



47th Global Nursing & Healthcare Conference

March 01-03, 2018 | London, UK

Workshop Day 1

Nursing Global 2018

47th Global Nursing & Healthcare Conference

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Linda L Strong

Sacred Heart University, USA



Mary Alice Donius

Sacred Heart University, USA

Caring: The cornerstone of healthy communities

The conduction of a community assessment is a time-honored and standard practice in public health/public health nursing. A prelude to the provision of care the community assessment identifies the availability, affordability, accessibility and acceptability of a network of systems including health, education, risks and security. The second phase of the assessment asks about the function and outcomes of these systems in light of statutes, regulations, and objectives. The third phase includes recommendations for improvement, elimination of outdated programs and need for new programs. This presentation will describe the outcomes of an assessment of one of the oldest neighborhoods of the largest city in the state of Connecticut, and stated needs of the people living and working in this highly impoverished and most densely populated, 1.273 square miles. The College of Nursing at Sacred Heart University (SHU) has led an inter-disciplinary initiative with the College of Business, College of Arts and Science, College of Education and the College of Health Professions based the mission of the university "...to assist in the development of people knowledgeable of self, rooted in faith, educated in mind, compassionate in heart, responsive to social and civic obligations..." and the philosophy of College of Nursing which defines nursing as "caring with compassion, empathy, altruism with the intention of healing body, mind, spirit".

Biography

Linda Strong received a BSN from the University of Bridgeport, an MSN from Catholic University of America in Public Health Nursing and an EdD from Teachers College Columbia University. She is the Director of the RN-BSN & RN-MSN Programs. She has more than 50 presentations and published articles. Karen Bauce is Associate Dean for Online Programs and Assistant Professor, College of Nursing, at Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Connecticut. She received her BSN from the University of Connecticut, MPA from New York University, and DNP from Oakland University. Prior to teaching at SHU she held various senior level nursing and hospital management positions at large health systems in NYC, and also spent several years as a collaborative practice consultant, working with hospitals and their staff to develop and implement models of shared decision-making. Dr. Bauce has travelled internationally to learn about nursing practice in other countries and has published on culture and empowerment. She is a frequent contributor to Dr. Joyce Fitzpatrick's book publications, and they have co-authored a new book on research critique, scheduled for publication in 2018.

Mary Alice Donius received a BSN degree from D'Youville College and MEd and EdD from Teachers College, Columbia University. She is the Dean, College of Nursing at Sacred Heart University. She serves on the Board of Trustees at Western Connecticut Health System and Danbury CT and ArchCare at Home in New York City.



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Jolene Hill

· Speaker · Advocate

Connect with Jolene  @yourlifetalks  Your Life Talks

Life's short...so let's talk

Life is a balance of holding on and letting go.

We talk about the weather, our weekend, sports and our holidays with ease....so why is it so difficult to talk about our life's journey and our end of life wishes?

It is natural for us to want to downplay our importance, and avoid burdening those closest to us with our wishes. However if you are not prepared, you may find yourself in a situation that could be chaotic and stressful for you and the people you care about. This often leads to well meaning people making decisions on your behalf that are not based on what's important to you or your family.

What most people need is a reason or a little bit of encouragement to kick-start these conversations.

In her signature talk, Life's short...so let's talk, Jolene shares her experiences as a full time carer for her husband when he was diagnosed with terminal cancer. She discusses the difficulties her family faced in providing both physical and emotional care during this time, and having to initiate a conversation with him about his end of life wishes. With this knowledge and her background as a Funeral Director, she was inspired to create Your Life Talks, with a mission to raise community awareness of the importance of initiating meaningful conversations within families regarding putting your affairs in order and end of life wishes.

Her innovative Conversation Starter cards, 'Your Life Story' and 'Your Life Wishes' have been embraced by the community as an ideal way to assist families with kick-starting these conversations.

About Jolene

A lover of teapots and travel, Jolene is on fire to change people's fear of discussing their end of life wishes. Jolene thrives helping others to overcome their reluctance to talk about 'dying matters', knowing that the more we talk, the less we fear.



Your Life Talks
Conversation Starter Cards

"Jolene came out to speak to the Wise Wellness group at Northpark Private Hospital in November 2016. She gave a most informative and interesting talk about some of the issues people face as they age, and how to address these through information via her website. Jolene used examples from her own life to bring a personal and real perspective to the information. She introduced the issues respectfully and gently, and the group responded with enthusiasm and had plenty of questions. Jolene was such a warm and engaging speaker, and I would not hesitate to recommend her to other organisations."

Di Singleton
Occupational Therapist
Northpark Private Hospital -
Melbourne



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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

Nursing Global 2018

Sessions:

Day 1 March 01, 2018

Nursing Education | Geriatric Nursing

Session Chair
L Jane Rosati
Daytona State College, USA

Session Co-chair
Rachel Owens
Daytona State College, USA

Session Introduction

Title: Creating a culture of excellence in the online classroom

Rachel Owens, Daytona State College, USA

Title: Professional value orientation and career choice of Turkish and United States nursing students

Joyce Simones, St. Cloud State University, USA

Title: House calls: Nurse practitioners care for frail older adults at home

Ching Eng H Wang, North Park University, USA

Title: The relationship of professional behavior of nurses with organizational commitment in geriatric intermediate care facilities in Japan

Chiharu Miyata, Mie University, Japan

Title: Job strain, compassion fatigue and burnout among Canadian nurses: Examination of the moderator role of emotional intelligence

Stephanie Maillet, Université de Moncton, Canada

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Creating a culture of excellence in the online classroom

Judith Valloze and Rachel Owens
Daytona State College, USA

Can faculty engagement make a difference in student success and satisfaction in the online teaching environment? Participants will formulate strategies to create a culture of excellence in the online environment and in doing so, increase student retention and success, analyze student and faculty engagement and incorporate Quality Matters Principles into their online classrooms. This dynamic presentation will appeal to faculty who teach hybrid or online courses and will provide a toolkit for student success that incorporates current research and outcomes for improving student retention. The practices will include collaboration with academic support services, additional assistance for at-risk learners, flexibility with nontraditional students, best practices for student engagement and faculty presence, and creating value to increase student satisfaction.

Biography

Rachel Owens is Professor and Faculty Services Librarian at Daytona State College in Daytona Beach, Florida, USA. She is the subject specialist and library liaison to the DSC School of Nursing. She implemented the Embedded Librarian program at DSC, and has published several articles on the topic. Rachel also teaches in the Quanta-Honors Program at DSC. She is a graduate of the West Virginia University School of Medicine, holds a master's degree in cardiac rehabilitation from Marshall University, and worked in the fields of cardiac rehab, corporate wellness, and health education before receiving her Masters in Library and Information Science from Florida State University. Her areas of interest are developing information literacy skills in nursing and allied health students, and providing library services to online students.

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Professional value orientation and career choice of Turkish and United States nursing students

Joyce Simones¹ and Sultan Ayaz²

¹St. Cloud State University, USA

²Islamic University of Gaza, Turkey

Career choice is someone's inclination to one of various professions which she/he believes that the job includes activities which she/he is best at and will be the most satisfying one for her/himself. A research study inquiring about professional values and career choice was conducted with nursing students from a midwest USA nursing program and a nursing program in Turkey. In this study, the mean scores of nursing students in the US and nursing students in Turkey obtained on Nursing Career Decision Scale were compared. Vocational Congruence mean score of USA students (38.5 ± 5.9) was found to be higher than that of Turkey students (29.6 ± 8.9). When comparing the Survival Needs subscale scores, mean score of Turkey students (17.2 ± 4.5) was found to be significantly higher than that of USA students (15.8 ± 3.9). These findings showed that USA students primarily considered suitability of a profession for themselves whereas Turkey students firstly considered living conditions.

Biography

Joyce Simones has been a Nursing Professor for over 25 years teaching Baccalaureate students in the areas of Leadership, Medical/Surgical, Ethics, Foundations, and Home Care. Her clinical areas of practice have been critical/cardiac care and home care. Her research and publications have involved student thinking during medication administration, delegation through simulation, professional values, career choice, role of the RN in the emergency trauma unit, and role of the RN in home care after the Prospective Payment System.

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House calls: Nurse practitioners care for frail older adults at home

Ching Eng H Wang
North Park University, USA

With a growing elderly population, especially the “oldest old”, in the United States, new models of care incorporating nurse practitioners (NPs) such as house calls program have been created to meet the needs of the aging population who are confined to home and are not able to access health care facility. Most of those older adults are over 85 years of age with multiple illnesses and functional impairments. Limiting to their ability to get to office visits, they frequently call ambulance and use emergency rooms for their episodic care. House calls health providers include physicians, physician assistants, and NPs. Among them, NPs are the largest providers delivering primary care to homebound patients over the largest geographical areas based on a 2013 observational study. Reports from the limited outcomes studies show the reduction of preventable emergency room visits, hospital readmissions, and prescription medications per patient while patient satisfaction increases. The HouseCalls and Community Palliative program, supported by a community hospital and staffed by NPs, brings quality and compassionate care to frail and homebound community-dwelling older adults with the goal of promoting quality of life and reducing frequent use of emergency room for episodic care. The objectives of this presentation are: to describe the HouseCalls program and its evaluation in general, the role of the NPs, and patient care using a HouseCalls program as an example to discuss the challenges and successes of caring for frail older adults at home.

Biography

Ching Eng H Wang received Master's and PhD Degrees in Nursing from Loyola University Chicago. She is an Associate Professor of Nursing at North Park University. After completing the certifications of Adult and Family Nurse Practitioner (NP) programs, she practiced as a Nurse Practitioner in the House Calls and Community Palliative program at Swedish Covenant Hospital in Chicago for many years. She has published many journal articles as well as presented in numerous regional and international conferences. She teaches both the graduate NP and undergraduate programs.

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The relationship of professional behavior of nurses with organizational commitment in geriatric intermediate care facilities in Japan

Chiharu Miyata
Mie University, Japan

Background: More than 26% of the population in Japan is 65 years and above. Therefore, the needs and quality of geriatric nursing should be improved. In spite of ineligible changes of nursing standards in geriatric intermediate care facilities (GICFs), the quality of care is not on a satisfied level. In order to improve the quality of care, reconsidering professionalism of nurses is crucial. Moreover, it is important to address appropriate working environment to develop, maintain and enhance their professional behavior.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to uncover relations and factors that could have any effect on professional behavior of nurses in GICFs.

Methodology: A quantitative, cross-sectional design was adopted, using a self-completion questionnaire survey. The questionnaires consisted of 65 items for job satisfaction, organizational commitment (affective, continuance, and normative commitment), professional behavior and the background information of respondents.

Results: A total of 1,189 nurses participated. Of those, 91% (n=1084) were women, 75% (n=890) were married. The professional work experience was 23.1 years (SD10.5). Most were directors of nursing (n=777; 65%). The job satisfaction correlated with affective commitment and normative commitment. The professional behavior was related to marital status, academic background and affective commitment.

Conclusions: Affective commitment is directly proportional to positive work experience. Thus, administrators require to understanding nurses's psychology, emotions, and expectations, and by catering to nurses need in a manner that results in improves job satisfaction. In addition, management policies that make proper strength and weakness assessments of nurses and experience positive work experiences help to improve the professional behavior of nurses.

Biography

Chiharu Miyata completed her PhD in Human Health Science from Kyoto University School of Medicine, Japan. She is the Associate Professor at the Mie University of Nursing Sciences in Japan. She has published several books and papers in reputed journals and has been serving in the Editorial Board of several journals of repute.

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Job strain, compassion fatigue and burnout among Canadian nurses: Examination of the moderator role of emotional intelligence

Stephanie Maillet

Université de Moncton, Canada

Nurses often suffer from high levels of job strain, partly due to work environment characteristics and conditions in which they work. To this end, the tridimensional model of job strain (Karasek & Theorell 1990) posits that the combination of psychological distress, lack of decisional latitude and lack of social support can lead to a variety of psychological problems, such as burnout and compassion fatigue. Burnout can be defined as a psychological syndrome involving chronic emotional and interpersonal stressors that individuals' experience at work and their subsequent responses to their tasks, organizations, coworkers, clients, and themselves (Cordes & Dougherty, 1993; Maslach, 2003; Maslach & Jackson, 1981; Maslach & Leiter, 2008). Maslach and Jackson (1981) argued that burnout is a multidimensional construct consisting of three separate, albeit related, dimensions: emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and personal efficacy. It has been well documented that burnout may progress into a condition known as compassion fatigue (Bell et al. 2003), which can be conceptualized as the emotional, moral and physical distress, which occurs as a consequence of caring and bearing witness to the suffering of others (Crowe 2016). It manifests itself through a gradual erosion of empathy, optimism and compassion (Zawieja 2014). However, it is possible that individual dispositions, such as emotional intelligence, may moderate the relationship between occupational stress, burnout and compassion fatigue. Emotional intelligence is a cross-section of interrelated emotional and social competencies, skills and facilitators that determine how effectively we understand and express ourselves, understand others, relate with them, and cope with daily demands (Bar-On 1997). However, few research studies have examined the role of emotional intelligence in the relationship between the previous variables. The aim of this research study is therefore to fill this empirical gap by examining the moderator role of emotional intelligence in the relationship between occupational stress, burnout and compassion fatigue. More specifically, we aim to answer the following research questions: 1) what are the direct and indirect effects of occupational stress dimensions (job demands, psychological resources and social support) on both burnout dimensions (exhaustion, cynicism and personal efficacy) and compassion fatigue? 2) what is the moderator role of emotional intelligence in the relationships between occupational stress dimensions (job demands, psychological resources and social support) and burnout dimensions (exhaustion, cynicism, and personal efficacy). In order to answer these two research questions, a cross-sectional survey was carried out on a convenience sample of 1375 nurses across Canada, between September and December 2016. Structural equation modeling in Mplus was used to validate the study questionnaires using confirmatory factor analysis and to test the hypothesized model. Results revealed that the model was an acceptable fit for the data: $\chi^2(6) = 93.746$, $p = .000$; CFI = .975; TLI = .896; RMSEA = .103; SRMR = .020. The results also revealed that job strain acted as a predictor of all three components of job burnout, which was, in turn, associated with higher levels of compassion fatigue. However, emotional intelligence did not significantly moderate the effect of job strain on job burnout dimensions, but it was found to be significantly related to lower levels of compassion fatigue. To conclude, the practical and theoretical implications are discussed. The results of this study will add to the literature on the impact emotional intelligence may have on occupational stress, burnout, and compassion fatigue among the nursing population.

Biography

Dr. Stephanie Maillet has completed her doctorate degree from the Université de Sherbrooke in Quebec (Canada). She is currently an associate professor and vice-director at the Université de Moncton in New-Brunswick (Canada). Dr. Maillet's research interests involve organizational, groupal and individual factors that promote professional well-being among the nursing population. More specifically, Stephanie has studied psychological work climate, occupational stress, job satisfaction, emotional intelligence, turnover intentions, burnout, and compassion fatigue among nurses.

Sessions:

Day 1 March 01, 2018

Nursing Education

Session Chair
Joyce Simones
St. Cloud State University, USA

Session Co-chair
Aidah Abu Elsoud Alkaissi
An-Najah National University, Palestine

Session Introduction

Title: E-EMSC: Effects of ethics education on moral sensitivity and critical thinking disposition of Korean nursing students

Sung-Hee Ahn, The Catholic University of Korea, South Korea

Title: Exploring the experiences of nursing students in debriefing: A qualitative study

Wafaa Elarousy, King Saud Bin Abdul-Aziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Title: Interprofessional education and collaboration: Healthcare students' attitudes and perceptions in an introductory educational experience

Shirley Gharbin, Cecil College, USA

Title: Attitudes toward autism spectrum disorders among students of allied health professions

Frida Simonstein, Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

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E-EMSC: Effects of ethics education on moral sensitivity and critical thinking disposition of Korean nursing students

Sung-Hee Ahn and Hye A Yeom

Catholic University of Korea, South Korea

While nursing ethics education is commonly provided for undergraduate nursing students in most nursing colleges, consensus on the content and teaching modules for these ethics courses have still not been established. This study is aimed to examine the effects of nursing ethics education on the moral sensitivity and critical thinking disposition of nursing students in Korea. A one-group pre- and post-test design was used. Moral sensitivity was measured using the Korean version of the Moral Sensitivity Questionnaire. Critical thinking disposition was measured using the Critical Thinking Disposition Questionnaire. Participants were 70 undergraduate nursing students who were attending a university located in Seoul, Korea. The nursing ethics education was provided 7 times, from September to December 2010, and comprised 90-min sessions each week. This study was conducted in accordance with the Human Subject Research Ethics Committee guidelines. After the education, the levels for the patient-oriented care, a sub-domain of moral sensitivity, and inquisitiveness, a sub-domain of critical thinking disposition, significantly improved. There were no changes in overall scores for moral sensitivity and critical thinking disposition. There were significant positive correlations between moral sensitivity and critical thinking disposition both pre- and post intervention. These results reflect the need for ongoing efforts to develop innovative content, structure, and instructional methods for undergraduate nursing ethics education programs.

Biography

Sung-Hee Ahn is a Professor, teaching and doing research in Nursing Ethics at College of Nursing, The Catholic University of Korea. She is the President of Korean Society of Nursing Ethics. She has published many journal articles and several books.

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Exploring the experiences of nursing students in debriefing: A qualitative study

Wafaa Elarousy, Jennifer DeBeer and Hend Alnajjar

King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Background: Debriefing is a process involving the active participation of learners, guided by a facilitator or instructor whose primary goal is to identify and close gaps in knowledge and skills. It promotes understanding and supports transfer of knowledge, skills and attitudes with focus on safe and high quality of patient care. Our college students' qualitative survey of fall semester academic year 2015-2016 for many clinical courses included negative feedbacks that reported by students related to debriefing period. So, the aim of the study is to explore in depth the experiences of nursing students in debriefing through a qualitative design. A debriefing task force committee was developed by College Quality Unit and the results of the current study will help the work of this committee.

Methodology: The study was conducted at College of Nursing – Jeddah, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University of Health Sciences and included nursing students who enrolled in clinical courses using convenient sampling technique. A qualitative research design was used as the researchers believe that qualitative research will achieve the objective. Focus group discussion was used until saturation of information is achieved on the topic. Using the recorded interviews and transcription verbatim, analysis is done using content analysis.

Results: The participants within this study highlighted that learning from shared experiences of colleagues was a factor that promoted a positive attitude towards debriefing. On the other hands, long clinical days were the most prominent barrier to debriefing and debriefing sessions included that same content that was discussed in the clinical are and nothing new was added in order to promote learning during debriefing:

Conclusion: Identifying the advantages and barriers of debriefing from students' prospective is a first step toward strategies for improving debriefing.

Key words: debriefing, student nurses, qualitative study

Biography

Dr. Wafaa Elarousy is assistant professor, pediatric nursing, Chair of the Student Research Unit, college of nursing – Jeddah, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Science since Academic year 2009 -2010 till now. Dr. Wafaa Elarousy completed her master degree and her PhD in Pediatric nursing from the college of nursing, Alexandria University, Egypt. She has a position of Assistant professor in the same college. She has 16 publications, her research interest: In the area of neonatology, adolescents' health, child abuse and neglect, pediatric simulation and nursing education.

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Interprofessional education and collaboration: Healthcare students' attitudes and perceptions in an introductory educational experience

Shirley Gharbin
Cecil College, USA

Research suggests that health professions do not collaborate well together, and that separation of health profession education continues to be the standard, despite the benefits to patient outcomes. To address this issue, an introductory interprofessional learning workshop was implemented in the spring of 2014, 2015, and 2016 with first year physician assistant (PA) students and second year associate degree nursing (RN) students to provide an opportunity for the students to learn and collaborate with other health profession students. The purpose of the study was to examine the attitudes and perceptions of associate degree nursing students and physician assistant students towards interprofessional learning; describe the students' perceptions of the workshops; and determine long-term effects of the interprofessional workshops. The Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS) was used before and after the workshops to survey the students. Additionally, a two-item qualitative questionnaire was used to assess the students' perceptions of the learning intervention and to identify long-term effects. Results showed overall positive attitudes and perceptions before and after the workshops with slight increases in RIPLS scores post-workshop. Qualitative analysis of student's written responses revealed six dominant themes: opportunity to interact with other health care students, understanding professional roles and responsibilities, building confidence; importance of communication; importance of teamwork; and patient benefit. Follow-up post-workshop assessments a year later, suggests long term effects of the interprofessional workshops. The workshop is presently part of the curriculum for both nursing and physician assistant programs.

Biography

Shirley Gharbin is an Associate Professor of Nursing at Cecil College in Maryland, USA and has been an educator for nine years. She received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing from College of New Rochelle in New York, her Master of Science in Nursing Education Leadership from Wilmington University in Delaware, and her Doctorate in Higher Education Leadership from Wilmington University in January 2017. In addition to teaching full-time at Cecil College, she has been a Registered Nurse for seventeen years and works part-time as a cardiovascular nurse.

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Attitudes toward autism spectrum disorders among students of allied health professions

Frida Simonstein and Michal Mashiach Eizenberg
Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

The prevalence of autism has increased dramatically. The objective of this study was to explore attitude towards prenatal diagnosis to detect autism prenatally and avoid having an affected child and to understand social acceptability of these disorders among nursing students and students of allied health professions. In this study, college students of nursing and health systems management answered a structured self-report questionnaire (n=305). The first part addressed the respondent's personal data. The second part targeted the respondent's attitudes toward prenatal diagnosis of non-life-threatening disorders, including autism spectrum disorders. We found that almost two thirds of the students responded that they would not proceed with a pregnancy if the child were diagnosed with autism, and more than half thought that they would not continue with a pregnancy if the fetus were diagnosed with Asperger's. Age, level of religiosity, and years of education were influential. This study is limited in scope; however, the positive attitude of the students toward prenatal diagnosis to avoid having an affected child might also reflect a negative view of autism spectrum disorders in future health care professionals. Further research of attitudes and the social acceptability of autism spectrum disorders, particularly among health care professionals, is required.

Biography

Frida Simonstein received her PhD in Health Care Ethics and Law from the University of Manchester, UK. Her background is in Human Genetics from the Sackler School of Medicine at Tel Aviv University. Presently, she is a Senior Lecturer of Bioethics at the Department of Health Systems Management of the Yezreel Valley College, in Israel. She has published more than 25 papers in reviewed journals and has presented in conferences around the world. In 2017, she was elected as Board Member for the European Society for the Philosophy of Medicine and Healthcare.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 2

Nursing Global 2018

Sessions:

Day 2 March 02, 2018

Nursing Practice | Healthcare

Session Chair
Patricia M Vanhook
East Tennessee State University, USA

Session Co-chair
Ching Eng H Wang
North Park University, USA

Session Introduction

Title: Competence requirements of newly licensed nurses as reported by hiring nurse managers

Delos Jones, Roseman University of Health Sciences, USA

Title: A programme for prevention of adolescent girl's unplanned pregnancies through emancipated decision making

M M Madumo, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

Title: Practice revitalisation of the role of the clinic nurse regarding growth development monitoring of children in the primary health care settings of Tshwane, Gauteng province

MJ Black, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

Title: Factors associated with medication adherence among hypertensive adults in north west region of Cameroon

Pamela Fonju, William Paterson University, USA

Title: Leveraging team diversity towards improving the patient experience

Marsha Sinanan-Vasishta, New York-Presbyterian/Allen Hospital, USA

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Competence requirements of newly licensed nurses as reported by hiring nurse managers

Delos Jones¹, Ellen Kurtzman², Susan Watson³ and Judith Midge Elkins¹

¹Roseman University of Health Sciences, Henderson, USA

²The George Washington University, Washington DC, USA

³Roseman University of Health Sciences, South Jordan, USA

In 2016, 1,63,087 new Registered Nurses (RNs) were licensed in the United States. Of these, over a quarter will leave their first position in less than a year. While 90% of academic leaders feel newly graduated nurses are ready for practice, only 10% of clinical leaders agree. Recent changes in health care, and an intensifying theory-practice gap hint that newly licensed nurses (NLNs) may not be equipped for today's workplace. This qualitative study asked "What do hiring nurse managers and hospital educators perceive as required competencies of NLNs to ensure successful and safe orientation?" Semi-structured interviews were conducted with hiring nurse managers and hospital based nurse educators responsible for orienting NLNs. Emergent themes from the study were "readiness to learn", "physical assessment skills" and "empowerment". Some desired NLN abilities reflect a lack of understanding of the nursing school curricula by nurse managers. Understanding the knowledge, skills and attitudes hiring nurse managers feel NLNs should possess may help academia better prepare new nurses for today's workplace orientation and increase NLN longevity in their first nursing position. Furthermore, more focus should be placed on empowering students without adding to feelings of entitlement, and achieving an advanced beginner level on basic nursing skills. In addition, confidence and communication skills are critical for the NLN but seem lacking to those who hire them. More research is needed on the types of communication expected by nurse managers and the perspective of the academician in relation to preparation of NLNs in relation to this emergent trend.

Biography

Delos Jones received his Bachelor's Degree in Nursing from Idaho State University. After working on telemetry units and in cardiology, he returned to school receiving his Master's Degree in Nursing and Clinical Research from The George Washington University where he is currently enrolled to complete a Doctor of Nursing Practice in Education. He has been in nursing education for the past 8 years. He currently works as the Director of Clinical Resources for Roseman University of Health Sciences near Las Vegas, Nevada.

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A programme for prevention of adolescent girl's unplanned pregnancies through emancipated decision making

M M Madumo, Y Havenga and E J van Aswegen

Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

The purpose of the research was to construct a programme for prevention of unplanned pregnancies in adolescent girls through emancipated decision-making. Decision making in adolescent unplanned pregnancy prevention is an important public health issue. Adolescent unplanned pregnancy, although preventable, remains common globally and is usually associated with negative health and socio-economic outcomes for the baby, adolescents themselves, the family and society. A qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual research design was followed based on the Wittmann-Price Theory of Emancipated Decision Making ((EDM)) in women's health care issues. The research took place in four phases: phase 1: situation analysis; phase 2: concept analysis and the conceptual framework; phase 3: description of the programme as well as guidelines for the implementation of the programme and phase 4: evaluation of the programme, limitations and recommendations. The results indicated that adolescent girls need personal knowledge, empowerment, flexible environment, the ability to reflect and awareness of social norms to be able to make emancipated decisions in preventing unplanned pregnancies. Based on the results, an emancipatory education programme for enhancing emancipated decision making in pregnancy prevention in adolescent girls was constructed. Healthcare professionals have the responsibility to practice ethically, be guided by applicable public policies on adolescent girls' pregnancy prevention, benchmark the best practices and engage in reflective dialogue with adolescent girls and colleagues to improve the programme and practice.

Biography

M M Madumo completed her PhD in Nursing Sciences from the University of Limpopo Medunsa Campus in 2014. She is a Senior Lecturer at Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University. She specializes in Community Health Nursing Science including Reproductive Health Care. She is also involved in teaching of the Postgraduate Diploma in Occupational Health Nursing as well as supervision of Postgraduate Masters students. She has published three articles in accredited journals and has written chapters in three Community Health Nursing Science books. She is serving in the School Research Ethics Committee as well as the Research Publications Committee of the university.

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Practice revitalisation of the role of the clinic nurse regarding growth development monitoring of children in the primary health care settings of Tshwane, Gauteng province

M J Black, LV Monareng and M M Matlakala

Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

A qualitative, descriptive, exploratory and contextual study was undertaken to explore and describe how clinic nurses practice their role regarding growth development monitoring and anthropometric measurement of children and interpretation of their values. An accessible population of twelve clinic nurses of all categories were purposively recruited to participate in the study. In depth individual interviews were conducted to generate data. Interviews were audio-taped and transcribed by the researcher verbatim. The direct quotes of participants were coded and arranged into meaning units for analysis. Tech's eight steps of analysis to analyse the textual qualitative data as cited by Creswell was used until themes, categories and subcategories were identified and developed. Data analysis was triangulated by using Atlas.ti computer software version 7.0 to organise text, audio data files coding, memos and findings into project files. An independent coder analysed data for validation using content analysis. Data analysis revealed that nurses had challenges in ways of doing practice evidenced by inconsistencies and discrepancies in GDM, APM of children and incorrect interpretation of their values. Non-compliance to protocols from both nurses and parents was a significant finding. Shortage of resources was reported as a major hindrance. Guidelines were formulated to guide clinic nurses. Recommendations were proposed that the matter be taken up by nurse managers, educators and leadership from the Department of Health.

Biography

M J Black has completed this PhD degree Doctor of Literature and Philosophy in 2017 from the University of South Africa and MCur including a Degree BCur I et A from the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa). She completed several diplomas: Nursing Administration & Community Nursing (1996) from Medunsa; Pediatric Nursing Science: 1987; Midwifery 1984; General Nursing Science (1982) obtained with distinction from Nursing Colleges in South Africa. She presented an oral paper that got a first prize in her category. She is currently a Lecturer and Supervisor in post graduate research at Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University.

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Factors associated with medication adherence among hypertensive adults in north west region of Cameroon

Pamela Fonju

William Paterson University, USA

Background: Hypertension is a primary risk factor for cardiovascular disease, premature morbidity and mortality worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates a global prevalence of approximately 1 billion and project and increase to 1.7 billion by 2025. Global hypertension increase has been attributed to steady increase in developing countries. The use of anti-hypertensive medications has been shown to produce significant gains however non-adherence remains a global health problem. This study examines factors associated with medication adherence among hypertensive adults in the North West Regions of Cameroon.

Methodology: The methodology involves a descriptive cross-sectional survey design; data collected by self-administered questionnaires. A convenience sample of established patients in two hospitals. Patients who presented for regular visits were administered 2 surveys: Demographic variables (15 items) and approved Morisky medication adherence questionnaire - Cronbach alpha .83.

Results: Sample (n=200): (47%, n=94) reported a normal blood pressure. Mean systolic blood pressure: 141mm/Hg and diastolic blood pressure was 85mm/Hg. Mean adherence score was 6.33, SD=2.089. 31% (n=63)- low adherence, 32% (n=64) medium adherence and 36% high adherence. A weak negative correlation was found in systolic BP($r(198)=-.204$, $p<.01$) and in Diastolic BP ($r(198)=-.237$, $p<.01$).

Conclusions: The long-term reduction strategy of acute cardiovascular events associated with high medication adherence to antihypertensive treatment underscores its importance to hypertension control. Efforts focused on early antihypertensive treatment initiation and customized intervention programs may likely improve patient outcome and provide major benefits in global hypertension control efforts.

Biography

Pamela Fonju is a Family Nurse Practitioner and earned her Doctor of Nursing Practice Degree from William Paterson University. She is the Regional Administrator for the Department of Children and Families where she oversees the health care needs of over 500 children within an assigned Geographic region. She is also an Adjunct Professor of Nursing at William Paterson University. She has provided numerous presentations on her most passionate interest: hypertension and diabetes. She is professionally associated with Sigma Theta Tau International; American Academy of Nurse Practitioners, American Academy of Nursing Leaders, and Project Smile.

Notes:

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March 01-03, 2018 | London, UK

Leveraging team diversity towards improving the patient experience

Marsha Sinanan Vasishta and **Mary Cassai**
New York-Presbyterian/Allen Hospital, USA

In our ever changing landscape of healthcare, we are in a constant race to balance value based purchasing, with the patient experience and employee engagement. Here at The Allen Hospital, we embarked on a journey of continuous quality improvement that first relies on several key feedback loops in order to be successful in how we approach both improving quality indicators and patient satisfaction. Through several “Deep Dive” events, we were able to (and continue), to gather interprofessionanl teams (MD, RN, Nursing Support Staff, Environmental Services, Laboratory, Materials Management, IT, Pharmacy, Food & Nutrition, Talent Development, Operations, Nurse Administrators, Quality Dept) who brain storm together for an all day event. The Deep Dive gives the opportunity to create innovative, practical and sustainable solutions that align with both the organizational vision and mission. Through the use of this technique, we are able to: 1. review current state (define the problem and review data related to the problem statement). 2. brain storm on solutions by emerging themes. 3. action plan around suggestions. 4. create process owners for sustainability. 5. reveiw of outcome metrics. 6. what’s working well and what do we need to modify? 7. most of all build highly effective, engaged and agile teams. Many actionable and highly interactive solutions have been implemented and sustained though the use of these events. In addition to improving the patient and employee experience, Deep Dives give us the opportunity to get to a granular level of problem solving.

Biography

Director of Nursing at New York Presbyterian Hospital/Allen with oversight of inpatient, Behavioral Health and Emergency Department. Graduate from Lehman College-City University of New York and attended University of Phoenix’s online MBA, MSN/HCM program, graduating in 2007 with this dual degree. Member of several cross-campus initiatives on quality and patient safety and received the Relationship Based Care and Clinical Excellence Leadership Awards. I am an exam writer for The Beryl Institute’s Patient Experience Institute’s new CPXP exam and have also obtained CPXP certification. I encourage my teams to learn and explore the cultural norms and within the context of healthcare.

Notes:

Sessions:

Day 2 March 02, 2018

Nursing Education | Pediatric Nursing | Public Health

Session Chair

Monette Mabolo

Moses H Cone Memorial Hospital, USA

Session Co-chair

Delos Jones

Roseman University of Health Sciences, USA

Session Introduction

Title: Investigate the effectiveness of using videos in supporting undergraduate nursing students' skills lab: An experimental study

Hend Alnajjar, King Saud Bin Abdul-Aziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Title: Investigating the knowledge, attitudes and practices of nursing students regarding a pre-marital program in Jeddah

Ola Esheaba, King Saud Bin Abdul-Aziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Title: The lived experience of Saudi graduate students who have worked as registered nurses in Saudi Arabian hospitals and have cared for patients from various cultures

Zuhur Altaymani, King Salman North West Armed Forces Hospital, Saudi Arabia

Title: Workplace stress amongst nurses in paediatric intensive care units in Saudi Arabia

Amany Alabdullah, Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

Title: The effect of intracuff alkalinized lidocaine combining with dexamethasone on post-extubation morbidity in smoker patients undergoing laparoscopic surgery under general anesthesia: A randomized double-blind study

Aidah Abu Elsoud Alkaissi, An Najah National University, Palestine

Title: The effect of labor dance on the perceived labor pain, birth satisfaction and neonatal outcomes

Bihter Akın, Gaziemir Nevvar Salih Işgören Devlet Hastanesi Hospital, Turkey

Title: Nursing staff development, work conditions, strain, and stress in care of elderly in Jordan

Mamdouh Yassin Faleh Al Hunaiti, The University of Jordan, Jordan

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Investigate the effectiveness of using videos in supporting undergraduate nursing students' skills lab: An experimental study

Hend Alnajjar

King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Statement of the Problem: Nursing practice and nursing education face many challenges nowadays. Shortages of resources exist in the area of faculty, clinical educators, and clinical placements (Felix, Faro & Dias 2011). In recent decades, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for educational purposes has increased (Abdelaziz M. et al, 2011; Radović-Marković, M. 2010). Audio and video productions are used to enhance student-learning outcomes and increase student satisfaction in higher education. Nursing care of children and their families course includes basic procedures that are needed to provide safe nursing care of hospitalized children before starting the hospital clinical training. Recording all procedures and downloaded in the blackboard system is considering. Evidence of how effective educational material delivered to enhance undergraduate clinical practice through e-learning is lacking and empirical research is needed.

Aim: This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of using videos in supporting undergraduate nursing students' skills lab: an experimental study.

Methodology: The study was conducted at King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Science – College of Nursing – Jeddah. Fifty nine students who registered for Nursing Care of Children and Their Families course, fall semester, academic year 2017-18 were included. An experimental design was used. Randomization was achieved by random selection of the participants to be either in experimental or control group. The students of control group were observed the demonstration of two procedures by Clinical Teaching Assistant (CTA) and they re-demonstrated. The students of experimental group were asked to go to the computer lab and watching the videos of the same two procedures while keeping record about frequency of watching the videos. The procedures were practiced as competency using procedure checklist by all students from both groups.

Biography

Hend Abdu Al Najjar is an Assistant professor and Associate Dean of Academic & Student Affairs at the College of Nursing - King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Science Jeddah, Saudi Arabia from 2013 till present. She has also held the position of Assistant Dean Clinical Affairs for a period of 18 months. She graduated with a Masters and PhD in Philosophy Nursing from Manchester University, in the United Kingdom. She is currently engaged in masters in medical education at King Saud bin Abdul Aziz University. Her previous work experience involves working as a NICU and Clinical Resource Nurse within the Neonatal ICU for more than seven years. In addition to this, she was instrumental in the development of the first Neonatal Intensive Care Unit diploma for the Saudi health commission. Her other academic activities includes membership in Eight committees which includes the Research Committee for both faculty and students; Community Services Committee, College Council Committee and Quality assurance committee. Her niche areas of research include Evidenced Based Nursing.; Family Centred Care; Simulation and Debriefing; Paediatric and Health promotion, Neonatal care, Nursing Care of Children and their Families And Family Health And Child Protection. In addition, she has presented her research extensively both nationally and internationally.

Notes:

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Investigating the knowledge, attitudes and practices of nursing students regarding a pre-marital program in Jeddah

Ola Esheaba^{1,2}, Hanan Jamal Baowaidan¹ and Ghada Qasim Alshehri¹

¹King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University For Health Sciences, Jeddah, KSA

²Alexandria University, Egypt

Background: Premarital program (PMP) is a worldwide activity aiming to diagnose, treat unrecognized disorders, and reduce transmission of diseases to couples which may affect the quality of marriage and the health of future generations. It worth mentioned that none of the reviewed literature has addressed the knowledge, attitude and practice of premarital program among nursing students in KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). Nursing students as a future health care providers may encourage regular checkups or testing for people with a medical condition that runs in their family.

Aim: The aim of our study is to investigate the knowledge, attitude and practice of nursing students regarding a pre-marital program in Jeddah.

Methodology: A quantitative cross-sectional design was used. The study sample accounted 160 nursing students. Non probability, convenient sampling technique was used. The study tool was developed by the researchers. The study questionnaire consists of six parts: sociodemographic data of the students and their families, student's knowledge and attitude about the PMP, intention of engaged students towards PMP, experience towards PMP among married students.

Results: The mean age of the students was 21.34 years, majority of them being in stream1. However, about one quarter of them had family history of hereditary diseases, and about three quarter of them knew about PMP and its availability in KSA. Considerable number of the sample had knowledge about the services provided in PMP. However most of them recognize the importance of PMP especially in reducing the risk of genetic diseases. In addition the total knowledge score of the participants regarding PMP shows that less than three quarter of the participants (70%) have good knowledge while the rest of the studied sample (30%) have poor knowledge, the total attitude score regarding PMP shows that the majority (90%) of the studied sample have positive attitude while only (9%) of the studied sample have negative attitude, and those who have neutral attitude represent only (1%) of the sample. Most of them agreed that law should obligate future couples to have PMP while most of engaged students had an intention to have PMP and all of married students conduct PMP.

Conclusion: Based on the result of the study we conclude that most of the participant had a good knowledge, attitude as well as good practice concerning PMP. Even though, the majority of the participant thought that it's important to carry out PMP, less than one third of them preferred making it obligatory before marriage. Significant relation was observed between the knowledge and attitude of the students. No significant relation was observed between the educational level and occupation of the participant's parents and their attitude.

Biography

Ola Esheaba is an Assistant Professor from College of Nursing, King Saud Bin Abdul-Aziz University for Health Sciences, Jeddah, KSA. He/She pursued PHD from Community Health Nursing College of Nursing, Alexandria University, Egypt. He/She is a Member of Quality Assurance Unit, Chairperson of the community services unit/course Coordinator of Community Health Nursing & Health Education at College of Nursing Jeddah; Member in - Egyptian Nurses Association; League of the High Faculties of Nursing Graduates, Alexandria, Egypt; Egyptian association of Nutrition and Health guidance. He/She has participated as Speakers in many international nursing conferences. He/She has also participated in several workshops & training programs.

Notes:

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The lived experience of Saudi graduate students who have worked as registered nurses in Saudi Arabian hospitals and have cared for patients from various cultures

Zuhur Altaymani

King Salman North West Armed Forces Hospital, Saudi Arabia

Providing care that fits with culture has a specific applicability to daily nursing care. It has been argued that care is a central factor of culture, making the integration of care and culture together a major challenge faced by nurses as they seek to provide transcultural nursing care. The purpose of this study is to explore and describe the lived experience of Saudi registered nurses when caring for patients from different cultures in Saudi Arabian hospitals from the nurses' perspective. A phenomenological qualitative design was used that included a face-to-face interview with open-ended questions that took place for approximately 40-60 minutes with Saudi students who have worked as registered nurses in Saudi Arabian hospitals. Content analysis was used to interpret the data. Findings from the data revealed three main themes and one subtheme: (a) communication and language are barriers to care, (b) lack of knowledge can affect patient outcomes with the subtheme of "fear of making a mistake", and (c) education is the key. The research concluded that gaining knowledge about diverse cultures is required for all Saudi registered nurses to help nurses to deliver care that is appropriate to the patient's cultures and improving patients' outcomes. It is recommended to enhance diverse culture programs in Saudi Arabian hospitals and nursing schools. Also, further exploration of the lived experiences of Saudi registered nurses who have learned about diverse cultures and caring patients from various cultures in Saudi Arabian hospitals is warranted.

Biography

My name is Zuhur Saud Altaymani and I earned a Master degree in Nursing Education from Daemen College, New York, USA. I'm working as nursing education Manager in Nursing Education Department in North West Armed Forces Hospital in Saudi Arabia. I am passionate about nursing, which has led my life to be permeated by experiences, both personal and professional, that have prepared me to enter academia in the field SINCE 2006. My academic interests and experiences have provided me with a unique set of strengths to offer the nursing program, such as rare cross-cultural experiences and bilingualism in Arabic and English. My research interest was the lived experience of Saudi graduate students who have worked as registered nurses in Saudi Arabian hospitals and have cared for patients from various cultures.

Notes:

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Workplace stress amongst nurses in pediatric intensive care units in Saudi Arabia

Alabdullah Amany¹, Brian Littlechild² and Whiting Lisa²

¹Princess Nora Bint Abdul Rahman University, Saudi Arabia

²University of Hertfordshire, UK

Background: Research on workplace stress amongst nurses have shown that workplace stress in intensive care units affects the quality of care. Work in pediatric intensive care units (PICUs) can exacerbate workplace stress. Transnational research studies on workplace stress amongst nurses in PICUs have been sparse, and to date, no published evidence is available on this issue in the context of Saudi Arabia.

Aim: The aim of the research work is to explore and investigate perceptions of workplace stress amongst nurses within PICUs in Saudi Arabia.

Methods: This research comprised a cross-sectional study. Data were collected via the distribution of the Expanded Nursing Stress Scale, along with demographic and work characteristics questionnaires, among a purposive non-probability sample population of 172 nurses in Saudi PICUs.

Results: The highest levels of workplace stress responses were associated with the 'workload', 'death and dying' and 'patients and their families' subscales. The lowest levels were related to the perception of 'discrimination' in the context of work. The data on demographic and work characteristics showed that male nurses and those with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing perceived higher levels of workplace stress ($p < 0.001$). Moreover, expatriate nurses perceived more workplace stress than Saudi nurses. There was no statistical correlation between years of PICU work experience and perceived workplace stress.

Conclusion: Nurses in PICUs across Saudi Arabia perceive a significant level of workplace stress triggered by tangible workplace stressors, demographic factors and workplace characteristics.

Biography

Alabdullah Amany is in her final year of the PhD programme in Nursing at the University of Hertfordshire in the UK. She obtained her Master's Degree in 2011 in Pediatric Clinical Nursing from the University of Dammam in Saudi Arabia. She works as a Senior Nursing Lecturer at Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University in Saudi Arabia, where she teaches Nursing at the undergraduate level. She is also a licensed Registered Nurse with the Saudi Commission for Health Specialties. She has published articles in reputed peer-reviewed journals and presented at national and international conferences. She is a Member of the Saudi Nursing Regulation Association as well as of the Saudi Cancer Foundation.

Notes:

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The effect of intracuff alkalinized lidocaine combining with dexamethasone on post-extubation morbidity in smoker patients undergoing laparoscopic surgery under general anesthesia: A randomized double-blind study

Aidah Abu Elsoud Alkaissi
An Najah National University, Palestine

Background: Endotracheal intubation has been known to cause post-intubation airway related adverse effects.

Objective: To compare between the effect of combination of [alkalinized 2% lidocaine plus dexamethason] , alkalinized 2% lidocaine alone, dexamethason alone, and air on post extubation reaction that are cough, sore throat and hoarsness when inflated in endotracheal tube cuff.

Methods: A prospective, randomized double-blind study. 100 smoking patients, undergoing laproscopic surgery under general anesthesia. Patients are divided randomly into 4 groups each of 25 patients. Patients are randomly allocated to receive a different intracuff endotracheal tube agents either [alkalinized 2% lidocaine (L group, n=25), dexamethazon, D group, n=25, alkalinized 2% lidocaine +dexamethason LD group, n=25, air, A group, n=25]. Their ETT cuffs were inflated according to the group in a volume sufficient to establish a cuff pressure that would prevent from leaking during positive pressure ventilation, at an intra-airway pressure of 20-25cm H₂O.

Results: The groups were similar with respect to patient characteristics.

COUGHING: The incidence of cough at emergence of general anesthesia and in PACU was significantly lower in the three groups compared to air group ($p < 0.000$). The number of patients with no cough at 2 hr., 8 hr, and 24hr were significantly higher in the three groups compared with air group ($p=0.000$).

SORE THROAT: There are significant differences between the number of patients with no sore throat at 2 hours in (Lidocaine , Dexamethasone, Lidocaine plus Dexamethasone) and air group ($p=0.000$). Further statistical analysis was shown that L group and LD group are superior to D group and A group. $P \leq 0.05$. The number of patients with no sore throat at 8 hr, and 24 hr in , were significantly higher in the three groups compared with air group ($p=0.000$).

HOARSNESS: The number of patients with no hoarseness at 2 hrs, 8 hrs and 24 hrs were significantly higher in the three groups compared with air group ($p=0.000$).

Conclusion: Alkalinized lidocaine and alkalinized lidocaine +dexamethason lowered the incidence of cough, sore throat and hoarseness at all documented times. All the three drugs were superior to air and recommended to be considered in clinical practice to improve patients' outcomes.

Biography

Dr. Aidah is currently Dean of Nursing College at An-Najah National University, Nablus-Palestine since 2007. The head of Basclor of Science in Nursing and Midwifery Programs. She is coordinator of the Master Programs of Nurse Anesthetists and critical care nursing, Faculty of Higher Studies-An-Najah National University). She was coordinator for master program of community mental health nursing (2010-2014). Dr Aidah was graduated at BSN, MSN, Doctor of Nursing in anesthesiology from Linköping University - Sweden. Teaching in Higher Education speciality from Hadassa University & Linköping University. Aidah has also Bachelor of Law, Arabic University of Beirut, Lebanon. Research Interests, Critical care nursing, anesthetic nursing and mental health nursing.

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The effect of labor dance on the perceived labor pain, birth satisfaction and neonatal outcomes

Bihter Akin¹ and Birsen Karaca Saydam²

¹Gaziemir Nevvar Salih İşgören Devlet Hastanesi Hospital, Turkey

²Ege University, Turkey

Recently, nonpharmacological methods have been used as well as pharmacological agents in the management of birth pain. Labor dance is a combination of many nonpharmacologic methods. The research has been conducted to determine the effects of labor dance on perceived birth pain, birth satisfaction and neonatal outcomes. The data were collected during the active phase of labor as three groups; Midwife Dance Group (MDG) (40 pregnant), Spouse/Partner Dance Group (SDG) (40 pregnant) and Control Group (CG) (80 pregnant). In Midwife Dance Group, the midwives who are in charge of the delivery room and following the pregnancy; in the Spouse/Partner Dance Group, spouse/partners have danced with pregnant during the active phase (dance with a relaxing/slight/gentle musical accompaniment, wrapped around partner's shoulders, swinging to the right and to the left). For the control group, only routine practices/treatments were implemented in the hospital. In all three groups, perinatal birth pain, birth weight, newborn 1st, 5th and 10th minute Apgar score and oxygen saturation levels were compared. Pain score was lower in Dance Groups than Control Group, 5th minute Apgar score, 5th and 10th minute oxygen saturation level and birth satisfaction score were significantly higher than the Control Group. There is a positive effect on the birth pain, birth satisfaction and neonatal outcomes of the labor dance performed with the spouse or midwife in the intrapartum period. For effective management of birth pain the family should be included in the intrapartum period. Midwife, pregnant and family should act in cooperation.

Biography

Bihter Akin has been working as a Midwife in the maternity unit for about 15 years and is pursuing her PhD education. She has published many articles and book chapters on birth, birth pain, prenatal education.

Notes:

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Nursing staff development, work conditions, strain, and stress in care of elderly in Jordan

Mamdouh Yassin Faleh Al Hunaiti
University of Jordan, Jordan

Background: Nursing is a stressful job requiring supportive management and effective interventions using appropriate planning. To change work environments and improve organizations, accurate data are required.

Objectives: To explore the nursing staff stress and strain in relation to elderly care and to examine the association between staff development, work conditions and staff-perceived work stress and strain.

Methods: Cluster random sampling was undertaken to select three hospitals from the 31 private hospitals, in addition to the three governmental hospitals, which are located in Amman, the capital of Jordan. A cross-sectional design was used to recruit the 500 nurses who worked with elderly clients in the study settings.

Results: The most common sources of stress for geriatric nurses in Jordan were unsocial hours and difficult patients; psychological strain arose from working with dementia patients and insufficient time for tasks; physical stress came with cleaning and a single workspace. Predictors for work strain lay in factors of gender, job satisfaction, competence, development skills, and employee development. Stress predictors added work environment to this strain list. Female nurses had more physical and psychological strain and stress than male nurses; and nurses who have a better work environment had less stress.

Conclusion: Employeeship culture ideas could be partially implemented to improve partnership in the workforce within a hospital or between health institutions. Rotating elder care nurse groups through other wards would temporarily replace the stress of dementia patients with a varied workspace, different collegiate and superordinate interaction and different new tasks.

Biography

My name is Mamdouh El-Hneiti. I've finished my MSc in cancer care from Oxford Brooks University in 2009 and then completed my PhD in nursing studies from Kings College London in 2014. I have four years teaching experience. I'm currently working as assistant professor at the University of Jordan. My research areas are community nursing, primary nursing care and elderly care. I'm currently working on many research projects. One of them is related to the role of nursing in caring for elderly and its association with work stress and strain.

Notes:



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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 3

Nursing Global 2018

Cancer Nursing | Clinical Nursing

Session Chair

M M Madumo

Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

Session Co-chair

MJ Black

Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

Session Introduction

Title: Title: The important of interdisciplinary approach to cancer care

Hiroshi Osawa, Edogawa Hospital, Japan

Title: Analyzing and synthesizing the palliative care system providing continuum care from healthcare services to homes in end-of-life patients in the East of Thailand

Yupin Tanatwanit, Burapha University, Thailand

Title: The impact of an educational program on knowledge, attitude and practices of healthcare professionals towards family presence during resuscitation in an emergency department at a tertiary care setting, in Karachi, Pakistan

Shaista Meghani, Aga Khan University Hospital, Pakistan

Title: Title: Partnering with faith-based organizations to provide international undergraduate nursing clinical experiences through mission trips

Lucindra Campbell Law, University of St. Thomas, USA

Title: Title: Factors predicting loneliness of hospitalized cancer patients in Chonburi Cancer Hospital

Laddawal Vonk, Burapha University, Thailand

Title: Title: Why it matters to me

Jeshni Amblum-Almér, Belmatt Healthcare Training, UK

Title: Title: Effective collaborative working between nurses in Saudi Arabia: Barriers and solutions

Rasha A Al-Turki, The University of Salford, UK

Title: Title: EVAR- endovascular stent graft

Snezana Medakovic, Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases Dedinje, Serbia

Title: Title: Individualised homeopathy treatment for children with generalised anxiety disorders: A randomised wait-list controlled trial

Neha Sharma, Warwick Research Services, UK

Title: Title: Implementation of educational program for improving nurses' awareness regarding nursing management of pregnancy induced hypertension at obstetrical departments at three hospitals in Khartoum state

Ihsan Elyamni Abdullah Elfakki, Al-Neelain University, Sudan

Title: Title: Nursing practice around the globe a comparison: Cameroon West Africa and the United States

Patricia Hinchberger & Lorna Kendrick, California State University, USA

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The importance of interdisciplinary approach to cancer care

Hiroshi Osawa, Yoshie Takazawa, Tamayo Kameoka, Ryoko Yanai and Chie Hirosawa
Edogawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Introduction: Recently, the average life expectancy of many industrialized countries is extending. The metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) still has a highly mortality rate in the world and morbidity was over 60's. Accordingly, it is necessary to treat due to complications except cancer such as aging, dementia and mental disorders. We have experienced that struggle with adverse event management of mCRC chemotherapy due to complications.

Aim: We evaluate those complications with mCRC chemotherapy patients who had behaviors to use for interdisciplinary approach to cancer care in retrospective.

Patients & Methods: We extracted those complications from interview and medication content. This study enrolled 212 patients who consisted of male: 146, female: 66 and the median age of 64.5 years (28-88 years). All patients received anti-monoclonal antibody combined chemotherapy who had complications of ageing (over 80) of which 8 (3.6%) had plaques; 5 (2.4%) had dementia and 12 (5.7%) suffered mental disorders. We have reported that struggle with adverse event management of mCRC chemotherapy due to complications. Case1: The patient was a 72-year-old female who had multiple liver metastasis with sigmoid colon cancer. Family: Husband and Son, Key person: Niece, Chemotherapy: Cetuximab with FOLFIRI, Problem: skin disorders, Complication: Dementia. Case2: The patient was a 72-year-old female who had multiple lung metastasis with rectal colon cancer. Family: Sister and Brother, Key person: Brother, Chemotherapy: Bevacizumab with SOX, Problem: skin ulcer, Complication: panic disorder and hearing loss. Case3: The patient was a 74-year-old male who had multiple liver metastasis with ascending colon cancer. Family: Wife and Son, Key person: Wife, Chemotherapy: Bevacizumab with FOLFOX, Problem: skin eruption, Complication: Dementia.

Results: 1) The oncologist and outpatient's nurses do not only involve, but also cooperate chemotherapy nursing and wound ostomy and continence nursing. 2) Teaching the treatment method according to the condition. 3) Simplified treatment. 4) The oncologist and nurses regularly checked. 5) The principal realized the effect. 6) Must find relatives and helper in public. The self-care technology could acquire backwards and make use of it for future self-care support, even in the elderly, dementia and mental disorders with mCRC.

Conclusions: When we have been treating cancer patients with complications, it is the important of interdisciplinary approach to cancer care.

Biography

Dr. Osawa Medicine Doctor (Ph.D.-medicine) now is a chairman of department of Oncology and Hematology in Edogawa Hospital Tokyo, Japan. I had graduated the Teikyo university school of medicine, Tokyo, Japan, 1990. I had got his Specialist in Oncology and Hematology, Medicine Doctor's degree (Ph.D.) at the Tokyo Jikei University, Tokyo. And I had learned clinical research, molecular biology and cancer cell signaling at Cancer Institute Hospital(four years), Tokyo, Japan and he researched resistance in TGF-beta 1 correlates with aberrant expression of TGF-beta receptor in human B-cell lymphoma cell line at National Institute on Aging(three and half years) as a research fellow, Baltimore, USA. Currently I have been focusing clinical studies and research on gastrointestinal tract field.

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Analyzing and synthesizing the palliative care system providing continuum care from healthcare services to homes in end-of-life patients in the east of Thailand

Yupin Tanatwanit, Wanlapa Kunsongkeit and Angkana Chongjarearn
Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand

The descriptive qualitative design aimed to study the palliative care system providing continuum care from healthcare services to homes in end-of-life (EOL) persons in the East of Thailand. The samples were both healthcare providers and EOL patients and their family caregivers from three selected palliative care networks. These were recruited by the purposive sampling technique. Three methods were used to collect data: group meeting of healthcare providers (2 networks: N1=80, N2=60), focus group (1 network of healthcare providers [N3=26]), and in-depth interview for EOL persons (N=5) and their family caregivers (N=8). Four instruments were applied: Palliative Performance Scale Version 2 (PPSv2), Demographic data forms, Issues for group discussion, and Semi-Structured Interview Guide. The data were noted, documented, and recorded by two tape-recorders. The data were summarized and categorized; and then validated in the meeting among 5 research leaders (5 regions of Thailand). In addition, the literature review was used to synthesize for quality palliative care model. The results revealed that the palliative care system in Thailand still needed to be improved continuously encompassing 8 aspects: palliative care system and structure, law-ethics, palliative care service, palliative care system linking between healthcare services and homes, drug management, medical-equipment management, referral system, and palliative-care support. For Thai palliative care model, 4 models should be considered: Hospital palliative care model, Hospice center, Home-based palliative care model, and Rapid response service (RRS) for emergency. Palliative care system in Thailand still needs to be improved.

Biography

Yupin Tanatwanit is an Assistant Professor of Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University and completed PhD in Nursing from The Catholic University of America, Washington D.C., USA. The responsibility covers teaching baccalaureate and graduate students (Thai and inter-nursing students). Research funding is supported by Burapha University, Thai Health Promotion Foundation, or National Research Council of Thailand.

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The impact of an educational program on knowledge, attitude and practices of healthcare professionals towards family presence during resuscitation in an emergency department at a tertiary care setting, in Karachi, Pakistan

Shaista Meghani, Rozina Karmaliani, Khairunnissa Ajani, Shireen Shehzad and Nadeem Ullah Khan
Aga Khan University Hospital, Pakistan

Background: The concept of Family Presence During Resuscitation (FPDR) is gradually gaining recognition in western countries, however, it is rarely considered in South Asian countries including Pakistan. Over time patients' and families' rights have gained recognition and healthcare has progressed to become more patient-family centered.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of an educational program on the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) of healthcare professionals (HCPs) towards FPDR in Emergency Department (ED), at a tertiary care setting, in Karachi, Pakistan.

Methods: This was a Pre-test and Post-test study design. A convenient universal sampling was done, and all ED nurses and physicians with more than one year of experience were eligible. The intervention included one-hour training sessions for physicians (three sessions) and nurses (eight sessions). The KAP of nurses and physicians were assessed immediately after (post-test I), and two weeks (post-test II) after the intervention using a pretested questionnaire.

Results: The findings of the study revealed that the mean scores of knowledge and attitude of HCPs at both time points were statistically significant ($p\text{-value} \leq 0.001$), however, an insignificant difference was found on practice of FPDR ($p\text{-value} \geq 0.05$).

Conclusion: The study findings recommend that the educational program on FPDR for HCPs needs to be offered on an ongoing basis. Moreover, training modules need to be developed for the staff, and formal guidelines need to be proposed for FPDR, through a multidisciplinary team approach.

Biography

Shaista Meghani, working as a Senior Instructor at the Aga Khan University School of Nursing & Midwifery, Karachi, Pakistan. She has completed MScN from the same university. She has rich clinical experience working in different capacity in critical care areas at national and international level.

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Partnering with faith-based organizations to provide international undergraduate nursing clinical experiences through mission trips

Lucindra Campbell Law and Angelina N Chambers
University of St. Thomas, USA

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss how mission trips in international settings, with faith-based organizations, are used to help meet the clinical needs of undergraduate nursing programs. There is a constant struggle and competition to find clinical sites for undergraduate nursing students while also meeting the obligation to expose students to the concepts of diversity and inclusivity. Taking undergraduate nursing students on mission trips can provide a solution to this dilemma. The high-impact educational practice (HIEP) concepts of diversity and global learning were integrated into the experiential learning experience by introducing a study abroad component into the nursing curriculum. Our nursing school partnered with a church-based organization that provides medical, nursing, dental, health care and humanitarian aid to medically underserved communities all over the world. Two faculty and five senior nursing students traveled with a church group to a remote underserved area in Jacmel, Haiti. Students and faculty spent 7 days delivering health care to approximately 300 underserved patients. Partnering with a faith-based organization to provide the nursing care component met the clinical needs of the students, faculty, and the faith-based organization. This presentation focuses on the steps, processes, procedures, and the pros/cons of forming a collaborative relationship with a faith-based organization to provide (HIEP) and clinical opportunities for undergraduate nursing students.

Biography

Dr. Campbell-Law is a Professor, and Doctorate of Nursing Practice Program Coordinator at the University of St. Thomas, Peavy School of Nursing in Houston, Texas. She earned her Doctorate from Texas Woman's University, in Houston, Texas. She is an Adult/Psychiatric/Nurse Practitioner and assesses service members getting ready for deployment evaluating those returning from battle for any indication of traumatic brain injuries. Dr. Campbell-Law is well known for her work in the mentally ill arena and has a proven record of publications and presentations on the topic of depression and bipolar disorders.

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Factors predicting loneliness of hospitalized cancer patients in Chonburi Cancer Hospital

Laddawal Vonk

Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand

The predictive correlational research aimed to study the loneliness of hospitalized cancer patients in Chonburi Cancer Hospital and its predictive factors (stress, self-esteem, and pain). Sample random sampling was used to identify the samples - cancer patients receiving chemotherapy, radiation, and/or surgery, admitted to the female, male, and semi-intensive care units in Chonburi Cancer Hospital. They also met the inclusion criteria. The sample size was 77. This study applied 5 questionnaires for data collection: Personal information, Thai version of 10-Item Perceived Stress Scale, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, Loneliness Scale, and Pain Numeric Rating Scale. The consistency reliability was used to test the Thai version of 10-Item Perceived Stress Scale, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, and Loneliness Scale. Their Cronbach's alpha coefficient values were .83, .88, and .95 respectively. The Pain Numeric Rating Scale was tested by the test-retest method ($r=.98$). The data were analysed by descriptive statistics and multiple regression (Stepwise). The result demonstrated that the cancer-patient samples had the moderate degree of both loneliness ($=68.18$, $SD=6.73$) and stress ($=24.97$, $SD=5.42$). However, they had the high level of self-esteem ($=34.48$, $SD=4.54$) and low severity level of pain ($=3.39$, $SD=2.26$). To predict loneliness, there was only one factor, that is stress ($R^2=.156$, $p<.001$). Thus, cancer patients who had stress tended to experience loneliness. Nurses should recognize, understand, and investigate how to manage stress to prevent loneliness in hospitalized cancer patients.

Biography

Laddawal Vonk is a graduate Nursing Student (Adult Nursing) of Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University. Her nursing experience involves cancer patients (about 19 years) as an Oncology Nurse and in the position of Head Nurse in the male ordinary ward, Chonburi Cancer Hospital. Her current area of interest now focuses on palliative care and end-of-life care. For the next project she is planning to apply evidence-based practice to improve the quality of palliative care for cancer patients.

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Why it matters to me

Jeshni Amblum-Almér
Belmatt Healthcare Training, UK

In recent years, the role of the volunteers in the healthcare sector has had a significant impact in developing countries. In countries where healthcare services are sub-optimal, due to financial or logistical constraints, the contribution of voluntary organisations in 'filling the gap' should not be underestimated. The Dominican Republic is still considered a developing country but is currently undergoing transformation due to its popularity as the fastest growing Caribbean destination in the last decade. However although the coast and major cities are well served by an adequate health care system. Away from these populated areas, for instance close to the Haitian border, villages can be isolated, transport minimal and health care problems substantial. A group of healthcare practitioners from the UK and US volunteered to provide free healthcare services in these rural areas, driving 2-3hours inland every day to set up clinics in the village schools or community halls. In the absence of adequate water supply, proper sanitation and the heat, the local population were provided with consultations, free medicine, gifts, eye testing and educational sessions. The team's local lead ensured government directives were incorporated in care e.g. taking the blood pressure of everyone over the age of 14. Diabetes and hypertension are very common in the DR with diabetes in 8-9% of the population and hypertension at 29-35% with cardio vascular disease causing 36% of all mortality. These were commonly presented at the clinic. Children who are underweight (under 5s) comprise 3.4% but immunisation appears to be a success with 79% of infants under 5 immunised against measles. Poor nutrition has resulted in a high number of underweight adults and children, especially on the Haitian border. Parasite infections due to lack of clean water supply meant that most patients received anti parasite medication or had conditions related to the parasites. Most of health problems in developing countries are very similar to that encountered in the developed more affluent countries. Evidence does show some interesting similarities in long-term conditions such as hypertension, type 2 diabetes between less developed countries to the more urban, affluent countries. Myths, lack of education and prevention strategies appear to be a major contributor. However, the main contributing factor of these conditions in developing countries is the lack of proper water supply.

Working outside the usual clinical comfort zone of health care practitioners (in this case family doctors and nurse practitioners from the US and the UK) enables the clinician to focus on the patient, learn to consider the bigger picture in the health care systems around the world and develop an appreciation of the home systems in which they work.

Ethical Approval

None needed, as this is a retrospective reflective account of a clinician volunteering in a medical setting.

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Effective collaborative working between nurses in Saudi Arabia: Barriers and solutions

Rasha A Alturki

University of Salford, UK

This research examines the factors that promote or impair effective collaborative working in a highly multi-cultural healthcare setting - a large hospital in Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). A methodological strategy has been devised that uses a qualitative case study approach. Semi-structured interviews were used to understand better how nurses and nurse managers perceive culture and how this impacts effective and ineffective collaborative working. Barriers and facilitators of multicultural nurses working together in any context and specifically in the KSA context have not yet been studied; therefore the academic contribution of this work will help to fill the gap in knowledge. A small number of studies have previously been conducted in Saudi Arabia but this study focuses on barriers to nurse-patient relationships, rather than on multicultural nurses working together. A literature review has guided the development of an interview schedule, underpinned by the Purnell competence model. The data from semi-structured interviews have been collected and transcribed and partially analysed. It is hoped that the results of this thesis will inform the future nursing workforce strategies of the KSA Ministry of Health and ultimately impact on patient care through better working relationships.

Biography

Rasha A Alturki has completed her MSc in Nursing in March, 2014 from University of Salford, Manchester, UK and currently doing her PhD in Nursing at University of Salford Manchester School of Health and Society. She is a Research Scholar from King Fahd University Hospital and Imam Abdulrahman University in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. She has published more than 3 papers in reputed journals.

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EVAR- endovascular stent graft

Snezana Medakovic

Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases Dedinje, Serbia

Medical scientist every day evolves and progresses, medical workers must to educate and to lead every new step, because that is of life-importance for our patients and users. Surgery is branch of medicine and the primary role is to help and to reconstruct the diseased part. Cardiovascular surgical every day, every months recording new procedures or technics in the treatment of these diseases. The goal of these surgical procedures is help the patient, reduce costs, reduce stay in intensive care, allow the patient to continue a normal, successful life. Surgery relying on medical science establishes reconstructive imitations of the function of organs that are not in the arteficial. Reconstructive imitation of the function is achieved by using tissues and parts of organs and prosthetic material. The possibility of reconstruction also implies the application of the prosthesis as an imitation of the part of the organs and has a functional role. EVAR- endovascular stent graft the essence of this procedure is the placement of an endovascular stent graft by the preparation of the femoral artery in an aneurysmically altered aorta, which then intraluminously expands and excludes aneurysm from the circulation. The significance of this hybrid procedure the patient is not exposed to long-range anesthesia and an extensive surgical procedure and improvement of health status is registered immediately after implantation of prosthetic material.

Biography

My name Snezana Medakovic. I live and work in Belgrad, Serbia. I Have 29 years expirience in work in the opreting theatre. I published and presented over 40 expert publication, of the most important Congress will mention a some: International Congress scrub nurses Split 2012, World Congress of cardiothoracic surgery Split 2013, European Congress of Cardiovascular Surgery Belgrade 2016, International Congress of the Union of Health Workers of Serbia -Zlatibor each year I note that in all of these conferences I was the professional notices. Accredited lecturer of the Belgrade Association of Health Workers of Belgrade since 2012 and still in the next years. From 2012 I was a lecturer of practical training for the scrub nurses of the Medical College of Professional Studies in Belgrade. Recognitio "Silver sign" Alliance of Health Workers of Belgrade for 2011for contribution and promotion to the advancement of the profession of nurses Recognitio "Gold sign" Alliance of Health Workers of Serbia for 2016 for contribution and promotion to the advancement of the profession of nurses.

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Individualised homeopathy treatment for children with generalised anxiety disorders: A randomised wait-list controlled trial

Neha Sharma

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Centre for Homeopathy Research - NMP Medical Research Institute, India

Generalised Anxiety Disorders (GAD) in childhood are one of the most common and impairing condition, which present the risk for lifelong psychiatric disturbance. Despite the burden and health concerns, the majority of children with anxiety disorders do not access treatment. Interventions must be weighed up against the potential risk of harm in children. In view of these concerns, recent guidelines state that pharmacological treatments should not be offered routinely to children and young people. Therefore, present study evaluated the impact of individualised homeopathy for the treatment of childhood generalised anxiety disorders. Families (N=84) with a child aged 6-12 years, diagnosed with of generalised anxiety disorder were recruited from Mental health clinic, NMP Medical Research Institute. Participants were randomised to either individualised homeopathy treatment (n=42), or to a waitlist control (n=42). The primary outcome measure was the GAD Clinical Severity Rating and secondary measures included child-and parent-reported anxiety. Assessments were made at pre-treatment, 4-month post-treatment and at three-month follow-up. Significant reductions on GAD clinical severity was reported in the homeopathy group after intervention. Forty per cent of children in the homeopathy group no longer met criteria for anxiety disorder diagnosis of GAD based on DSM-IV at post-treatment and at follow-up this change increased to 70%. Parent-reported anxiety was significantly lower in the treatment group than in the waitlist group at post-treatment ($p<0.001$). Improvements were maintained in homeopathy group at three-month follow-up whereas waitlist control group showed no significant change. Overall, results suggest that children with generalised anxiety disorders appear to improve following an individualised homeopathy intervention.

Biography

Neha Sharma has completed her PhD at the age of 26 while working on Indo-American collaborative program with NIH. She is the Director of Warwick Research Services, UK; also Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the International Research Initiative on India, China, Europe and Africa. She has over 70 research articles and has been invited to speak at numerous national and international conferences. She has received many honors and awards including Young Scientist Award and Scientific Excellence Award.

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Implementation of educational program for improving nurses' awareness regarding nursing management of pregnancy induced hypertension at obstetrical departments at three hospitals in Khartoum state

Ihsan Elyamni Abdullah ELfakki¹ and Abdelrahman Khalid²

¹Al-Neelain University, Sudan

²National Ribat University, Sudan

Background: Hypertensive diseases during pregnancy are one of the most common complications of pregnancy. Hypertensive disorders are the second leading cause of maternal deaths, being only behind bleeding and accounting for about 14% of all maternal deaths in the world.

Objectives: To study the impact of educational program on nurses and nurse midwives' awareness regarding nursing managements of pregnancy induced hypertension.

Methodology: A pre and post-test hospital based study design was followed for this study. At obstetrical departments in three hospitals (Bashier, Turkey and Sad Abuellola) in Khartoum state, data was collected from 70 nurses and nurse midwives by structural self an administrative questionnaire for participants' awareness.

Results: Results revealed that there was significant improvement in participants' knowledge concerning classifications of pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) at pre-test measurement was ($2.29SD \pm 0.82$), and at post-test was ($3.43SD \pm 1.41$); T value was (-3.9), the mean value of the knowledge of nurses regarding nursing role in ANC at pretest measurement was ($2.40SD \pm 1.97$), and at post-test was ($3.20SD \pm 1.61$); T value was (-2.6), indicating significant differences between pre and post-test measurements ($P < 0.05$, $P = 0.009$) and the mean value of the knowledge of nurses regarding nursing management during labor at pre-test measurement was ($2.11SD \pm 2.01$), and at post-test was ($3.03SD \pm 1.73$); T value was (-2.9) indicates significant differences between pre and post-test measurements ($P < 0.05$). It can be concluded that there was significant impact of the educational program on nurses and midwives regarding the awareness of nursing management about pregnancy induced hypertension.

Recommendations: Frequent and schedule training programs should be applied for nurses and nurse midwives at the hospitals for refreshing the nursing management about pregnancy induced hypertension and. A manual or protocol containing the basic needed information about nursing management of pregnancy induced hypertension.

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Nursing practice around the globe a comparison: Cameroon West Africa and the United States

Patricia Hinchberger and **Lorna Kendrick**
California State University San Marcos, USA

The perception of global health and nursing practice varies worldwide. As countries with limited resources begin to move towards improving care through standardization, there have been an increasing number of international collaborative educational training opportunities. A recent example of this type of collaboration occurred in the village of Bafut, Cameroon where training for healthcare personnel was focused on Western standards of care, Western standard operating procedures, and facilitated by an American nurse educator. All newly hired personnel attended mandatory orientations provided by the nurse educator. Classes on job performance, patient confidentiality, and code of conduct were the primary concepts presented. During training, participatory action research, participant observations, and an ethnography worldview were used to assess willingness, resistance, or barriers to Western standards of practice. Themes identified related to cultural differences in the perception of healthcare and values associated with social norms and ideals. These identified themes seemed to prevented or delayed ongoing integration of newly learned standards.

Biography

Patricia Hinchberger has been a Nurse for over 20 years. She has held many influential and often nontraditional roles in nursing education, global community health and culture. She is currently Faculty and Coordinator of the online RN-BSN Program at California State University, San Marcos. Lorna Kendrick is the current Director of Nursing at California State University San Marcos. Dr. Kendrick earned her PhD from UCLA School of Nursing. Her research focuses on culture and collaboration with her global community partners using Participatory Action Research and Ethnography to guide her worldview.

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