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Effect of Implementing Fluid Therapy Protocol on Pregnant and Postpartum Women Outcomes Who At Risk For Developing Acute Kidney Injury

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Abstract

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a common and serious problem affecting millions and causing death and disability for many people. **Aim of the study** was to evaluate the effect of implementing fluid therapy protocol for pregnant and postpartum women outcomes who at risk for developing acute kidney injury. **Patients and Methods:** Quasi experimental research design was used to conduct this study; the study was carried out in Obstetric ICU at Assiut University Hospital. The study sample consisted of intervention group (15 patients) who received fluid therapy protocol and control group (15 patients) who received only the routine hospital care, the study was conducted in 6 months. **Tools:** first tool "Renal impairment assessment sheet", second tool "Protocol of fluid flow chart", third tool "Patients' outcomes evaluation sheet". **Results:** No patients in the intervention group developed acute kidney injury but 60% of control group developed AKI with a statistical significant difference between intervention and control groups in relation to developing AKI ($P=0.001$). **Conclusion:** Implementing fluid therapy protocol was significantly effective in preventing developing AKI among at risk pregnant and postpartum women. **Recommendations:** Emphasize on the importance of accurate monitoring of urine output and CVP in obstetric patients who at risk for developing AKI in detection and preventing any problem or deterioration.

Keywords: *Fluid Therapy Protocol & Acute Kidney Injury.*

Clinical Audit on Quality of postoperative Nursing Care provided to women undergoing Cesarean Section at Woman's Health Hospital, Assiut University

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Abstract

Background: Clinical audit is “a quality improvement process that seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through systematic review of care against explicit criteria and the implementation of change”. **Objectives:** (1) Audit on the current postoperative nursing care provided to women who had Cesarean Section at woman’s health hospital, Assiut. (2) Assess the hospital based rate of Cesarean Section **patients and method:** A criterion based audit research design was conducted at postpartum ward from February 2016 to July 2016, A total of 618 post cesarean women in preorientation period and 50 women in post orientation period were recruited. Interview questionnaire schedule for mothers and nurses(11) was carried out and observational checklist was used to collect the data. **Results:** there was significant improvement related to monitoring vital signs, palpating fundus and surgical site care. **Conclusion:** There was a big gap between the current and the ideal practices of care. The total number of all deliveries was 13115. The number of cesarean sections only was 6064 (46.2%). **Recommendations:** Increasing number of nursing staff, Nurses in post natal unit should have training courses, qualified staff should be recruited, further research studies are needed.

Keywords: *Clinical Audit, Quality & Cesarean Section.*

Factors affecting extubation outcomes after using semi-quantitative cough strength scale

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Abstract

Background: Impaired cough increases risk of reintubation in patients who pass a spontaneous breathing trial and have their endotracheal tube removed. Semi-quantitative cough strength score (SCSS) used to evaluate the patients' cough strength which was scored from 0 to 5 according to the obtained patient response. **Aim:** to evaluate factors affecting extubation outcome by using (SCSS). **Design:** descriptive design. **Setting:** intensive care units of anesthesia department at Assiut University hospital. **Subjects:** convenient sample of 80 patients who were ready for weaning off mechanical ventilator, aged from 18-65 years old, mechanically ventilated more than 24 hours and of Glasgow coma scale (GCS) of 12-15. **Tools:** **Tool I:** Assessment sheet. **Tool II:** SCSS. **Tool III:** factors affecting extubation outcome assessment sheet. **Method:** Before extubation, patients positioned at 30° to 45°, SCSS was measured by asking patient to cough using his full power, then disconnecting him from the ventilator. **Results:** 80% of the patients with (grade =0) reintubated in comparison with 79% of patients with (grade =5) successfully extubated. **Conclusion:** The most common factors affecting extubation were copious secretions, diminished consciousness, hypoxemia and anemia respectively.

Keywords: *Semi-Quantitative Cough Strength Score (Scss), Extubation Outcome & Mechanically Ventilated.*

Effect of Designed Nursing Guidelines on Minimizing Postoperative Complications for Patients Undergoing Thyroidectomy

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Abstract

Background: Thyroidectomy is the surgical removal of a partial or complete thyroid gland in case of hyperthyroidism, thyroid cancer and goiter. **The aims of this study:** were to evaluate effect of designed nursing guidelines on minimizing postoperative complications for patients undergoing thyroidectomy through the following; 1) assess patients' knowledge and practice about thyroidectomy, 2) design nursing guidelines, 3) evaluate the effect of applying these guidelines on minimizing postoperative complications for patients undergoing thyroidectomy. **Patients and method:** This study was conducted in the general surgery department and outpatient surgery clinic at Assiut University Hospital. A convenient sample of 60 adult patients of both sexes, their ages ranged between 20 - 65 years old and were divided into two equal groups (study and control) thirty patients for each. **Tools:** Patient assessment sheet and thyroidectomy complications evaluation sheet. **Results:** there was statistically significant difference between the study and control groups regarding knowledge and practice scores, wound healing and other thyroidectomy complications. **Conclusion:** implementation of the designed nursing guidelines in the management of patients undergoing thyroidectomy had improved patients' outcomes: significantly increased level of knowledge and practice scores, and decreased overall postoperative complications rate. **Recommendation** Providing a written instruction booklet about perioperative care for thyroidectomy is of great importance for the patients.

Key Words: *Nursing guidelines, Postoperative Complications & Thyroidectomy.*

"Effect of Acupressure on Sleep Quality Among Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome at Assiut University Heart Hospital"

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Abstract

Background: Acupressure decreases muscular tension, enhancing blood circulation, makes deep relaxation and improving sleep quality. **Aim:** to investigate effect of acupressure on sleep quality among patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). **Design:** a quasi-experimental design. **Setting:** Coronary Care Unit at Assiut University Heart Hospital. **Subjects:** Convenience sample of 60 male and female adult patients were assigned randomly to two equal groups (30 each). **Tools:** two tools were utilized to collect study data, **Tool I** Acute Coronary Syndrome patient assessment **Tool II:** Modified ST Mary's Hospital Sleep Questionnaire (SMHSQ). **Methods:** Researcher assessed hemodynamic status of both groups every four hours as base line data and for 3 consecutive days. Then, acupressure was applied for study group between 7:10 PM. On morning, sleep quality was assessed for both groups by using modified (SMHSQ) between 7:8 AM. **Results:** Finding of this study supported stated research hypotheses with statistical significant difference between study and control groups regarding sleep quality on 1st, 2nd and 3rd nights of intervention ($P=0.000^{**}$, $P= 0.000^{**}$ and $P=0.000^{**}$) respectively. **Conclusion** Acupressure can significantly improve sleep quality of ACS patients. Therefore, Utilization of acupressure as a basic part of care provided to all ACS patients is highly recommended.

Key words: *Acupressure & Sleep Quality Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients.*

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Ischemic Heart Disease among Patients Undergoing Coronary Angiography

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Abstract

The Aim of the study was to identify the prevalence and risk factors of ischemic heart disease among patients undergoing coronary angiography. **Subjects and Method:** A descriptive exploratory research design was utilized. This study was carried out in the cardiovascular medicine department at Assiut University Hospital. The study sample consisted of all patients attended to the cardiovascular medicine department and underwent coronary angiography within 6 months period from October 2016 to April 2017 500 patients (317 males and 183 females). A structured interview sheet was utilized to collect data includes Data related to socio-demographic characteristics, medical data and risk factors of ischemic heart disease. **Results:** Incidence of ischemic heart disease among patients underwent coronary angiography at Assiut University Hospital over six months was 398 patients out of 500 patients (79.6%). Most of the studied patients were males and their age ranged from 40-65 years. Smoking, obesity, hypertension, diabetes and family history were the major risk factors for IHD respectively. **Conclusion:** There was highly significant statistical relationship between the age, sex, diabetes and smoking and the prevalence of IHD with a p-value of (0.001). **Recommendations:** Screening of those living in rural areas for IHD, and application of life style modification programs for the modifiable risk factors which leading to IHD.

Key words: *Coronary Angiography, Ischemic Heart Disease & Prevalence.*

Profile Criteria and Clinical Outcomes of Critically Ill Patients Admitted to General Intensive Care Unit at Assuit University Hospital.

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Abstract

Health outcomes are the main measure of critical care practice. Mortality during ICU stay has been most frequently used effects in clinical practice. **So this study aims** to assess profile criteria for patient admitted to general intensive care unit and to describe their outcomes. **A descriptive research design** was once used. **Setting:** study was carried out at General Intensive Care Unit at Assuit University Hospital, **A convenience sample** of all adult critically ill patients over a period of 12 months. **Two main tools used, tool I:** patient profile characteristic's sheet, **Tool II:** clinical outcomes assessment tool: **Main results:** of 302 patients were admitted to General ICU, there were 55.6% males and 44.4% females. Age group from 50- 65 years account for 52.3% of total admission, the study showed that trauma cases account for 21.9% of all admission and it was the same as respiratory cause while the lowest was from Gynecological & obstetric, drowning and Hematological Disease 0.7%. Mortality rate was 52.3%. **Conclusion:** Majority of the studied patients at general intensive care unit were at a high risk of mortality with total mortality rate of 52.3 % more than half of death patients were aged from 50 -65 years and males. **Recommendations:** - Future identical studies should be carried to disclose standards for intensive care admissions

Keywords: *Clinical Outcomes, Profile & Critically ill Patients.*

Effect of Using the Paperless Partograph Versus the original Partograph on Labor Outcomes in Women's Health Hospital.

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Abstract

Background: The paperless partogram refers to monitoring progress of labor and arriving at an accurate decision for intervention to ensure safe delivery. It needs no graph paper, no extra time to do it. **Aim:** To evaluate the efficacy of using the paperless partograph versus the original partograph on labor outcomes in Women's Health Hospital. **Sampling :** Random sample of 370 participants. **Setting:** The study was conducted from April 15th , 2016 to September 30 th , 2016 in Women Health Hospital, Assiut University, Egypt, at reception (emergency) unit. **Design method:** quasi-experimental design. **Study subjects:** This study was randomly assign women into 2 groups. Group (1): was allocated to modified WHO partograph and Group (2): was allocated to paperless partograph. **Results :** Comparison between studied groups as regards time taken for first stage and second stage revealed a statistical significant difference at P. value (<0.017 & <0.001) respectively. For mode of delivery revealed a statistical significant difference at P. value(<0.0152). For postpartum complications revealed a statistical significant difference at P. value(<0.003).**Conclusion:** The Paperless partograph was effective positively than the WHO modified partograph in the management of labor. **Recommendations:** This method should be implemented as essential part of care in all health facilities, and used by all clinical training sites to give trainees (doctors and nurses midwives) an opportunity to use it.

Keywords: *Partograph, Labor, WHO Modified Partograph & Paperless Partogram.*

Perspective of Consumers and Providers Regarding Services Quality at Accredited and Non Accredited Primary Health Care Centers

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Abstract

Introduction: Assessment of the quality of care from the consumers and providers perspectives is a fundamental part of quality evaluation. **Aim** Measuring service quality from perspective of consumers and health care providers in accredited and non accredited primary health care centers at Sahel Seleem health district. **Study design:** A descriptive comparative. **Setting:** The study has been conducted in primary health care centers at Sahel Seleem health district. **Subjects and Method:** The study subjects consisted of two categories (640) consumers and (193) health care providers. The data collected through self- administered questionnaire which include socio demographic data and the service quality model (servperf) developed by (Cronin and Taylor, 1992). **Results:** The highest mean scores of consumers perspectives in favor of non accredited centers except in tangibles dimension and health unit characteristic and the highest mean scores of providers perspectives in favor of non accredited centers except in health unit characteristic. **Conclusions:** There were statistical significant differences between the consumers and the health care providers perspectives in all dimensions except tangibles dimension. **Recommendations:** Raise consumers and services providers awareness about services quality in the primary health care centers.

Key words: *Primary Health Care Centers, Service Quality & Servperf.*

Effect of Therapeutic Massage on Fatigue among Children with Leukemia following Chemotherapy

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Abstract

Background: Fatigue is a common side effect of chemotherapy that adversely affects patient's sense of wellbeing, activities, relationships and tolerance to treatment. **This study aimed to** determine the effect of therapeutic massage on fatigue in children with leukemia following chemotherapy. A quasi- experimental research design was used to conduct the study. The study was conducted at Pediatric Oncology Department in South Egypt Cancer Institute in Assiut University and Pediatric Oncology Department at Sohag Cancer Center. A convenience sample of 66 children with leukemia of aging 4- 16 years were divided into two groups study and control group (33 children for each group). Sample was collected for a period of 6 months. Two tools were utilized in the study, Sociodemographic and clinical interview questionnaire was developed to assess data about children and Multidimensional fatigue scale was used to assess level of fatigue among the studied children. **The study revealed that,** highly statistical significant difference was found between both groups in relation to fatigue scores at $p= 0.000$. **Conclusion:** Children with leukemia who are receiving therapeutic massage were experiencing less incidence and severity of fatigue than those who are receiving only the routine hospital care. **Recommendations:** Encourage health care professionals to use therapeutic massage techniques to reduce chemotherapy induced fatigue in children.

Key words: *Therapeutic massage, Fatigue, Leukemia, Children & Chemotherapy.*

Knowledge and Practices Among Immediate Post Partum Women About Colostrum at Women's Health Hospital

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Abstract

Background: Breast feeding is a basic practice in Egypt but the importance of giving colostrum milk is still poorly known because cultural variations. **Aim** to assess knowledge and practices among immediate post partum women about Colostrum. **Research design:** descriptive study design was used to achieve the objective of this study. **Subjects and methods:** 350 women immediately after birth who met the criteria of selection that were involved in the study at Women's Health Hospital, Assuit University. A structured interview questionnaire developed to assess knowledge and practices of women about colostrum milk. **Results:** Most of women had not knowledge about the importance of colostrum. Unsatisfactory level of knowledge (82.6%) toward colostrum feeding reported by the studied women. Also poor practices of post partum mothers (58.6%) for feeding colostrum to their newborn were presented by the studied mothers. **Conclusion:** Most of women unsatisfactory level of knowledge about the importance of colostrum and more than fifth percent of them had poor practices; toward colostrum feeding. **Recommendations:** Improving Knowledge and Practices of women toward colostrum feeding, through arranged educational programs, health care providers should focus special attention for pregnant women in discussing colostrum feeding in the antenatal care follow up visits.

Keywords: *Colostrum, Post Partum Mother's Knowledge & Practices.*

Psychological Distress and Social Support among post Abortion Women

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Abstract

Background: Abortion: is the premature exit of the products of conception (the fetus, fetal membranes, and placenta) from the uterus. Numerous studies reveal that women who have had an abortion experience a high incidence of depression and stress. **Aim of the study.** Assess the psychological distress and social support among post abortion women . **Subjects and method:** Correlation descriptive research design was used for this study. This study was conducted at Assiut general hospital at post operation ward. Women arrived from operation room at obstetric and gynecological unit were chosen randomly. A total sample are 280 women were included in this study. Three tools were used for this study, sociodemographic data . depression, anxiety , stress scale (**DASS**) to measure the negative emotional status of depression , anxiety , and stress and .a Multidimensional scale of perceived of social support .**Results** There is no a significant relation between sociodemographic data and level of depression, anxiety and social support , while there is a significant relation between sociodemographic data and level of stress. **Conclusion.** increased aged of women not related to increase level of depression , anxiety and social support ,but increased at aged of women led to increased level of stress. **Recommendation:-** Health education about causes of abortion, help women to adaptive coping and express feeling. family support. and teaching women to visit out clinical unit regularly.

Key words: *Abortion, Psychological Distress, Social Support & Women.*

Premenstrual syndrome and quality of life among Sohag University female students

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Abstract

Background

Premenstrual syndrome is a debilitating condition, causing social and occupational impairment in the lives of affected women. **Aim:** evaluate the premenstrual syndrome and quality of life among Sohag University female students. **Subjects & method:** The study was carried out in six faculties which had been selected randomly from Sohag University. **Design:** A descriptive correlational design was utilized in this study. **Sample:** The study sample included all available single female students in the selected faculties at Sohag University experienced premenstrual syndrome. **Tools of data collection:** Three tools were used; demographic data sheet, premenstrual syndrome questionnaire and women's quality of life questionnaire. **Results:** Results revealed that, the mean age of studied students was 19.9±1.4. The majority of them (81.9%) were from rural areas. It was found that, 61.2% of female students experienced low PMS & 38.8% of them experienced severe PMS. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that, more than one-third of the sample experienced severe premenstrual syndrome. Also, premenstrual syndrome was positively significantly correlated with all domains of quality of life as well as the total score of quality of life. **Recommendation:** The study recommended that, psycho-educational program is essential to decrease the severity of premenstrual syndrome among students and enhance their quality of life.

Key words: *Premenstrual Syndrome & Women Quality of life.*

Head Nurses' Interpersonal Relationship and Its Effect on Work Engagement and Proactive Work Behavior at Assuit University Hospitals

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Abstract

Introduction: Hospitals are challenged to achieve highly patient outcomes while facing mounting financial constraints. Studies of high-performing organizations suggest that one key to success is an engaged workforce that acts proactively to resolve performance problems. **Aim:** Explore head nurses' interpersonal relationships and its effect on work engagement and proactive work behavior. **Study design:** A descriptive correlational. **Setting:** This study was conducted in all departments at Assuit University Hospitals includes (Main Hospital, Pediatric Hospital, Women's Health Hospital). **Subject and Method:** The study subject consisted of (88) head nurse working in all departments of selected Hospitals. The data collected through self – administered questionnaire which includes personal characteristics data, Relational Coordination, Utrecht Work Engagement and Proactive Work Behavior Scale. **Results:** There was statistically significant relation between interpersonal relationships among head nurses, nurse administrators & physicians with work engagement and proactive work behavior. There was statistically significant relation between work engagement and proactive work behavior. **Conclusion:** There was a positive correlation between interpersonal relationships with work engagement and proactive work behavior. **Recommendations:** Implement continuous training programs for the different categories of health care providers to improve interpersonal relationships and work engagement & proactive work behavior.

Keywords: *Interpersonal Relationships, Work Engagement & Proactive Work Behavior.*

Clinical Learning Environment as Perceived by Students of Technical Institutes of Nursing in Assuit City

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Abstract

Introduction: Clinical learning environment can be enhanced by feedbacks provided by students. **Aim:** to explore the important domains which affect students' perception towards the clinical learning environment and determine the differences between students' preferred and the actual experience in the clinical learning environment. **Study design:** A descriptive survey. **Setting:** The study was conducted in two technical institutes of nursing in Assuit city. **Subject :** All second academic year nursing students. (n=449), classified as follow (n=237) from Assuit University technical nursing institute and (n=212) from ministry of health technical nursing institute. **Results:** Personalization domain was the most important domain as preferred and actually perceived by undergraduate nursing students of both settings. There were statistically significant differences between the preferred and actual experience in favor of preferred domains of both setting. **Conclusions:** The majority of Assuit university technical institute nursing students were preferred personalization domain. On the other hand the majority of Ministry of Health Technical Institute Nursing Students prefer task orientation domain **Recommendations:** Collaboration between the nursing institutions and health care agencies is essential to meet the preferred characteristics of effective clinical learning environment as perceived by undergraduate nursing students.

Key words: *Clinical learning Environment, Nursing Education, Nursing students & Clinical learning Environment Domains.*

Factors That Affect Self-directed Learning of Faculty Nursing Students at Minia University

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Abstract

This study aimed to detect the factors that affect nursing students' self-directed learning at faculty of nursing in Minia University. **Setting:** The present study was conducted at nursing faculty in Minia University. **Research design:** This study used descriptive comparative research design. **Subjects:** Subjects of the study included a total coverage sample of all four academic years nursing students during academic year (2013-2014). Total number of students were (n=777). **Tools of data collection** included two parts, part one: demographic characteristics of the sample, Part two comprised of scale for self-directed learning factors (three major factors subtitled by 60 statements) **Results:** female nursing students have the highest mean score for all major factors related to feeling successful and satisfied in studies and their characteristics which were 28.45, 44.19 and 145 respectively. The 1st year nursing students have the highest mean score for the same factors were (29.75 ±4.37), (44.91±5.42) and (1.51E2 ±19.04) respectively. **Conclusions:** the 1st year nursing students and female students have the highest mean score for all major factors. **This study recommended** providing self-directed learning opportunities for promoting SDLR of the nursing students by motivating them and providing training, and educational resources for carrying out teaching learning process.

Keywords: *Self-Directed Learning (SDL) & Self-Directed Learning Readiness (SDLR).*

Effect of Implementing A Clinical Pathway Directed Care on the Frequency of Complication Related Traumatic Brain Injury

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Abstract

Background: Severe traumatic brain injury (STBI) is a serious medical condition that is associated with considerable disease burden and disability throughout the world. Clinical pathways provide the means to connect the best available evidence with clinical practice to improve patient outcomes. **Objective:** To measure the effectiveness of implementing a clinical pathway to usual care on the complications related to severe traumatic brain injury. **Design:** Quasi-experimental study. **Methods:** A convenience sampling of 60 adult patients with TBI were recruited, with 30 patients assigned to the control group and 30 to the pathway group. The study was conducted at the trauma ICU of Assiut Hospital, Egypt. The control group received 15 days of ICU routine care and intervention group received 15 day of care includes in the clinical pathway. **Results:** The study found fewer complications related to TBI in the clinical pathway group, with statistically significant differences found between groups. Patients in the clinical pathway group demonstrated significantly fewer cases of prolonged mechanical ventilation and re-intubation. **Conclusion:** The current study suggests that the implementation of a clinical pathway for severe TBI may be effective in decreasing the frequency of complications related to severe TBI.

Keywords: *Clinical Pathway, Severe Traumatic Brain Injury, Complications, Mechanical Ventilation & re-Intubation.*

Women's Satisfaction with Antenatal Care in Accredited and Non Accredited Family Health Units

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Abstract

The Aim of the study ,was: to assess women's satisfaction about antenatal care between accredited and non accredited family health units. And Assess the standards of antenatal care provided through accredited and non accredited family units. **Research design:** was a descriptive –cross sectional study research design .setting: This descriptive study was conducted in family health units which affiliates to 4 settings in Ashmoon Mounfya Sample: consisted of 500 pregnant women .**Results** of this study presented that 84.4% of the studied women were satisfied among accredited family health units versus 17.2 only among non accredited family health units, also 77.2 %of health care providers were reasonably met of quality indicators checklist in the accredited family health units versus 38.8% in the non accredited family health units with a highly statistical significant differences. **Conclusion:** women were more satisfied among accredited family health units than in non accredited family health units. **Recommendation:** Based on the finding of the current study . Ministry of health and population should give more attention to primary health care units accreditation program to be implemented in all primary health care units.

Key words: *Satisfaction, Antenatal care, Accredited & Non Accredited Family Health Units, Quality.*

Knowledge of Selected Theoretical Colleges Students About Hepatitis C Virus Infection at Assiut University: Suggested Instruction Brochure

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Abstract

Aim: was to assess knowledge about hepatitis C virus infection at selected theoretical colleges' students at Assiut University and suggest instruction brochure. **Research design:** A cross-sectional survey based on a self-administered questionnaire. **Setting:** The study was conducted at selected theoretical faculties (Faculty of Law, Commerce, and Art). **Samples:** The study sample consisted of (1000) adult students attending faculties of Law, Commerce, and Art. Age from 18 to 24 years, study years from 1st until 4th study years, males and females. **Tools:** Self-structured questionnaire sheet: It consisted of two parts: Socio demographic data & Part (2): Assessment of students' knowledge about HCV developed and provided brochure for students about HCV. **Results:** The highest percentage of the sample (number of students) equally from law and commerce were (40%) from each faculty. Concerning gender; females (73.5%) from 1st until 4th class (25%) in each class. More than half of sample (52.2%) had poor knowledge level about hepatitis C virus. **Conclusion:** The majorities of samples who had good knowledge level were females, fourth class, and from urban area. **Recommendation:** Sufficient relevant suggested instruction brochure & health instruction programs to facilitate educating students in theoretical colleges about mode of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C.

Keywords: *Hepatitis C, Infection Control, Knowledge, Students, Instruction Brochure.*