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## Knowledge and Attitude regarding Global Warming Phenomenon among Assiut University Students

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### Abstract

**Background:** Global warming is one of the most serious environmental problems of 21<sup>st</sup> century. The phenomena not only affect human health but also plants, animals, as well as economy and unfortunately some adverse consequences of it, are becoming visible these days. **Aim:** To assess knowledge and attitude regarding global warming among Assiut University Students. **Subjects and methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional research design used. This study was carried out on four randomly selected faculties two of them practical and the others two were theoretical. A convenient sample of 1300 students included. Three tools were used the socioeconomic scale, a modified Environmental Issue Questionnaire to assess students' knowledge and a modified Likert's scale to assess students' attitude regarding global warming. **Results:** The study found that nearly two-thirds of the studied students were in age group of 20 years and more. Also, about half of the studied students had poor knowledge toward global warming and the majority of them had a positive attitude toward the same subject. **Conclusion:** A significant gap in students' knowledge which needs to be addressed for a better solution to contribute the global warming phenomenon. **Recommendations:** Integrating environmental concepts into the curriculums for all students from elementary school to university level to increase their environmental awareness about global warming phenomenon.

**Key Words:** *Global warming, Knowledge, Attitude, University Students.*

## Workers' Knowledge and Practice About Occupational Hazards and Safety Measures in Bakeries at Assuit city

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### Abstract

**Back ground:** Processing in bakery generates diverse risk on exposed workers. **The Aim:** assess knowledge, and practices of workers towards occupational hazards and safety measures in bakeries at Assuit city .**Design:** A descriptive design was utilized. **Setting:** it was conducted in bakeries at Assuit city .**Sample:.** A systematic sample was used for selecting the study bakeries. Convenient sample was used (total coverage) for workers in chosen bakeries. Each bakery had average between 7 to 9 workers The total number was 87 workers. **Tools:** Two tools were utilized; I - Interview Questionnaire Sheet about demographic data , workers' knowledge about occupational hazards, injuries facing the workers. Worker's knowledge about safety measures. II- Observational Checklist was used to assess workers for using safety measures in the bakeries. **Results:** They clear that 2.3 % of the studied workers mentioned poor lighting consider from physical hazards. It was noticed that 17.3% of them sit or lie down workers in a cool or shady area consider from first aid for excessive heat. It show that majority of studied workers done personal hygiene. **Conclusion:** The majority of the bakeries workers had unsatisfactory knowledge and practice about occupational hazard and safety measures in the bakeries. **Recommendations:** Programs of health education should be organized and directed for workers to increase their awareness about hazards and safety measures.

**Keywords:** *Workers, Occupational hazards, Knowledge, Practices & Safety Measures.*

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## Assessment of pregnant women's knowledge about breastfeeding at Al-Hodiedah Governorate, Yemen

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### Abstract

Breastfeeding is an essential and unrivalled method of providing perfect food for healthy growth of newborn. **The study aimed to:** Assess the knowledge about breastfeeding among Yemeni women. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional design was carried out in the study. A purposive sample was used for recruiting 270 pregnant women at six primary health care facilities in Al-Hodiedah governorate, Yemen. **Result:** The present study revealed that 88.1% of the pregnant women mentioned that they immediately initiate breast feeding after birth. Also, 56% of pregnant women had correct definition of colostrums, and 45% of them pointed to benefit of colostrums as increase immunity of newborn. While less than one third of them said that exclusive breastfeeding is giving breast milk for six months without extra fluid. More than two fifths of them had poor total score of knowledge about breast feeding. **Conclusion:** Pregnant women from rural areas, and the illiterate/read and write mothers had poor knowledge as well as the primary gravidity. **Recommendation:** Increasing the pregnant women's knowledge about breastfeeding through health education in health facilities.

**Keyword:** *Knowledge, Assessment, Breastfeeding & Pregnant Women.*

**Assessment of eating disorders among early adolescents (10 – 15 years)****Aplaa A Abd El-hafeez<sup>1</sup>, Hoda D Fahmy<sup>2</sup>, Hend S Mohammed<sup>3</sup>.**

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**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Eating disorders are complex illnesses that affect people of all ages; the onset of eating disorders typically occurs during pre-adolescence or adolescence. **Aim of the study:** to assess eating disorders among early adolescents (10- 15years). **Subjects and method: Design:** Cross sectional descriptive design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at all primary and preparatory schools in Dairout city, then selected randomly 10% from the total number of students in each preparatory schools as well as fifth and sixth grade of primary schools. **Sample:** The total number of sample are 843 students were included in this study. **Tools:** Two tools were used for this study. Eating habits questionnaire to assess adolescents eating habits and Body Mass Index (BMI) scale to assess body-weight and healthy body image. **Results:** findings in this study, cleared that more than half (53.0%) of the studied sample had eating disorders, 54.1% of them had anorexia and 45.9% of them had bulimia. **Conclusion:** Eating disorders have high prevalence among early adolescents, that characterized by a disturbance in eating habits and behavior. **Recommendation:** education program for preadolescents about eating disorders to increase their awareness.

**Keywords:** *Assessment, Eating Disorders & Early Adolescent.*

## Quality of Life and Knowledge Among Elderly Patients with Chronic Hepatitis at Assiut City

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### Abstract

**Background:** Chronic hepatitis is typically silent; signs and symptoms that present only in those with advanced disease. **The study aimed to:** assess the quality of life and knowledge about the elderly patients with chronic hepatitis at Assiut city. **Patients and method:** descriptive design was used in this study. It was conducted at two Geriatric Homes, two Geriatric Social Clubs and Unit of Treatment for Viral Hepatitis. A convenient sample (300) elderly participant divided into group 1 (150) and group 2 (150). Two tools were used: 1. Structure interview questionnaire, 2. Chronic liver disease questionnaire. **Results:** It clarifies that 69.3% of group1 were males, versus 47.3% in group2. And 8.7% of the group1 has university, while 24.7% from group2. According to marital status 58.7% & 50.7% respectively of the group1 and group2 are married. And show negative correlations between score of knowledge with “Emotional Function” and “Worry”. **The study concluded** Negative correlation between grade of knowledge and quality of life domains in group1. **It recommends** providing educational programs to improve elderly knowledge about chronic hepatitis and early detection especially high risk group.

**Keywords:** *Chronic Hepatitis & Quality of Life.*

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## Physical and Psychological Factors and the Reproductive Outcomes of Women Undergoing In-Vitro Fertilization Treatment

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### Abstract

**Background:** In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) can be affected by both physical and psychological stressors that affect endocrine axis and the reproductive system through immunosuppression. In any society, attention to physical and mental health status is considered as the guarantee for community health in the coming years. One of the issues that trouble the mental health of some people is infertility. **The aim of the study is to** determine the physical and psychological factors affecting outcomes of women undergoing IVF. **Setting,** this study conducted at IVF unit, woman's health hospital, Assiut University. **Methods:** Sample size included 100 women under IVF treatment, a predictive correlational research design was used, **Tools: Three tools,** included interview questionnaire, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale and Hamilton depression Rating Scale. **Results:** There are statistical significant differences between IVF outcomes and women's age, physical health problems and psychological stress. **Conclusion:** physical factors such as women's age, weight, female factors and psychological stressors such as anxiety and depression play a vital role in success of IVF outcomes. **Recommendations:** Educating women at the beginning, in infertility centers on the impact of physical and psychological factors that can affect management is effective part of nurses and physicians active role and larger studies are still required.

**Keywords:** *Physical, Psychological Factors & Reproductive Outcomes, In-Vitro Fertilization Treatment.*

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## Nurses' Knowledge and Practice about Infection Control In Outpatient Clinics of Governmental Hospitals at Al-Mukalla City – Yemen

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### Abstract

**Background:** The role of the nurse is very important in breaking the chain of infection, and they can do this by applying proper infection control practices. **The study aimed to** assess the knowledge and practice of outpatient Nurses about infection control. **Subjects &Methods:** Descriptive research design was carried out in this study at Ibn seena hospital, Almukalla and University Hospitals for Maternity and childhood that located in Almukalla city. The total number was 50 nurses selected as a convenient sample. **Two** tools were used in data collection The **First** tool is the structured questionnaire it content Participants' knowledge related to nosocomial infection the **Second** tool was the observation checklists to assess the nurses practice. **Results:** revealed that 80% of the studied sample has not attended seminars or conferences about infection control and 54% of them was given vaccine for hepatitis, and 90% had poor knowledge and practice. There was no statistically significant difference between knowledge and practice **Conclusion:** It is concluded that the studied nurses had poor knowledge and practice. Also, there is positive correlation between knowledge and practice about infection control. **Recommendation:** Should be apply in services programs about infection control to all nurses in outpatient's clinics, also establish national guidelines for infection control practice in outpatient clinics.

**Keyword:** *Infection Control, Knowledge, Practice, Nurses, Outpatients Clinics.*

## Knowledge and Nutritional Habits of Older Adults Regarding Immunity at Qena City

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### Abstract

**Background:** It is well-accepted that nutritional status plays a significant role in immune response especially among older adults. So, it is necessary to pay attention to their knowledge and nutritional habits. **Aim:** To assess knowledge and nutritional habits of older adults regarding immunity at Qena city. **Design:** A correlational descriptive design. **Method:** Total coverage of all older adult members of the elderly club at Qena city by using Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) scale. A convenient sample of 103 older adults who fulfilled the inclusion criteria was selected. The data was collected by using structured interview questionnaire which consists of three parts; part one: Socio-demographic characteristics. Part two: Knowledge of older adults regarding immunity and nutritional elements that enhance it. Part three: Dietary intake (24 hours recall method). **Results:** The vast majority (94.2 %) of the study subjects have poor knowledge level. Harmful dietary habits among the study subjects as high carbohydrates sources consumption and low fruits and vegetables consumption, using butter for food preparation, and frying most of food are highly prevalent among elderly. **Conclusion:** The vast majority of the study subjects have poor knowledge level as well as unhealthy nutritional habits. **Recommendation:** Health education about immunity and dietary intakes of older adults are necessary to improve their knowledge and correct the dietary habits.

**Keywords:** *Knowledge, Nutritional Habits, Immunity, Older Adults & Nutrition.*

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## Effect of the use of Clinical Pathway for Patients with Unstable Angina on Nursing Performance and Patient's Outcomes

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### **Abstract**

A clinical pathway is essential to outline the main clinical interventions that are carried out by a group of professionals. **Aim:** to investigate effect of using clinical pathway for patients with unstable angina on nursing performance and patient's outcomes in coronary care unit at University Hospital. **Study design:** Quasi experimental design **Study subjects:** includes all available nurses working in coronary care unit, (n=25) and all available patients admitted to the unit, (n= 100). **Study tools:** 1. Observation checklist: consists of part one: personal data for the nurses and second part is the observation checklist 2. Patients' outcomes tool: consists of part one: personal data of the patients and second part is the patients' outcomes tool; it was developed by the researcher. **Result:** there were statistical significant differences between control and study groups in patient's complications items and there was statistical significant difference between nurses' performance pre and post application of clinical pathway during study periods. **Conclusion:** nurses' performance improved and the undesired patient's outcomes decreased after clinical pathway application at study group. **Recommendation:** apply the clinical pathway for unstable angina patients rather than the hospital routine care and organize training workshops for nurses about implementation of clinical pathway.

**Key words:** *Clinical Pathway, Nurses' performance & Patient's Outcomes.*

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## Psychological Aspects Among Children and Adolescents of Orphanages at Assiut City

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### Abstract

It is a catastrophe for any child the death of one or both parents. Children may feel with depression, hopelessness, loneliness, anger, confusion, helplessness, anxiety and a fear of being alone. **This study aimed** to assess psychological aspects among children and adolescents of orphanages at Assiut City. **Subjects and method:** A descriptive research design used to conduct this study. A purposive sample was used. The present study included 120 subjects. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Lillian Trasher, Dar El Hanan, and Dar El Safa. **Tools of study** included demographic data, multidimensional child and adolescent depression scale (MCADS) and child behavior checklist (parent form). **Results of the study:** Three fifth of studied orphans (60%) in the age group from (>12-17years old).Also 65% of studied orphans were males., there were statistically significant relations between age and most of depressive symptoms; also the most predominant problems were aggression, anxiety/depression and attention problem whereas thought problem was the least and internalizing behavioral problems were higher than externalizing behavioral problems (37.5% versus 34.2%). **Conclusion:** most orphans had different psychological problems and the prevalence of psychological problems/symptoms was more in adolescence age than child ages.**Recommendation:** Psychosocial counseling program can be designed and administered to orphan children and adolescents to improve depressive symptoms and their psychological status.

**Key words:** *Psychological aspects, Orphan, Children, Adolescents & Orphanages.*

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## Effect of Educational Guidelines Booklet About Work-related Blood-Borne Diseases among Nurses Working in Health Care Setting at Port-Said Governorate

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### Abstract

**Background:** Nurses are at a great hazard of work-related exposure to body fluids such as blood, tears, urine, saliva of patient's members, subsequent in potential transmission spread of blood-borne diseases. **Aim:** to evaluate the effect of educational guidelines about Work-related blood-borne diseases on nurses' Basic knowledge, practice and attitude. **Subjects and method:** A brief initial pretest was completed, then, an intervention was managed then evaluation was completed. Carried out on 184 nurses who worked in the Port-Said governmental hospitals, central blood bank and outpatient clinics from certain centers of primary health care using three validated tools as follows: Tool I: **Self-Administered Questionnaire:** it was used to assess a studied nurse assess socio-demographic characteristic and knowledge level about blood borne diseases. Tool II: Observational checklist related to precautionary measures for blood borne infectious illnesses and Tool III scale for determining attitude. **Results:** revealed that there was an improvement in nurse's basic knowledge, approach and apply regarding blood-borne diseases from pre to where the mean percent change of improvement was  $28.56 \pm 36.53$ ,  $237.7 \pm 315.7$  and  $1.59 \pm 7.30$ . **Conclusion:** The education got an optimistic impact on 'basic information and performance. **Recommendations:** Nurses preparing & recurrent training to be accessible for free, total scope of immunizations together with nonstop supervision for worldwide precautions use.

**Key Words:** *Blood-Borne Disease, Educational Guidelines & Work-related Exposure.*

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## Prevalence and Disability Induced by Acne Vulgaris among Adolescent Students at Secondary Schools in Assiut City

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### Abstract

**Background:** Acne vulgaris is one of the commonest skin disorders which dermatologists have to treat, mainly affect adolescents. It has been found to have a significant impact on their psychological status, **The study aimed** to identify the prevalence of acne vulgaris among adolescents students and the disability induced by acne vulgaris on them. **Subjects and methods:** descriptive research cross sectional design was used. It was conducted in four secondary schools at Assiut city. The total study sample was 1026 students which was selected randomly. The study included two tools: first tool was self-administered structure questionnaire, which included two parts, first part was some demographic data of studied students and the second part was about acne vulgaris. The second tool was Acne Disability Index. **Results:** It was found that 67% of the studied students were female and the mean age  $\pm$ SD was  $16.37 \pm 1.18$ . The prevalence of acne in studied students was 60.5%. Also, 63.3% of studied adolescent students had mild disability effect. **Conclusion:** Acne vulgaris is more prevalent among studied students. There was statistically significant difference between Acne Disability Index and students' age and more than three fifths of studied adolescent students had mild disability effect from acne. **Recommendations:** school health nurses should be attended the educational programs about acne because they are most contact and deal with the students.

**Keywords:** *Acne vulgaris, Prevalence & Disability.*

## Effect of Modified Clinical Pathway Guidelines on Congestive Heart Failure Patient's satisfaction at Coronary Care Unit

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### Abstract

**Background:** Congestive heart failure patients at coronary care unit suffer from many problems, which might endanger their life as increased anxiety level which originated from disease process and the actual care they receive was complex. Modified Care pathway guidelines are tools that enhance the patient quality of care by decreasing level of anxiety which may lead to increasing patient satisfaction. **Therefore, the aim** of this study is to evaluate effect of modified clinical pathway guidelines on congestive heart failure patients' satisfaction at Coronary Care Unit. **Design:** Quasi-experimental research design. **Setting:** Coronary Care Unit at Assuit University Hospitals. **Sample:** sixty adult males and females' critically ill patients' who divided into two equal and matched groups (study and control). **Tools:-** Three tools; Tool I: Personal and medical datasheet, Tool II Assessment of patient anxiety using state-trait anxiety inventory, and Tool III Patients' Satisfaction Scale. **Results:** Finding of this study supported stated research hypotheses with statistical significant difference between study and control groups regarding total mean of anxiety score at 6<sup>th</sup> day of intervention were (39.6±6.7, 44.87±4.54) respectively as well as (50%) of study group patients were very satisfied as compared with (3.3%) of control group. **Conclusion:** Applying modified clinical pathway guidelines significantly reduce anxiety level in congestive heart failure critically ill patients and improve patient's satisfaction. **Recommendation:** Conducting training programs about importance of modified clinical pathway guidelines implementation for all health care providers.

**Key words:** *Congestive Heart Failure, Coronary Care unit, Modified Clinical Pathway Guidelines & Patient's Satisfaction.*

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## Effect of an Teaching Program on Critical Care Nurses's Performance About end of Life Care for Hepatic Patients

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### Abstract

**Background:** National End of Life Care featured that most patients (>70%) of hepatic disease dying from liver disease. In this manner there is have to expand familiarity with basic of critical nurse's performance about end of life care of hepatic patients. **Aim:** Present study aimed to evaluate the effect of teaching program on critical care nurses Performance about end of life care for hepatic patients. **Setting:** Study was led in Intensive care units at El Raghy University Hospital. **Subjects:** Fourty nurses were included in the study. **Tools of data collection:** there are two tools used to collect data: (**Tool I**) Knowledge assessment questionnaire (**Tool II**) observational check list. All nurses divided into small group and received the teaching program. Evaluate nurses performance Pre and post test was complete immediately after program implementation. **Results:** There is very highly statistical difference between nurses' knowledge in Pre & Post test program ( $p < 0.05$ ). Most of nurses had unsatisfactory level pre-knowledge with percentage (77.5%); Also most of Post Study group had satisfactory level with percentage (90.0%). **Conclusion:** strengthening of basic care nurses knowledge and practices would have a positive impact on their knowledge and practice. **Recommendation:** Provide education through end of life Nursing Education Consortium modules for all critical care nurses.

**Keywords:** *Critical Care Nursing, End of life care, Hepatic Patient & Teaching Program.*

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## Predict Risk Factors of Preeclampsia Among Pregnant Women Attended Antenatal Clinic at Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

**Background:** Preeclampsia results in a high risk of morbidity and mortality of mother and fetus in the world. **This study aimed** to Predict Risk Factors of Preeclampsia among pregnant women attended Antenatal Clinic at Assiut University Hospital. **Subjects and methods;** A cross sectional-cohort descriptive study design was utilized. 230 pregnant women convenience sampling attended during the period of the study (six months). Two tools were used: Tool (1): interview questionnaire sheet included three parts, the first one: socioeconomic scale, the second part: family history risk factors, and the Third part is maternal medical, gynecological and obstetric history. Tool (2): Physical examination of the pregnant women (BP, edema, urine analysis weight and Height). Three follow-up physical examinations were done. **Results:** More than two fifths of the pregnant women's age from 25-30 years old. Cases diagnosed with PE during all the follow up are 16.1% of studied sample. There was a significant relation between (body mass index and history of previous preeclampsia) and development of preeclampsia (p-value=0.000 and 0.000 respectively). **Conclusions:** History of DM and hypertension were the most risk factors predictors in preeclampsia among pregnant women. **Recommendations:** Health education for pregnant women about risk factors of PE during premarital examination early antenatal booking.

**Keywords:** *Prediction, Preeclampsia & Risk Factors.*

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## Compliance to Therapeutic regimen Among geriatric Patients with Heart Failure at Assiut City Hospitals

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### Abstract

Heart failure patients require comprehensive care that involves drugs controlling and intentensive. Health teaching about the significance of suitable nutrition, consistent exercise, symptoms control, and fluid checking. **This study aimed to** assess compliance to therapeutic regimen among elderly patients with heart failure in Assiut City hospitals. **Subjects and method:** Descriptive research design was conducted. The total sample size was 280 elderly patients by using software EPI /Info, version 3, 3 who were selected by quota from 3 outpatients in Assiut City. Two tools were used; first, structured interview questionnaire, and heart failure compliance questionnaire scale. **Results:** it was found 59.3% of elderly patients were male, with a mean age as  $65.10 \pm 6.12$ , 56.1% had poor knowledge scores, 66.8% were non-compliant with measuring weight and 58.9% and 53.9% respectively of them were non-compliant with avoiding drinking excessive fluid and following a low sodium diet. Also, illustrated significant relation among all items of compliance with patients' knowledge except compliance with medication. **Conclusion:** More than half of studied elderly patients had poor knowledge scores and this was correlated with non-compliance to therapeutic regimen among elderly patients. **Recommendations:** More studies should be implemented to assess patient's compliance and health education program for elderly about importance of compliance to therapeutic regimen.

**Keywords:** *Therapeutic, Regimen, Compliance & Elderly Patients With Heart Failure.*

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## Women's Adaptational Methods Toward Transitional Menopausal Symptoms among Medical and Non-Medical Personnel

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### Abstract

Menopause known as change of life, Perimenopause comprise a half or a third of a women's life, particularly in developing countries, which troublesome symptoms. Empowerment during the menopause can improve women's adaptation to menopausal symptoms. This study **Aims to** compare adaptational methods among medical and non-medical personnel regarding transitional menopausal symptoms. **Setting** of this study was outpatient clinics of Sedfa central hospital & maternal & child health care center (MCH) at Sedfa district in Assiut governorate, Egypt. A descriptive, comparative **Design** was used in this study. A **Purposive sample** of 140 participants (70 women from medical personnel and 70 women from non-medical personnel) **A tool** used was interviewing questionnaire. **Results** of this study revealed that the most common transitional symptoms both medical and non-medical personnel complained of were sleeping disturbance followed by hot flushes. Adaptational method to sleep disturbances was similar but with large percentage among medical than non-medical personnel in a form of being physically active. Adaptational methods to hot flushes was similar but with large percentage among medical than non-medical participants in a form of trying to avoid things that may trigger the symptoms. This study **concluded** that medical participants were practiced adaptational methods more than non-medical participants in some transitional menopausal symptoms, while these adaptational methods were nearly similar in others This study **Recommended to** increase women's awareness of transitional menopausal symptoms and methods of adaptation.

**Key words:** *Adaptational Methods, Transitional Menopausal Symptoms, Medical Personnel & Non-Medical Personnel.*

## The impact of an Educational Training Program on Psychological Stressors on Women with Epilepsy at Outpatient Clinic at Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

**Aim:** the aim of this study was to assess, design, implement and evaluate the effectiveness of an educational training program on psychological stressors among epileptic women. **Method:** A quasi experimental design was used on the study sample which consisted of 30 women who had been diagnosed as epileptic patients at Assiut University Hospital. Personal and clinical data sheet was developed and used by the investigator in addition to Stressors Inventory for Persons with Epilepsy (SIPE). **Results:** Results revealed that, more than half of the studied sample (56.7%) was observed in the age group from 30-40 years, mean±sd( 30.4+4.6), Also 90% of the studied group were from rural area, and 96.7% of them were housewives, and more than half of them were illiterate, read & write (56.7%). relating to frequency of fits "every few months" represent the highest score (73.3%), meanwhile "everyweek" represented the lowest score (6.7%), women with epilepsy disorder who attended to the educational program showed significant improvement in their knowledge about epilepsy disorder and practice of relaxation techniques. Also significant improvement in level of stress. **Conclusions:** In conclusion most of women with epilepsy disorder had high level of stress, there was decreased level of stress in immediate post program and follow up than preprogram. **Recommendations:** This study recommended that community services should be offered to women with epilepsy as counseling center to help them manage their seizures and their lives successfully.

**Keywords:** *Psychological Stressors & Women With Epilepsy.*

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## Effects of an Educational Program About Cell Salvage Machine on Nurses' Performance During Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgery.

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### Abstract

**Back ground:** Intraoperative nurse should be able to perform any role inside the operating room, intraoperative cell salvage machine working inside the operating room so that the intraoperative nurse should be knowledgeable and trained as cell salvage technicians. **Objectives:** This study was carried out to evaluate the effect of an educational program about cell salvage machine on nurses' performance. **Design:** Quasi-experimental design. **Setting:** In the operating room at Alrajhey liver hospital. **Sample:** A convenience sample of all nurses working in the operating room and ICU (25 nurse). **Tools:** Two tools were utilized to collect data pertinent to the study. (**Tool I**) pre/post Assessment of nurses' knowledge about the liver and cell salvage machine. (**Tool II**) pre/post observational checklist about nurses performance on the cell salvage machine. Data were collected by the researcher during approximately one year started from May 2016 to May 2017. **Results:** Finding of the present study revealed that highly significant statistical differences were existed between knowledge and skills of the studied nurses before and after program. **Conclusion:** Knowledge and skills scores of studied nurses subjected to program were higher at post-test than pre-test.

**Keywords:** *Educational Program, Cell Salvage Machine, Nurses' Performance & Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgeries.*

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## Effect of Rehabilitation Program on Quality of Life & Coping Strategies Among Patients With Knee Osteoarthritis at Assiut University Hospital.

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### Abstract

**Objective:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of rehabilitation program on quality of life & coping Strategies among patients with knee osteoarthritis at Assiut University Hospital. **Method:** A quasi- experimental design study was used. A convenient sample included 50 patients with knee osteoarthritis 30 of them study group and were control group, who presented to the orthopedics outpatient clinic during 6 months. This study was performed at Assiut University Hospital. Tools of data collection included sociodemographic characteristics questionnaire, Coping strategies scale, quality of life scale for chronic disease. **Result:** The majority of studied and control groups were females with age group 45-65 years old. 62% of the studied group were illiterate, 70% of studied group and 60% of control group were complaining of this disease for more than 5 years. 22% of studied group had hypertension. More than half of the studied and control group were obese. There was statistically significant correlation between quality of life and affective orientation coping strategies among studied and control group before program. After program, there was statistically significant correlation between quality of life and affective orientation coping strategies. **Conclusion:** There was no statistically significant difference between studied and control group before program in relation to quality of life. However, there was statistically significant correlation between quality of life and affective orientation coping strategies among studied and control group. **Recommendations:** Nurses and other healthcare professionals can provide the treatment and prevention and make major contributions to the quality of life of people with knee osteoarthritis

*Key words; Knee Osteoarthritis, Quality Of Life & Coping Strategies.*