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Comparison of Psychological Aspects of Infertile & Fertile Males

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Abstract

Infertile men could suffer from episodes of depression, anxiety, anger, and isolation, sense of personal failure and lowering of self-esteem. **The study aim:** To assess psychological aspects of infertile & fertile males and determine relationship between demographic & clinical data and psychological aspects of infertile males. **Subjects & method** A Non-experimental (case-control) research design used to conduct this study. A purposive sample was used. The current study included 150 subjects, (100 was studied group & 50 was control group). Tool of study consisted of two tools: The first was demographic and clinical data sheet. The second was Symptoms Check list-90-Revised (SCL-90- R), **Results:** The most of infertile and fertile age groups was ranged from 28 to <38 years old. 65% of infertile males and 58% of fertile males were from rural area. About 63% of infertile males had primary infertility. 56% of them were infertile from 1-3 years. 74% of infertile males were smokers. Infertile males had higher psychological symptoms than fertile males especially depression, anxiety, interpersonal sensitivity, and hostility. **Conclusion** Infertile males had high psychological symptoms as depression, anxiety, and hostility. **Recommendations:** Psycho-education program can be designed and implemented for the infertile males to improve depressive and anxiety symptoms among them.

Keywords: *Psychological Aspects & Infertile Males.*

Opinion of Teaching staff and Students' Toward Implementation of E-exam

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Abstract

Electronic Exam System improves examination security, testing practice and reduces examination costs. This study was aimed to assess opinion of teaching staff and students' toward implementation of e-exam in Faculty of Nursing at Sohag University. The study subject consists of (11) teaching staff; one lecturer; four assistant lecturer and six instructors and (140) student. Data collected through personal interview by using the teaching staff opinion questionnaire and students' opinion questionnaire. **Results:** The most of both teaching staff and students had agreed that e- exam saves time; saves material costs of printing and other papers and provides self-assess for student.

Conclusion: e- exam saves time and material costs than paper exam. As a result and in the light of the findings, the **Researchers Recommended That;** teaching staff should be trained and assisted to adapt the new technology, students should be assisted to acquire basic skills in computer that will help them during the conduct of e-examinations, and provides adequate computers

Keywords: *Technology, e-Examination & Electronic Exam*

Knowledge and Attitudes of primary Schools Teachers toward Viral Hepatitis A in Assiut City.

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Abstract

Background: Hepatitis is a common and severe health problem. Hepatitis A virus (HAV) is the most common cause of viral hepatitis. The incidence of infection has a strong relation with sanitary and environmental conditions and the socioeconomic level. Most infections occur between 5 –15 years of age. **Aim:** To assess knowledge and attitudes of primary schools teachers toward viral hepatitis A in Assiut City. This study is a descriptive cross-sectional design and was carried out in primary schools in Assiut City. The sample of this study consisted of 245 primary school teachers. **Tools:** - Two tools were used in this study included a self-administrated questionnaire sheet. The first tool: to assess the teacher's knowledge about viral hepatitis A. The second tool: to assess the teacher's attitudes toward viral hepatitis A. **The results** of this study showed a generally poor level of knowledge (67.8%) and a positive attitude (72.2%) toward viral hepatitis A as reported by teachers. **Conclusion:** based on these findings of the present study it was concluded that teachers had poor knowledge and positive attitudes toward viral hepatitis A. **Recommendations:** Educational programs are necessary to upgrade the level of knowledge of the teachers toward viral hepatitis A in primary schools at Assiut City.

Keywords: *Viral hepatitis A, Knowledge, Attitude & Teachers.*

Effect of Contraceptive use on Menstrual Cycle Pattern among clients attending Family Planning Clinics at Assiut City

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Abstract

Services of Family planning have an essential role for improving the quality of family's lives and also their economic welfare. Family planning methods may lead to menstrual changes such as menorrhagia, oligomenorrhea or inter-menstrual spotting. **Aim of the study:** to assess the effect of contraceptive use on menstrual cycle patterns among clients attending family planning clinics in Assiut City and to assess the effect of menstrual cycle side effects on contraceptive discontinuation among these clients. **Subject and Methods:** This prospective study was conducted on 1570 clients in F.P. clinics serve the west sector of Assiut city by using a structured interviewing and follow up questionnaires. **Results:** There are statistical significant differences between case & control group as regards Monthly Injectable, the combined pills and Progestin-Only Injectable used and menstrual disorders respectively. There is statistical significant difference between different method of family planning methods and discontinuation rate ($P.V=0.008$) and between contraceptive methods and its side effects at the first and second follow up ($P.V=<0.001$ and 0.001) respectively. **Conclusions:** Contraceptive use significantly affects the menstrual cycle and discontinuation rate of its users. **Recommendations:** Contraceptive counseling must be included knowledge about menstrual pattern changes. More researches should be done to assess the impact of family planning counseling on reducing the rate of unwanted pregnancy.

Key Words: *Family Planning, Menstrual changes and Discontinuation.*

Effect of Immediate Implementing A Standardized Nursing Care, on Outcomes of patients With Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma

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Abstract

Background: Acute angle closure glaucoma (AACG) is a true medical emergency. Glaucoma is the second leading cause of blindness worldwide. **Aim:** To assess the effect of immediate implementing standardized nursing care on outcomes of patients' with AACG. **Methods:** Quasi-experimental research design was used to conduct this study. The sample size calculated about 40 cases for each group include in the study. Data was collected using two tools **Tool (I):-** Patient assessment sheet. **Tool (II):-** Manifestations Assessment sheet. **Results:** There was a statistically significant difference before and immediately after implementing a standardized nursing care on patients outcomes with AACG regarding intra ocular pressure (P-value 10.806, 0.124, 0.147), visual acuity and pain score among the studied groups p-value (0.002, 0.023, and 0.001) respectively. 65.0% of the studied groups had satisfactory level of knowledge regarding visual acuity, intra ocular pressure (IOP), and pain score characteristics. **Conclusion** Implementing a standardized nursing care had a positive effect on outcomes of patients' with AACG. **Recommendations:** Screening all people aged 40 years or more for symptoms & signs of glaucoma. Health education programs about standardized nursing care rules for patients' with AACG.

Keywords: *Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma (AACG), Standardized Nursing Care, Intra Ocular Pressure (IOP), Visual Acuity & Pain Score.*

Effect of Early Activity Exercises and Proper Positioning on Occurrence of Joint Contractures Among Critically Ill Patients

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Abstract

Prolonged intensive care unit stay for two weeks or longer may predispose the patients to the occurrence of joint contractures. **The aim:** Evaluate effect of early activity exercises and proper positioning on occurrence of joint contractures among critically ill patients. **Quasi-experimental research design** was used to conduct this research. **Setting:** ICU at Sohag University Hospital. **Sample:** sixty patients, divided into study and control groups equally. **Methods and materials:** Tool I: Patient assessment sheet. Tool II: Joint flexibility and mobility assessment scales. Each patient in the study group received early activity exercises and proper positioning. The control group received hospital routine care. Both groups were monitored for development of joint contractures at 15th day. **Results:** There were statistically significant differences of joints angles regarding all directions of five major joints among study group at 1st and 15th day ($p < 0.000$). **Conclusion:** Applying early activity exercises and proper positioning on critically ill patients in ICU have statistically significant positive effect to reduce occurrence of joint contractures.

Keywords: *Critically ill patient, Early Activity, Joint Contractures & Proper Positioning.*

Health Education program to improve the knowledge of Elderly Patients with Hip Fracture

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Abstract

Hip fracture is a serious injury in older people and can contribute to their death or loss of independence. **Aim** Evaluate the effect of health education program on Improve the knowledge of elderly patients with hip fracture. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental study was conducted in orthopedic surgery department at Sohag University Hospital. Purposive sample, their number was 76; they divided into two group study and control equal number 38. Data was collected from September 2014 to September 2015. **Tools:** two tools were used in the present study; a structured interview questionnaire, **tool (I):** to assess personal characteristics **Tool (II):** assess patient's knowledge regarding hip fracture. **Results:** About two thirds of patients aged between 60 - 70 years, more than half of them were females, most common type of hip fracture was intertrochanteric fracture, and main cause of hip fracture is fall down. Also there is a statistical significant difference between study and control groups regarding to knowledge after implement of health educational program. **Conclusion:** There is a statistical significant difference between study and control groups regarding knowledge after implement of health educational program. **Recommendations** Expanded health education about the problem for elders at Sohag through home visits.

Key Words: *Hip Fracture, Elderly, Health Educational Program & Knowledge*

Effect of Nursing Intervention on Outcomes for cirrhotic Patients Receiving Direct Acting Antiviral Drugs

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Abstract

Background: In the era of Direct Acting Antiviral Drugs (DAAs) for Hepatitis C virus (HCV) management, nursing role and their effect on outcome is still underestimated. **Aim of the work:** Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the effect of nursing intervention on outcomes for cirrhotic patients receiving DAAs. **Patients and method:** Quasi – experimental research design was used to conduct this study and designed at the Unit of Treatment of Viral Hepatitis at Assiut Health Directorate to enroll patients with HCV infection and eligible for treatment with DAAs (n=30) and were subjected to nursing knowledge evaluation tools. Two types for tools were applied; **Tool (I)** patient assessment sheet and **Tool (II):** (Nursing intervention sheet). Another control group (n=30). Tools were applied in 3 phases; preparatory, implementation and evaluation phase, both pretreatment and post treatment over a six months period. **Results:** the majority of patients of both study groups were males, farmers, illiterate, and came from rural areas with statistically significant difference. The majority of study group (96.6%) had unsatisfactory knowledge scores regarding knowledge of hepatitis C ,nutrition and treatment, while (67.6%) had satisfactory after implementation of the nursing intervention. **Conclusion:** The nursing intervention had statistically significant beneficial effects on improving patient's outcomes **Recommendation:** Providing training program and replication of this study on larger probability sample is highly recommended.

Keywords: Nursing Intervention, Direct Acting Antiviral Drugs, Chronic Hepatitis C& Patient Outcomes.

Prevalence of Nutritional Stunting and Associated Risk Factors among Under Five Children in Suhag Governorate

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Abstract

Introduction : Nutritional stunting indicates the chronic restriction of a child potential growth, **Aim:** To assess the prevalence and associated risk factors affecting nutritional stunting among children under five years at Suhag Governorate. **Methods:** This study had been conducted at Suhag Governorate. The total number of the sample 1268 children who recruited through convenient sample. **Results:** Slightly less than half (49.1%) of the children were aged und 2 years. 53% of them were boys and 47% were girls,. According to nutritional assessment of children under five years. It was noticed that 23.6% of them had moderate stunting and 11.3% of them had severe stunting while 15.6% of them had moderate underweight, 7.7% of them had severe underweight. **Conclusion:** More than one third of the studied children were stunted with chronic malnutrition also their mothers had unsatisfactory knowledge about nutritional stunting. **Recommendations:** Increase awareness of mothers about nutritional stunting, monitoring growth and development of their children, also educational program should be given for mothers of stunting children about nutrition, also small guideline book for mothers with stunting children to improve knowledge practice and attitude toward their children.

Keywords: *Nutrition, Stunting, Preschool Children & Suhag Governorate Egypt.*

Physical Growth Status Among School Age Children at Sohag Governorate

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Abstract

Background: Children belong to 6-12 years need more attention and care for the physical development. **Aim of the study** to assess physical growth of school age children at Sohag Governorate. **Subjects and method:** A descriptive cross sectional research design was utilized. Four public (urban and rural) primary schools were included in the stud. Structure questionnaire was developed to assess personal characteristic of children, social class level. Weight and height percentiles for age were determined according to Egyptian growth charts. A total sample of 1000 children aged 6-12 years was participated in this study. **Results:** Nearly three quarters (74%) of children had moderate social level, while (14%) of them had low social class. Boys represented 52.4%. Height and weight were higher among urban boy's children. The prevalence of underweight and short stature was higher in girls than boys in all age group except 10-<11 years also; overweight and obesity were higher among urban children than rural children. **Conclusion and Recommendation:** This study concluded that underweight and short statures were higher among rural school children; overweight and obesity were higher in boys than girls in all age group except 10-<11 years. The study recommended that regular weight and height measurement should be taken in the school so that a regular check can be kept on the development of the children.

Keywords: *Prevalence, Underweight, Short Stature, Overweight, Obesity & Growth Charts.*