
ASSIUT SCIENTIFIC NURSING JOURNAL
(ASNJ)

Instructions to the authors

ASNJ- welcomes original scientific nursing contributions from all nursing researchers in Egypt and Arab Countries. Articles will be considered for publication in nursing field provided they have not previously been published elsewhere.

Before submitting a manuscript the authors must note the following

Articles should be type-written clearly in 1.5 spacing on A4 paper (21 X 29.7cm) with a margin of 2.5cm all round on one side of the page only Spelling should be consistent throughout the paper and according to Oxford Dictionary. Three (3) paper copies of the research. Copy on C.D; line on the Times New Roman, font size 14 font, size 16 bold headings is to provide a paper copy after adjusting arbitration and Review Committee for the Liberation of the magazine and a copy on CD & must include a report on the percentage of **plagiarism** Views version: The version Issuing four issues per year (March - June - September - December) With an Arabic version of the title and abstract.

Manuscripts should be set out as follows :

- **A title page:** Includes title of the articles. names of the authors and the department and institution to which the manuscript should be attributed. The name of the author to whom correspondence may be addressed should be indicated .
- **Abstract:** Consists of a very brief statements of what was done, results obtained and pertinent conclusions ,Not exceeding 200 words, should be included . it should state the aim of the study, subjects and methods, important findings , conclusion , recommendation. The abstract should ended by key words in the research .
- **The text:** *This should be arranged in the following orders :*
 1. **Introduction including aim of the work .**
 2. **Significant of study**
 3. **Aim of study .**
 4. **Research question .**
 5. **Material (or patients) and methods .**
 6. **Pilot study .**

7. Statical analysis.

8. **Results (legends to figures):** present your results in logical sequence in the text , tables , and illustration .Do not repeat in the text all the data in the tables or illustrations after all Tables /Figures are illustrated then informative description will done for them.legends should be typed double spaced on a separate sheet and numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals according to the order of their citation in the text legends should be brief and specific.

- **Discussion :** Emphasizes the new and important aspects of the study and the conclusion that follow from them relate the observations to other relevant studies .
- **Conclusions & Recommendations:** A conclusion may review the main points of the paper followed by recommendations
- **Tables:** should appear in the manuscript as near as possible to the place where they are referred to in the text and expressed in a simple way as possible
- **Lustrations:** Photographs should be in clear, of good quality glossily prints. The figure should provide enough information .
- **References:** They should be limited to those cited in the text. The list of the references at the end of manuscript should be written in accordance to their place in the text. When quoted in the text they should be written in high small numbers. In the case of more than 2 authors. only the first author plus et al-, should be quoted .

Should be written as follows :

A- Journals

Reena , J. and Indarjit, W (2011): Nursing audit, The Nursing Journal of India, Vol.(5), No.(6), Pp. 1-3.

B- Textbook

Foot, M. and Hook, C. (2002): Introducing human resource management, 3rd edition, chapter 4, London : John W. Parker & Son.

C- Unpublished Theses

Sanchez, T. (2009): Physical efficacy expectations and motivations of clinical practice, Unpublished Master thesis of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, South Western University.

D- Webliography

Hutcheron, C. and Williamson, S. (1999): Nursing regulation for the New Millennium: The mutual recognition model, online [http: www. regulationnew.com](http://www.regulationnew.com) at 19-5-2010.

Manuscripts are subject to editorial modification to bring them into the style of this journal. Each article is sent to a consultant to assess the scientific standard of the paper considering its acceptance to publication. Only papers which conform with the journal style are accepted for publication. Failure to submit manuscript in the journal style may lead to unnecessary delay in publication .

Publication Fee: All editorial communications should be addressed to the Director Editor, **Prof. Mimi Mohamed Mekawy** , Faculty of Nursing ,Assiut ,University , Assiut.

E-mail: asn_journal@yahoo.com

Tel: 01060037851 - 01065203229 & 088/ 2423809

Fax: 088 – 2080520

Table of content

	Research Titles	Pages
1	Quality of nursing care provided for preterm neonates of low birth weight with intraventricular hemorrhage	1-11
2	In-service training Program for Housekeepers Regarding Safe Health Care Waste Management at Main Assiut University Hospital	12- 21
3	Efficacy of Acupressure and Massage With Ice For Huko Point on Pain Intensity During Venipuncture In Children With Thalassemia	22- 31
4	Head Nurses' Attitudes toward Delegation and its Strategies	32- 40
5	Assessment of Knowledge and Quality of life for Patients Undergoing Cataract Surgery	41- 48
6	Identification of Occupational Health Hazards and Protective Measures among Workers in Welding Workshops at Beni Suef City	49- 58
7	Effect o f Clinical Practice Nursing Guidelines on Hypovolemic Shocked Traumatic Patient Outcome	59-71
8	Men's Perception about Cancer Prostate at Main University Hospital Assuit Governorate	72-82
9	Nursing Management to Reduce Fatigue for Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients	83- 92
10	Effectiveness of Teaching Program on Critical Care Nurses Performance Regarding Emergency Cart in Intensive Care Units	93- 100
11	Nurses Knowledge and Practices About Urinary Incontinence Among Elderly at Assiut University Hospital.	101- 109
12	Assessment Of Critical Care Nurses Knowledge and Practice Regarding Patient Safety in Intensive Care Units	110-117
13	Effect of Implementing Nursing Guidelines on Controlling Hyperglycemia for Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction	118- 127
14	Effect of Clinical Pathway Implementation on Outcomes of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	128-135
15	Assessment of Psychological Distress and Mental Adjustment among Cancer Patients	136-144
16	Assessment of Knowledge and Self Management Behaviors for Patients with Essential Hypertension	145-152
17	Effect of Educational Booklet for Patients with Epilepsy on Their Self Efficacy	153-159
18	Effect of Positioning on Respiratory System Function of Preterm Neonate with Respiratory Distress Syndrome	160-166
19	Risk factors of Cardiac Arrest Among Critically Ill Patients At Intensive Care Units	167-173
20	Effect of Implementing Nursing Guidelines About Acute Severe Asthma on Patients' Outcomes in Emergency Unit.	174- 184

Quality of nursing care provided for preterm neonates of low birth weight with intraventricular hemorrhage

Fathia Zaky Mohamed

Assistant Professor of pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University

Abstract

Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) is one of the major complications in premature infants which continue to pose challenges in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) despite advances and numerous efforts to prevent and its management is quite challenging. **The aim** of this study was to investigate quality of nursing care provided for preterm neonates of low birth weight with intraventricular hemorrhage. A Descriptive research **Design** was utilized in this study which carried out at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) of Assiut University Children Hospital. A convenience **Sample** of (51) nurses providing care for (75) preterm neonates of low birth weight with intraventricular hemorrhage and their mothers who met the Inclusion criteria entered the study were participated in the current study. Two **tools** were used in this study, a structured interview questionnaire and an observational check-list. **Results:** More than half of studied nurses (50.98%, 56.86% and 58.82%) in the morning, afternoon and evening shifts respectively had good scores of nursing care. **Conclusions** that, the overall quality of nursing care provided by the studied nurses for preterm neonates with intraventricular hemorrhage was around average. The study **Recommended** providing quality improvement training programs for all nurses working in neonatal intensive care units

Keywords: *Quality Of Nursing Care, Preterm Neonates & Intraventricular Hemorrhage.*

In-service training Program for Housekeepers Regarding Safe Health Care Waste Management at Main Assiut University Hospital

Nagwa Mohamed Gamal, Hoda Diab Fahmy & Neama Mohamed Elmagraby.

1. Director of Continuous Education for nursing at Assiut University Hospital, Egypt.
2. Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Assist.Prof of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Safe handling and secure storage of clinical waste in hospitals is an important part of good housekeeping and risk reduction. **The study aimed:** The effect of an in-service training program for housekeeper about safe health care waste management. **Subjects and methods:** Quazi experimental research design which were selected through convenient sample. The total number of housekeepers was 159 housekeepers who conducting in the following departments General and special surgical, Private departments, Separation waste rooms and Incineration were included in the study. **Study tools:** It include three different tools . first one is a structured interview questionnaire sheet which include, personal characteristics of studied subject. Second parts include housekeepers' knowledge about infection, and, waste management second tool is observation checklist and third tool is an attitude scale (pre, post & follow tests) **Results:** The main results revealed that 47.8% was illiterate. While 95.6% had not attended training about waste management. Also 66.7% of housekeepers were exposed to needle stick. Housekeepers had satisfactory knowledge, adequate practices and positive attitude after implementing the training program. **Recommendation:** Periodic in-service training program and medical checkup for all housekeepers working in the hospital. Also implementation of immunization program.

Keywords: *Inservice Training Program, Housekeepers, Occupational Exposure, Safe handling & Waste Management.*

Efficacy of Acupressure and Massage With Ice For Huko Point on Pain Intensity During Venipuncture In Children With Thalassemia

Shimaa H. khalf-Allah¹, Mohammed H. Ghazaly², Fathia Z.Mohammed³ & Etemad H. Sayed⁴.

1- Clinical Demonstrator in Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

2- Professor of Pediatrics ,Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.

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

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

Abstract

Venipuncture is the commonest painful invasive procedures that usually applied for thalassemic children, this process keep the children stressful and frightening. The **aim** of this study was to determine efficacy of acupressure and massage with ice for huko point on pain intensity during venipuncture in children with thalassemia. True experimental research **design** was utilized in this study. The study **subjects** included 90 school age thalassemic children recruited from blood disease unit and blood transfusion center at Assuit university children hospital. They were selected randomly and divided into three groups: Group I: acupressure, Group II: ice massage and Group III: control group. **Two tools** were used to collect necessary data which included **simple** questionnaire sheet for personal and medical data and Behavioral pain scale (FLACC scale) that was used to assess pain intensity during venipuncture. **Results of the present study revealed that** there were a significant decrease in pain intensity in ice massage and acupressure groups in comparison to the control group (p-value \leq 0.003) Moreover ice massage was slightly better than acupressure(p-value \leq 0.000, P \leq 0.003). **The study concluded** that acupressure and ice massage were effective in reducing the pain during venipuncture. **The study recommended** the use of acupressure and ice massage as routine interventions for pain management in children.

Keywords: *Acupressure, Ice massage, Huko point, Pain, Venipuncture, Thalassemia.*

Head Nurses' Attitudes toward Delegation and its Strategies

Hanan Sayed Younes¹, Soad Ahmed Ghallab², & Amal Sayed Mohamed³

Demonstrator in Nursing Administration Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

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

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

Abstract

Background: Delegation is a very important time management tools used by headnurses in order to achieve productive outcomes. The use of delegation in nursing management can solve many issues and problems that faced nursing staff such as; nursing shortage and turnover. **Aim:** Determine headnurses' attitudes toward delegation and assess their delegation strategies. Descriptive study design was used. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Assiut University Hospitals. **Subject:** All headnurses (No.= 103). The data collected through self-administered questionnaire which consisted of three parts (personal data sheet, Delegation Attitudes, and Delegation Strategies). **Results:** Majority of headnurses are female aged from 30 – 40 years old, and they can improve their delegation attitudes. The highest percent score of delegation attitudes and strategies for headnurses working at El-Rajhi hospital and the lowest percent at the Main Assiut Hospital. **Conclusion:** The highest percent of headnurses can improve their delegation attitudes, and the most delegation strategies used are evaluate her/himself in delegating process. **Recommendations:** An in service training should be done for all headnurses to improve their capacity to use delegation as time management strategy.

Key words: Headnurses, Delegation Attitudes & Delegation Strategies.

Assessment of Knowledge and Quality of life for Patients Undergoing Cataract Surgery

Neama Ahmed Mohamed¹, Zienab Abd El-lateef Mohammad² & Mohamed Saad Abdel Rahman³.

Head nurse in Assiut University Hospital, Assuit University, Egypt.

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

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

Abstract

Cataract is clouding in the natural lens of the eye. **Aims:** to assess knowledge and quality of life for patients undergoing cataract surgery. **Patients and methods:** sixty adult patients from males and females. This study carried in the ophthalmic department at Assiut university hospital. **Research design:** descriptive research design. **Tools:** two tools was used, **Tool I:** Patients interview questionnaire: contained three portions concerning, patient's demographic data, medical data and their knowledge regarding cataract. **Tool II:** The World Health Organization Quality of Life- BREF questionnaire. **Results:** (51.7%) of patients were females (73.4%) were illiterate, 48.3% were house wives and (41.7%) their ages were between (60–65) years of age. The majority of participations (98.4%) had incorrect information about cataract. (73.4%) of participations had poor quality of life. **Conclusion;** majority of participations had insufficient information about cataract which influenced negatively on the quality of life of more then two thirds of the studied patients. **Recommendations:** Suggested nursing teaching program for patients undergoing cataract surgery based on their needs is recommended to improve their knowledge and quality of life.

Key words: *Cataract Surgery, Knowledge & Quality of Life.*

Identification of Occupational Health Hazards and Protective Measures among Workers in Welding Workshops at Beni Suef City

Abeer Mohammed Abd Alaleem¹, Hoda Diab Fahmy Ibrahim² & Nemea Mohamed El Magrabi³.

1. Clinical Nursing Specialist in Technical Health Institute Beni, Suef, Egypt.
2. Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Assistant professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Welding is a common industrial process associated with various health hazards. **This study aimed to** identify the prevalence of the occupational health hazards & to observe the using of protective measures among workers in welding workshops. **Subjects &Methods** : A cross- section descriptive study was conducted with this study. The Convenience sample of workshops included 257 workers. **Two tools** were used for data collection, the first one included two parts .**part I**: for socio demographic data, **part II**: about knowledge of occupational hazards and safety. **Tool II**: included checklist of personal protective equipment. **Results of the study**: the using of personal protective equipment, it was observed that 88% of workers were used eye goggles as personal protective equipment. Also 56.0% of them used the respiratory mask **Conclusion**: the vast majority of workers were exposed to all type of occupational hazards. Eye goggle is the most common used of personal protective equipment. **Recommendations**: provide educational training programs regularly special for use of personal protective equipment and first aid.

Key words: *Welding, Welders, Occupational Hazards & Personal Protective Equipment.*

Effect of Clinical Practice Nursing Guidelines on Hypovolemic Shocked Traumatic Patient Outcome

Soad Ibrahim Goma, Abed- ElRady Shehata Ibrahim, Mona Aly Mohammed & Asmaa Aly Mahgoub.

B.SC.N Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University Hospital, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Anesthesia, Faculty of Medicine Assuit University, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Assuit University, Egypt.

Lecture of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Back ground; Hypovolemic shock is the more form of shock in patients who complain from traumatic injury.

Objective: to evaluate the effect of clinical practice nursing guidelines on outcome for trauma patients with hypovolemic shock. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design. **Setting:** In emergency department, trauma, general, and post operative Intensive Care Units of Assuit Main University Hospital. **Subjects:** A purposive sample of 60 adult patients diagnosed with hypovolemic shock including both sex, their age ranged from (20-60 years old) divided equally into two groups. **Tools:** Three tools were used.: **tool I;** patient assessment sheet, **tool II:** fluid assessment sheet, and **tool III:** hypovolemic shock evaluation tool. **Methods:** the researcher was applied the primary survey, applied Injury Severity Score ISS, recorded vital signs, fluid intake and output. **Results:** Finding of this study a highly significant statistical contrast between both groups in relation to total death rate (3.33 % - 40%), no statistical difference as regards to age, sex, type of trauma, ISS, complications. **Conclusion:** Applying nursing guidelines for trauma patients with hypovolemic shock improve vital signs and less in the rate of death.

Recommendation: Develop a construction protocol for health care services about pre hospital care for traumatic patient with hypovolemic shock.

Key words: Nursing Guidelines, Patients' Outcome & Hypovolemic shock

Men's Perception about Cancer Prostate at Main University Hospital Assuit Governorate

Anwer A. Galeb, Neama M. El –Magrabi & Shimaa El. Ali.

1. Administrator in Ministry of Public Health & populations, Yemen.
2. Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Cancer Prostate has been a major public health issue worldwide. The men are often diagnosed in the late stages of the disease. Increase the level of perceptions among men helps to detect and diagnostic measures early.

Aim of the study: To assess perception of men's about Cancer Prostate at Main University Hospital - Assiut Governorate. **Design:** Descriptive research design. A convenient sample was used, the sample were included 1500 patients up to forty years who attendance in outpatients clinics, within 6 months. The study included two tools; the first tool was interview sheet to assess (a) demographic data (b) Men's perception about cancer Prostate , and the second tool was Respondents' of prostate screening testing scale .

Results: More than three-fifths of the participants had low perception of cancer Prostate. **Conclusion:** There was a positive correlation between perceptions, & responding screening to Cancer Prostate. **Recommendations:** Health education programs to increase the knowledge of people regarding cancer Prostate and the importance of periodical examinations of cancer Prostate over age forty for early detections and health promotion in all its aspect.

Keywords: *Men's, Perception & Cancer Prostate.*

Nursing Management to Reduce Fatigue for Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients

Sahar A. Ahmed¹, Mona A. Mohammed² & Asmaa A. Mahgoub³.

1. Clinical Nurse Specialist at the Unit of Treatment of Viral Hepatitis, Ministry of Health, Egypt.
2. Assistant professor of Critical & Emergency Care Nursing, Faculty of nursing, Assuit University.
3. Lecturer of Critical & Emergency Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University.

Abstract

Fatigue is frequently reported symptom influencing up to 90% of hepatocellular carcinoma patient. **Aim:** Evaluate the effectiveness of educational and physical intervention to reduce fatigue for hepatocellular carcinoma patient. **Design:** Quasi-experimental design. **Setting:** Viral Hepatitis Treatment Unit at Assuit Health Directorate. **Subjects** A purposive sample of 60 patients diagnosed with HCC and infected by hepatitis C, B virus or both. **Methods** Patients in the study group encourage to perform physical exercises in sessions for 6 months follow up and give information about this disease. **Tools:** two tools were applied **Tool I:** Patient assessment sheet **Tool II:** Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (Fatigue Scale). **Results:** There were significant statistical differences existed between study and control groups regarding to patients' fatigue and patients' knowledge of p-value (0.001). There is very high statistical difference between groups regarding practice exercise & relaxation technique of p-value (0.0001). **Conclusion:** The nursing intervention had statistically significant beneficial effects on improving patient's outcomes. **It recommends** replication of nursing intervention of this study on a larger probability sample.

Keywords: *Fatigue, Cancer Related Fatigue, Hepatocellular Carcinoma & Nursing Intervention.*

Effectiveness of Teaching Program on Critical Care Nurses Performance Regarding Emergency Cart in Intensive Care Units

Sahar Gamal Khaliefa¹, Olfat Abd Al-Ghany El-Shafiey² & Asmaa Aly Mahgoub Taher³.

Nursing Specialist, Abnoub Central Hospital, Assuit Governorate, Egypt.

Assistant Professor of Critical Care and emergency Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Lecture of Critical care and emergency Nursing-Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

The emergency cart features is storing lifesaving supplies that are easy to transport and easily accessible in all parts of the cart for rapid seeing and removal of supplies and medications through a crucial situation. **Aim:** Evaluate the effectiveness of teaching program on critical care nurse's performance regarding emergency cart in intensive care units. **Design:** Quasi-experimental design. **Setting:** Emergency care unit, cardiology and neonatal intensive care unit at Abnoub Central Hospital **Subjects:** The target sample included 40 nurses (15) nurses from emergency care unit, (10) nurses from cardiology and (15) nurses from neonatal intensive care unit. **Methods:** Two information gathering tools were utilized. (Knowledge Assessment Tool) and (observation checklist).The present study was directed on evaluation of the level of nurse's information and abilities by using the two tools Then application where whole groups were passing four meetings and evaluation performed. **Results:** There were statistically significant differences between intervention before and after regarding nurse's knowledge (57.5%) and practices (82.5%). **Conclusions** Educational program was useful on improvement of nurse's performance regarding emergency cart. **Recommendations:** All nurses must be aware with all equipment stored on the emergency cart.

Key words: *Emergency Cart, Intensive Care Unit, Teaching program & Performance of Critical Care Nurses.*

Nurses Knowledge and Practices About Urinary Incontinence Among Elderly at Assiut University Hospital.

Fatma Ahmed Abd-Elaal¹, Soad Sayed Bayomi², Soad Abd El Hamed Sharkawy³.

B. SC Nursing specialist at Assiut University Hospital, Egypt.

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

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

Abstract

Urinary incontinence is more common with ageing. **Aim:** to assess nurses' knowledge and practice about elderly with urinary incontinence. **Research design:** Descriptive research design was used in the study. **Setting:** the study was carried out in the Urology, Neurology, Coronary department and the Private sector at Assiut University Hospital. A convenient sample was used. And included all nurses in previous mentioned settings. Total number were 243 nurses. **Two tools:-** Tool I: Interview questionnaire sheet:- included 2 parts: First part included personal characteristics. Second part included: questions to measure nurses' knowledge about urinary incontinence. Tool II: urinary incontinence scale to assess urinary incontinence nursing practice. **Results:** 66.3% of the studied nurses were diploma. 69.1% of them had fair knowledge score, and only 14% of them had good knowledge score, 70.8% of nurses had faire in practice score. **Conclusion:** There are statistical significant differences between nurses' total score of knowledge about urinary incontinence and their total score of practice in caring elderly patient with urinary incontinence ($p < 0.01$). **Recommendation:** Continued nursing education and in service training programs on unit should be well organized at Assiut University to upgrade the nurses' knowledge and practicing skills regarding elderly urinary incontinence.

Key words: *Elderly, Urinary, Incontinence, Knowledge, Nurses & Practices.*

Assessment Of Critical Care Nurses Knowledge and Practice Regarding Patient Safety in Intensive Care Units

Amany M. Ahmed¹, Alaa M. Ahmed², Magedda M. Mehany³, & Amal I Abd El-Hafez⁴.

1- Head nurse of Intensive Care Unit At Elmabara Hospital, Egypt.

2- professor in anesthesia & ICU department, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

3- Assistant Professor of critical care Nursing, Faculty of nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

4- Lecturer of critical care Nursing, Faculty of nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Back ground: Patient safety is an essential and vital element in good nursing care which goals are patient identification, Communication between caregivers, safety of use of medication, prevention of infection, prevention of falls, prevention of pressure ulcers, prevention of wrong site, incorrect procedure, wrong person surgery, reduction of damage associated with clinical alarm systems **Aim:** this study was carried out to identify nursing knowledge and practice regarding patient safety in intensive care units **Methods:** descriptive research design was used. **Setting:** Assiut University Hospital and Elmabara Hospital and convenient sample of 100 nurse working in the above mentioned setting, data was collected by utilizing **Tool I:** Nurses' knowledge questionnaire, **Tool II:** Observation checklist to assess nurses' practice. **Results:** Most of nurses were aware of infection prevention and patient identification ($0.98 \pm 0.14, 1.51 \pm 0.61$) respectively, 64.0% of nurses had inadequate practice about all items of patient safety. **Conclusion:** The study sample showed about (38.0%) of nurses had good level of knowledge and nearly one-fourth (26.0%) of nurses had poor level of knowledge and about two-thirds of them had inadequate practice about patient safety **Recommendation :** Providing critical care nurses training courses regarding patient safety

key words: *Patient Safety, Critical Care Nurses Intensive Care Units, Patient Safety Goals & Nurses Practice.*

Effect of Implementing Nursing Guidelines on Controlling Hyperglycemia for Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction

Fransa M. Farghly¹, Khaled A. Baraka², Mervat A. Abdel-Aziz³ & Magedda M. Mehany⁴.

1. Nursing Supervisor, Minia University Hospital, Egypt.
2. Professor of cardiology Faculty of Medicine, Minia University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
4. Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Hyperglycemia doubles the risk of recurrent myocardial infarction, heart failure, cardiogenic shock, and death. Control of hyperglycemia is important to prevent complications. **Aim:** Evaluate the effect of implementing nursing guidelines on controlling hyperglycemia in patients with acute myocardial infarction. **Design:** Quasi experimental research design.

Setting: Coronary care unit at El-Minia University Hospital. **Subjects and method:** Sixty basically sick grown-up patients who satisfied the consideration criteria and gave intense myocardial infarction with hyperglycemia. Patients were partitioned into two equivalent groups 30 patients for each, (study and control groups). **Study Tools:** Three tools were utilized to collect data in the present study (Patient assessment tool, Cardiac assessment tool, and Hyperglycemia assessment sheet). **Results:** We discovered significantly less inconveniences was identified with Myocardial infarction and diabetes in the study group than in the control group, and additionally measurably critical change in the examination assemble regarding to all items of knowledge ($P= 0.0001^*$). **Conclusion:** Implementation of nursing guidelines results an improvement on outcomes of hyperglycemic patients in the setting of intense myocardial infarction. **Recommendation:** Glucose levels should be monitored closely in patients admitted to a coronary care unit with acute myocardial infarction as long as hypoglycemia is avoided.

Keywords: *Acute Myocardial Infarction, Complications, Control Hyperglycemia, Guidelines, Insulin & Self-Management Education.*

Effect of Clinical Pathway Implementation on Outcomes of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Mona Mohammad Abo El-Ella¹, Zienab Abd El-Lateef Mohammad² & Olfat Mostafa El-Shinnawy³.

1. Assistant Lecturer in Medical-Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, South Valley University, Egypt.
2. Professor of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Professor of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is an incapacitating and progressive respiratory state that leads to significant burden, both medically and economically. Clinical pathway (CP) promotes the quality of care through the continuum by improving risk-adjusted patient outcomes, increasing patient satisfaction, promoting patient safety, and optimizing the use of resources. **The aim of this study:** was to evaluate the effect of clinical pathway implementation on outcomes of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. **Patients and Methods:** A quasi experimental research design was used. 60 adult patients with COPD of both sexes were included; they were sequentially recruited equally into 2 groups (control and study groups 30 for each). A study was performed at the Chest Department in Assiut University Hospitals. One tool was utilized for data collection: COPD assessment sheet and Clinical Pathway Protocol. **Results:** There was highly significant statistical difference between the two groups concerning hospital stay and anxiety level and dyspnea degree on discharge. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** implementation of CP in the COPD patients' management significantly decreased the hospital stay and improved dyspnea and decrease anxiety levels therefore yielding cost savings. The CP should be implemented for COPD patients to replace the conventional nursing care plan.

Keywords: *Clinical Pathway, Hospital Stay & Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.*

Assessment of Psychological Distress and Mental Adjustment among Cancer Patients

Sanaa Mostafa khalifa¹, Alaa El Din Mohamed Darweesh², Nadia Ebraheem Sayed³, Zamazm Ahmed Ahmed⁴ & Salah Mabrouk Khallaf⁵.

1. Assistant lecture of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Sohag University, Egypt.
2. Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry department, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
4. Assistant Professor of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
5. lecture of Medical oncology, South Egypt Cancer Institute, Egypt.

Abstract

Depression, anxiety and stress are often psychological consequences of living with cancer. Depression is the most common psychiatric illness in patients with cancer. Early identification of patients who are coping poorly is important for compliance with treatment and control of distress. **The study aimed to:** Assessment of psychological distress and mental adjustment among cancer patients. **A descriptive research design** was used. The sample included all cancer patients attending the outpatients clinic or in patients departments with the following criteria: non metastatic cancer and during six months period either recent patients or come for follow up and assessed through; the personal data questionnaire, (depression, anxiety, and stress scale) and Mini Mental Adjustment to Cancer scale (Mini MAC). **Results:** The participant consisted of 165 males and females cancer patients aged 18 years and more. Their age range from 17 to 75 years. There are having high level of depression, anxiety and stress. According to Mini MAC scale, patients were depended on their fighting spirit and anxious preoccupation and less extent to use cognitive avoidance. **The study recommended that:** liaison psychiatric nurse should be available to deal with patient's psychological problem. Psychoeducational and relaxation training should be available to deal with the distress.

Key words: *Psychological Distress, Mental Adjustment & Cancer patients.*

Assessment of Knowledge and Self Management Behaviors for Patients with Essential Hypertension

Shymaa Helmy Ahmed¹, Zeinab Abd El-Latif Mohammad², Mohammed Hossam El-dien³, Sahra Zaki Azer⁴.

Assistant Lecturer in Adult of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Qena University, Egypt.

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

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

Assistant professor in Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Essential hypertension stills a chief modifiable reason of morbidity and death. **The aim of the study;** was to evaluate patient's knowledge and self-management behaviors concerning essential hypertension. **Setting;** the internal medicine department and outpatient clinics at Assiut University Hospital. **Study design;** to perform this study a descriptive research design was used. **Sample;** sixty adult patients of both sexes. **Tools;** patients' assessment sheet, Hypertension Knowledge-Level Scale (HK-LS) and Hypertension Self-Management Behavior Questionnaire (HSMBQ)". **Results;** (75 %) of the patients were female , (83.33%) were married, (63.33%) illiterate, (73.33%) house wife, (55%) have unsatisfactory knowledge, and (56.67%) have negative behaviors about hypertension. **Conclusion;** knowledge and self management behaviors were unsatisfactory. **Recommendations;** educational programs are needed to improve patients' knowledge and self management behaviors about hypertension.

Keywords: *Assessment, Essential hypertension, Knowledge, Self management Behaviors.*

Effect of Educational Booklet for Patients with Epilepsy on Their Self Efficacy

Faten Shawky Mohamed¹, Ghaydaa Ahmed Shehata², Shalabia El-Sayed Abo Zead³ & Asmaa Sayed abd Almageed⁴

Head nurse in Assiut University Student's Hospital, Egypt.

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

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

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

Abstract

Background: Epilepsy is a chronic illness that affects an individual regardless of age, sex, education and occupational status. **Aim:** To evaluate effect of educational booklet for patients with epilepsy on their self –efficacy.

Research design: quasi-experimental **Setting:** Outpatient neurology clinic at Assiut University student's hospital.

Sample: A purposive sample of sixty male and female adult patients diagnosed with epilepsy **Tools:** patient assessment sheet and self-efficacy Scale. **Results:** There was a highly statistically significant difference between pre and post applying of educational booklet regarding self efficacy of patients under study $p < 0.001$.

Conclusion: Educational booklet had statistical significant positive effects on improving self-efficacy among epileptic patients.

Recommendation: Simple educational pamphlet for patients and their family members to improve self-efficacy should be available in neurology department and outpatient neurology clinic.

Keywords : *Epilepsy, Patient & Self-Efficacy .*

Effect of Positioning on Respiratory System Function of Preterm Neonate with Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Amina Mohamed Thabet & Nora Abd-El Hamid Zaki.

1. Assistant professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Sohag University, Egypt.
2. Assistant professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Positioning is an important tool for improving respiratory function and it is one of the major nursing activities. **This study** aimed to investigate the effect of positioning on respiratory system function of preterm neonate with respiratory distress syndrome. Quasi-experimental research design was used to conduct this study. The **subjects** incorporated 30 preterm infants at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) in Assiut University Children Hospital. **Neonatal Assessment sheet** included two parts: Part one: Bio-demographic data, part two: Monitoring respiratory rate, heart rate and Oxygen saturation of preterm. **Results:** The main results were the mean of respiratory rate was 53.63 ± 11.38 , and 59.42 ± 11.3554 (c/min) in prone and supine position respectively. The mean of heart rate was 137.4 ± 6.29 and 141.65 ± 10.06 (beat/min) respectively. The mean of Oxygen saturation was 93.38 ± 2.4 and 91.46 ± 2.26 (%) respectively and these differences were highly statistically significant ($P=0.001$, 0.001 and 0.003 respectively). **Conclusion:** Both prone and supine positions are effective in improving the respiratory system function among preterm neonates with respiratory distress syndromes, while, prone position was more effective than supine position. **Recommendations:** The nurses in NICU could be recommended to put the preterm with respiratory distress syndrome in prone position, if there are no contraindications.

Keywords: *Positioning, Respiratory System Function, Preterm Neonate & Respiratory Distress Syndrome.*

Risk factors of Cardiac Arrest Among Critically Ill Patients At Intensive Care Units

Asmaa Badry Hassan¹, Mona Aly Mohammed² & Amal Esmaei Abd El-Hafez³

1.Clinical Nurse Specialist at Assuit Urology Hospital University, Egypt.

2.Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

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

Abstract

Risk factor of cardiac arrest among ill patient has as a risk factors for sudden death, through cardiac arrhythmias, tension pneumothorax ,shock, hypoglycemia ,Myocardial infarction (MI), pulmonary embolism, or edema ,hypothermia and drug toxins, At Assuit University Hospital major risk factor of cardiac arrest as diabetic ketoacidosis **Subjects and Method:** Study was executed in the following: Coronary, Trauma, post, Elraghy ,and General intensive care units. The study sample consisted of all patients predisposing to cardiac arrest admitted to intensive care units within 6 months period. Three tools were utilized for data collection: tool (one):"Patient's characteristics and clinical data ", tool (two): "cardiac arrest patient tool (three) Risk factor of cardiac arrest . **Results:** Major risk factor for cardiac arrest patients among critically ill in the above mentioned setting at Assuit Hospital was 130 patients who predisposing for cardiac arrest. About (18.5%) with diabetic keto acidosis, and (17.7%) with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease .were expose to cardiac arrest **Conclusion:** Risk factors of cardiac arrest have been identified as(diabetic keto acidosis ,is most common certified in tables to help predict the cardiac arrest by alerting a clinical response **Recommendations:** Monitoring risk factors for cardiac arrest should be required to allow for the early detection and management.

Key words :*Risk Factors ,Cardiac Arrest & Critically Ill Patients.*

Effect of Implementing Nursing Guidelines About Acute Severe Asthma on Patients' Outcomes in Emergency Unit.

Eman M. Mahmoud ¹, Dr. Olfat A- A El-Shafiey²and Dr. Mokedda M. Mehany ³.

1. Nursing Specialist, Central Abnoub Hospital, Assuit Governorate.
2. Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University.
3. Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University.

Abstract

Acute severe asthma is potentially life-threatening, and their treatment requires baseline assessment of severity, close observing, and successive reassessment. Patients at high danger of asthma-related death require specific consideration. **Aim:** Assess Impact of Implementing Nursing Guidelines about Acute Severe Asthma on Patients' Outcomes. **Design:** Quasi- experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** Emergency department at central Abnoub Hospital, at Assiut governorate. **Subjects:** convenient sample of 60 critically ill adult patients who divided into equal group (30patients') study and control group. **Methods:** Three types of tools were applied; **tool I:** Patient assessment sheet **tool II:** respiratory assessment sheet. **Tool III:** patients' outcomes sheet. **Results:** There is highly statistically significant difference between both groups regarding patients' outcomes (respiratory status, complication, hospital staying per hours and mortality). **Conclusion:** Implementing nursing guideline about Acute Severe Asthma on patients' outcomes had positive effect on study group, despite mortality and hospital staying per hours. **Recommendations:** Reapply this research on a larger probability sample acquired from different geographical areas in Egypt for generalization.

Key word: *Acute Severe Asthma & Emergency Departmen.*