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E-mail: asn_jornal@yahoo.com

Tel: 01006712911 - 01065203229 & 088/ 2423809

Fax: 088 – 2335520

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Prevalence and determinants of respiratory problems among workers in El-Beheira Textile Companies

Amina Ahmed Mohammed, Reem Bassiouny Mahmoud El-Lassy, Fathia Khamis Kasem & Shaimaa Mohammed Amin.

Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing , Alexandria University, Egypt.
Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Damanhur University, Egypt.
Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University, Egypt.
Demonstrator at Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Damanhur University, Egypt.

Abstract

Textile industry workers are exposed to different hazards in the various sections of textile manufacturing. The major health problems associated with cotton dust are respiratory problems. **Aims:** this study was conducted to determine the prevalence and identify the determinants of respiratory health problems among textile workers in El-Beheira governorate. **Design:** A cross sectional descriptive study was adopted to carry out this study. The sample included 603 workers who were selected by proportional allocation technique from different departments and by systemic random sampling within the department. Data was collected using three tools (Textile companies' workers health profile, safety and health at work observational check list, Work place stress scale). **Results:** less than half (47.8%) of the workers had experience of 30 years or more (mean was 27.2 ± 6.6). All workers reported that the personal protective equipment weren't available. Moreover, all workers mentioned that there are no health education programs. The highest prevalence of respiratory problems found among spinning workers followed by dyeing workers, weaving workers, and polyester staple fiber. **Conclusion,** The significant prevalence and associated factors of respiratory problems should alert the factory, governmental and non-governmental organizations working on Occupational Health and Safety. **Recommendations:** Periodic inspection of working environment by industrial hygienist through regular measurement of cotton dust concentration.

Keywords: *Prevalence, Respiratory Problems, Determinants & textile Industry .*

Risk Factors and Nursing Interventions for Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit at Assiut University Children Hospital

Asmaa Mohammad Abo El-Ella, Zienab Mohammad Mohey El-Deen & Asmaa Abd El-Aziz Mohammad.

Nursing Specialist at the Technical Health Institute in Assiut, Egypt.

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

Assistant Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is the second most common hospital-acquired infection in pediatric intensive care units (PICUs). It is linked to increased morbidity, mortality, and length of stay in the hospital and intensive care unit, adding tremendously to health care costs. Therefore prevention is the most appropriate intervention. **The aim of this study** is to (1) assess nursing interventions, (2) identify the risk factors for VAP in PICU at Assiut University Children Hospital. **Subjects and Method:** A prospective cohort study design was utilized during one year. The study included 65 pediatric patients were divided into two groups: group (I) pediatric patients developed VAP (20 cases) and group (II) pediatric patients who did not develop VAP (45 cases). Two tools were used, (1) questionnaire sheet and (2) observation checklist. **Results:** It was found that the risk factors associated with VAP were duration of mechanical ventilation and inadequate application of infection control policies and care for it. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** There were risk factors associated with VAP were duration of mechanical ventilation and inadequate application of infection control measures and hygienic care, which increase morbidity, mortality and hence the cost of VAP in the PICU.

Keywords: *Ventilator, Associated Pneumonia (VAP), Risk Factors & Nursing Interventions.*

Psychiatric Patients' and Nurses' Perspectives about Limit Setting Technique in Port-Said Psychiatric Hospital: An Exploratory Study

Sonia M. El-Sayad

Lecturer of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing/ Faculty of Nursing / Port-Said University

Abstract

Background: Limit setting facilitates the development of a therapeutic, caring and supportive relationships, it can also decrease patients' feelings of anxiety and uncertainty. **Aim:** The present study aimed at exploring psychiatric patients' and nurses' opinions as well as their information about limit setting. **Method:** All nurses working at the psychiatric hospital at Port-Said city were included in the study (N= 80), as well as all convenient patients that were willing to participate in the study (N=104). In order to collect data, three open- ended structured questionnaires were developed and used by the researcher. They included open questionnaire regarding patients' perspectives about limit setting technique, structured questionnaire related to nurses' knowledge and a questionnaire concerning nurses' opinions about limit setting technique. **Results:** Psychiatric patients had negative experiences about limit setting that contributed to enforcement of misconceptions about limit setting. Concerning psychiatric nurses, the study revealed that they have insufficient information concerning limit setting in which use of threats and authoritarian communication is nurses' style of application. Regrettably, nurses of the present study disagreed with essential and indispensable principles that should be followed when setting limits. **Recommendations:** As regard psychiatric patients the study recommended providing courses by professional and competent nursing staff regarding limit setting emphasizing its therapeutic uses and outcomes in order to correct their misconceptions about limit setting. Moreover, providing nurses with sufficient information about different psychiatric nursing skills and professional training course about limit setting accompanied with clinical application or simulation is essential.

Keywords: *Psychiatric Patients; Limit Setting*

Self Objectification, Self Esteem, Personality traits and its Relationship with Selfie Photos among Adolescents

Sonia M. El-Sayada, Hany I. El-Batal

lecturer of Psychiatric Nursing and Mental Health, Faculty of Nursing, Port, Said University, Egypt.
Assistant Professor of Educational Media- Faculty of Specific Education, Port, Said University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: selfie capture phenomenon is one of recently discussed issues, which attract much of different categories of persons especially adolescents. Previous research correlated it with narcissistic behaviors and feeling of inadequacy **Aim:** to explore the relationship between adolescents' uses of selfie photos and their self objectification and self esteem levels as well as their personality traits **Methods:** A total number of 1432 adolescent students recorded in Port-Said governmental schools in the academic year 2015/2016 were selected from preparatory (N= 274), secondary (N= 193) and university (N= 965) were included in the study. There were six questionnaires and scales were used to collect the data for the present study, namely, attitudes towards selfie, self objectification questionnaire, objectified body consciousness scale, body esteem scale, self esteem, and personality traits questionnaire. As well as data related to selfie uses **Results:** Uses of selfie was correlated significantly with self objectification, body esteem and different traits of personality. Statistical significant differences were found between male and female students in relation to self objectification, objectified body consciousness, uses and attitudes towards selfie **Conclusion and Recommendations:** selfie could contribute to high self objectification and low body esteem. Moreover, it has been found that girls have higher levels of self objectification and objectified body consciousness. Increase awareness of the adolescents regarding uses of selfie and its hazardous effects is highly recommended.

Keywords: *Self Objectification , Body Esteem , Selfie & Adolescents.*

Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude About Blood Donation among Nursing Students at Assiut University

Shaimaa M. Goda, Neama M .El-magrabi & Safaa R. Mahmoud.

Clinical Demonstrator in Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Every second for every day, people around the world of all ages need blood transfusions to survive. Millions of blood units were collected from donors every year but demands are increasing day by day that is pushing for sufficient and timely provision of blood donation .**Aim** : To assess knowledge and attitude about blood donation among nursing students. **Methods**: descriptive design was used in this study. Convenient sample of 1445 students who participated in the study (433 males and 1012 females).Two tools were used for data collection, **first tools**-An Arabic structured self-administrative questionnaire sheet which consisted of two parts : **part one** was personal characteristic, **second part** are include knowledge about blood donation **second tools**- Attitude scale developed by Manikandan etal ,2013 toward blood donation. **Results**: The mean studied students was 19.51 ± 1.90 , around two - thirds of them were female and had satisfactory knowledge about blood donation .**conclusion** :small percent of studied students had good level of knowledge regarding blood donation, the vast majority of them had positive attitude.**Recommendation**: Increase the awareness of students regarding blood donation through visual aids(picture and poster).The curriculum components of nursing students should be include the basic part about blood donation from all its aspect

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitude, Nursing students & Blood Donation.*

Factors Affecting Quality of Nursing Education in Nursing Technical Institutes at Assuit Governorate

Shereen Mohamed Sobhy, Samah Mohamed Abdullah & Hala Ramzy Youssef

Nursing Specialist in Nursing School at El-Minia city, Egypt.

Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing ,Assuit University, Egypt.

Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing ,Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Nursing education programs are challenged to implement new innovative strategies to meet the workforce needs for the future. **Aim of this study:** determine the factors affecting quality of nursing education as perceived by nursing students and teachers in nursing technical institutes at Assuit City. **Subjects & Method:** the present study was descriptive design conducted in two nursing institute (University nursing institute and Ministry of health institute at Assuit city) it consists of all second academic year nursing students in two technical nursing institute as following: (University nursing institute (n=150), Ministry of health institute (n=175) and all teachers who are teaching second year in the previous settings (n=20). Tool of study consist of two parts which included: personal data and self-administrated questionnaire tool used to determine the factors affecting quality of nursing education.

Results: The incidental teaching is the most factor was not available followed by, clinical infrastructure, and physical facilities as studied subjects reported **Conclusion:** The incidental teaching is the most factor affecting quality of nursing education was not available. **Recommendations:** Asking the authorities body who responsible for the development of institutes to pay attention to the infrastructure and supply the institutes with the new buildings. Increase number of clinical teachers in clinical setting to facilitate students learning .

Keywords: *Nursing Education & Factors Affect on Academic Performance.*

Assessment of Nurse Managers' Needs for Managerial Innovation Skills

Maha Muhamad Rashed , Neamat Mohamed Elsayed, Samah Mohamed Abdullah, & Soad Ahmad Ghallab,

Assistant Lecturer in Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Damanhour University, Egypt.

Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Needs assessment defined as an assessment of which employees need training or development and what type of skills or knowledge they need to acquire. Innovation is the cornerstone of both clinical practice and health care organizational success. Managerial innovation in health service delivery and organization has become a central issue. **Aim:** to identify needs of nurse managers for managerial innovation skills at Assiut University Hospitals.

Research design: descriptive resaerch design. **Study subjects:** (107) all nurse managers worked at Assuit University Hospitals. **Setting:** this study was done at Assuit University Hospitals (Main hospital, Pediatric hospital and Women health center). **Study tools:** managerial innovation needs assessment sheet. **Results:** there were core skills for managerial innovation as (69.2%) for asking probing questions to gather a large body of information, and (71.6%) for look for and obtain new responsibilities and (72.9%) for keeps an organized schedule, and provides workers with reminder for critical tasks. **Conclusion:** Nurse managers were need different skills required for managerial innovation. **Recommendations:** Provide training program for nurse managers about innovation. Provide climate and environment to serve inspiration of innovative ideas. Give reward and motivate by incentives to share innovation. Provide training program for new concepts of nursing management.

Keywords. *Managerial Innovation, Needs Assessment & Nurse Managers.*

Effect of Training Program Regarding Incident Report on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice at Assuit Rajhy - Liver Hospital.

Heba Abd elghany Mohamed, Mostafa Ahmed Hamad, Samah Mohamed Abdalla & Fatma Rushdy Mohamed.

Assistant lecturer in Nursing Administration Department Assuit University, Egypt.

Professor of General Surgical, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.

Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt .

Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Incident report is an important tool which helps health care provider to manage and document their medical and administrative information. **Aims:** Designing, implementing training program to improve Nurses' knowledge and practice about incident report at Assuit Rajhy- Liver Hospital. **Research design:** A quasi-experimental design with pre, post and follow up test were utilized. **Study subject:** included all nurses (n=30) at Assuit Rajhy- Liver Hospital. **Study tool:** a tool was applied regarding incident report for (pre, post and follow up phase of the training program) about incident report. **Results:** There was marked improvement about nurses' knowledge and practice immediately after program implementation and retained through follow up, with highly statistical significant differences through the program phases. **Conclusion:** Study subject had an improvement of knowledge and practice through follow up phase. **Recommendation:** Maintain and apply incident report structured form developed within the present study as permanent data source at Assuit Rajhy- Liver Hospital and for University Hospitals.

Key words: *Incident Report & Training Program.*

Effect of Educational Nursing Program on Improving Knowledge and practice for Patients Undergoing Total Hip Replacement.

Eman Mawed Fahim, Ahmed Ahmed Nabawy, Shalbia El Sayed AboZead & Sahra Zaki Azer⁴

Assistant Lecturer Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Beni Suif University, Egypt.

Prof. of Orthopedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Egypt.

Prof. of Medical, Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Lecturer of Adult Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Aims: To assess the patient's knowledge about total hip replacement (THR) and exercises, designing educational nursing program for patients undergoing THR, and to assess the effect of educational nursing program on patients knowledge; **Research design:** Quasi-experimental design was utilized in this study; **Setting:** Orthopedic surgery department and outpatient clinic at Red Crescent Hospital - Cairo; **Sample:** 60 adult patients, their age between 18 – 65 years, both males and females. Divided into two groups (study group 30 and control group 30). The study group was received educational nursing program, while the control group was received routine hospital care; **Tools:** A structured interview questionnaire sheet it consists of two parts; **Results:** two thirds of the patients were in age group between 50-60 years (63.3%, 66.7% respectively) mean \pm SD were (51.7 ± 6.2 and 52.6 ± 6.6 respectively) and two thirds of the patients were females in both study and control group (66.7%, 63.3% respectively). There were statistical significant difference between study and control groups post and follow up in all items of knowledge $P < 0.001$ except definition of THR $P > 0.005$ in follow up phases. **Conclusions:** There was statistical significant improvement of knowledge in patients who received the educational nursing program than those patients who didn't receive the program. **Recommendations:** Discharge planning and teaching booklet for patients, using illustrated pamphlets by images should be available for those patients who cannot read and write.

Keywords: *Educational Nursing Program, Knowledge, Total Hip Replacement.*

Quality of life and Disease activity among Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE).

Anaam Mohammed Hassan, Shalaba El-Sayed Abo Zead, Essam Ahamed Mohamed Abda & Attyiat Hassan Hussein

Head Nurse of Infection Control Unit, Assuit University Hospital, Egypt.

Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Professor of Rheumatology Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.

Lecturer of Adult Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a prototypical chronic multi organ autoimmune disorder that can lead to significant burden of disease and loss of life expectancy. **Aims:** to assess quality of life and disease activity of patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) and (SLE) **Design:** Descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in Rheumatology and Rehabilitation department at Assiut University Hospital. **Sample:** A 60 adult patients with (SLE) from both sexes aged among (18-65) years were recruited. **Tools:** Patient demographic and medical sheet, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus disease activity (SLEDAI) scale and Short Form Health Survey 36 (SF-36) scale. **Results:** The majority of patients (86.7%) have aged between 18-35 years, females and married. The highest percentage of patients' disease activity were between mild and moderate disease activity with percentage (40.0% and 30.0% respectively) As regard quality of life domains (physical functioning, energy/fatigue, pain and general health) of studied group were less than half level of functioning **Conclusions:** the majority of patients' disease activity were between mild and moderate disease activity with decrease in quality of life **Recommendation:** Increase SLE patients awareness about the importance of periodic check up to prevent developing any complication related to the disease for enhancing their quality of life.

Key words: *Disease activity, Patient's quality of life & Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE).*

Effect of Implementing Nursing guideline on emergency hypertensive patients' outcomes at Healthy Insurance hospital in Assuit.

Hayam Abd El-Monam Ahmed, Hanan Mohmoud Ahmed, Mona Aly Mohammed & Asmaa Aly Mahgoub.

Head Nurse in coronary Care unit at Healthy Insurance hospital in Assuit,Egypt.

Professor of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.

Lecturer of Critical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Lecturer of Critical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Emergency hypertension is elevation of blood pressure (Systolic over 180 or diastolic over 120) associated with acute end organ damage .The critical care nurse assumes important role for the care and clinical stabilization of the patient with emergency hypertension **Aim** this study was carried out to evaluate the effect of nursing guideline on patient's outcomes with hypertension emergency. **Setting** This study was conducted at coronary care unit. **Subjects** A convenient sample of (60) patients that divided in to two groups (control 30 and study 30) collected over threeteen months. **Tools** Two tools were utilized to collect data pertinent to study **Tool I** Socio demographic and clinical data assessment sheet. **Tool II** Sequential Organ Failure Assessment scale "SOFA" score. **Nursing guideline** for patient with emergency hypertension **Methods** emergency hypertensive nursing guideline implemented by researcher using Tools I, II from the first day of admission and until discharge then the data were recorded in the developed tools. **Results** As regards to the emergency hypertensive patients suffering neurological manifestations, results revealed that there were statistically significant difference between studied groups in first day (P=0.046). As regards to the emergency hypertensive patients suffering renal manifestations, results revealed that there were statistically significant difference between studied groups in third and fourth day (P=0.048 and P=0.019) respectively. **Conclusion** Applying nursing care guideline for patients with emergency hypertension showed statistically significance difference in reduction incidence of complication regarding kidney function in third and fourth day and length of hospital stay.

Keywords: *Emergency Hypertension, Nursing Guideline & Patient Outcomes.*