing care scale was 63.04±11.09. When the characteristics of the nurses were examined, it was determined that their average age was 31.60±8.76, the average occupational experience was 11.17±8.93 years and 50.4% had a nursing education at the undergraduate level. The average score of the nurses in patient privacy scale was found to be 122.89±14.59. A positive relationship was found between the importance attached by nurses to patient privacy and the perception of the patients regarding nursing care ($r=0.34$, $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result, it was determined that nurses' perceptions of patient confidentiality and satisfaction of patients about nursing care were higher and that the perception of patients on nursing care increases positively as the importance attached by nurses to patient confidentiality increases.

Biography

Meyreme Aksoy has graduated in Nursing in 2006 and completed her Master's Degree in Nursing from Atatürk University Faculty of Health Sciences, Fundamental of Nursing in 2015. Currently, she is a PhD student and Research Assistant at the Atatürk University Faculty of Nursing, Department of Fundamental of Nursing.

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Notes:

Erman Yildiz, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The ethics in nursing with a controversial subject: a review on the framework of evidence perspective

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Aim: To determine the current state of knowledge about nursing and ethics and what is the knowledge and experience based on the evidence in this regard.

Background: Although ethics is at the center of the nursing profession and the ethical issues affecting nurses are given much importance, few studies have focused on professional ethics in nursing. In this aspect, ethics has become a concept that contains controversial and unclear situations.

Design: A basic search algorithm has been chosen to extract the markers containing systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-synthesis, which are high-evidence-level studies of nursing and ethics.

Data Sources: Cochrane, PubMed, CINAHL Complete, PsycINFO and ULAKBIM from 2012–2016.

Review Methods: Following a systematic search strategy all papers were assessed in relation to inclusion criteria and type of study. When sufficient information is not available in the title and summary of the works, the necessary data were evaluated in full texts.

Results: This review was completed with 27 articles meeting the research criteria. The evaluation identified six themes: 1) ethics and nursing; 2) ethical difficulties / ethical dilemma and nursing; 3) ethical competence and nursing; 4) professional ethics and nursing; 5) ethics, education and nursing; and 6) ethics in health research.

Conclusions: The emphasis was on the importance of further research and education so that the ethical aspects of nursing can be better understood throughout the studies. Nurse researchers' level of evidence on ethics and their orientation to high research design will shed light on uncertain and controversial aspects of the subject.

Biography

Erman Yildiz is a PhD student in the Psychiatric Nursing. He has a 4-year clinical history and at present, he has more than 8 years of history in Nursing Profession. He is currently working as a Research Assistant at Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences Psychiatric Nursing Department. He has his expertise in Psychiatric Nursing.

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Notes:

Ebru Gul et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Male nursing students' knowledge and attitudes on breast cancer and self-breast inspection

Ebru Gul[1], **Serdar Sarıtaş** and **Bahar Aslan**
Inonu University, Turkey

Aim: This research was conducted to determine the knowledge and attitudes of male nursing students on breast cancer and self-breast inspection.

Material & Methods: This descriptive study was conducted at a university in eastern Turkey between March 2017 and May 2017. The universe of the research was male nursing students who were educated in the nursing department of this university. Without using the sample selection method in the research, it was tried to reach the whole of the universe and 132 students were reached. In gathering the data; a questionnaire prepared by researchers was used.

Results: Average age of students participating in the survey was 21.03>1.81. It was determined that 92.4% of the students were in the 1st and 3rd class, 35.6% were living in the city center, 82.6% had middle income level and 50.8% had graduated from Anatolian High School. 7.6% of the students stated that they had a breast cancer story in their family and relatives. 77.3% of the students had knowledge about breast cancer and 79.5% stated that breast cancer can also be seen in men. It was determined that only 18.2% regularly made a self-breast examination, although 66.7% had knowledge of the self-breast examination. 62.4% of the students who did not do the self-breast examination stated that they did not consider it necessary. The scale of the students with Champion Health Belief Model was found to be 43.31>7.00 and this average was found to be good.

Conclusion: As a result of the research, it was determined that male students had good knowledge of breast cancer and self-breast examination but did not perform regular self-breast exam. It may be suggested that more attention should be given to these issues in the curriculum to increase the level of knowledge and awareness of male students.

Biography

Ebru GÜL from Turkey. I was born in 1990. I graduated from Fırat University Faculty of Health Sciences in 2013. I am a research assistant in Inonu University since 2016. Recently, I have conducted my master thesis in Public Health Nursing Department.

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Notes:

Suat Tuncay et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The effect of digital games on the pain level and immobilization of children operated with angiography operated

Suat Tuncay and **Ulviye Gunay**
Inonu University, Turkey

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of digital games on pain level and immobilization of children operated with angiography.

Methods: This experimental study was conducted between October 2016 and March 2017 in the Pediatric Cardiology Department of a university hospital in eastern Turkey as a pre-test-post-test control group. Eighty children (n=40 experiments, n=40 controls) with angiography operated between 4-17 years of age participated in the study. Experimental group children played digital game suitable for age after angiography operation. Vital signs and Wong-Baker Pain Scale were applied as a pre-test (30th minute) and post-test (90th minute) to both groups and number of in-bed movements recorded by observing. The data were analyzed using, independent t-test, paired t-test and Mann-Whitney U test.

Results: The average age of the children was 8.72±3.65, 38% had ASD (Autism spectrum disorder), 21% had VSD (Ventricular septal defect), 26% had PDA (Patent ductus arteriosus) and 7.5% had Tetralogy of Fallot. There was no significant difference between groups when total respiratory rate, blood pressure, heart rate, saturation value and pain score were compared at 30 minutes after angiography operation ($p>0.05$). After 90 minutes of angiography operation, the pain level of children, who played digital games decreased significantly when compared to the control group ($p<0.001$). There was also a significant difference between groups on systolic blood pressure ($p<0.05$), oxygen saturation ($p=0.005$) and number of in-bed movements ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Playing digital games after angiography operation showed that it decreased pain level and mobility in children.

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Notes:

Major Sessions:

Surgical Nursing | Nursing practice | Rehabilitation Nursing | Disaster Nursing | Nursing education | Cancer and Tumor Nursing

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Funda Budak
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University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Session Introduction

Title: The Self-Perceived Burden Scale: A Validation Study In Turkish Patients With Spinal Cord Injury
Ummuhan Akturk, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: The effect of psychological violence (mobbing) on assertiveness level
Nezihe Ugurlu, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Turkey

Title: Determining the Opinions of Nurses Working in Different Cities of Eastern Turkey about Spirituality and Spiritual Care
Hatice Polat, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: The effect of a program called tell me about me on the perception of social support, self-esteem and self-compassion in the elderly
Kader Mart, Kocaeli University, Turkey

Title: Evaluation of functional status and disease activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis
Banu Bayar, Mugla University, Turkey

Title: Use of complementary and alternative treatment in the patients with cancer
Fatma Gunduz Oruc, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: Determination of healthcare students bias towards obesity
Hasret Yalcinoz Baysal, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: Cultural awareness in nursing students studying under classic and integrated education systems
Kader Mart, Kocaeli University, Turkey

Ummuhan AKTURK et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The self-perceived burden scale: a validation study in Turkish patients with spinal cord injury

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Objective: This study was conducted with the purpose of assessing validity and reliability of The Self-perceived burden scale, which was developed to evaluate the self-perceived burden scale, of spinal cord injury patients in Turkish society.

Method: In July 2016 and May 2017, a convenience sample of 125 spinal cord injury patients from Malatya State Hospital and Inönü University Turgut Ozal Medical Center completed a structured questionnaire, which provided demographic characteristics, and The Self-perceived burden scale, for patients with spinal cord injury. The obtained data were assessed using Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient (a), factor analysis, Bartlett's test of sphericity, and the Kaiser– Meyer– Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy.

Results: In the present study, the result of the KMO test was determined to be 0.89, and that of Bartlett's test was 2.919; both tests were observed to be significant at $p<0.001$. The Cronbach α reliability coefficient of the self-perceived burden scale, was determined to be 0.96.

Significance of results: As a result of the statistical analyses, it was determined that the self-perceived burden scale, had validity and reliability and could be used in the Turkish patients with spinal cord injury. The Turkish version of the adapted the self-perceived burden scale, has shown statistically acceptable levels of reliability and validity.

Biography

In 2004 I completed my license at Inonu University. In 2012 I finished my master's degree in Inonu University. I completed my doctor in the Public Health nurse of Inonu University in 2016. I am currently working as an assistant professor in Inonu University Health Sciences Faculty Public Health nursing.

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Notes:

Nezihe Ugurlu et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The effect of psychological violence (mobbing) on assertiveness level

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Statement of the Problem: Today the psychological violence, an important fact of working life, is explained with different concepts such as workplace bullying and workplace violence. A combination of Mobbing which consists of a combination of psychological factors and has negative effects on work success, is a process that is made by an employee to the other person or persons in the workplace with disturbing, immoral, systematically harassing words and behaviors. The purpose of mobbing is to create a systematic pressure on the person or persons in workplace forcing them to leave the job by destroying their performance and strength power by unethical approaches.

Purpose of the study: It is a descriptive and explanatory type research which is made to investigate the relationship between psychological violence and assertiveness among nurses working in Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Education and Research Hospital.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Information form identifying nurses was created by the researcher. Rathus Assertiveness Schedule and Nurses Psychological Violence (Mobbing)

Findings: Scale is used. 43% of nurses are in the schizoid personality structure, 37% of nurses in the enterprise personality structure and 30.5% of nurses in the aggressive personality structure were victims of psychological violence.

Significance: In the research, very weak relation is revealed between exposure to psychological violence and assertiveness levels. Also, it is emerged that in each case half of the nurses were being subjected to psychological violence.

Biography

Nezihe Uğurlu has completed her Psychiatric Nursing Degree, Master's Degree and Doctorate. She has been working in the Nursing Education Program. She has conducted many studies in the field of Psychiatric Nursing.

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Notes:

Hatice POLAT et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Determining the opinions of nurses working in different cities of Eastern turkey about spirituality and spiritual care

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[2]Ondokuz Mayis University, Turkey

Aim: The purpose of this study is to determine the opinions of nurses about spirituality and spiritual care.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted between November 2012 and August 2013. The population of the study consisted of nurses working in Faculty of Medicine Hospitals in 7 city centers (Tokat, Ordu, Samsun, Elazığ, Van, Erzincan, Malatya) located in the Central Black Sea and Eastern Anatolian Regions. The sample of the study consisted of 747 nurses who worked in the Faculty of Medicine Hospitals of the same cities and agreed to participate in the study. The data were collected by using "Personal Information Form" and "Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale" (SSCRS). The data were analyzed by using mean and percentage calculations in SPSS 16 package program.

Results: The average age of the nurses agreeing to participate in the study was 29.38±6.4 and 68.5% of them had bachelor degree, 62.8% stated that they did not receive training concerning spirituality and spiritual care. 60% of those who stated that they received training on spirituality and spiritual care reported that they received this training during their nursing education. The mean score obtained by the nurses was 2.46±0.5 in spirituality and spiritual care subscale, 3.22±0.5 in religiosity subscale and 2.64±0.5 in individual care subscale; whereas, total mean score of SSCRS was 2.83±0.3.

Conclusions: While the results of the study indicate that the knowledge of the nurses concerning spirituality and spiritual care was insufficient, it is thought that spiritual aspect of the care services in both vocational education and in-service training should be examined.

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 Nursing is Assistant Professor.

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Notes:

Kader Mert et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The effect of a program called "tell me about me" on the perception of social support, self- esteem and self-compassion in the elderly

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Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Aim: The process of aging brings with it a need for practices to improve mental health. The aim of the study is to investigate the effect of a program called "Tell Me About Me" on the perception of social support, self-esteem and self-compassion in the elderly in a rest home.

Materials and Method: This was an semi-experimental study. The data for the research were collected at a rest home over the period May 2015 - May 2016. A sample selection was not made for the study; those that agreed to participate (n:44) were recruited. A Questionnaire, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory and the Self-Compassion Scale were employed as data collection instruments. The "Tell Me About Me" program involves: having each participant prepare and present before the rest of the group his/her life story with the help of photographs and music the individual enjoys; discussing the participant's positive characteristics in the group; carrying out group activities to increase social ties with friends; presentations geared to foster self-acceptance and to eliminate feelings of self-judgment; and, role-playing within the group. The program consists of twenty –four sessions.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 76.93±6.26 and 52.3% were women. The difference found between the mean scores of the participants' perceived social support and self-esteem on the scores (pretest/posttest/retest) were statistically significant ($p<.01$), but the difference in their mean scores in self-compassion in the (pretest/posttest/retest) were not significant ($p>.05$).

Conclusion: The "Tell Me About Me" program, which was developed in an effort to improve the mental health of the elderly, is effective in improving self-esteem and social support among the elderly.

Biography

Kader Mert has completed her PhD at the age of 32 years from Community Health Nursing Deparment in Marmara University, Turkey. She has been working as an assistant professor in Community Health Nursing Department at Kocaeli University for 3 years. She has published 6 articles in international and national journals, 6 oral/poster international presentations and 18 national oral/poster presentations. She has two book sections in national books. She is interested in disadvantaged groups. Her master thesis is about school health nursing interventions and PhD thesis is about children working on the street.

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Notes:

Banu BAYAR et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Evaluation of functional status and disease activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis

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Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a multisystemic, autoimmune, chronic, inflammatory disease whose main characteristic is persistent symmetrical joint inflammation that results in joint damage, loss of function and socioeconomic loss (1,2).

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the functional status and disease activity of patients with RA.

Methods: In this study, a total of 45 RA patients participated voluntarily. Clinical and laboratory assessments were performed. Inflammatory markers such as C- Reactive Protein (CRP), Rheumatoid Factor (RF) and Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) were measured. The Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) was assessed to document physical function. DAS28 score was calculated to assess disease activity.

Results: Of the 45 patients included, 28 (62.2%) were female and 17 (37.8%) were men. Patients showed mean age of 51.95±8.62 and disease duration of 10,97±7,48years. The mean ESR (mm / h) was 38.51 ± 18.23, the mean CRP (mg / dL) was 21.58 ± 16.20 and the mean RF (IU / dL) was 164.89 ± 143.70. The mean HAQ score of the patients was 14,10 ± 12,32. According to the results of the disease activity, 12 women got high disease activity scores while 4 female obtained remissions cores. According to DAS-28 results, 3 male patients were remission and 7 male patients were at high disease activity level. There was a statistically significant positive correlation between HAQ and DAS-28 scores (r = 0,624, p <0,05). ESR, CRP and RF values via HAQ scores were statistically significant (p <0.05). There was nostatistically significant difference between the duration of illness and gender (p> 0,05). There was a statistically significant relationship between duration of disease and DAS-28 score (r = 0,521, p <0,05).Parameters except mean CRP and HAQ scores were not statistically different between female and male patients.

Conclusions: The functional disability is the most important result for patients with RA. Individuals need to help others in their daily life activities and disease activity is directly related to each other. Acquisition of functional independence will help to improve various parameters including quality of life.

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Biography

She was graduated from Hacettepe University School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation in 1994. She was fulfilled both master (1996-1998) and doctorate (1998-2002) at Hacettepe University Institute of Health Sciences. She has been working as a lecturer at Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University School of Health Sciences Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation since 2006. Her field expertises are orthotic and geriatric rehabilitation.

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Gulcan Bahçecioglu Turan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Use of complementary and alternative treatment in the patients with cancer

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Objective: In cancer treatment, in addition to drug treatment or nonpharmacological measures alone have an important place. Complementary Alternative Therapy (TAT), which is used unconsciously, can cause organ dysfunction due to the weight of the disease table and the side effects that ocur

Methods: This study was conducted between January and June 2017 with 250 cancer patients in the oncology and hematology clinic of a university hospital in Turkey. The data was collected by using questionnaire consisting of the information about the patient's demographic characteristics and using state of complementary and alternative treatment. Data that was collected from the study was analyzed by using means, percentage and chi-squared test.

Results: It was determined that 23.6% of the patients participating in the study was in the 31-41 age group, 57.2% was female, %84.4% was married, 66.4% ,38.2% was primary school graduate, 40% were housewives and 66.8% were not smoking. It was also found that 33.6% of the treatment duration was between 6-8 years, 53.6% was 3 phases of the disease,72.4% were accompanied by another chronic illness,74.8% of the patients had at least one patient with cancer in the family, and 74.8% received chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatment It has shown that %71.2% of the patients use complementary and alternative treatment, marital status and gender with use of complementary and alternative treatment were found not to be statistically significant ($p>0.05$), age, occupation, educational status, smoking, duration of treatment, stage of disease, type of cancer, another accompanying chronic illness, the presence of cancer in the family and the type of treatment with use of complementary and alternative treatment were found to be statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Conclusıon: Nurses should determine the use of Complementary Alternative Therapy in cancer patients as cancer patients frequently use Complementary Alternative Therapy methods. It can be suggested that nurses should be educated and counseled about the use of Safe Complementary Alternative Therapy for individuals with chronic illness and that the nursing story forms contain questions about the use of Complementary Alternative Therapy.

Key words: Cancer, complementary and alternative treatment, nursing, patient

Biography

Young researcher Fatma Gündüz Oruç I was born in 1988 Elazığ. I graduated from nursing in 2009. İn 2014. Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, internal medicine, I finished the master's degree in nursing . Now Atatürk University health sciences faculty of internal medicine in nursing, PhD student and research assistant.

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Hasret YALCINOZ BAYSAL et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determination of healthcare student's bias towards Obesity

Hasret YALCINOZ BAYSAL[2] and **Metin YILDIZ**[1]
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[2]Ataturk University, Turkey

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the prejudices of health education students on obesity.

Material and Method: The research was carried out as a descriptive research between February and April 2017. The population consisted of all students (729) who were studying in the health departments of Agri Ibrahim Cecen University Faculty of Health and Health Services Vocational School in the 2016-2017 academic year. The sampling method was not applied, as the population composed of 729 students who voluntarily accepted to participate in the study. A questionnaire and GAMS-27 Obesity Prejudice Scale were used as data collection tools. The approval of ethics committee and institutional permissions were obtained before conducting the research. Number, percentage, Cronbach α, Kruskall Wallis, Mann Whitney-U, Spearman's rank of correlation and Shapiro-Wilk Test were utilized to evaluate the data.

Results: The average of obesity prejudice scale of the students was 75.54±10.43, thus they tend to prejudge. The average score of the students who declare they have no prejudice towards obese individuals is higher (X=75.91±10.07) than the average score of the students who declare that they are prejudiced (X=73.60±12.03). It was determined that the students who define themselves as obese and who are obese according to Body Mass Index classification had the highest average score (X=76.49±11.02). A statistically significant difference was found between the obesity prejudice scale of the students and only the sex of the students, among all the social and demographic characteristics ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: According to the results of the study, when the effects of the obesity prejudice of health education students on health services are considered, the necessity of educational interventions was revealed to reduce obesity prejudice.

Biography

Hasret YALCINOZ BAYSAL finished PhD in Nursing from Ataturk University in the field of Public Health Nursing in 2013. She received the title of Assistant Professor in the same year. She has conducted research on subject such as exercise, screening, cancer, nursing, obesity. Currently, Ataturk University, Faculty of Nursing is Assistant Professor.

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Kader Mert et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Cultural awareness in nursing students studying under classic and integrated education systems

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Aim: Teaching cultural awareness has an important place in educating professional nurses who will be providing healthcare services to populations of diverse cultures. The purpose of this study is to examine the cultural awareness of nursing students studying under different models of education at universities in different parts of the country.

Materials & Method: The study is of comparative descriptive design. Data for the research were collected over the period January - April 2017. The Cultural Awareness Scale and a questionnaire were used as data collection instruments. The t-test, One-way Anova, percentages and means were used in the analysis of the data.

Results: The mean age of the students was 20.79±1.87 and 29.4% were men. Of the participants, 94% had not received cross-cultural training. Of the students, 34.6% described the adequacy of their cultural awareness as "inadequate". Another 27% had cared for individuals coming from different cultural backgrounds and 71.2% of these had experienced difficulties in providing healthcare. The most common difficulty encountered was language for communication (75.6%). There were statistically significant differences between the cultural awareness scores of the third-year students receiving classic and integrated nursing education ($p<.01$). Furthermore, it was observed that cultural awareness scores increased with the class of the students at both universities and this increase was statistically significant ($p<.01$).

Conclusion: Cultural awareness must be instilled in nursing students over the course of their education. Students should receive training in cross-cultural nursing and be given the opportunity to reinforce their skills by practicing with individuals coming from different cultural backgrounds.

Biography

Kader Mert has completed her PhD from Community Health Nursing Department in Marmara University, Turkey. She has been working as an Assistant Professor in Community Health Nursing Department at Kocaeli University for 3 years. She has published 6 articles in international and national journals, 6 oral/poster international presentations and 18 national oral/poster presentations. She has two book sections in national books. She is interested service of vulnerable children. Her Master's thesis is about school health nursing interventions and PhD thesis is about children working in the streets.

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Notes:

Major Sessions:

Day 2 October 27, 2017

Family Nursing | Cancer and Tumor Nursing | Midwifery Nursing | Nursing education

Session Chair
Setyowati Brotosudirdjo
University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Session Co-Chair
Semyon Melnikov
Tel Aviv University, Israel

Session Introduction

Title: **The effect of home care needs of patients with COPD on their anxiety levels**
Funda Budak, Inonu Unıversıty, Turkey

Title: **Familial factors in the use of technology among children**
Ayse Cevirme, Sakarya University, Turkey

Title: **Being a family health professional in the new health services model in Turkey**
Betul Guven, KOC University, Turkey

Title: **Evaluation of disability status of dialysis patients with chronic renal failure**
Seda Karaman, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **Effect of training provided for inhaler device use on the asthma control in patients with asthma**
Gulcan Bahcecioglu Turan, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: **The effect of occupational therapy on anxiety levels of children hospitalized children**
Murside Zengin, Adiyaman University, Turkey

Title: **Determination of the burden of care and burnout level of family members who have primary care for liver transplanted patients**
Bahar Aslan, Inonu University , Turkey

Title: **Evaluation of nurses attitudes and behaviours related to medical errors**
Abdurrezzak Gultekin, Inonu Unıversity, Turkey

Title: **Social gender roles and domestic violence**
Aysel Ozdemir, Inonu Unıversity, Turkey

Title: **Knowledge levels of nurses and midwives working in family practice about violence to woman**
Nurdilan Sener, Firat University, Turkey

Title: **The effect of pre-marital counselling on nursing students to spouse choice**
Hatice Oltuluoglu, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **Difficulties experienced by school-age adolescents and determination of their quality of life**
Ayla Hendekci, Giresun University, Turkey

Title: **The care burden and coping levels of chronic psychiatric patients caregivers**
Erman Yildiz, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: **The effect of the disease illness perception on the anxiety and depression symptom in diabetics**
Funda Budak, Inonu Unıversity, Turkey

Title: **Mugla state hospital healthcare workers experiences of domestic violence**
Nezihe Ugurlu, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Turkey

Funda Budak et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The effect of home care needs of patients with COPD on their anxiety levels

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Aim: This descriptive study was carried out to determine the effect of home care needs of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) on their anxiety levels.

Material & Method: The study was conducted in a university hospital between January 2016 and June 2016. The study population consisted of patients with COPD hospitalized in the Pulmonary Diseases Clinic of a university hospital. As a result of the power analysis performed, the sample size of the study was determined to be 160 patients, with a 0.95 test power, 0.08 degree of impact, and 0.05 error level for the study population. Patients were selected by simple random sampling method. An introductory information form, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI FORM TX-I) and Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living (Katz ADL) were used for data collection.

Results: Among the patients included in the research, 95% was over 50 years old, 64.4% was male, 90% was married, 88.1% had 3 children and over, 46.3% was at least primary school graduate, 56.9% had a good income level, 90% was living with his/her spouse or children at home, 66.3% had been diagnosed with COPD for 1-10 years, and 53.1% had another chronic disease. The mean state-trait anxiety level of the patients was found to be 46.01±11.44 (min:23-max:74), and the mean total score of the Katz ADL index was found to be 15.28±3.35 (min:6-max:18). A statistically significant positive correlation was found between Katz ADL total score and state-trait anxiety levels of patients with COPD ($p<0.01$).

Conclusion: In the study, the patients were found to have moderate anxiety and to be independent in their activities of daily living. Independence in daily living activities of patients was found to affect their level of anxiety. It may be advisable for nurses to provide appropriate counseling to reduce the level of anxiety of patients.

Biography

Funda Budak has graduated from Elazıg Health of High School in Fırat University. She did Master's Degree and PhD at Ataturk University at Health Sciences Faculty. She has been working at the Faculty of Health Sciences of Inonu University for 5 years in the Department of Psychiatric Nursing.

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Ayse Cevirme et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Familial factors in the use of technology among children

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[2]Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University, Turkey
[3]Ataturk University, Turkey

Statement of the Problem: Familial factors and the role of parents have great importance on children's age-appropriate behaviors when playing with technological tools and toys. Parents should get their children's opinions on choosing the technological tools or toys that children like while being determinative on the type of games and entertainment that would be beneficial for their children. The purpose of this study is to determine the familial factors that have an effect on the use of technological tools like computers, tablets, mobiles and game consoles among the children between 8-13.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The sample of the study consists of 196 parents who have primary school children at three state schools in the province of Sakarya during the second semester of 2016-2017 school year. A structured interview form was used in the study. For the analysis of data, percentage and chi square tests were used.

Findings: A total of 71.9 % of participant mothers and 69.4 % of the fathers were between 32-37 years old. There was a statistically significant correlation between the educational status of the mother and the time children spend with a technological tool at weekends (1-2 hours); who decides the tool and the time to spend with that tool and when the children are supposed to spend time with a technological tool (x2=12.909, p=.012; x2=18.572, p=.005; x2=23.811, p=.001; x2=15.753, p=.015). There was also a statistically significant correlation between the father's educational status and who decides on the technological tool to use (x2=17.475,p=.008). There was also a correlation between the mother's age(x2=6.842, p=.033) and educational status (x2=8.224,p=.016) and the fact that children share their opinions with their parents on the technological tools or the applications they use. There was a correlation between the number of children and their preference of adventure, puzzle or war games (x2=7,843 p=.049, x2=11,195, p=.011 x2=15,318, p=.002,).

Conclusion & Significance: It is found out that factors such as the educational status of the parents and the number of children in the family are determinative on children's spending time on the internet or playing computer games or for similar reasons.

Biography

Ayşe Çevirme has worked in Atatürk University between 1992-2001 and has been working as an academic staff in Sakarya University Department of Public Health Nursing since 2001. She has researches on the risk groups in the society (women, children, elderly and fragile groups). She currently works as an academic, head of Department of Public Health Nursing and associate dean in The Faculty of Health Sciences in Sakarya University.

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Being a family health professional in the new health services model in Turkey

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Transition to family medicine model came into effect in the city of Istanbul on November 1, 2011. Research conducted by the Ministry of Health, Academics, and Researchers indicates that the satisfaction level of health professionals as well as other factors continue to be an issue. The aim of the present study was to analyze evaluations of the new system provided by health professionals working in family health centers, with focus on nurses. This study had descriptive design and study population comprised 112 family health workers from all family health centers in 2 districts of Istanbul. A 51-item questionnaire was prepared by investigators to collect data related to demographic characteristics of health professionals, family health centers, opinions of the health professionals about the new system, and their level of satisfaction with the system. Among the total, 82 (73.2%) family health professionals expressed decrease in job satisfaction in family medicine model and that they had experienced decrease in professional status. In all, 67 (59.8%) family health center employees indicated that they were personally satisfied with family medicine system and 90 (80.4%) responded that the new system was beneficial for the community, while 59 (52.7%) commented that they were dissatisfied as health professional. Staffing conditions and duty descriptions, performance-based salary, and facilities provided by family health center were found to affect satisfaction level of family health professionals ($p<0.005$). Employees who were dissatisfied indicated that once the term of their contract had concluded they no longer wished to work under these conditions ($p<0.005$). Since health services are directly related to welfare of human beings and require very attentive and sustained effort, job satisfaction of health professionals is of utmost importance. Family health professionals are critical components of family medicine system. Awareness and understanding of their level of satisfaction is vital to raise the performance level of the system to meet the needs of the community.

Biography

Betul Guven has completed her PhD in Surgical Nursing from Istanbul University School of Health Sciences. She is an instructor at Koç University School of Nursing. She is interested in Bariatric Surgery, Patient Education, Day Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery Nursing.

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Mehtap Tan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Evaluation of disability status of dialysis patients with chronic renal failure

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Ataturk University, Turkey

Introduction: Disability is defined as a restriction or loss of ability to perform an activity within acceptable limits considered normal for individuals. Although the dialysis treatment has prolonged lifespan in patients with renal failure, various complications related to the treatment and illness have resulted in disability. For this reason, this study was conducted to determine the disability status of dialysis patients with chronic renal failure.

Material & Method: This study was conducted in the nephrology service and hemodialysis unit of a university hospital in Turkey and the study populations consisted of patients receiving treatment in these units. The sample of the study consisted of 92 voluntary patients, who were 18 years old or older and had no psychiatric problems. The patient information form and the brief disability questionnaire were used to collect the research data. Approval of ethics committee, institutional permission and the verbal consent of patients were obtained.

Results: The mean age of the patients participating in the study was 52.16±17.02 and 41.3% was in the 31-50 age group. Among the patients, 50% was female, 83.7% was married, 66.3% was living in the district, 79.3% had moderate income, 90.2% was unemployed, 64.9% was receiving hemodialysis treatment, and 46.7% was receiving dialysis treatment for 1-5 years. Among the patients included in the study, 28.3% had moderate disability, and 66.3% had severe disability. There was a significant relationship between disability, age, and place of residence of patients. Accordingly, the disability was found to be higher in patients older than 61 years and those living in the city center.

Conclusions: It was determined that in dialysis patients with chronic renal failure, the age and place of residence affect disability and that the majority of these patients had severe disability. According to these results, it is necessary to determine the characteristics of the patients and to plan appropriate nursing care in order to reduce their disability.

Biography

Seda Karaman is working in Internal Medicine Nursing field. She is interested in Oncology, Alternative and Complementary Medicine and History of Nursing topics. She is currently working on Doctoral Thesis in Public Health Nursing from Ataturk University in Turkey.

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Mehtap Tan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Effect of training provided for inhaler device use on the asthma control in patients with asthma

Mehtap Tan, Gülcan Bahçecioglu Turan, Seda Karaman, Nezihe Ugurlu and **Ayşe Çevirme**
Ataturk University, Turkey

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the effect of training provided for inhaler device use on the asthma control in patients with asthma.

Materials and Methods: The study population consisted of all patients with asthma admitted and hospitalized in the Chest Clinic of Atatürk University Health Research and Application Center between April and November 2016. And, the study sample consisted of 44 patients in the experimental group and 44 patients in the control group who met the research inclusion criteria and agreed to participate in the research in the above-mentioned dates. The study data were collected by "Personal Information Form, Inhaler Device Usage Form, Asthma Symptom Test and Asthma Control Test". The data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, t test, t test in dependent groups, t test in independent groups and chi square test using the SPSS 18.0 package program.

Results: It was determined that 100% of the individuals in the training group correctly used the inhaler medication in the second follow-up, whereas all the control group was found to use the inhaler medication incorrectly ($p<0.05$). At the end of the second follow-up period, the individuals in the training group were found to have fewer emergency admission and infection cases compared to that of the control group ($p<0.05$). A reduction in the asthma symptoms and an increase in the asthma control was revealed ($p<0.05$). According to the respiratory function test results, a significant increase was detected in the training group at the end of the second follow-up ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result of the study, the planned inhaler training given to individuals with asthma was found to reduce emergency admission, infection and asthmatic symptoms as well as improving their respiratory functions and asthma control. In line with these results, nurses are recommended to provide planned inhaler training to the patients who use inhaler, and repeat the training at regular intervals.

Biography

Young researcher Gülcan Bahçecioğlu Turan I was born in 1986 Elazığ. I graduated from nursing in 2009. İn 2013. Atatürk University Faculty of health sciences, internal medicine, I finished the master's degree in nursing. Now Atatürk University health sciences faculty of internal medicine in nursing, PhD student and research assistant.

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Emriye Hilal YAYAN et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The effect of occupational therapy on anxiety levels of hospitalized children

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of occupational therapy on the child's anxiety of state in hospitalized children.

Method: The study was conducted with the participation of 95 children between the ages of 9-16 who lived in the child clinic of University Hospital in November-December 2016. The research is planned semi-experimental. Children accepting to participate in the survey were pre-tested with the State Anxiety Inventory. After the data were collected, a practice therapy was performed. After all the work was done, the state anxiety inventory was reapplied as the final test. Data were analyzed in the SPSS 18 program.

Results: The mean age of the children participating in the study was 11.49 ± 1.91, 45.3% were male and 54.7% were female children and the length of hospital stay was 5.21 ± 4.34 days. The medical diagnostic distributions of the children participating in the study were examined. Children are in the clinic with 18.9% respiratory, 15.8% endocrine, 10.5% nephrology and 14.7% liver diseases. While 17.9% of the children have a player besides, 82.1% of the children do not have any players. The averages of the children's anxiety pre-test scores were measured as 50.88 ± 11.63, and 86.3% of the children reported a score above the cut-off point and found that they had high anxiety. State anxiety post-test was performed after the occupational therapy with children. In the post test, the state anxiety scores of the children were measured as 30.71 ± 7.02 and it was seen that the children reported the score on the scale cut point of 9.5% and 90.5% of the majority of the children reported the low anxiety score. In the study, children were asked how they feel about their work with the last test, and 10.5% of the children had a pleasant time, 9.5% had a toy, 23.2% had fun, 14.7% had self confidence, 12.6% had focus ,14.7% said that the colors attracted interest and 14.7% said they would present the flower bouquet.

Conclusion: It has been found that children who spend time at the hospital have a high level of the state anxiety, that occupational therapy has a positive effect on the level of state anxiety, reduced anxiety, and provide children with amusing in-bed time spans.According to the results of the research, it is suggested that easy tasks can be applied in clinics to reduce children's anxieties and it is suggested that the study is applied with different research designs in larger groups.

Biography

Mürşide ZENGİN is student of PhD program from İnönü University Institute of Health Science. She had worked as a nurse in Kahta between 2013-2016. She has been working as a Research Assistant at Nursing Department in Adıyaman University School of Health-Turkey.

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Bahar aslan et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determınatıon of the burden of care and burnout level of famıly members who have primary care for lıver transplanted patıents

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Aim: This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the burden of care and burnout levels of family members who have primary care for liver transplanted patients.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted in a university hospital between September 2016 and April 2017. The study's universe consisted of family members who had received at least 6 months of care in patients who were hospitalized in the Liver Transplant Clinic of a university hospital. According to the power analysis performed to determine the sample of the study, 0.05 error level, 0.08 effect size, and 0.95 mean sample population were defined as 105 caregivers. Caregivers were selected by simple random sampling method. In the collection of the data, the questionnaire form containing the descriptive characteristics of caregivers, Zarit Care Load Scale and Maslach Burnout Scale were used.

Results: The average age of caregivers participating in the survey was 38.89±1.23 and 56.2% of these individuals were females. 80% of the individuals was married, 77.1% had primary education or higher education level, 97.1% had inadequate income, 61.9% was made up of spouses or children of patients and 76.2% was care for 1-5 years. The mean Zarit Care Load Scale of the patients was 55.39±9.67 (min:34-max:79); the average score of the Maslach Burnout Scale emotional exhaustion subscale was 17.74±5.80 (min:9-max:31), the personal success subscale average score was 32.97±3.87 (min:18-max:40), the sensory subdimension score was 7.15±2.45 (min:5-max:16).

Conclusion: Caregivers participating in the research have found that they have a moderate level of the burden of care and burnout level. It may be suggested that nurses provide appropriate education and counseling services to reduce the burden of care and burnout level of family members who have liver transplanted patients.

Key Words: The burden of care, Burnout level, Liver transplanted patients.

Biography

I am Bahar ASLAN. I am from Turkey. I was born in 1990. I graduated from İnonu University Faculty of Health Sciences in 2014. I am a research assistant in Inonu University since 2016. Recently, I have conducted my master thesis in Surgical Diseases Nursing Department.

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Abdurrezzak Gultekin et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Evaluation of nurses attitudes and behaviors related to medical errors

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[3]Inonu University, Turkey

Objectives: This research was conducted descriptively to identify nurses attitudes and behaviors related to medical errors.

Methods: The research was conducted in a university hospital between March 2017 and May 2017. The universe of the research was created by all the nurses working in a university hospital. All nurses who accepted the research were taken into considertion without going to the selection of the sample. In the collection of the data, a questionnaire containing the descriptive characteristics of the patients, attitudes towards medical malpractices and behavioral scale were used.

Results: 64.9% of the nurses participating in the study are between the ages of 18-28, 72.2% are women, 51.7% are single, 88.1% are working for 1-10 years and 66.9% are doing their jobs fondly. In the study, the total score of nurses attitude and behavioral scales in medical malpractice was 198.980±22.73. Research in the medical profession by making mistakes loving attitude and behavior scale compared to the difference found when the total average score is statistically significant ($p>0.05$) The attitudes and behaviors of the nurses who have professed their profession were found higher in medical malpractices. There was no statistically significant difference (>0.05) when comparing the mean score of attitude and behavior scale in gender and medical malpractice in the study.

Conclusions: In the research, nurses' attitudes and behavior levels on medical errors were high. It may be advisable to arrange nurses' training to raise awareness about and reduce medical errors.

Biography

Abdurrezzak Gültekin graduated from Adnan University Nursing Faculty in 2013. He was a Research Assistant in Pamukkale University from 2014 to 2016. He is currently pursuing Master's degree in Pschiatry Nursing. He is a Research Assistant in Inonu University since 8 months.

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Aysel OZDEMIR, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Social gender roles and domestic violence

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Inonu Universty Health Faculty, Turkey

Aim: In many societies, the roles and responsibilities imposed on the people are divided into male and female gender roles.The roles undertaken by women and men in society are determined by factors such as culture, values, laws, religion, personal and private relationships between men and women in the society, which can change over time. However, the passive role is seen as appropriate for women in society in general, whereas men assume an active role in the society. Studies conducted to determine the social gender roles of women and men suggest that women adopt equal roles more than men, and that men tend to have traditional patterns due to their high tendency to violence.

Introduction: The more egalitarian attitude of women can be explained by their strong desire to have an equal position with men at work and family life, their quick adaptation to social roles, and their more positive attitudes towards equal roles; whereas, the traditional pattern of men can be explained by the aggressive and competitive upbringing, and society's acceptance of violence among them as normal.This difference of opinion between women and men leads to various circumstances in the family, which is the cornerstone of society. When we look at the reflection of gender roles in relation to family life, women are expected to remain silent on issues, and accept all behaviors of their husbands, whereas male behaviors such as loud discussions and physical or psychological violence are approved by the society. Women and men who conflict with exposed to gender roles and social norms are being alienated by society and experience various difficulties. For example, society impose a man the obligation to make a living at home, whereas the tasks such as housework, cooking, looking after children, and taking responsibilities of spouse belong to women. Due to these roles, individuals can feel both physical and psychological pressures. In this sense, we face with the concept of domestic violence, which affects mostly women and children. Domestic violence is shaped by many factors, such as interpersonal relationships, social and social factors, attitudes towards gender roles imposed by society, and can lead to unhappy couples, divorce, increased psychological, economic and social problems, and can even lead to serious injuries and death.

Conclusion: As a result, the suggestions made in favor of a healthy community based on sound foundations are as follows:

- The prevention of domestic violence,
- Raising awareness of violence,
- Ensuring higher participation in training programs to be provided on social gender roles, since it has been found in various studies that men are more traditional and have a propensity for violence.
- Preparation of a number of programs for men on violence,
- Knowing how and why gender roles are accepted today,
- Understanding how these roles are reflected in interpersonal relationships.

Biography

I am Aysel OZDEMIR. I am from Turkey. I was born in 1991. I am married. I graduated Ataturk University Nursing Faculty in 2013I am a research assistant in Inonu University since 2015. I did my master's degree in internal medical nursing in 2016. Now, I am a psychiatric nursing PhD student in the university.

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Nurdilan Sener et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

Knowledge levels of nurses and midwives working in family practice about violence to woman

Nurdilan Şener and **Fatoş Uncu**
Fırat University, Turkey

Objective: Violence against women is an important public health problem that is increasing day by day. This study was conducted to determine the knowledge and attitudes of midwives and nurses working in family practice about violence against women.

Method: This descriptive study was conducted with 120 nurses and midwives working in family practices of eastern Turkey. Survey method was used in collecting data of "Scale Form for Definition of Violence against Women Signs by Nurses and Midwives". The validity and reliability were studied by Baysan and Karadağlı (2003). The study was started with approval of the Research Ethics Committee of Fırat University Medicine Faculty. Analysis of the data was performed using the SPSS program.

Results: The average age of participants was 33.2±5.4. 57.5% of participants were midwives, 42.5% were nurses and 84.2% were married. 55.8% of employees and 29.2% of employees have stated that they didn't receive any information before and after graduation about violence against women, respectively. 80.4% of the nurses and 73.9% of the midwives had experienced violence against women, 5.0% of them reported and 65.8% of them applied legal way. The total scale score for definition of violence to women symptoms by health workers was found 19.1±3.5. The subscale scores for the physical and emotional statements about violence to woman were 8.2±1.8 and 10.9±2.5 respectively.

Conclusion: It was determined that nurses and midwives, who constantly worked with women, were inadequate to definite signs of violence against women.

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Notes:

Hatice Oltuluoglu et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The effect of pre-marital counseling on nursing students to spouse choice

Hatice Oltuluoglu and **Funda Budak**
Inonu University, Turkey

Objective: This study was conducted as a semi-trial model with pre-test and post-test control group to determine the effect of pre-marriage counseling on nursing students.

Material & Method: The research was applied to students of nursing department of a faculty from February 2016 to June 2016. The nursing students who took the elective course of the research were created. The sample size was determined as 60 (30 experiments, 30 controls) with the power analysis to determine the sample of the study, 0.05 error level, 0.08 effect size, and the ability to represent 0.95 universe. The experiment and control group was determined by simple random sampling method. In the collection of the data, a questionnaire including socio-demographic characteristics prepared by the researcher and the Romance and Spouse Selection Scale (RSS) were used. The questionnaire form and the RSS were applied as a pre-test for the two groups. No control was given to the control group after the preliminary test. For the experimental group, 12 weeks premarital counseling was given after the pre-test. After counseling, (RSS) Scale was applied as a final test in both groups.

Results: Among the nursing students participating in the study, 96.7% were between 18-24 years of age, 63.3% had 3 or more siblings, 41.7% had a median sibling and 90% had a nuclear family. In the study, the average score of the RSS total score of the experimental group was found to be 95.70±10.40, and the final score of the RSS total score was found to be 100.80±12.42. The pre-test RSS total score of the control group was 101.73±10.24, and the final score of the RSS total score was 99.23±11.40. A statistically significant difference was found when the pre-test RSS total score average of the experiment and control groups were compared ($p>0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found when the final test RSS total score average of the experiment and control groups was compared ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result, after counseling partner selection is increased in the study group, but decreased in the control group. Pre-marriage counseling may be recommended to increase spousal selection.

Biography

Hatice Oltuluoğlu has graduated from Florence Nightingale Nursing High School in İstanbul University. She has completed her Master's Degree at Erciyes University at Atatürk Health Sciences Faculty. She is working at the faculty of health sciences of Inonu University for 17 years in the field of women health and diseases nursing.

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Notes:

Ayla Hendekci et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Difficulties experienced by school-age adolescents and determination of their quality of life

Ayla Hendekci and **Sonay Bilgin**
Giresun University, Turkey

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the quality of life and difficulties of adolescents in school age.

Materials & Methods: This descriptive study was conducted with 344 students studying at Erzurum Central Secondary School between January 2016 and January 2017 in Atatürk University Institute of Health Sciences. Questionnaire developed by the researcher, the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) were used for data collection. The data were analyzed using SPSS 22.00 package program. Research was completed in line with the ethical principles.

Results: According to the evaluations, it was observed that 50.6% of the students was 13 years old, 52% was male and 53.5% was in 7th grade. The total score average for PedsQL was 81.58±13.65 and the mean total score for SDQ was 25.02±4.813. There was no significant relationship between the "attention deficit and hyperactivity" sub-scale of the SDQ and the "physical health, social functioning, school functioning" sub-scales of the PedsQL. In addition, a positive and significant correlation was found between "behavioral problems" sub-scale score of the SDQ and all sub-scales of PedsQL except the "physical health" sub-scale as well as the positive and significant correlation between the mean total scores of PedsQL and SDQ.

Conclusion: It was observed that the quality of life of the students is affected negatively as the difficulties experienced during adolescence increase. Based on this result, some recommendations were made to reveal the problems experienced by school-age adolescents and to increase their quality of life.

Biography

Ayla Hendekci has her expertise in public health and holds a Master's Degree in the Department of Public Health Nursing. She has participated in national scientific meetings and a member of professional organizations. She is currently working as a Research Assistant in the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Giresun.

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Notes:

Erman YILDIZ et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The care burden and coping levels of chronic psychiatric patients' caregivers

Erman YILDIZ[1] and **Rukuye AYLAZ**[2]
Inonu University, Turkey

Aim: This descriptive study was conducted in order to determine care burden of caregivers of chronic psychiatric patients and their levels of coping with stress.

Method: The study was conducted between February 2015 and November 2015 in a psychiatric unit of a research hospital located in the east of Turkey.The study was conducted with 134 caregivers. The following data collection tools were used: the personal information form, the Zarit burden interview (ZBI) and the styles of coping inventory (SCI). The study participants were selected from the population by using an simple random sampling method. The data were given in the median and interquartile range. Normal distribution fitness was done by Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk test. Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test and Spearman Correlation coefficient were used in statistical analyzes where nonparametric tests were appropriate.

Results: The average age of the caregivers was 49.95±13.68 and the majority were married and primary school graduates. Caregivers are often the maternal patients. The study found that, when the social support-seeking behaviour of the caregivers decreased, their care burden increased ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: This study determined that caregivers experienced a high level of burden. In this study, the high load level of care. However, while the deal with their difficulties of providing effective care (social support search and self-confident and optimistic approaches) was found to have more coping methods they use.

Biography

Erman Yıldız has expertise in psychiatric nursing. Currently, PhD student in the psychiatric nursing continue. There is a 4-year clinical history. At present, there are more than 8 years of history in the nursing profession. He is currently working as a research assistant at Inönü University Faculty of Health Sciences Psychiatric Nursing Department.

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Notes:

Funda BUDAK et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The effect of the disease illness perception on the anxiety and depression symptoms in diabetics

Funda BUDAK[2] and **Ummuhan AKTURK**[1]
Inonu University, Turkey

Objectives: This study; to determine the levels of anxiety and depression in diabetic patients (Type 1-2), and to compare diabetic patients with and without anxiety and depression risk of disease perception.

Methods: The descriptive study was conducted between June 2016 and September 2016 at the Malatya Turgut Ozal Medical Center Hospital. Three forms were used as data collection tools. The sample of the study consisted of 200 patients. Data from the study; Introductory Information Form, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Disease Perception Scale. Data were analyzed using frequency distributions, Student's t -test, ANOVA, Pearson correlation and chi-square tests.

Results: In the study, the average age of the patients was 54.74 ± 11.5, 62.5% of them were women, 64.5% were in poor condition, 87% were married, 43% were primary school graduates, 39% had other chronic diseases except diabetes, Diabetes has experienced complications, 22.5% have diabetes mellitus for 11-20 years and 73.5% have enough knowledge about diabetes mellitus. Of the patients, 32% had an anxiety subscale, and 49% had a supra-threshold score on the depression subscale. In patients with anxiety risk, the understanding of the patient's understanding of the disease, personal control and treatment control scores were lower than the anxiety non-risk patients, and the scores of emotional representation and psychological attributions were higher; Personal control and duration (cyclic) scores of depressed patients with depression were found to be lower than those without depression, and scores of emotional representations were higher.

Conclusions: It is understood that 32% of the diabetic patients have anxiety subscale, 49% of them have suprised points in the depression subscale and the disease perceptions of these patients are negative.

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Notes:

Nezihe Ugurlu et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Mugla state hospıtal healthcare workers experıences of domestıc vıolence

Nezihe Ugurlu, Banu Bayar and **Zuleyha Seki**
Mugla University, Turkey

Statement of the Problem: Domestic violence is defined as a process in which at least one family member presents physical and emotional harm to another family member or individual.

The purpose of this study: In this study the knowledge, attitude and factors effecting family violence of medical staff working at the Muğla state Hospital were investigated. In this illustrative type study with the 95% confidence level non-probabilistic sampling method it is aimed to reach 200 health staff and 172 health staff is attained (responders rate 86%).

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: In collecting data about family violence in health staff knowledge, attitudes and approaches survey is used. Family violence knowledge level of medical stafff differed according to the type of the violence. It is determined that 29.1% of the health staff experienced verbal violence, 4.1% physical violence, 5.2% experienced both verbal and physical violence. It is found tahat those who experienced violence; saw it 19.8% by husband/wife, 2.9 by father and 2.3% by mother; also 7.6 % by self applied violence. After experiencing violence, 9.3% did nothing, 23.8% responded verbally or physically, 3.5% left home, 0.6% reported to the relevant institutions.

Significance:About the family violence subject which prevelance is accepted in our country and in the world; universities, professional chambers, international and national on-governmental organizations who prepare and manage health policies have to be pioneers inawareness raising, information, education, and in creating communication networks.

Biography

Nezihe Uğurlu graduated from a psychiatric nursing degree with a master's degree and a doctorate. She has been working in the nursing education program since the 27th year. She has many studies in the field of psychiatric nursing.

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Notes:

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James Malce Alo
Imam AbdulRahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia

Session Introduction

Title: To examine the understanding and perception of the lived experiences of 10 Menominee Native Americans living with renal disease
Tina DeGroot, University of Wisconsin Madison, USA

Title: The challenges and successes associated with the first attempt facilitating a nursing education community placement on the campus of the University of Regina
Cindy Kuster Orban, University of Regina, Canada

Title: Intervention of sexual abuse prevention for mother of children with mental retardation
Meri Neherta, Andalas University, Indonesia

Title: The risk factor associated with breast cancer incidence among patient in public hospital Padang city, Indonesia
Leni Merdawati, Andalas University, Indonesia

Title: Hospital nurses: Physical restraint of hospitalized patients protects patients and is supported by departmental policy
Semyon Melnikov, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Title: Nursing relativityput a focus on education, roles, rules, obligations and structure of mutualactions by nurses involved in patients' movement
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Title: Effect of a multifactorial, interdisciplinary intervention on falls and fall rate of the older people in the community
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Title: The effectiveness of pain digital acupressure (PDA) to reduce the labor pain and the length of second stage during labor
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Title: Determination Of the Relationship between Quality Of Life and Spiritual Trends of Nurses
Hatice Polat, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: Baby friendly hospital practices in Iran
Zahra Yazdanpanahi, Shiraz University, Iran

Title: The development of interactive health education model based on djuwita application for adolescent girls
Sri Djuwitaningsih, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Title: The experience of girls living in a localization area in maintaining their reproductive health
Setyowati Brotosudirdjo, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Title: Systemic review of life style intervention and cardiovascular disease in women
Jafari Leila, Shiraz University, Iran

Title: Analysis of infusion phlebitis frequency in amiodarone treatment which is applied by changing the infusion site once in 12 hours
Yasemin Kalkan Ugurlu, Istanbul University, Turkey

Title: Determination Of Healthcare Students Bias Towards Obesity
Hasret Yalcinoz Baysal, Ataturk University, Turkey

Title: An important factor in children's mental health: Mother's milk
Zeynep Birge, Inonu University, Turkey

Title: Comparison of the influence of oral and physical simulation on the coordination of sucking, swallowing, and respiration in premature infants, a randomized controlled trial
Mitra Edraki, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Euro Nursing 2017

Tina Degroot, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

To examine the understanding and perception of the lived experiences of 10 Menominee Native Americans living with renal disease

Tina Degroot
University of Wisconsin Madison, USA

Aim: To examine the understanding and perception of the lived experiences of 10 Menominee Native Americans living with renal disease.

Background: Among all racial/ethnic groups, Native Americans (NA) have the highest incidence of end-stage renal disease and it is twice that of Caucasians. Despite the increase in cost and incidence of chronic and end-stage renal disease in Native Americans, very little is known about the renal disease experience among Native Americans. This article examines the lived experience of 10 Menominee Native Americans living with renal disease. The conclusions will challenge health care professionals to influence the multicultural predetermine fate of living with renal disease through cohesive designs of preventative care models respectful of Native American culture.

Design: Descriptive phenomenological study

Methods: The primary data collections were 12 semi-structured face-to-face interviews collected from 2015-2016. The data was coded and analyzed using the modified van Kaam's four phase psychophenomenological method.

Results: A total of 24 descriptive expressions were categorized into 8 preliminary structural elements. Four essential structural elements emerged from the eight preliminary elements: (a) fighting for normalcy, (b) chronic emotional and physical fatigue, (c) living for someone else, and (d) predetermined tribal fate.

Conclusion: Fighting for normalcy, chronic emotional and physical fatigue, and living for someone else is consistent with the current literature. New to the literature is the concept of predetermined tribal fate. Eight of ten participants had an understanding of a predetermined tribal fate to renal disease, but the observed or familial knowledge did not influence their lived experience or change the course of their health care decisions.

Key Words: Native American, renal disease, nursing, phenomenological, disparity

Biography

After a rewarding 22-year career as an Advance Practice Nursing Provider in diverse settings throughout Northeast Wisconsin, Tina DeGroot recently earned her doctorate degree, which included research specific to the Menominee Indian Tribe. Tina recently joined the University Of Wisconsin Madison School Of Nursing as the Director of Clinical Practica. In her role, Tina specializes in creating dynamic experiential learning opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate nursing students. The primary focus of these opportunities is to assure students receive exposure to diverse patient populations better preparing them to meet the many different future professional nursing needs in Wisconsin.

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Notes:

Cindy Kuster Orban, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The challenges and successes associated with the first attempt facilitating a nursing education community placement on the campus of the University of Regina

Cindy Kuster Orban
University of Regina, Canada

The Saskatchewan Collaborative Bachelor of Science in Nursing (SCBScN) Program is the newest nursing program delivered in Canada. It is the most unique nursing education program delivered through a partnership with two education institutions located in Regina, Swift Current, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The two-institution education delivery module includes both Saskpolytechnic and the University of Regina. The nursing education community based course CNUR 401: Population Health Community Partnerships focuses on community and population health. The course provides an opportunity for the learners to explore nursing roles and to integrate primary health care and nursing theory in conjunction with practice related to community health and development. CNUR 401 is delivered weekly with 2 hours of online theory, participation and the facilitation of 14 hours of practice education on site. There were many challenges and successes associated with the first attempt facilitating a nursing education community on the campus of the University of Regina. The most crucial process involved implementing a clinical education group of fourth year nursing students and their faculty advisor to establish partnerships with the students enrolled at the University of Regina, living in residence, requiring Counselling Services and attending mandatory Academic Recovery Programs. Through research and assessment of the University campus community, the nursing students successfully identified the vulnerable populations, planned nursing strategies to optimize the wellness of the University community and implemented health promotion and education initiatives with the goal of promoting a positive nursing presence.

Biography

Cindy Kuster Orban currently Teaches for CNUR 401: Population Health and Community Partnerships. The fourth-year nursing students have provided community partnerships and positive health promotion and innovations in the North Central Community and with University Students on Campus. Working with nursing students is the highlight of her thirty-five-year nursing career. Volunteering with vulnerable populations in the inner-city communities has become a passion for Cindy. The genuineness, compassion, and love from the community members has greatly impacted Cindy's renewed passion for community nursing. She is committed to demystifying and celebrating the strengths and assets of the community and supporting the existing resources.

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Notes:

Meri neherta et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Intervention of sexual abuse prevention for mother of children with mental retardation

Meri neherta, Esthika Maisa Ariany and **Yulvika Sari**
Andalas University, Indonesia

Mother is the closest person for her children, especially for children with mental retardation. Thus, mother has a very important role in providing knowledge and education to prevent the occurrence of sexual abuse against children. The purpose of this study is to improve mother's knowledge and attitudes in an effort to reduce the risk of sexual abuse on children with mental retardation. The study method was a quasi-experimental with One-Group Pre-Test-Post-Test approach and total sample of 45 mothers with mentally retarded children. The study was conducted over eight months, from May 2016 to January 2017. Data analysis used Paired Sample T-test. The study's result showed that there were increased knowledge and attitudes of mother after given health education about primary prevention of child sexual abuse (p=0,000) in Payakumbuh City of West Sumatera, Indonesia, Year 2016. It is expected that there some cooperation of related parties to regulary conduct health education on mothers who have child with mental metardation, at least once in every semester.

Biography

Meri Neherta is a nurse who has worked since 1984. Moved to the Faculty of Nursing Unand from 2004 Until now. Previously Meri Neherta had worked at Rumah Saki, Puskesmas and Health Office in the District of Tanah flat West Sumatra Indonesia.Setelah become lecturer Meri Neherta actively researching in the field of Nursing Children.

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Notes:

Leni Merdawati et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2167-1168-C1-061

The risk factor associated with breast cancer incidence among patient in public hospital Padang city, Indonesia

Leni Merdawati and **Nency Aldany Putri**
Andalas University, Indonesia

Breast cancer is the second highest cancer incidence in the world that most often attacks women. Breast cancer may also lead to death and has an impact on physical conditions and physiological syndrome, impaired body image and decrease in work productivity. The risk factors that can cause a woman affected by breast cancer include reproductive factors, and lifestyle, especially in the city of Padang. As for 2015, the incidence of breast cancer in Padang increased 69% from the previous years and increased again for 2016 as much as 73%. The purpose of this study is to identify the risk factors associated with breast cancer incidence among women in Padang city by 2017. This study was conducted in Padang city from June 6 – July 3, 2017. This study used a case-control study method. 168 respondents were included in the study and divided into 2 groups; 84 are case group and 84 are control group, and the sampling was done by quota sampling method. The result of the study showed that reproduction risk factors associated with breast cancer incidence were menarche age and lifestyle risk factors associated with breast cancer incidence. The health workers are advised to provide health promotion so that people know the risk factor and can be prevent breast cancer. Woman with the breast cancer advised to have a healthy diet, sufficient activity, managing stress and healthy lifestyle.

Biography

Leni Merdawati has her expertise in Medical and Surgical Nursing in Faculty of Nursing. She is a Head of Medical and Surgical Department in Faculty of Nursing, Andalas University. She is a Lecturer, Instructor in the public hospital, especially surgical nursing ward. Her research work involves open and contextual evaluation model based on improving quality of life patients with breast cancer. She has done this research for evidence based on risk factor in patients with breast cancer.

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Notes:

Semyon Melnikov et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Hospital nurses: Physical restraint of hospitalized patients protects patients and is supported by departmental policy

Semyon Melnikov[1] and **Yael Osher**[2]
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[2]Wolfson Medical Center, Holon, Israel

Background: According to the Medical Administration's procedures in Israel, physical restraint (PR) is performed when otherwise a patient may inadvertently or unintentionally cause damage to him/herself or to others. However, PR detracts from patients' autonomy and personal dignity, deprives them of freedom, is coercive and may result in complications or even death. Understanding the factors that cause nurses to restrain patients may reduce use of PR.

Purpose: To examine factors related to nurses' decision to restrain patients in general hospital.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive correlational study with a sample of 226 registered nurses from internal care and surgical departments at a tertiary general hospital in central Israel. A structured self-administered questionnaire measured: a) the number of PRs the nurse performed in the last month, b) the nurse's perception of using restraints, c) perceived departmental policy regarding PR use, d) the nurse's feelings during PR.

Results: Of all participants, 64.2% reported having physically restrained patients at least once in the last month. Compared to nurses who did not restrain patients, those who did perceived PR as a means of patient protection, grasped departmental policy as being more supportive of PR, and had less negative feelings during PR. Nurses' perception of PR as a means of protecting patient, perceived departmental policy, and feelings of nurses during PR significantly explained 30% of the variance in PR in the last month.

Conclusion & significance: Use of PR is an accepted and common practice. Among the reasons for the high incidence of PR: awarding PR high importance as a means of protecting patients, and nurses' perception of departmental policy as supportive of PR. Nursing administration must implement a policy of prudent use of PR and expand the use of PR alternatives.

Biography

Semyon Melnikov is a Lecturer in the Nursing Department in Tel Aviv University. Her research focuses on two main areas. In the first of these she attempts to clarify factors that affect the willingness and readiness of nurses to report for work and to function productively in emergency situations. A second theme of her research is examining knowledge and attitudes towards organ donation and transplantation. Recently she has started to work on a new area examining various ethical issues nurses meet in their everyday practice.

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Notes:

Hiroko Tadaura, J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Nursing relativity put a focus on education, roles, rules, obligations and structure of mutual actions by nurses involved in patients' movement

Hiroko Tadaura
International University of Health and Welfare, Japan

It is reported to be impossible for us to never move. We are always capable of experiencing balance through gravity. Movement is also reported as a rule of survival (exercise-dependent life forms). Nursing related to patients' static and dynamic support are usual in clinical care settings. Rehabilitation nursing, mobility transport (positioning change, transfer, walking assistance etc.), and support for rest are frequent basic supports for patients. The problem of body restrain is also related to this topic. To support maintenance and improvement of patients' health and provision of safety, there exists a mutual structure between patients and medical personnel always has role, rule, obligation affected by both. The principle that sound mutual co-operation between patients and medical personnel is healthy, as everyone benefits from it, and there is a "flow" in communication. It is important that their interaction continues and is a reciprocal experience for both, patients and the professionals. However, if the roles, rules, and obligations of the medical profession are conducted in unilateral way, the interaction between patients and nurses becomes a one-way communication, and its flow disrupted. The relationship between patients and medical personnel involved in such instances can become rigid and both sides may unconsciously experience displeasure.

When it is prolonged, this feeling of discord may become habitual and thus, normal. What is the kind of nursing support that enhances patients' lives? Based on various research data, nursing interactions>and nursing applied cybernetics will be discussed.

Biography

Hiroko Tadaura in Graduate School of Nursing and Rehabilitation Science in International University Health and Welfare Graduate School, Tokyo, Japan. Part-time Professor, 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 graduated from Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine (Ph.D. in Medicine). A Member of European Kinaesthetics Association, German Branch. IOS New Scholar Award of Self-Care Dependent-Care Nursing, International Orem Society, USA in 2014. http://hirokotadaura.com/ http://www.tadaura-lab.com/□http://www.carecompetence.org

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Seon Heui Lee et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Effect of a multifactorial, interdisciplinary intervention on falls and fall rate of the older people in the community

Seon Heui Lee[1] and **Hee Sun Kim**[2]
[1]Gachon University, Republic of Korea
[2]Chonbuk National University, Republic of Korea

Falls are a widespread problem and cause considerable morbidity in older people. The overall effect of various programs for preventing falls including exercise or multifactorial programs in the community remains controversial. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of several prevention programs on fall rates, number of fallers and fall-related injuries in the community. We searched Medline, EMBASE, CINAHL, Cochrane, and Korean Med systematically in Mar 2016 for randomized controlled trials to reduce falls among older people residing in the community. The outcomes were fall rates, number of falls, and fallers. The computerized search strategy found 827 potential articles, thirty of which met the inclusion criteria. 37 trials were eligible. Meta-analysis found that multifactorial interventions significantly reduced falls rate (RR=0.78, 95% CI=0.70-0.87), while exercise tended to reduce the number of fallers but did not achieve a significant reduction (RR=0.93, 95% CI=0.85-1.02). In terms of intensity of programs, assessment with active programs significantly reduced fall rates (RR= 0.77, 95% CI=0.63-0.93), while assessment with referral did not achieves a significant reduction (RR=0.93, 95%CI=0.82-1.07). In terms of programs for high risk group (e.g., recurrent fallers), multifactorial programs significantly reduced fall rates (RR= 0.78, 95% CI=0.67-0.91). The study shows that a multifactorial intervention to reduce the risk of falling among elderly people living in the community. Assessment with active programs or multifactorial programs for high risk group significantly reduced falls rates more. It needs more explorations considering the components and intensities of exercise programs.

Biography

Seon Heui Lee has completed her PhD from Yeonsei University. She has worked in Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service and National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency of Korea. Now she is an Associate Professor at the College of Nursing, Gachon University.

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Setyowati Brotosudirdjo et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The effectiveness of '*Pain Digital Acupressure (Pda)*' to reduce the labor pain and the length of second stage during labor

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The Maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is still the highest in the Asian countries. One of the reasons is due to prolong labor that is influenced by anxiety and fear of mother during labor. Anxiety and pain is very connected and influence its other. Due to anxiety mother feel more pain and it will disturb the labor process. Increasing catecholamine hormone will disturb the uterine contraction that will be increase the stimulation of respiratory an decrease the CO2 in mother and fetal. This will make the fetal oxygenation decrease and baby will in danger. This in turn will influence the wellness of mother and fetal. The aim of this study is to identify the effectiveness of Pain Digital Acupressure (PDA) to reduce labor pain and the length of second stage during labor. The design is a quasi experimental study, that involve 76 women during normal labor 9 38 women in the intervention group and 38 other women in the control group) .The result shown that there was a significant different of the labor pain scale after using the PDA in the first 30 minutes, second 30 minutes and the third 30 minutes during latent stage labor with p values of 0.000 different with pain scale before using PDA. The most effective of using PDA was the first 30 minutes which decreased 1.79. Using of PDA also made faster the length of second stage of labor (Intervention group: 14.36 minutes and control groups were 22.50 minutes, and the significancy was p=0.00) . It is strongly recommended for women during labor using PDA to influence the labor pain and the length of labor that in turn will reduce the mortality and morbidity of mother and child.

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Hatice Polat et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determination of the relationship between quality of life and spiritual trends of nurses

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Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between empathy exhaustion, quality of life, burnout and job satisfaction and spiritual orientation of nurses working in hospitals.

Methods: This study was conducted with 379 nurses working at a university and a state hospital located in the eastern Turkey between April 20 and September 11, 2016. For data collection, a questionnaire on introductory characteristics of nurses, the Work-Related Quality of Life (WRQoL) to assess nurses' quality of life at work, and Spiritual Orientation Inventory (SOI) were used to evaluate their spiritual orientation and experience. The evaluation of the data was performed by SPSS 21 statistical program in computer environment.

Results :Of the nurses included in the study, the average age was 27.56±6.32, 74.1% was female, 35.1% had an associate degree, 62.5% had previously received training on spirituality and 96.3% stated that spirituality needs should be addressed. It was found that the average of "professional satisfaction" sub-scale score of the nurses participating in the study was 34.10±9.91, the average burnout sub-scale score was 19.83±6.39, and average empathy exhaustion sub-scale score was 21.50 ± 8.69 according to the quality of life scale. In line with these data, it was determined that the professional satisfaction of the nurses was high, the burnout and empathy exhaustion were low. It was determined that the spiritual trends of the nurses was high according to the average SOI total score (98.83±15.04).

Conclusion: As a result of the study, it can be said that the quality of life of the nurses is related to occupational satisfaction, burnout and empathy exhaustion.

Keywords: Empathy exhaustion, nurse, spiritual orientation, privacy, quality of life.

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 Nursing is Assistant Professor.

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Yazdanpanahi Z et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Baby friendly hospital practices in Iran

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Introduction: Breast milk is the optimal source of nutrition for infants and provides health benefits for both mother and baby. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative to improve and support the initiation, duration and exclusively breastfeeding. In Iran 90% of hospitals have received BFHI, however, the rate of exclusive breastfeeding remains below the optimum level. The aim of this study was to evaluate BFHI practices which are summarized in the "Ten steps to successful breastfeeding" in hospitals of Fars provenance of Iran.

Material and Methods: A cross-sectional study was undertaken in Fars-province of Iran that covered 32 private and public BFHI. Mothers, midwives and educational supervisors interviewed face to face by questions that referred to steps 1 to 10 of the BFHI.

Results: All of hospitals observed step 1 (having a written breastfeeding policy), and neonates stayed with mothers for 24 hours a day (step 7). However, almost one-half of mothers (48%) were helped to initiation of breastfeeding (step 5), only 50.3% of mothers reported breastfeeding on demand (step 8), less than 60.3% of health care staff trained on the policy related BFHI (step 2), and only 60.5% of mothers were received information on postpartum resources (step 10). In relation to step 3, 70% of mothers were reported that attend to antenatal class, and one-third (35%) of neonates received pacifier (step 9) and were fed by formula in hospital (step 6).

Conclusion: The findings of this study showed that breastfeeding practices in BFHI of Iran need much work and monitoring to improve exclusive breastfeeding. For instance, breastfeeding should initiate immediately after birth, mothers encourage on demand feeding, and mothers should be supported in postpartum wards and after discharge to continue breastfeeding.

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Sri Djuwitaningsih et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The development of interactive health education model based on Djuwita application for adolescent girls

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Alarming incidents of maternal deaths in Indonesia have happened due to three major causes: bleeding, sepsis and hypertension in addition to other non- obstetric causes and unsafe abortions. Adolescent girls contributed to maternal mortality based on early marriage, unwanted pregnancy, and childbirth. Prevention efforts have been done through government programs and non-governmental organizations, but in practice those were considered ineffective. Thus, a preventative effort in the form of health education should be made, preferably embedded in a popular mobile application that most teenagers would be apt to use. This study aimed to develop an interactive health education model based on adolescent-friendly applications, according to their needs. The design of this research was mixed- method. A quantitative approach was done by conducting a survey of 188 teenagers aged 15-19 years in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia through questionnaires. This research also contained a qualitative component via in-depth interviews with students, parents, and counseling teachers. Finding: The quantitative results showed that knowledge of the respondents on the level of less about male and female reproductive organs, prevention of pregnancy, and the use of condoms. Respondents' attitudes toward risky behaviors indicate a positive attitude about smoking, drinking and illegal drugs, as well as premarital sex; while respondents have a negative attitude towards unwanted pregnancies. Respondent's attitude toward application-based health education shows a high interest. The form of application desired by respondents that the application has privacy, up-to-date information, interesting features, can be discussed with peer groups and health workers, there is a game, animation and simulation, and can identify reproductive health independently. Qualitative results indicate the need for reliable, accessible, and personal sources of information. The next research recommendation is to develop an interactive health education model based on the application of Djuwita and evaluate its influence on the knowledge, attitudes and self-efficacy of young women in maintaining their reproductive health.

Keywords: adolescent girls, health education, Djuwita application.

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The Experience of girls living in a localization area in maintaining their reproductive health

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Localization is a place of sexual transactions for sexual services. Girls are the most vulnerable to this localization situation because of their immature reproductive organs and the impact on their reproductive health in the future. Phenomenological studies are used to explore experiences of ten young women living in this area in maintaining their reproductive health. The result of this study by thematic content analysis showed seven themes including (1) the participants' perception of localization was the place of naughty women and free sexual activity that can transmit the STD and influence the adolescent psychic (2) The ways the participants kept their reproductive organs health were by maintaining friendships, keeping personal hygiene, avoiding free sexual activity, having healthy food, and having routine medical checkup (3) Information support was gained from family, health functionary, media, and teacher (4) Emotional support from family and friends (5) The barrier was the unreachable health facilities and under-expected health service (6) The needs of the participants were reproductive health service and clean environment (7) The expectation of the participants were the existence of health education and intensive health service with friendly nurses. The result of this research recommended that there was a need for socializing the intensive ways to maintain reproductive health, especially in a risky environment.

Keywords: maintaining steps, localization area, reproductive health, experience, young women.

Biography

Setyowati has her expertise in maternity nursing in order to improve the health and wellbeing of women. She published some articles in maternity care in hospital and community and the elderly nursing care in quantitative as well as qualitative methods. One of the published researches is the nursing intervention using 'Pain Digital Acupressure (PDA)' and measure the effectiveness of PDA in reducing labor pain. Through the use of PDA as a new technology, the intention is to help women reduce labor pain which in turn will alleviate their health problem. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions. Vonyca Dovis is a previous candidate in maternity specialist program she is now busy in clinical practice in women and maternity health. Her experiences in research qualitative under Setyowati supervision made her expert in qualitative study especially in women health maternity nursing.

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Jafari L et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Systemic review of life style Intervention and Cardiovascular Disease in women

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Back ground: The Prevalence of cardiovascular disease is increased in women in the entire world. Some variables modification can be preventable role in this Rate; for example lifestyle intervention. Life style modification has affected on prevention and control of several disease such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disease.

Material and Methods: we have done a systemic review on lifestyle intervention and Cardiovascular Disease in women by searching in several search engine such as: Pub Med and Medline, Elsevier Cochrane controlled trials registry (2000to April 2016) using key concepts of cardiovascular, exercise, dietary and lifestyle .

Result: Some studies show that dietary modification can effect on cholesterol and LDL in case, control study whereas both group were on medication and believe that Change in lifestyle is improve body composition and cardiorespiratory hazard in women with PCOs. Risk factors for type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease is declined with three month high- intensity aerobic training in pre and post-menopausal women. Several studies pointed that there is a significant decrease in weight, BMI, WC, WHR, hypertension, total cholesterol, and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in women who have healthy diet and moderate exercise compare to the control group especially in post-menopausal women.

Conclusion: The findings presented here indicate life style intervention should consider in all women especially in some who are at risk of cardiovascular disease like postmenopausal and women with metabolic disorder.

Key word: Life style, Cardio vascular, pre menopause, post menopause

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Yasemin Kalkan Ugurlu et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Analysis of infusion phlebitis frequency in amiodarone treatment which is applied by changing the infusion site once in 12 hours

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Statement of the Problem: Amiodarone is used frequently to treat emergency patients who suffer from atrial fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia. Although intravenous amiodarone treatment has many complications, previous studies found that infusion phlebitis was the most widely observed complication. Thrombophlebitis usually occurs when high doses of amiodarone are infused over a long period in peripheral veins. Thus, to avoid this side effect, the drug shouldn't be administered in a peripheral vein for a long period. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of infusion site change once in 12 hours in peripheral intravenous amiodarone treatment upon the occurrence of infusion phlebitis.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This prospective research study has been carried out with 30 patients, who are matching the criteria of participation in the study. The study has been carried out with face to face interview and with observational method. The data which were necessary to be taken from the unconscious patients were obtained from their files and relatives.

Findings: It has been observed that phlebitis grew in 30% of their peripheral venous catheter, however phlebitis did not grow in 70% of them, phlebitis grew in the 7th hour in the first catheter, and it grew in the 9th hour in the second catheter. In addition, it has been determined that 22-gauge peripheral venous catheter size is significantly influential ($p<0.01$) in the phlebitis growth.

Significance: Thrombophlebitis usually occurs when amiodarone is infused over a long period in peripheral veins. For recommendation, it can be mentioned that changing the first infusion site of the patient who started amiodarone treatment without going beyond the 7th hour after the infusion started, and changing the 2nd infusion site without going beyond the 9th hour would provide benefit in terms of preventing phlebitis growth.

Biography

Yasemin Kalkan Ugurlu worked as a Nurse in Coronary Intensive Care Unit for 3 years. Her Master's Thesis was about phlebitis/thrombophlebitis due to amiodarone treatment. She is currently continuing her Doctoral studies in the Istanbul University Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Medical Nursing Department.

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Hasret YALCINOZ BAYSAL et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Determination of healthcare student's bias towards Obesity

Hasret YALCINOZ BAYSAL and **Metin YILDIZ**
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Aim: This study was conducted to determine the prejudices of health education students on obesity.

Material and Method: The research was carried out as a descriptive research between February and April 2017. The population consisted of all students (729) who were studying in the health departments of Agri Ibrahim Cecen University Faculty of Health and Health Services Vocational School in the 2016-2017 academic year. The sampling method was not applied, as the population composed of 729 students who voluntarily accepted to participate in the study. A questionnaire and GAMS-27 Obesity Prejudice Scale were used as data collection tools. The approval of ethics committee and institutional permissions were obtained before conducting the research. Number, percentage, Cronbach α, Kruskall Wallis, Mann Whitney-U, Spearman's rank of correlation and Shapiro-Wilk Test were utilized to evaluate the data.

Results: The average of obesity prejudice scale of the students was 75.54±10.43, thus they tend to prejudge. The average score of the students who declare they have no prejudice towards obese individuals is higher (X=75.91±10.07) than the average score of the students who declare that they are prejudiced (X=73.60±12.03). It was determined that the students who define themselves as obese and who are obese according to Body Mass Index classification had the highest average score (X=76.49±11.02). A statistically significant difference was found between the obesity prejudice scale of the students and only the sex of the students, among all the social and demographic characteristics ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: According to the results of the study, when the effects of the obesity prejudice of health education students on health services are considered, the necessity of educational interventions was revealed to reduce obesity prejudice.

Key Words: Healthcare, obesity, obesity prejudice, stigmatization.

Biography

Hasret YALCINOZ BAYSAL finished PhD in Nursing from Ataturk University in the field of Public Health Nursing in 2013. She received the title of Assistant Professor in the same year. She has conducted research on subject such as exercise, screening, cancer, nursing, obesity. Currently, Ataturk University, Faculty of Nursing is Assistant Professor.

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Zeynep Birge et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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An important factor in children's mental health: Mother's milk

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[2] Nurse, Igdır Public State, Hemodialyses Unit

Aim: Breastmilk is a natural, easy to digestible food with high-bioavailability that contains all the liquid, energy and nutrients necessary for optimum growth and development in the newborn. It has been shown that mother's milk and breastfeeding have a significant contributions to psychological and intelligence development as well as to the child's health, nutrition and development. The objective of this review is to give information about the effects of mother's milk on children's mental health.

Introduction: In terms of mental illness development, there are debates about how long breastfeeding should take. However, studies have shown that those breastfed particularly for less than 2 months or longer than 24 months had higher levels of psychiatric problems. It is suggested that this may be related to the nature of the relationship between mother and the baby or to the psychopathology of the mother. Studies have shown that short-term breastfeeding leads to Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder, mental retardation, eating disorders, psychomotor development deficits, autism and behavioral disorders. A study in Ireland found that breastfeeding during infancy is an important determinant of healthy mental status in 9-year-old children. A retrospective study on mother's milk found that no breastfeeding or breastfeeding for less than 2 weeks increased the risk of schizophrenia.

Conclusion: In summary, studies have shown that breastfeeding and the duration of breastfeeding have many positive effects, directly or indirectly, on the mental health of children and community. Breastfeeding is a significant opportunity at the beginning of life.

Key Words: Children's Mental Health, Mother's Milk, Nursing.

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Seher CEVIK et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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The impact of intolerance of uncertainty on psychological well-being in pregnant women who have and don't have risk of miscarriage

Seher CEVIK[1] and **Yurdagul YAGMUR**[2]
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Statement of the Problem: The aim of this research is to determine the impact of intolerance of uncertainty on psychological well-being in pregnant women who have and don't have risk of miscarriage.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The research was planned as a case-control study. The universe of the research consisted of pregnant women who applied to the Malatya State Hospital Campus Beydağı obstetric polyclinic between 15 January 2017 and 15 April 2017 and whose gestational week was between 1-20. The sampling, on the other hand, consisted of 171 pregnant women who had risk of miscarriage in research group and 171 pregnant women who didn't have risk of miscarriage in control group. The Participant Description Form, Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale and Psychological Well-Being Scale, were used in the data collection. The data were evaluated using the descriptive statistics, t test in independent groups, ANOVA, Kruskal Wallis, Mann Whitney U, Bonferroni test, Correlation test and Cronbach's Alpha reliability analysis test.

Findings: It was determined that pregnant woman with risk of miscarriage (110.1±16.5) had higher intolerance to uncertainty than those didn't have risk of miscarriage (69.2±17.7) ($p<0.001$). It was observed that pregnant woman with risk of miscarriage (36.6±8.4) had worse psychological well-being than those didn't have risk of miscarriage ($p<0.001$). Furthermore, it was found that the psychological well-being decreased in reverse proportion to the increase of intolerance of uncertainty in both the research ve control groups ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion & Significance: It was determined that risk of miscarriage affect intolerance of uncertainty and psychological well-being of pregnant women.

Biography

Seher ÇEVIK graduated from the nursing department in 2012.She worked as a nurse in intensive care unit for 2 years. She currently works as a research assistant in the nursing department and continues her graduate studies in the field of nursing and works in the field of nursing principles.

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Mitra Edraki et al., J Nurs Care 2017, 6:4(Suppl)
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Comparison of the influence of oral and physical simulation on the coordination of sucking, swallowing, and respiration in Premature Infants, A randomized controlled trial

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Introduction: Survival of preterm infants, who require specialized critical care and support, has been made possible by advances in technology. Safe and effective nutrition not only requires the ability to suck, but also coordination among respiration, sucking, and swallowing. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the influence of oral and physical stimulation on coordination of sucking, swallowing, and respiration in premature infants.

Methods: In this clinical trial, 60 premature infants (26-34 weeks) hospitalized in neonatal intensive care unit were divided into oral, oral-physical, and control groups using permuted block randomization. The oral group received oral stimulation for 10 days. The oral-physical group received physical stimulation in addition to oral stimulation for 10 days. Finally, the control group received non-nutritive sucking stimulation using a pacifier. The data were collected using demographic form and early feeding skills assessment checklist and were analyzed by ANOVA, chi-square, and Mann-Whitney U tests.

Results: The results showed no significant difference between oral and oral-physical groups as well as between oral and control groups regarding the coordination among sucking, swallowing, and breathing on the seventh day ($P>0.001$). However, a significant difference was found between oral-physical and control groups in this respect on the seventh day ($P<0.001$). Besides, a significant difference was observed among the three groups on the fourteenth day ($P<0.001$).

Conclusion: The intervention was effective in coordination among sucking, swallowing, and respiration in the intervention groups compared to the control group, leading to safe swallowing and independent feeding. Moreover, physical and oral stimulations had synergic effects.

Keywords: Premature infants, Coordination among sucking, swallowing, and respiration, Oral and physical stimulation

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Self-Confidence Levels Of Students Who Make Their Internships in Accompany With Trainers

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Statement of the Problem: In clinical practice, which is an integral part of health disciplines, any practice by the student to the healthy / patient individual is a great source of stress for both the student and the practitioner.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The population of the study is the Inonu University Health Sciences Faculty, internship nursing and audiology students. Sample selection was not made in the study, the whole population was tried to be taken and 157 students were reached. In the collection of the data, the Personal Presentation Form created by the researchers and Self Confidence Scale were used. In the analysis of the data, frequency, mean, standard deviation, one way ANOVA, kruskal Wallis, t test were used.

Findings: 58% of the participants are nursing students and the rest are audiology students. The average age of the students was 20.5 ± 1.8. 47.1% of the participants stated that they carried out a large part of the internship with their trainer and 21.7% stated that they only received counseling when they needed. It was determined that 47.8% of the students think that the trainer should definitely accompany interns. The students' self-confidence scale mean score was 122.5 ± 24.8, internal self-confidence subscale average was 59.6 ± 13.2, external self-confidence subscale average was 47.9 ± 10.8, and students' self-confidence levels were high. It was found that there is a significant relationship between the process accompanied by the trainer and the students' self-confidence during the internship ($p<0.05$). As a result, it has been determined that coach of trainer to internship practices affects students' self confidence levels. It is suggested that students should be accompanied by trainer and that similer researchs should be done with different and larger groups.

Biography

Seher ÇEVIK graduated from the nursing department in 2012.She worked as a nurse in intensive care unit for 2 years. She currently works as a research assistant in the nursing department and continues her graduate studies in the field of nursing and works in the field of nursing principles.

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