

The 2nd International Conference of Nursing

Quality of Nursing Performance
within Contemporary Changes

Abstract Book



16th, 17th April

2018



The 2nd International Conference of Nursing 2018
Faculty of Nursing - Minia University - Egypt



Faculty of Nursing

The 2nd International Conference

Quality of Nursing Performance

within Contemporary Changes

16th, 17th April 2018

Under the Auspices of

Prof. DR/ Gamal Eldin Ali Aboelmagd

President of Minia University

Prof. DR/ Abo-Baker Mohi El-Din

Vice President of Minia University for Graduate Studies and Research

Prof. DR/ Awatef Abd El-razek Mohamed

Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Minia University

Prof. DR / Sahar Ahmed Abood

Vice Dean for Graduate Studies and Research Faculty of Nursing - Minia
University

Conference General Secretary

Prof. DR / Yosria El-Sayed Hossein

Head of Community Health Nursing Department

Conference Rapporteur

Prof./ Gamal Eldin Ali Aboelmagd

President of Minia University

Welcomed to the second international conference of nursing. We looking forward to spend a nice time and enjoy in Minia with scientific profits. The world pay an attention to improve the quality of nursing filed because nursing is the base of community health and health is one of the vital life aspects. I hope to all a good scientific sessions and pleasant stay in Minia and save arrival to back home.



Thank you

Prof./ Gamal Eldin Ali Aboelmagd

President of Minia University

Prof./ Abo-Baker Mohi El-Din

**Vice President of Minia University for
Graduate Studies and Research**

Welcomed to the second international conference of nursing. We looking forward to spend a nice time and enjoy in Minia with scientific profits. The postgraduate studies and research aspires to find suitable postgraduate programs by following up on the requirements of the labor market. I hope to spend a nice time and enjoy in Minia.



Thank you

Prof./ Abo-Baker Mohi El-Din
Vice President of Minia University
for Graduate Studies and Research

Awatef Abd El-razek Mohamed
Dean of Faculty of Nursing
Minia University



Dean welcome message

Dear Doctors, Colleagues, Guests, and Students

This is the 2nd International Conference “Quality of Nursing performance within contemporary changes” hosted by Faculty of Nursing – Minia University. It’s very exciting and perfect time to come together to share, learn, and improve the performance of nurses. On behalf of the faculty of nursing I wishing you the very best over the next few days as you work to broaden your knowledge and share your experiences.

With dedication and professionalism.

Thank you

Dean of Faculty of Nursing

Dr/ Awatef Abd El-razek Mohamed

Sahar Ahmed Abood

Vice Dean for Graduate Studies and Research

Faculty of Nursing - Minia University

Conference General Secretary



Welcome to 2nd International Conference Faculty of Nursing- Minia University.

The postgraduate studies and research aspires to find suitable postgraduate programs by following up on the requirements of the labor market. Also, undertook the process of developing scientific research in the faculty by creating an appropriate research environment.

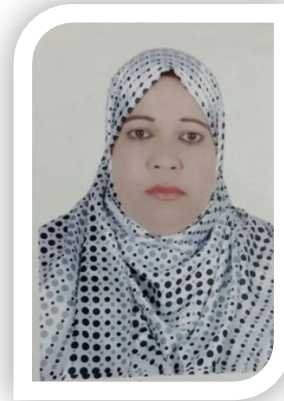
Conference General Secretary

Dr/Sahar Ahmed Abood

Yosria El-Sayed Hossein

Head of Community Health Nursing Department

Conference Rapporteur



Dear Colleague

In a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the 2nd international conference of the Faculty of Nursing; Minia University. On behalf at the organizing committee; we hope that you enjoy your time and wish the conference be a beneficial one. We would like also, to draw your attention that all are cordially minted to spend pleasant time during the conference period through our recreational music concert.

Conference Rapporteur

Dr / Yosria El-sayed Hossin

Conference Committees

1. Scientific Committee:

- *Prof. Awatef Abd El-razek Mohamed*
- *Prof. Azza Mohammed Hafez*
- *Assist. Prof. Yosria El-sayed Hossein*
- *Assist. Prof. Safaa Mohammed Abdelrahman*
- *Assist. Prof. Sanaa Mohammed Aref*
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- *Assist. Prof. Ekbal Abdelrahman Emam*
- *Assist. Prof. Hoda Abdelazim Mohammed*
- *Assist. Prof. Ensherah Roshdy Mohammed*

2. Advisory Committee:

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- *Assist. Prof. Ekbal Abdelrahman Emam*
- *Assist. Prof. Hoda Abdelazim Mohammed*
- *Assist. Prof. Ensherah Roshdy Mohammed*

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5. Financial Committee

- *Assist. Prof. Sahar Ahmed Abood*
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- *Miss. Omima Goma Abdelwadod*

6. Faculty Conference Secretaries

- *Miss. Nabila Ibrahim El-Desouky*

Conference Brief

Conference Objectives:

Provide an opportunity for National and International participations to exchange experience and best practices in transitioning nursing programs to evidence based nursing with the ultimate goal of improving quality and maintaining patient safety.

Main Theme:

1. New challenges and nursing profession.
2. New trends in health care services and nursing education.
3. Nursing research based on EBP.
4. Quality and costs in professional nursing practice.
5. Patient safety.
6. Quality of nursing in community services.

Conference Scientific Program

First Day: Monday, April 16th 2018

Main Items	Timing	Activities
Onsite Registration	9.00 – 10: 00 A.M	Registration
Pre Scientific Program	10.00-10.05 A.M	Arab Republic of Egypt Salutation
	10.05- 10.15 A.M	Koran Kareem
Welcome & Opening Session (5 Min. for each speaker)	10.30-10.35 A.M	Prof. Yosria El-sayed Hossein Conference Rapporteur, Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing
	10.35-10.40 A.M	Prof. Sahar Ahmed Abood Vice Dean for Graduate Studies and Research General Conference Secretary, Assistant Professor of Nursing Administration.
	10.40-10.45 A.M	Prof. Awatef Abd El-razek Mohamed Conference President - Dean of Faculty of Nursing Professor of Community Health Nursing
	10.45-10.50 A.M	Prof./ Abu Bakr Mohi Eldin Vice President of Minia University for Graduate Studies and Research
	10.50-10.55 A.M	Prof./ Gamal Eldin Ali Aboelmagd President of Minia University
	10.55-11.00 A.M	General. Essam Eldin Salah Eldin Governor of Minia

Conference Scientific Program

First Day: Monday, April 16th 2018

The First Session		Time : 11.00 – 1.15
Chairpersons:	Dr. Nehad Ezz eldein Fekry Professor of Nursing Administration – Cairo University	
Co-Chair	Dr. Awatef Abd El-razek Mohamed Professor of Community Nursing – Faculty of Nursing – Minia University Dr. Azza Mohamed Hafez Professor of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing –Faculty of Nursing – Minia University Dr. Ataalla ben kalaf ben Halil Prof. Faculty of Medicine –Shaqraa University –Saudi-Arabian	

11:00- 11: 15 A.M	Building High Reliability Organization In Healthcare Dr. Azza Hassan Mohammed Professor of Nursing Administration- Faculty of Nursing - Alexandria University
11: 15 – 11:30 A.M	Quality in higher education Dr. Abdelrehim Saad Shoolh Professor of Faculty of Medicine –Banha University
11:30 – 11:45 A.M	Proposal for improvement nursing practice in Egypt Dr. Kawthar Mahmoud Mohamed President of the Nursing Syndicate in Egypt
11:45 am–12:15 pm	Open discussion
12:15 – 12:45 pm	Coffee break

Conference Scientific Program

First Day: Monday, April 16th 2018

The Second Session		Time : 12.45 – 3.00
Chairpersons:	Dr. Maha Kalaf Mohammed Professor Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University	
Co-Chair	Dr. Zeinab Abdellatif Mohammed Professor of Medical and Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University Dr. Samah Mohamed Abdellalla Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University Dr. Wafaa Abdelazeem Elhusseiny Professor of Nursing Administration- Dean of Faculty of Nursing –Suez Qanal University	
12:45- 1:00	Recreational Therapist Aurora Soriaho Hossein University of Polythexic - Philippines	
1:15 – 1:30 pm	Effectiveness and safety assessment of medication responsibility approach and consequence Dr. Mahmoud Hamdy Prof. of pharmacology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University	
1:30- 1:45 pm	Parental Stress Experiences with Hospitalized infant in NICU Dr. Roqia Saleem Maabreh Lecturer at department of Nursing - Irbid National University, Jordan	
1:45 – 2:00 pm	Comparative study of critical nurses' knowledge and practice before and after education program about acute exacerbation of COPD Dr. Marwa M. Abdelbaky Lecturer of Critical Care Nursing Department, Minia University, Egypt	
2:00- 2:15 pm	Validation of the Arabic Version of Mini Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System Questionnaire in Jordan Dr. Mariam Kawafha– Associate Professor at department of Nursing - Irbid National University, Jordan	
2:15- 2:30 pm	Open discussion	
2: 30- 3:00 pm	Coffee break	

Conference Scientific Program

First Day: Monday, April 16th 2018

The Third Session		Time : 3.00 – 4.15
Chairpersons:	Dr. Kawther Gaber Mohamed Tolba Professor of Medical – Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Alexandria University	
Co-Chair	Dr. Aml Mohamed Ahmed Professor of Medical – Surgical Nursing - Dean Faculty of Nursing - Aswan University Dr/ Memi Mohammed Mekawy Prof. of Medical Surgical Nursing – Faculty of Nursing – Assuit University Dr. Yosria EL-Sayed Hossein Assist. Prof. of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Minia University	
3:00- 3:15 pm	Post Exposure Prophylaxis :Egyptian National Guidelines Prof. Mohamed Abd-Elgawad Abd-Elaziz Director of National Program for AIDS in Minia	
3:15- 3:30 pm	The Relationship between Maternal Fetal Attachment and Maternal Characteristics Among Jordanian Pregnant Women Dr. Dua'a Fayiz Al Mghaireh, Assistant Professor at Department of Nursing - Irbid National University, Jordan	
3:30 – 3:45 pm	Breast Cancer: Nursing Role as Counselor Mrs. Taha Hamdy Elsayd Fourth year student , Faculty of Nursing –Minia University	
3:45- 4:15 pm	Open discussion	
4:15- 6:00 pm	Lunch	

Conference Scientific Program

Second Day: Tuesday, April 17th 2018

The First Session		Time : 9.00 – 11.30 Am
Chairpersons:	Dr. Hoda Diab Fahamy Prof. of Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing – Assiut University	
Co-Chair	Dr. Shalabia Elsayed Abo zad Prof. of Medical - Surgical Nursing – Faculty of Nursing – Assuit University Dr. Safaa Abdelrahman Assist. Prof. of Administration Nursing Department - Faculty of Nursing – Minia University Dr. Hoda Abdelazim Mohammed Assist. Prof. of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing – Faculty of Nursing Minia University	

9:00- 9:15 A.M	How to publish a scientific research Dr. Maha Kalaf Hassan Professor Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University
9:16 – 9:30 A.M	Intervention technique to increase awareness of maternity competency standards among intern students Miss: Heba Atef Osman Assistant Lecturer of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing – Faculty of Nursing - Minia Universit
9:30- 9:45 A.M	Effect of Applying Standards for Labor and Delivery Nursing Care on Performance of Nurses Miss: Naglaa Fathy Ahmed Assistant Lecturer of Maternity and Obstetric Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing –Minia University
10:15 – 10:30 A.M	Effect of self-care guideline on the quality of life among reproductive aged infertile women Miss. Mona Ahmed Abd-Elhamed Assistant Lecturer of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing – Faculty of Nursing - Minia Universit
10:15– 10:30	Open discussion

A.M

Conference Scientific Program

Second Day: Tuesday, April 17th 2018

The Second Session		Time : 11.30 Am – 12.30 Pm
Chairpersons:	Dr. Azza Hassan Assist Prof .of Nursing Administration Department	
Co-Chair	Dr. Ekbal Abd –elrahim Assist. Prof. of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing – Faculty of Nursing Minia University Dr. Insherah Roshdy Mohamed Assist Prof. of Medical Surgical Nursing– Faculty of Nursing Minia University Dr. Nadia Abdelaalla Assist. Prof. of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing – Faculty of Nursing , South Valley University	

10:30- 10:45 A.M	The impact of health education about the safe use of pesticides among farmers at a village in Minia district Miss. Manar Dmen Mohammed Assistant Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Minia University
10:45- 11:00 A.M	Effect of using developed guideline for staff nurses participation in decision making and empowerment on their organizational commitment Miss: Asmaa Fargaly Assistant Lecturer of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing – Minia University
11:00- 11:15 A.M	Effect of an educational guideline on maternity nurses knowledge regard process of cord blood collection Miss. Om el Hana Abdel Fadeel Assistant Lecturer of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing – Faculty of Nursing - Minia Universit

11:15- 11:30 A.M	Effect of implementing guideline structure on awareness of newly married women regarding family planning methods Miss. Magda Fawzy Hasab Allah Assistant Lecturer of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing – Faculty of Nursing - Minia Universit
11:30 – 11: 45 A.M	Patient’s safety in health care setting Mostafa Abdelazeem Abdelaleem Fourth year student , Faculty of Nursing – Minia University
11: 45 am - 12:00	Misuse of Antibiotics Mohamed Abdelmaged Fourth year student , Faculty of Nursing – Minia University
12: 00- 12:15 pm	Open discussion
12:15- 12:30 pm	Closing session and recommendations
12:30 – 2:00 pm	Recreational Music Song Party

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Effectiveness and Safety Assessment of Medication, Responsibility, Approach and Consequence

Prof. Mahmoud Hamdi Abdel-Raheem

Professor of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

Background: With the rising reliance on medication therapy as the main mediation for most illnesses, patients receiving medication interventions are exposed to potential harm as well as benefits. Benefits are actual management of the illness/disease, slowed progress of the disease, and improved patient outcomes with few if any errors. Medication errors are common in outpatients and hospital inpatients. Familiarity with adverse drug reactions, drug interaction and drug induced diseases can improve healthcare outcomes. Safe medication use is a shared responsibility between patients, doctors, the pharmacist, and other healthcare providers. **Objectives:** To increase the awareness, knowledge, and attitudes towards patient safety of medications, and to determine the factors that influence drug safety. **Methods:** The search was conducted in Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 13th Edition, Basic and Clinical Pharmacology Katzung 13th Edition, PubMed and Medscape. **Conclusion & Recommendations:** Strategies to improve medication safety, including, education of medical personnel as well as patients towards safe practices, medication administration errors and technology are desirable. A list of medications, including the times and potential interactions are to be kept in mind. A growing body of research addressing medications safety in health care is to be covered.

Keyword: Medication Safety

Validation of the Arabic Version of Mini Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System Questionnaire in Jordan

Dr. Mariam Kawafha

Associate Professor at Irbid National University, Jordan

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine the psychometric properties of the Arabic versions of the depression, anxiety and sleep disturbance items from Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System [PROMIS] questionnaires. **Subject and Methods:** A cross-sectional descriptive study conducted among 310 parents with hospitalized infants in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at two major hospitals in Jordan from 1/7/2014 until 2/9/2014. The questionnaire was translated from English to Arabic. Forward and backward translation was performed. Factor structure was determined by confirmatory factor analysis. Composite Reliability to evaluate internal consistency was calculated. **Results:** The confirmatory factor analysis extracted three constructs with 12 items [anxiety = 4, depression = 5 and sleep disturbance = 3] with good fit indices results [$\chi^2=1.398$; GFI=.963; CFI=.996; IFI=.996; RMSEA=.036]. Average Variance Extracted [AVE] and Composite Reliability of the three constructs were larger than .50 and .70 respectively, showing good convergence, discriminant validity, and construct reliability for the three constructs. **Conclusion:** The Arabic version of the three constructs for anxiety, depression and sleep disturbance items from the translated PROMIS questionnaire were found to be a reliable and valid measurement to assess depression, anxiety and sleep disturbance symptoms in Jordan.

Key words: Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System questionnaires.

Nurses Compliance to Standards of Nursing Care for Haemodialysis Patients: Educational and Training Intervention

Manal S. Moustafa Saleh ⁽¹⁾, Jehan Sayyed Ali, ⁽²⁾ Walid M Afifi⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Lecturer of Nursing Administration, Faculty of nursing, Zagazig University, Egypt

⁽²⁾ Assistant Professors, Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of nursing, Minia University, Egypt

⁽³⁾ Assistant Professors, Internal Medicine Nephrology Unit, Zagazig University, Egypt

Background: Quality of nursing care of hemodialysis patient should be conforming to standards of care, which are considered as a starting point for better and excellent practice. **Aim** of this research was to evaluate the efficacy of education and training interventions on nurse's compliance to standard of nursing care for hemodialysis patient. **Design:** Quasi-experimental design was used. **Setting:** this study was conducted in hemodialysis unit at El-Minia University Hospital, Egypt. **Sample:** Convenience samples of 41 nurses were female, experienced in hemodialysis care of patients Dec 2016 - Nov 2017. **Tools:** A questionnaire examining knowledge and an observational checklist for the performance were used for data collection. **Results:** Reveal that (68.3%) of nurses weren't aware of hemodialysis nursing care standards. More than half of nurses (61.0% -56.1%) hadn't attended conference during the past 5 years and attended hadn't educational lectures respectively. There were increasing percent in nurses achieved very good and excellent overall total knowledge and performance in the post-test and the follow-up compared with the pre -test periods, increase in total mean scores for the observations related to overall performance of infection control. there was a strong positive relationship between nurses knowledge and their performance were dedicated in the post tests at ($P < 0.001^{**}$). **Conclusion:** Based on the results of this study, education and training interventions were effective ways in achieved progressive improvement of the nurses' knowledge and skills, toward adopted standard of nursing care for hemodialysis patient.

Keywords: Standard of care, hemodialysis patient, education and training intervention

Effect of implementing guideline instruction on awareness of newly married women regarding family planning methods

Magda Fawzy Hasab Allah*, Manal Farouk Moustafa**, Azaa Mohammed Hafez***

*Assistant lecturer of Maternity & Child Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Minia University,

**Professor of obstetrics & Gynecological Nursing Faculty of Nursing – Assuit University

*** Assistant professor of Maternity & Child Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Minia University

Background: Family planning (F.P) is an important strategy in promoting maternal and child health. Contraceptive use is a key factor in preventing unwanted pregnancies, reducing maternal and child mortality, and improving the lives of women and their families. A recent study estimated that contraceptive use could avert more than two-fifths of maternal deaths. **Aim of this study:** was to assess the effect of implementing guideline instruction on awareness of newly married women regarding family planning methods. **Research question:** what is the effect of implementing guideline instruction on awareness of newly married women regarding family planning methods? **Research design:** A Descriptive cross sectional research design has been utilized in the present study. **(Subjects and methods)** **Sample:** Three hundred participants were included in this study. **Tools:** a structured interviewing questionnaire sheet developed by the researcher. Pretest was done to evaluate participant's knowledge regarding contraceptives then the guideline and health education for participants, Post evaluation was done to test improvement of their awareness after 3 months of intervention. **Results:** showed that level of knowledge regarding contraceptives among newly married women was poor in the pre test while after implementing the guideline and health education a great improvement in their level of knowledge was observed with high statistical significant difference ($P \leq 0.001$). **Conclusion:** health education and implemented guideline were effective in increasing the knowledge of women regarding family planning. **Recommendations:** Efforts should be made to strengthen the media for providing accurate knowledge about F.P programs, premarital family planning counseling for male and females, and increase quality of F.P services staff through training program and updating information.

Key words: Awareness, Family Planning and Newly Married.

Effect of an Educational Guideline on Maternity Nurses Knowledge Regarding Process of Cord Blood Collection

Om el Hana Abdel Fadeel*, Manal Farouk Moustafa**, Azaa Mohammed Hafez***

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Background: umbilical cord blood is a rich source of stem cells, making it a valuable tissue resource in the clinical field of stem cell therapy and transplantation. **Aim:** evaluate effect of guideline on maternity nurses' knowledge about process of cord blood collection. **Research question:** what is effect of guideline on maternity nurses' knowledge regarding cord blood collection process? **Material and Methods:** **Research Design:** Descriptive research design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study. **Setting:** this study was conducted at Minia university hospital & General Minia hospital. **Sample:** **convenient** sample included 78 nurses. **Tool:** structured self-administrative questionnaire developed by the researcher which Includes: socio-demographic characteristics, knowledge about cord blood banking, diseases that can be treated with umbilical cord blood, recommended procedures during umbilical cord blood collection and barriers in applying cord blood banking. **Results:** The main finding of the study were majority of sample have inadequate knowledge. **Conclusion:** health education was effective in increasing knowledge about umbilical cord blood banking. **Recommendation:** these finding indicate need to adequate planned in-services related to cord blood collection and banking must established to develop nurses knowledge, attitude and practice

Key Words: Nurses, Maternity, Knowledge, Umbilical cord

Intervention Technique to Increase Awareness of Maternity Competency Standards among Intern Students

***Heba Atef Osman., **Shadia H. Mohaseb, *** Eqbal Abd-Elrahem Emam**

**Assistant Lecturer in Maternal and Newborn Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing-Minia University*

***Professor of Maternity & Neonatal Nursing Faculty of Nursing-Ain shams University*

****Assistant Professor of Maternal and Newborn Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing-Minia University*

Background: A maternity nursing staff that performs according to global occupational and professional standards can offer safe care service for women and newborn. This study **aimed** at identifying the effectiveness of an intervention technique to increase awareness of the maternity competency standards among intern students. A **quasi-experimental research design** was utilized (time-series one group). A **purposive sample** of 70 female intern students in the Faculty of Nursing at El-Minia University participated in this study. **Data were collected** through three tools (1) Personal Data Sheet, (2) Maternity Competency Standards Checklist (MCSC); this is a structured or closed questionnaire and (3) Knowledge Test. Procedures included a pretest wherein the MCSC and the Knowledge Test were administered to the sample of the study, followed by an intervention for 12 weeks, posttest 1 immediately after the intervention, and posttest 2 occurred one month after posttest 1. **The study revealed that** there were significant differences in students' overall competence ($p < 0.05$) between the pretest and the posttest1. There were non-significant differences in students' overall competence ($p > 0.05$) between posttest1 and posttest 2 nor between posttest 1 and posttest 3 ($p > 0.05$). **It was concluded** that using an intervention technique increased awareness of the maternity competency standards among intern students and thus the conclusion of the research findings supported the research hypotheses. The researcher **recommended that** maternal competency standards should be part of the academic and professional preparation of intern students and the evaluation plan at the Faculty of Nursing.

Keywords: Intervention technique, maternal competency standards, Awareness, Intern Students

Effect of Self -Care Guidelines on the Quality of life among Reproductive- Aged Infertile Women

Mona Ahmed Abd-Elhamed *, **Shadia Hamido Mohasib ****, **Azaa Mohammed Hafez*****

**Assistant lecturer of Maternity & Newborn Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Minia,*

***Professor of maternal and newborn health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing - Ain shams university*

**** Assistant professor of Maternity&Child Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing –Minia University*

Background: Female infertility and its related problems negatively affect the quality of life. Self-care is very important action in managing infertility and improving patient's quality of life. **Aim of this study:** To evaluate the effect of using self-care guidelines on the quality of life among infertile women. **Subjects and Methods:** Quasi- experimental design was conducted at Obstetrics Minia University Hospital (out patient's infertility clinic). **A convenient sample** of one hundred infertile women was included in this study. **Data** were collected through two types of tools (a structured interviewing questionnaire sheet and Fertility Quality of Life scale Questionnaire. In addition to, supportive materials (self-care guidelines) were distributed to the studied group. **Results:** This study revealed that women had lower total mean score of quality of life 103.2 ± 20.7 in pre-intervention which increased to 121.7 ± 15.5 after the intervention with highly statistically significance in all subscales except relation domain ($p < 0.000$). **Conclusion:** Female infertility has a varied impact on multiple dimensions of health and quality of life as evidenced by this study. **Recommendations:** Utilization of the developed self-care guidelines for infertile women at out and in patient infertility department. Educational programs should be carried out for nurses to provide them with essential information regarding coping strategies to the infertile women. Further researches needed to be carried out to investigate different factors and their association with prevalence of infertility.

Key words: Infertility, Self-care guideline, Quality of Life.

Effect of Applying Standards for Labor and Delivery Nursing Care on Performance of Nurses

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** *Professor of maternity and gynecology health nursing Faculty of Nursing - Ain shams University*

*** *Assistant Professor of maternity and obstetric health nursing Faculty of Nursing –Minia University*

Background: Childbirth is one of the most important events in the life of a woman however, the care provided and practices for childbirth are not standardized. **The aim** of this study was to evaluate the Effect of applying standards for labor and delivery nursing care on performance of nurses. **A quasi-experimental design** was adopted. The study was carried out at labor and delivery units in Minia hospitals (Obstetric University Hospital, General hospital and Health Insurance at Labor unit). **Convenience sample** for all (50 nurses) who were working in different labor and delivery units during the study in the previous settings. **Tools**, An interviewing questionnaire for nurses was developed by the researcher and the second was performance standards for maternal and neonatal health Normal Labor and Delivery. **Results** The significant difference were found concerning, immediately and after 3 months and total scores of nurses' performance were highly statistical significant difference was illustrated ($p < 0.001$), while the mean scores of nurses' performance (163.5±8.2) immediate post- test was the higher than 3 months later after application of standards (138.9±11.5), and pretest (107.1±3.1), **Conclusion:** there was improvement in achievements of performance standards for maternal and neonatal health: Normal Labor and Delivery after application of this study immediately better than three months later follow up. **Recommendation:** Develop evidence-based maternity & neonatal care manual in all hospital based on established evidence-based practice with national standards. Nursing performance appraisal to ensure that nursing care level in maternal & neonatal units follow standardized care manuals.

Key words: applying Standards, labor and delivery, nursing care, performance of nurses

Effect of Using a Developed Guideline for Staff Nurses Participation in Decision Making and Empowerment on their Organizational Commitment

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Background: Employee participation in decision- making now considered a key element in the successful implementation of new management strategies and plays an important role in determining the degree of empowerment and job commitment of the employee as well as their motivation. **Aim:** the Study aimed to identify the effect of using a Developed Guidelines of staff nurses participation in decision-making and empowerment on their organizational Commitment. **Research design:** a quasi-experimental research design was used in this study. **Setting:** This study was carried out at Minia University Hospitals, and Minia general hospital. **Sample:** 100 staff nurses, working in critical areas, **tools:** data was collected by using three tools namely I. Decisional involvement scale (DIS) (II), Conditions of Work Effectiveness Questionnaire- (CWEQ), and III. Organizational commitment questionnaire (OCQ). **Results:** high level of shared decisions, empowerment and low organizational commitment, highly statistical significant positive association between decision-making, empowerment and organizational commitment. Moreover a Highly statistical significant positive association between empowerment and age, experience and between age and commitment, negative statistical significant in dependent predictors of staff nurses scores of the empowerment and University hospital score. Ministry of health hospital(general hospital) has high level of empowerment and commitment while the decision is made by administration only in contrast university hospitals has lower level of empowerment and commitment with administration only decision. **Conclusion:** high level of shared decisions, lower empowerment and organizational commitment, negative effect using a Developed Guideline of participation in decision-making and empowerment on organizational commitment, **Recommendation:** Create a unit level DM structures such as shared governance model, unit committees as a strategy for promoting decisional involvement and structural empowerment; create a motivating work environment, keeping open lines of communication.

Keywords: Participation in decision- making, Empowerment and organizational commitment

The Impact of Health Education Program about the Safe Use of Pesticides Among Farmers at a Village in Minia District

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Background: Globally, pesticide poisonings in the agricultural sector accounts for between 250,000 to 370,000 human deaths annually, most of these deaths occurred in developing countries. This study **aims** to assess the Impact of Health Education Program on the Safe Use of Pesticides for Farmers at a Village in Minia District. **Design:** The study was carried out using quasi-experimental design. A simple random sample of 322 pesticides user was selected. Data were collected using five tools; the first tool included questions related to demographic characteristics, second tool was a knowledge sheet regarding using pesticide in general. The third tool was knowledge regarding first aid of pesticide poisoning, fourth tool was an attitudes sheet regarding using of pesticide. And fifth tool was a self-reported practice regarding use of pesticide among farmers. **The Results:** the mean age of elderly adults who participated in the study sample was 47.7 ± 8.3 and 53.4% of respondents were illiterate. The current study showed that the percentage of high level of knowledge among studied sample was improved from 7.8% and 23.6% before implementation of the program to 69.3% and 90.4% after implementation of the program toward both general knowledge and knowledge about first aid for poisoning of pesticide respectively. Regarding attitudes the data revealed that 13.4% of studied sample had neutral attitude before implementation of the program improved to 86% of farmers have positive attitudes after implementation of the program and regarding reported practice 98.4% have poor practice before implementation of the program improved to 63.4% have fair practice after implementation of the program **Conclusion:** there was positive statistically significant relationship among knowledge of studied farmers, attitudes and their practice regarding safety using of pesticides. **Conclusions:** the level of high knowledge among farmers increased, positive attitude and the good practices of the farmers during pesticides use also improved after receiving the health education program, the percentage of positive attitude among the farmers increased after receiving the health education program. **Recommendation:** further researches and more training for Egyptian farmers are needed for safe practice during of pesticide application. **Keywords:** Safe use of pesticides, Training Program, farmer

Comparative study of critical nurses' knowledge and practice before and after education program about acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Background: Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) is complication of COPD presented by worsening of symptoms which needs planned protocol of care and practice achieved early from the time of ICU admission till discharge. Many CCNs have not enough knowledge and practice about management liens of AECOPD patients; especially newly graduate nurses and those under training in ICU as internship nurses. **Aim of study:** To Evaluate nurses' knowledge and practice before and after education program about AECOPD. **Design:** A quasi-experimental. **Setting:** chest ICU at Cardiothoracic Hospital, Minia City and chest ICU at University Hospital, Assiut City, Egypt. **Subject:** Convenient sample of 60 nurses divided in two groups (30 registered nurses & 30 internship nurses). **Results:** before the education program both groups had lower knowledge about AECOPD clinical manifestations, nursing management and rehabilitation. But after the education program, internship nurses had higher knowledge about previous mentioned items (83.33%), (93.33%) & (80%) than registered nurses (26.66%), (66.66%) & (66.66%). Also patients assigned to the internship nurses group after the education program had lower dyspnea level (0.87 ± 0.97) than those assigned to nurses' group (1.67 ± 1.24). **Conclusion:** CCNs and internship needs continuing education about critical cases as AECOPD, which include nursing care protocol and rehabilitation program for better patient's outcome.

Key words: Critical nurses, Knowledge, education program, Exacerbation, and COPD

Parental Stress Experiences with Hospitalized infant in NICU

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Background: Admission of an infant to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) is an unexpected event which can cause parents to experience distress. **Aims of this study:** to assess the difference in stress levels among Jordanian parents and to identify the stressors experienced by Jordanian parents whose infants are admitted to the NICU. **Methods:** A Quantitative cross sectional survey design was conducted in two teaching hospitals in Jordan. A convenience sample of 310 parents with hospitalized infant in NICU was recruited. The Parental Stressor Scale: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (PSS: NICU) is used in this study. **Results:** The results showed that the parents experience stress related to hospitalized infant in NICU, the mothers experience high level of stress than fathers. Moreover, the results showed that the most common NICU stressor among parents with hospitalized infants in NICU is infant shape and behaviour ($M = 3.82$, $SD = .913$) whereas the lowest source of stress was sights and sounds ($M = 3.51$, $SD = .917$). **Conclusion:** Having an infant hospitalized in the NICU constitutes a stressful experience for parents. Parents confront many different stressors related to the hospitalization episode – including NICU environment, altered parent role and altered parental roles. **Clinical Practice:** the results of this study will promote more supportive nursing practices for parents with hospitalized infants in the NICU.

Keywords: Parental Stress, NICU

The Relationship between Maternal Fetal Attachment and Maternal Characteristics among Jordanian Pregnant Women

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Background: The importance of gaining knowledge about the relationship between a mother and her unborn child has been introduced in the literature. This relationship has interchangeably been referred to as maternal bonding, antenatal attachment and maternal fetal attachment (MFA). This relationship begins during pregnancy and continues after birth, so it is the foundation for building the mother-infant relationship. **Aims:** The aims of this study were to identify the level of MFA among Jordanian pregnant women; and to examine the relationships between maternal characteristics (maternal age, multifetal pregnancies, and number of children), and MFA among Jordanian pregnant women. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional design was used to conduct this study. Pregnant women (n=609) were recruited using convenience sampling method and including women who were attending an antenatal clinics in military hospital. Data were collected using the following tools: Demographic and present obstetric history questionnaire and Prenatal Attachment Inventory. **Results:** Result of the study showed that the mean level of MFA among participants was 60.25 (SD = 12.35). Also, the analysis showed that there was a weak positive relationship between multi-fetal pregnancies, and maternal age with level of MFA respectively ($r = .189$; $r = .207$, $p < 0.05$) was appeared. Whereas, there was no significant correlation between number of children, prenatal losses and MFA. **Conclusion:** Pregnant women have a high level of Maternal Fetal Attachment. Also, there was a weak positive relationship between multi-fetal pregnancies, and maternal age with level of MFA. In addition, there was no significant correlation between number of children, prenatal losses and MFA.

Keywords: Maternal Fetal Attachment

Nurse's Role for Patients care in Gene Therapy

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Gene therapy is a treatment or cure for disorders caused by mutated genes. It involves adding a normally functioning copy of the gene(s) to enough affected cells to restore normal function. The gene is a discrete sequence of DNA that contains information to make a protein. It can be defective or missing gene. Moreover the types of gene therapy can be into germ line and somatic cell therapy. Some diseases have been experimentally successful as melanoma, severe combined immune deficiencies & sickle cell anemia. Gene can be delivery by a normal gene is inserted into the genome to replace an abnormal, disease causing gene. Characteristics of ideal gene delivery vector should be: High titer or concentrations, very specific, capable of efficiently delivering one or more genes of the size needed for clinical application. There are many factors affecting gene therapy effectiveness such as; Short-lived nature of gene therapy, Immune response. The nurses have a unique role during gene therapy ;First role; **Direct care giver** such as (Provides anticipatory guidance ,assures informed decision making/consent, develops treatment and management plans ,Responds to the needs of the client, administers gene therapy, observes patients for expected and unexpected side effects of treatment). Second role **Educator** as;(serves as an information source to patients, families, and the public, Provides relevant, accurate, and understand able information to patients .Third role; **Advocate** (assures privacy and confidentiality of genetic information ,Protects against discrimination, advocates for fair and equitable use of gene therapies for all populations. Fourth role; **General Services Provider**(Gathers relevant family history information, Identifies individuals and families in need of further genetic education and counseling Provides psychosocial support in follow-up to genetic counseling. In **conclusion**; nursing plays a significant role in contribution to successful transplantations in general is undeniable.

Vitamin D Deficiency and maternal and neonatal complications

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Vitamin D deficiency is a common problem worldwide. It is common in northern Europe, especially in women with pigmented skin. Vitamin D deficiency is three times more common in the winter and spring compared to the summer and autumn in the UK. In a London antenatal population, vitamin D level of less than 25 nmol/l was found in 47% of Indian Asian women, 64% of Middle Eastern women, 58% of black women and 13% of Caucasian women. In the general adult population, reduced vitamin D concentrations are found in obese subjects. In addition, pre-pregnancy obesity has been associated with lower levels of vitamin D in both pregnant women and their neonates; 61% of women who were obese (body mass index [BMI] ≥ 30) prior to pregnancy were found to be vitamin D deficient, compared to 36% of women with a pre-pregnancy BMI of less than 25. The recommended daily allowance of vitamin D for women aged 19–50 years, including during pregnancy, was recently established at 600 IU per day. This recommendation was based on the amount of intake necessary to sustain blood levels of 25(OH) D above 50nmol/L for populations with minimal sunlight exposure and was developed solely based on outcomes related to skeletal health. Vitamin D deficiency can effect on maternal and neonatal health. It has been associated with a four-fold increased risk of primary caesarean section, pre-eclampsia, low birth weight, preterm delivery, neonatal hypocalcaemia seizure, fetal lung development and childhood immune disorder. Also, it is associated with bacterial vaginosis in pregnant women. Further research should focus on the potential benefits and optimal dosing of vitamin D use in pregnancy to reduce the maternal and neonatal complications.

The Clinical Nurse as a Catalyst for Improving Patient Safety

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Patient safety is the cornerstone of high-quality health care, is a feature of a healthcare system and a set of tested ways for improving care. It is the absence of preventable harm to a patient during the process of health care. There are varying consequences of medical errors. 1 in 10 patients harmed in hospital care. 66% of accidents caused entirely by patient and 16% of accidents due to error by hospital staff. Causes of errors are diverse, often complex and rarely attributable to single actions, events or individuals. For medical errors to decrease and for patient safety to improve, our healthcare system needs to change. Now International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) help accredited organizations address specific areas of concern in some of the most problematic areas of patient safety. Nurses remain a key strand in the health care safety net. They have a key role in implementing Patient Safety First interventions, and particularly in the deterioration one. This gives nurses the needed insight to identify problems in healthcare systems and to be part of patient safety solutions. However, to do this, nurses must be supported and encouraged without fear of retribution, as well as have an understanding of how organizational culture change can be accomplished.

Post Exposure Prophylaxis, Egyptian National Guidelines

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Background

- A needle stick injury: is the penetration of the skin by a needle or other sharp object, which has been in contact with blood, tissue or other body fluids before the exposure & can lead to transmission of blood-borne diseases such as hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV), and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Cause:

- When drawing blood, administering an intramuscular or intravenous drug, or performing any procedure involving sharps, during needle recapping or via improper disposal of devices into an overfilled or poorly located sharps container. Lack of access to appropriate personal protective equipment, or alternatively, employee failure to use provided equipment, more common during night shifts^[7] and for less experienced people; fatigue, high workload.

Epidemiology

- In 2007, the World Health Organization estimated annual global needle stick injuries at 2-3.5 million per year & (CDC) estimates more than 600,000 needle stick injuries US annually, half of all occupational needle stick injuries are not reported

Consequences of needle stick injuries

- can transmit bacteria, protozoa, viruses and prions,^[6] the risk of contracting hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV is the highest.^[8] The World Health Organization estimated that Hepatitis B carries the greatest risk of transmission, with 10% The hepatitis C transmission rate has been reported at 1.8%. HIV infection after percutaneous exposure 0.3%. there are The psychological effects of occupational needle stick injuries can include health anxiety depression. post-traumatic stress disorder.

Post Exposure Prophylaxis Guideline :

- Lab tests of the recipient should be obtained for baseline studies, including HIV, acute hepatitis panel (HBsAg, HB core IgM, HCV) and for immunized individuals, HB surface antibody the infectious status of the source needs to be determined.^[24], post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) should be initiated, ideally within one hour of the injury.^[15]
- **Hepatitis B** The mainstay of PEP is the hepatitis B vaccine; in certain circumstances, hepatitis B immunoglobulin is recommended for added protection.^{[9][25]}
- **Hepatitis C** Immunoglobulin and antivirals are not recommended for hepatitis C PEP.^[24] There is no vaccine for HCV; therefore, post-exposure treatment consists of monitoring for seroconversion

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- **HIV** start antiretroviral drugs for PEP as soon as possible, preferably within three days of exposure.^[15] There is no vaccine for HIV

Prevention

- use of such as blunt or taper-point surgery needles and safety engineered scalpels third line of prevention is increased personal protective equipment such as the use of two pairs of gloves second safe working practices such as the hands-free technique

Cost

- Testing and follow-up treatment for healthcare workers who experienced a needle stick injury was estimated at \$5,000 in year while a case of infection by blood-borne pathogens could cost \$1 million for testing, follow-up, and disability payments