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## ASSIUT SCIENTIFIC NURSING JOURNAL (ASNJ)

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**E-mail:** asn\_jornal@yahoo.com

**Tel:** 01006712911 - 01065203229 & 088/ 2423809

**Fax:** 088 – 2335520

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## **Efficacy of Nursing Role in Implementing New Protocol for Management Iron Deficiency Anemia in Pregnancy**

**Warda Helmy wassef, Atef Mohamed Darwish & Howieda Ahmed Fouly.**

Specialist's Nurse at Mabarra Hospital Assiut, Egypt.

Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

Lecturer of Obstetric & Gynecology of Nursing Faculty of Nursing Assiut University, Egypt.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To test the efficacy of nursing role in implementing new protocol for management iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy. **Design:** A prospective interventional longitudinal study. **Setting:** Conducted at Women's Health Assiut University Hospital. **Sample size:** 60 cases divided into two groups: (A) received iron supplementation with health education and (B) received iron supplementation without health education. **Results:** Reflects positive outcomes of oral lactoferrin fizing with a statistically significant difference when compared with other two different routes (Total infusion dose and oral tablets) of iron supplementations. **Conclusion:** Oral iron supplementation plus proper health education during implementing of the new protocol for management iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy, confirmed that oral iron supplementations in this study has a similar effect as parenteral rout in improvement the hemoglobin, MCV and MCH which reflect the importance of health education introduced by nurse. **Recommendation:** Increase awareness of pregnant women about importance of iron supplementation accompanied with good sources of nutrition and encourage health facilities to detect IDA with pregnant women earlier during ANC visits.

**Keywords:** *Lactoferrin, Total Dose Infusion, Iron Deficiency Anemia, Pregnancy & Role of nursing.*

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## Assessment of Knowledge and Attitudes of Students regarding to Food Allergy at Assiut University

Shaimaa GH. Ali, Soad A. Sharkawy & Fayza M. Mohammed

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

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

Lecturer of Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing- Assiut University, Egypt.

### Abstract

**Background:** Food Allergy is an abnormal response to a food protein triggered by the body's immune system. **Aim of the study:** to assess knowledge and attitudes of students about food allergy at Assiut University. **Research design:** descriptive research design was used in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in 4 randomly selected faculties at Assiut University (Faculty of Social Work, Computers and Information, Arts and Veterinary Medicine). Total sample was 931 students. Two tools was used (first tool) A structured self-administered questionnaire. (second tool) likert scale to assess attitude toward food allergy. **Results:** Finding revealed that more than two fifth of them were 20-21 years old. About three quarter of studied students had poor score of knowledge, while only 4.9% of them had good score of knowledge. The majority of studied students had positive attitudes toward food allergy. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that there were lack of knowledge about food allergy. There was a statistical significant difference between sex, mother's education and their knowledge. **Recommendations:** The study recommended that develop plan, and implement health education programs for university students about food allergy.

**Keywords:** *Assiut University, Students, Knowledge, Attitudes & Food Allergy.*

## Knowledge and Practice Towards Injury Safety Measures Among School Trainers and Students in Sports and Military Schools at Assiut Governorate.

Sahar A E. Mohamed, Neama M. El-Magrabi & Shimaa E. Ali

Nursing Specialist in the Technical Secondary, School of nursing for girls, Assuit city, Egypt.  
Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.  
Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

### Abstract

**Background:** Injuries among school students are considered as one of the most serious health problems. **Aim of this research:** To assess knowledge and practice of the school trainers and students' knowledge regarding sports injury and its safety measures **Research design:** A descriptive design was used in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at four schools; which included all preparatory and secondary sports and military schools at Assiut Governorate. A convenient sample was used. The total number of school trainers and students was (656). Two tools were used (1) Self administrative questionnaire for trainers and students, (2) Trainers observation check list. **Results:** Finding revealed that more than half of the studied trainers aged more than 40 years and the majority of them were males. 51.1% of the trainers had < 20 years' experience and 33.3% of them were attended training courses about sports injury. Finding cleared that 36.3% of the studied students aged 14 to < 16 years and 79.2% of them were males. There was statistical significant difference between students' personal characteristics and their total score of knowledge. **Conclusion:** More than half of school trainers had good knowledge regarding to sports injury safety measures and most of trainers had adequate level of practices; while about half of students had poor knowledge regarding to sports injury safety measures. **Recommendation:** The study recommend establish continuous educational program for trainers and students to improve their knowledge and practices.

**Keywords:** *Sports Injury, Safety Measures, Sports & Military Schools.*

## Assessment of the Awareness and Practice of Health Team Toward Dengue Fever at Al-Hodeidah City –Yemen

Adel M. Al Jawfi, Hoda D. Fahmy, Asmaa K. Hassan.

Demonstrator in Nursing Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences , Thamar University ,Yemen.

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

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

### Abstract

Dengue fever represents a major global health challenge and it is one of the most rapidly spreading mosquito-borne viral infections throughout tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. **The study aimed:** To assess the awareness and practice of health team about dengue fever at Al-Hodeidah city. **Subjects and methods:** Descriptive research design was used in the study. Convenient sample was used. The current study included 370 divided into: - 124 physicians, 183 nurses, 33 lab technicians, and 30 midwives. **Results:** The study revealed that 57% of health team had fair awareness level about dengue fever toward dengue fever. Moreover, 60.1% of nurses & midwives had poor practices, 46.0% of physicians had fair practices, and 63.6% of lab- technicians had good practices. **Conclusion:** the study concluded that all health team had fair awareness toward dengue fever. While the physicians had fair practices the nurses and midwives had poor practices but the lab technician's practices were good. **Recommendations:** The current study recommended education programs should be organized for nurses and midwives regarding management and prevention of dengue fever.

**Keywords:** *Dengue Fever, Awareness, Practice & Health Team.*

**Professional Identity and Occupational Culture among Faculty and Assistant Faculty Staff****Nema F. Saad, Samah M. El-sayed & Zeinab F. El-Said**

Lecturers in Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University, Egypt.

Assist. Prof. in Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University, Egypt.

**Abstract**

**Background:** The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between professional identity and occupational culture among faculty staff (87) at the faculty of Nursing -Ain shams university. **A descriptive correlational** design was used in this study, **Data collection tools** 1- Measure the Teacher Identity sheet and 2- Occupational culture scale, **Results** showed a statistically significant difference relating to culture domains of staff regarding their qualification, position and departments. And there is a statistically significant difference between services and their relationship and responsibility; **Conclusion:** The study findings demonstrated linkage between professional identity and occupational culture among study subjects. and There is a statistically significant difference in relation culture domains of staff regarding their qualification, position and departments, on the Other hand, there is a statistical significance difference between services of occupational culture domains and desired outcomes of professional identity of studied staff This study **Recommended that** the professional identity is an area that has not been researched in any great depth among the professions let alone in higher education.

**Keywords:** *Professional Identity. Occupational Culture & Higher Education.*

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## Assessment of Anxiety and Depression among Drug Addicts at the Addiction Management Unit of Assiut University Hospital

Shymaa Mohammed Sayed, Ikram Ibraheem Mohamed & Hossam Eddin Khalifa Ahmad

Demonstrator of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

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

Assistant professor of psychiatry, Faculty of medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

### Abstract

Addiction is a social, health, economic and cultural harm and problem that have influenced the future sovereignty and security of countries. The interactions between anxiety, depression and drug addiction are complex, approximately 31% of depression and anxiety has been found among drug addict people in Egypt. **Aim of the study:** To assess levels of anxiety and depression, and assess the difference between levels of anxiety and depression among drug addict people. **Subjects and method:** Non experimental (case-control) research design used to conduct this study. The current study included 150 subjects, 100 were drug addict people & 50 were drug non-addict people. Tools of study included demographic and clinical data sheet, Drug Use Disorder Identification Test, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale **Results:** The majority of drug addict people had severe levels of anxiety and depression as compared to normal non-addict people. Using patterns and various drug related problems was positively and significantly correlated with anxiety ( $r=0.256$  &  $p=0.010^*$ ) and depression ( $r=0.330$  &  $p=0.001^{**}$ ). The present study can concluded that drug addict people had severe levels of anxiety and depression than drug non-addict people **Recommendations:** psychosocial counseling program for drug addict people to decrease depression and anxiety.

**Keywords:** *Anxiety, Depression, Drug Addict People.*

**Assessment of Performance Obstacles as Perceived by Nurses in Intensive Care Units.****Sabah Anwar Ragab, Mohamed Ali Mohamed Al Torky & Soad Ahmed Ghallab.**

General Manger of Nursing at Assuit University Hospitals, Egypt.

Professor of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University, Egypt.

Assist. Prof of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

**Abstract**

**Background:** Several factors were detected in ICU nurses' work system that can hinder their activity. **Aim:** The aim of the study was to investigate performance obstacles in ICUs nurses at Assuit University Hospitals. **Setting** The present study was carried out in the intensive care units at seven specialties at Assiut University Hospitals. **Subjects:** The study sample was 194 staff nurses who were working as bedside nurses in seven ICUs and who were willing to participate in the study. **Tools:** Data of the present collected through utilizing the following two tools personal characteristic: performance obstacles ICUs questionnaire **Results:** influential performance obstacles items were that the nursing staff was not enough to handle the number of patient, had difficulty finding a space to sit down and do any paperwork in their unit nurses, complain of the equipment in bad condition and there was a delay in getting medicines for patients. **Recommendations:** It is recommended that: When planning for a new or renovated critical care units, the health care facility should consults an expert in the field of hospital design as well as taking consideration about nurses and patients needs related to infrastructure of the unit.

**Keywords:** *Performance, Obstacles & Intensive Care.*

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## Effect of Applying Shoulder Exercises on Shoulder Function after Modified Radical Mastectomy

Eman M. Ahmed, Mimi M. Mekkawy & Ahmed Awad Sayed.

Assistant lecturer of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Beni-Sueif University, Egypt.

Professor of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Surgical oncology, South Egypt Cancer Institute, Assiut University, Egypt.

### Abstract

**Aim of study:** was to identify the effect of applying shoulder exercises on shoulder function after modified radical mastectomy. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental design was utilized. **Setting:** data were collected from the surgical oncology department and surgical outpatient clinic at South Egypt Cancer Institute - Assiut University. **Subjects:** The study was conducted on (80) adult female patients with breast cancer scheduled for modified radical mastectomy and were randomly and alternatively divided equally into study and control groups; (40) for each. **Tools:** data were collected using three tools: Tool (I): Structured Interview Questionnaire; including two parts, tool (II): Shoulder range of motion assessment questionnaire and tool (III): Shoulder functional ability assessment questionnaire. **Results:** More than half of women in both groups, their ages ranged between (40 - 60) years with mean ages ( $45.5 \pm 11.7$ ) for the study group & ( $44.8 \pm 10.8$ ) for the control group. Majority of the study group had normal shoulder function while most of the control group had difficulty in shoulder function (80% & 60%) respectively one month after exercise. **Conclusion:** Utilizing post mastectomy shoulder exercises significantly improves shoulder function and shoulder range of motion for patients undergoing modified radical mastectomy. **Recommendations:** Increase level of awareness among patients regarding shoulder exercises.

**Keywords:** *Breast Cancer, Modified Radical Mastectomy, Shoulder Exercises & Range of Motion.*

## Mothers' Knowledge About The Nutrition of Their Children with Leukemia

Efraag Gad Almoula Shabeen, Amany Mohamed Ali, Asmaa Abd El- Azez & Nora Abd El Hamid Zaki.

Nursing Specialist at Technical Health Institute, Assuit University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Pediatric Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit university, Egypt.

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

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

### Abstract

Nutrition disorders affect the health status of the children with leukemia. Children more susceptible for infection, make children not response well to treatment, and increase side effects. **Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess the mothers' knowledge about the nutrition of the children with leukemia. **Subjects and method:** A descriptive exploratory research design was used to perform this study. The study subjects included a convenience sample of 100 mothers with their children suffering from leukemia attending the Unit of Pediatric Oncology Department (POD) at South Egypt Cancer Institute- Assuit University. Data were collected by utilizing two tools; **Tool (1):-** Children and parents' profile, **Tool (2):** Question sheet to assess the mothers' knowledge regarding nutrition of children with leukemia. **Results:** The highest percentage of the studied mothers had poor knowledge about nutrition for their children suffering from leukemia. The majority of them had unsatisfactory knowledge about the disease itself. **Conclusion:** Mothers had poor knowledge about nutrition and leukemia treatment. **Recommendations:** Workshop training programs for nurses on how to help caregivers to cope appropriately with their children to reduce the emergence of nutrition problems.

**Key words:** *Knowledge, Mothers, Children & leukemia.*

## Unmet Need for Family Planning Contraceptive Methods among Mothers Attending Family Health Centers at Ismailia City

Heba Al-kotb & Hanaa Kasem Farag

Lecturer of Community health nursing department, Faculty of Nursing, Suez Canal University, Egypt.  
Lecturer of Community health nursing department, Faculty of Nursing, Suez Canal University, Egypt.

### Abstract

**Background:** Population growth in Egypt continues to be high. This increase could be attributed to many factors include having unmet need for family planning. **Aim of the study;** the present study aimed to assess unmet need for family planning contraceptive methods among mothers attending family health center at Ismailia city.

**Design:** A cross sectional descriptive design was used in this study by adopting quantitative and qualitative methodology. **Setting;** the study was conducted in seven family health centers located in Ismailia city.

**Sample:** convenience sample of 371 from mothers attending in family health center who fulfilled the study inclusion criteria. **Tools:** Two tools were used in the present study; The first tool was a structured interview questionnaire consisted of three parts. The second tool was focus group discussion guide to identify and explain factors related to unmet family planning. **Results;** The results revealed that the most common reasons for unmet need family contraceptive methods among mothers were fear of side effects, lactation amenorrhea and wanted another pregnancy. **Conclusion;** There were many factors related to unmet needs family planning contraceptive methods as cognitive, culture and sexual relation factors **Recommendation;** family planning counseling for mothers during prenatal and postnatal period.

**Keywords:** *Unmet Need, Contraceptive Methods & Family Planning.*

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## Risk Factors of Surgical Site Infection among Infants: Descriptive Study

**Faransa A Ahmed, Ibrahim A. Ibrahim & Shimaa Abd El Rahim**

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

Professor of Pediatric Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

### Abstract

**Background:** Surgical Site Infections (SSIs) are among causes of infants increased duration of hospitalization and post-operative death. **Aim:** To assess the risk factors of SSIs among infants. **Subjects and Methods:** A descriptive research design was used in the present study to assess the occurrence of SSIs and to detect their risk factors among infants admitted in pediatric surgery unit at Assiut university children hospital and subsequent outpatient clinic and home follow up. Two tools were used, a structured interview sheet to assess socio-demographic data and the possible risk factors for SSIs and observational check list were used to assess the SSIs occurrence. **Results:** It was found that 15.3% of the operated infants developed SSIs. Infant with history of nutritional diseases or on artificial feeding, infants who didn't take bath before operation and infants who were nursed without hand wash or with the use of unsterile equipments had more SSIs. **Conclusion:** incidence of SSIs was considered high in infants who had the following risk factors: History of nutritional diseases, infectious diseases, unclean operation, formula feeding, emergency surgery, defect in hand washing and sterilization, using unsterile equipment and antiseptic solution before dressing. **Recommendations:** The pediatric surgeons and nurses should pay a more perioperative attention to prevent risk factors of SSI among infants.

**Key wards:** *SSIs & Wound Infection.*

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## Informational Needs among Women with Newly Diagnosed Breast Cancer: Suggested Nursing Guidelines

Soheir Shayboub Sayed, Shalabia El-Sayed Abo Zead, Ghona Abd El-Nasser Ali & Ahmed El-Sayed Mohamed.

Demonstrator of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Sohag University, Egypt.

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

Assist. Prof. of Medical, Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Sohag University, Egypt.

lecturer of Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University, Egypt.

### Abstract

**Background:** Women with breast cancer require information to help them manage their illness, it assists patients in making treatment decisions and managing immediate effects of treatment. **Aim:** To identify informational needs among women with newly diagnosed breast cancer and to design a suggested nursing guidelines. **Setting:** This study was conducted at the outpatient clinic of Sohag Oncology Institute and Sohag University Hospital. **Sample:** A convenient sample of (100) adult female patients diagnosed with breast cancer undergoing breast surgery, radiotherapy or chemotherapy the age of patient ranged between (18-65) years old during period of 6 months. **Tools:** The tools were used for data collection included: An interview questionnaire, Toronto informational needs questionnaire of breast cancer. The suggested nursing guidelines was developed by the researcher. **Results:** The present study revealed that about (83%) of the studied patients had unsatisfactory level of knowledge regarding breast cancer. There was a statistically significant difference among chemotherapy & surgery group between total information needs and educational level. **Conclusion:** Women with breast cancer lack information especially about their disease, treatments and examinations they are undergoing. **Recommendations:** Establishment of specialized resource centers in different governorates of Egypt, rural and urban areas for meeting informational needs among women with newly diagnosed breast cancer.

**Keywords:** *Breast cancer, Informational Needs, Women&Toronto Informational Needs Questionnaire.*

## Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude of Infertile Couples About Assisted Reproductive Technology

Sanaa Mazeed Mohamed, Entisar Mohamed Younes, Hamed Al-Deen & Ahmed Ali Abd-Elaliem

Nursing Specialist at center for Technical training and nursing development, Assiut University, Hospital, Egypt.  
Assistant professor of Obstetrics & Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University Egypt.  
Assistant professor of Obstetrics & Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University Egypt.  
Lecturer of Obstetrics & Gynecological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

### Abstract

Knowledge of infertile couples about Assisted Reproductive Technology is an essential parameter to improve the infertility treatment and conduct it cooperatively **Aim of the present study:** was to assess knowledge and attitude of infertile couples about Assisted Reproductive Technology **Subject and Methods:** A descriptive study design was carried out in the outpatient infertility clinic at Women's Health Hospital Assiut University, **Sample:** On hundred infertile couples were recruited for this study **Tools:** structured interview schedule about demographic data, infertility history, and several relevant variables was used to assess the knowledge and 5 point Likert scale to assess the attitude of the infertile couples regarding Assisted Reproductive Technology **Results:** Eighty one percent of infertile couples had inadequate knowledge and positive attitude regarding Assisted Reproductive Technology represents eighty five percent with no statistical significant differences between the knowledge of infertile couples and their socio-demographic characteristics and couple's Attitude related Assisted Reproductive Technology. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** infertile couples have inadequate level of knowledge towards Assisted Reproductive Technology. So the nurses in infertility clinics should premise on health education and counseling about Assisted Reproductive Technology.

**Keywords:** *Infertile Couple's Knowledge, Attitude & Assisted Reproductive Technology.*

## **Frustrations Facing Male Nursing Students in Maternity Curriculum, Assiut University and Their Life Satisfaction.**

**Nabila Taha, Nadia Ebraheem Sayied & Sahar Elkhishen.**

Professor Obstetric & Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Assistant professor Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University Egypt

Lecturer Maternal & Neonatal Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Misr University Science & Technology, Egypt.

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Researches has failed to incorporate the challenges facing male nursing students. Therefore; this study **Aimed** at assessing the frustration facing male students in maternity curriculum and their life satisfaction. An exploratory descriptive **Research Design** was utilized. The **Setting** was Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University-Egypt.. **Subjects** was a convenient sample of all male nursing students who studied & recently passed Maternity Curriculum; a total of 162 students were recruited. **Tools for data collection** included; structured interview questionnaire; Frustration scale and Life satisfaction scale. The duration for data collection lasted for 6 months precisely from January to June 2016. **Results** of this study revealed that, the mean age of participant students was 21.31years. There was a highly significance reversible correlation between frustration level and general feeling of satisfaction. Also high frustration level associated with low level of satisfaction. This study **Concluded** that, the level of frustration strongly correlated with level of satisfaction. This study **Recommended** depth orientation before starting maternity curriculum, workshop to discuss challenges & consernes with male students, future researches on enrollment, frustration, satisfaction and perception of male nursing students and the importance of further researches in this field with comparison between both sexes.

**Key words:** *Maternity curriculum, Male nursing student, Frustration & Life satisfaction.*

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## Assessment of infection Control Precautions Among Healthcare Team in Intensive Care Units at Main Assiut University Hospital

Rasmia Ibrahim Abdalla, Enas Abd EL-Mageed Daef, Mona Aly Mohamed & Mervat Anwar Abd El-Aziz.

Clinical Nurse Specialist, Assiut University Hospital, Assiut, Egypt.

Professor of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor in Critical Care Nursing and Emergency, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor in Critical Care Nursing and Emergency, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

### Abstract

**Background:** Critically ill patients are at risk of resistant infection for several reasons, including, abnormal immune systems, and invasive procedures. Assessment of infection control designed to protect healthcare team and patients from exposure to infected blood and body fluids by applying the principles of infection prevention. **Aim:** The study identify to assess infection control precautions among health care team in intensive care units. **Design:** descriptive research design utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study carried out in intensive care units at Main Assiut university hospital. **Subjects:** The study comprised assessment of 295 staff from intensive care team. A total of (31) physicians, (202) nurses and (62) workers participated. **Tools:** two tools utilized to collect data pertinent to the study: **Tool I:** - Assessment health team questionnaire for infection, **Tool II:** Their information infection control precautions: (observational checklist). **Methods:** the study conducted through preparatory, and implementation phase for assessing after practice about infection control precautions. **Results:** The current study revealed that there was significant statistical difference between health team assessed adequacy of infection control precautions (61.3%, 94.6%) respectively their practice with P-value ( $p < 0.000^*$ ). **Conclusion:** Based on findings of the current study, it can be concluded that satisfactory practice level regarding infection control precautions many majority of nurses versus physicians. **Recommendation:** Continuous updating knowledge and practice of health care team through inservice educational programs regarding infection control precautions.

**Keywords:** *Infection, Nosocomial Infection & Infection Control Precautions.*

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## Frequency and Intensity of Conflict between Adolescents and their Parents in Assiut Governorate

Atyat Mohammed Hassan & Nahed Thabet Mohamed

Lecturer of Pediatric and Premature Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Lecturer of Pediatric and Premature Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

### Abstract

Conflicts are an inevitable feature of human interactions. Especially in adolescence, conflicts with parents about everyday issues are common mainly due to the change of the parent-adolescent relationship and adolescents' struggle for independence. **Aim of the study** was to investigate the frequency and intensity of conflict between adolescents and their parents in Assiut Governorate. **Research Design:** Descriptive correlational research design was used. **Setting:** The study was carried out at 8 preparatory schools in Assiut governorate. **Subjects:** One thousand and two hundred adolescents in the selected preparatory schools. **The sample** was selected by using stratified random sampling. **Tools of data collection:** Two tools were used, socio-demographic questionnaire and parent-adolescent issues checklist. **Results:** It was found that 93.9% of adolescents had conflict. Also, 95.4% of preparatory school children in the early adolescents had more conflict frequency than those in the middle adolescents (89.2%). Statistically significant differences were found between the mean score of conflict domains as home tasks, acceptable behavior, family rules/obligations and school concerns domains in the early and middle adolescents. **Conclusion:** Children in the early adolescents had more conflict frequency than those in the middle adolescents. **Recommendation:** Health education program for parents to increase their awareness about developmental changes during adolescence period.

**Key words:** *Frequency, Intensity of Conflict, Adolescents & Parents.*

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## Nursing Assessment of Pain during Spontaneous Perineal Tear Repairing by Comparing Two Pharmacological Methods

Aya Mostafa Mohamed<sup>1</sup>, Hamida Alam Eldin<sup>2</sup> & Ahmed Mohamed Abbas<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Clinical Demonstrator, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor of obstetrics & gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer of obstetrics & gynecology, Faculty of medicine, Assiut University

### Abstract

**Background:** pain is a nursing diagnosis and its assessment and management are nurses' primary responsibility.

**This study aimed to:** assess perineal pain after topical application of lidocaine-prilocaine cream and lidocaine infiltration during repair of spontaneous postnatal perineal tears. **Patients and methods:** this study was conducted at the reception unit at Women's Health Hospital, Assiut University in the period from October 2016 to March 2017. The study sample included 144 women with spontaneous postnatal perineal tear divided in to two groups (72 women in each group); the lidocaine/prilocaine (LP) cream group and the lidocaine infiltration group. The pain score was measured in each group during suturing using the visual analogue scale. **Results:** the mean pain score was  $3.86 \pm 1.59$  in LP group and  $5.99 \pm 1.47$  for lidocaine group. 76.4% of women in LP group and 30.6% in lidocaine group were satisfied.

**Conclusions:** the findings of this trial concluded that pain is better when using LP cream than using lidocaine infiltration during repair of postnatal spontaneous perineal tears. **Recommendations:** as the pain is the most common problem in the postnatal period; the study emphasized the importance of postnatal care and good pain management by the nurse.

**Keywords:** *Perineal Tear; Pain; Lidocaine Prilocaine (Lp)& Lidocaine Infiltration.*

## Developing Orphanage Adolescents Stress Scale

**Amira Hassan Abd-AlFatah, Hamdy Nageeb El-Tallawy, Hekmat Ibrahim Abd El-Karim & Marzoka Abd-Al Aziz Gadallah.**

Assistant Lecturer in Pediatric and Premature Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University.

Professor of Psychiatric Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

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

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

### **Abstract**

Stress is a natural part of every adolescent's life. Adolescents in orphanage are more liable for stress than other adolescents. **The aim of this study** was to develop Orphanage Adolescents Stress Scale. **Tool:** The Orphanage Adolescents Stress Scale was developed by the researcher. **Subjects and method:** This questionnaire surveys were conducted with 74 adolescents to examine the psychometric properties. The final Orphanage Adolescents Stress Scale 58-items contain four domains: Emotional deprivation, Future planning, Relationships inside the organization, Relationships outside the organization and Stress symptoms. **Result:** Scale scores showed satisfactory internal consistency and two weeks test–retest reliability. **Conclusion:** OASS is an effective scale with acceptable psychometric properties and was especially adapted to measure stress in orphanage adolescents. **Recommendations:** For researchers who have a particular interest in stress among orphan adolescents, the OASS suggested to be effective tool.

***Key words: Adolescents, Stress, Scale &Orphanage.***