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## Assessment of Health Literacy and Health Risk Behaviors among Elderly at Assiut City Egypt

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### Abstract

Elderly people with inadequate health literacy less mindful of health behaviors significance. **Study 1:** assess health literacy and health risk behaviors among elderly people in Assiut city. **Design:** descriptive design was utilized in this study. **Settings:** the study carried out at two geriatric clubs in Assiut city (Geriatric club in Legitimacy Assembly and Geriatric club of Islamic cultural center). Convenient sample was used after (Total coverage of all elderly club members who agreed to participate in the study were included in the study, their number were 200 elderly participants aged 60 years and above). Four tools were used. **Tool I:** self administrative questionnaire sheet: include personal characteristics and health risk behaviors related questions. **Tool II:** body mass index calculation. **Tool III:** assessment of health literacy scale to assess health literacy level. **Tool IV:** Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine Scale to assess health literacy grade. **Results:** 75% of elderly participants had inadequate level of health literacy, also there was statistical significant difference between health literacy level and age  $P=0.034$ . **Conclusion:** inadequate health literacy associated with health risk behaviors and over counter medications. **Recommendation:** Periodical educational program for elderly people to increase health literacy level about health risk behaviors.

**Key Words:** *Health Literacy, Elderly, Health Risk Behaviors & Nursing Role.*

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## Job Characteristics and its' Impact on Nurses' Work Motivation at Main Assuit University Hospital

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Years ago there were an idea that pay is the most important cause of work motivation. Later, researchers found that the design and the characteristics of the job greatly affect the employee motivation. **Aims:** Identify the extent to which the nurse's job have skill variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy and feedback, assess the nurses internal work motivation, and find the effect of job characteristics on nurses internal work motivation. **Study design:** A descriptive correlational design was used. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Main Assuit University Hospital. **Subject and Method:** The subject of the study was all bedside nurses working in the Intensive Care Units at Main Assuit University Hospital (159). A self – administered questionnaire was used to collect data which includes: Personal data sheet, Work Design Questionnaire, and Multimethod Job Design Questionnaire. **Results:** Autonomy and Feedback correlated positively and significantly with motivation. **Conclusion:** Activities performed by nurses have high skill variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy and feedback and high internal work motivation, also the most effective core job characteristics on motivation were autonomy and feedback. **Recommendations:** organizations system should include information about the importance of job characteristics in improving nurses' satisfaction, motivation and quality of care.

**Keywords:** *Job Characteristics, Motivation & Nurses.*

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## Evaluate the Effect of Duration for Injury on International Knee Documentation Committee (IKDC) Score With an Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury Patients

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### Abstract

The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) tear is one of the most common knee injuries. **Aim;** to evaluate the effect of duration for injury on IKDC score with an anterior cruciate ligament injury patients. **Patients and methods;** Non-equivalent control group design was utilized to conduct this study. The study sample, 60 adult patients with an ACL injury, patients were divided into two equal groups, group one their injury less than 3 months and group two their duration of injury more than 3 months. **Tools;** the International Knee Documentation Committee (IKDC) scale and exercise program. **Results,** the mean age were (24.7), and the majority of them were students, regarding the IKDC scale there was a highly statistically significant difference between both groups during pre-operative and all of the follow up periods. **Conclusion;** An improvement was observed at 3&6 months follow up of patients with an ACL injury of less than 3 months than those patients whose injury more than 3 months. **Recommendation;** providing patients with instructions for seeking medical advice for their sports injuries of great importance for early diagnosis and management of their injuries.

**Keywords:** *Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury, Duration Of Injury & IKDC Score.*

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## Effect of Designing Nursing Teaching Protocol on Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy to Minimize Complications of Neutropenia

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### Abstract

**Background** Patients undergoing chemotherapy are at risk of developing neutropenia that may cause life-threatening infections and death. **Aim:** Evaluate effect of designing nursing teaching protocol on patients undergoing chemotherapy to minimize complications of neutropenia. **Design:** A Pre and Post test research design was utilized. **Sample:** sixty adult patients undergoing chemotherapy both males and females. **Setting:** The study was carried out in the internal medical oncology departments and intensive care unit at South Egypt Cancer Institute. **Tools:** An interview questionnaire sheet for the patient, A designed nursing teaching protocol for patients undergoing chemotherapy to minimize complications of neutropenia and patient's assessment sheet for complications of neutropenia. **Results:** There were highly statistically significant differences between "pre and post" application of the designed nursing teaching protocol in both all knowledge items and complications of neutropenia  $P < 0.001$ . **Conclusion:** there were highly statistically significant differences between studied patients "pre and post" application of the designed nursing teaching protocol regarding total knowledge and complications of neutropenia. **Recommendation:** Tangible tools and education of patients, families and healthcare workers are keys to speedy recognition of potentially life-threatening symptoms associated with neutropenia.

**Keywords:** *Chemotherapy, Complications, Neutropenia & Nursing Teaching Protocol.*

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## Disposition of Nursing Staff Toward Using Information Systems

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### Abstract

Currently hospitals are spending much money in Information Systems (IS) to enhance quality of care, efficiency and safety. **Aim:** The study aimed to assess the disposition of nursing staff toward using information systems. **Research design:** A descriptive design was carried out in this study. **Setting:** The study was performed at Intensive care units of Assuit University Hospitals (Chief Assuit University Hospital, Women Health Hospital and Pediatric University Hospital) **Subjects:** A convenient sample (250) of nursing staff from the previous setting. **Tools of the study:** Two tools were used, the first one was: A self-administered questionnaire about Knowledge of nursing staff about using information systems and the second one was: A self-administered questionnaire about nursing staff attitudes toward using information systems **Results:** The nursing staff have good knowledge and positive attitudes toward using information systems and there was a positive relationship between all variables of the study participants' knowledge and total score of attitudes toward using information systems with great statistically significant difference. **Conclusion:** The nursing staff have good knowledge and positive attitudes toward using information systems. **Recommendation:** The study recommended that, Hospital administration should work to implement a health information system for the hospital.

**Keywords:** *Disposition, Information Systems, Knowledge, Attitudes & Nursing Staff.*

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## Effect of Teaching Program on Nurse`s Performance Regarding Guillian Barre Syndrome Patients at Neurological Care Unit.

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### Abstract

**Aim of the study:** the study was aimed to evaluate the effect of teaching program on nurse`s performance regarding Guillian Barre Syndrome patients at neurological Care Unit at Assuit University Hospital. **Research design:** Quasi experimental research design was utilized in the study. **Subject and method:** the study was carried out on a convenience 30 nurses who participating in Guillian Barre patient care. **One tool** have been utilized to gather the information, tool I structure questionnaire divided into three parts: part 1 demographic characteristics of the nurses, part 2 pre/post knowledge assessment questionnaire, part 3 pre/post practice observational checklist. Tool had been utilized in 3 phases; preparatory, implementation and evaluation phase, with applying of teaching program for nurses about knowledge and practice about the care of Guillain-Barre syndrome patients. **Results:** The frequent of nurses had unsatisfactory whole expertise pre teaching program ( $12.56 \pm 2.45$ ) compared with post teaching program ( $21.5 \pm 1.52$ ) the suggest score had been improved significantly ( $P=0.000$ ), additionally the majority of nurse`s practice have been inadequate pre teaching program ( $127.93 \pm 44.58$ ) compared with post teaching program ( $248.5 \pm 9.11$ ). **Conclusion:** the find out about used to be illustrated that the teaching program leads to improvement in nurse`s knowledge about Guillain-Barre syndrome patients. **Recommendation:** Continuous nursing training and preparing programs on neurological intensive care unit should be well planned at Assiut university hospital.

**Keywords:** *Guillain-Barre Syndrome, Teaching Program, Nurse`s Performance.*

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## Assessment of Nurses' Performance Competency for Patients Undergoing Cholecystectomy

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### Abstract

**Background:** Competency evaluation is a tool that used by healthcare facilities to construct culture of quality affected person care and potentially decrease the incidence of unfavorable results. Therefore; aim of this study was to assess nurses' performance competency for patients undergoing cholecystectomy. Descriptive design has been utilized to carry out this study. The sample consisted of 82 nurses who were working at Surgical Departments of hospitals representing Ministry of Health Hospitals and Assiut University Hospital. Tools used for gathering data were; Nurses interview questionnaire and Nurses' performance Competence Scale. Results revealed that; the highest percent 59.0% of nurses' thier level of competency regarding cholecystectomy was desired to enhance .Conclusion: Nurses' performance competency for patients undergoing cholecystectomy need to be enhanced to reach the excellent level. Recommendation: Continuous inservice training programs are recommended to improve and maintain nursing performance competency for Patients Undergoing Cholecystectomy.

**Key words:** *Nurses performance, Competency & Cholecystectomy.*

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## Effect of Nursing Intervention Program on Quality of Life Improvement for Women Undergoing Gynecological and Breast Cancer Treatment

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### Abstract

**Background:** Breast and gynecological cancer are the most common type of cancer in women and need rehabilitation programs to improve QOL. **Aim of the study was to** assess the effectiveness of nursing intervention program on QOL improvement in women undergoing treatment for gynecological and breast cancer. **Study design:** A quasi experimental study design. **Sample and settings:** A randomly selected sample of 100 women diagnosed with gynecological and breast cancer who attended the oncology institute, and divided to two groups, the study group and control group. **Tool** structured interview questionnaire included socio-personal data, oncology treatment side effects record, reproductive concerns scale, female sexual function index, impact of event scale" cancer specific stress", and functional assessment of cancer therapy-general. **Results:** Quality of life of the intervention group with breast and gynecological cancer have been improved under the influence of the nursing intervention program. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** The nursing intervention program showed evidence of improved QOL, with a reduction in the sexual dysfunction, and lower stress levels. It was suggested to heighten awareness about the breast and gynecological cancer treatment-related side effects among the nursing staff.

**Key words:** *Nursing Intervention, Gynecological Cancer, Reproductive Concerns-Sexual Dysfunction & Quality of Life "QOL".*

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## The Mediating Effect of Patient Satisfaction on the Patient's Perception of Healthcare Quality and Patient Trust

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### Abstract

**Background:** Patients' experiences with quality of care and patient satisfaction in hospital are considered to be important elements in quality improvement of work in hospitals, and are also seen as indicators of quality of healthcare. **The Aim of this study** was to investigate the impact of patient satisfaction in the patients' perceptions of healthcare quality and patient trust **Research design:** A descriptive study was used. **Setting:** the study conducted in Minia General Hospital. **Subjects:** Includes all patients (200 patients) admitted to general Medical and Surgical Departments. **Tools of study:** three tools were used include personal characteristics data, SERVQUAL questionnaire, patient satisfaction questionnaire, and patient trust questionnaire. **Results:** more than half of the studied subjects strongly disagree toward prompt services (no waiting time), services provided as expected, efficiency of admitting procedure, friendly and courteous staff/doctors, and healthy, neat and clean environment. Also, there were positive correlations between patient satisfaction, patient trust and healthcare quality items with highly statistically significant differences. **Conclusion:** the patients are not satisfied about healthcare quality and they haven't trust and satisfaction about their services. **Recommendation:** Hospitals have to running a study on managers/doctors/staff perceptions of hospitals' services.

**Key words:** *Patient Perception of Healthcare Quality, Patient Satisfaction & Patient Trust.*

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## Nursing Guidelines for Patients with Diabetic Foot Awareness about Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

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### Abstract

**Aims:** Was to evaluate the effect of applying nursing guidelines on patients' awareness about HBOT. **Research design:** quasi experimental design has been used to carry out this study on a sample of 200 adult diabetic patients both sex since two years ago within 6 months. Study was conducted at internal medicine department and diabetic outpatient clinic at Assiut University Hospitals. **Tools:** Three tools used; A structured interview questionnaire sheet, Designed Nursing guidelines and Patient evaluation sheet. **Results:** Out of 200 patients, the highest percent of studied sample were male (53.3%), their age 50- 65 years (39.5%) married and living in rural area (80.5), read and write (59.0%), not working (59.0%) , (84.0%) had family history from other relatives, and (33.0%) of patients were having hypertension with diabetes mellitus and the majority (ninety five percent and(hundred percent) had poor level of knowledge about diabetic foot and HBOT during pre-test followed by (hundred percent), (ninety percent) had good knowledge level about diabetic foot and HBOT after implementation nursing guidelines. **Conclusion:** Diabetic foot patients exposed to several complications, improving patient's awareness about HBOT can favorable affect the incidence of these complications. **Recommendation:** Organize regular counseling sessions for meeting the patients' information about diabetic foot and HBOT.

**Keywords:** *Diabetic Foot, Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy & Nursing Guidelines.*

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## Effect of Implementing Nursing Guideline on Critically Patients Outcomes' Regarding Sedation

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### Abstract

Sedation can help alleviate pain of intrusion allows patients to tolerate painful/distressing procedures optimize mechanical ventilation used to decrease O<sub>2</sub> consumption, decrease ICP in neurosurgical patient, and facilitate cooling Control agitation. Reduce anxiety to alleviate pain, for amnesia during neuromuscular blocked. **Aim** of the present study was to evaluate the effect of implementing nursing guideline on critically patients' outcomes regarding sedation in ICU at Assiut University Hospitals. **Design:** Quasi experimental design was used to conduct the aim of this study. **Subjects:** A purposive sample of 60 adult's critically ill patients from both Sexes admitted in the general intensive care unit at Assiut University hospital **Tools:** Tool I: Patient assessment sheet, Tool II: Sedative assessment scales **Method:** the researcher used the study tools and implement nursing guideline for study group. **Results:** finding of the present study revealed that there was a significant statistical differences between both study and control groups in relation to sedative complication tracheostomy, long ICU stay, and mortality ( $p < 0.05$ ) **Conclusion:** implementation of nursing guideline about sedation was significantly effective in improve outcomes of critically sedative patients. **Recommendation:** emphasize to utilize the nursing guideline about sedation in the critically care units

**Key words:** *Critically Ill Patient, Nursing Guidelines, Patient Out Comes & Sedation.*

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## Effect of Nursing Care Standard on Postoperative Outcomes and Length of Hospital Stay in Children with Inguinal Hernia

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### Abstract

Inguinal hernia is a common condition requiring surgical repair within the pediatric group and it's one of the foremost usually performed surgical procedures within the world. The incidence of region hernias is three-dimensional to five in term infants and thirteen in pre-term infants. Standard give direction and provide guidelines for performance of nursing staff and increase effectiveness of care. **This study aimed** to assess the effect of nursing care standard on postoperative outcomes and length of hospital stay in children with inguinal hernia. **Methods:** A quasi experimental research design conducted among one hundred twenty patients at Pediatric Surgery Unit Assiut University Children Hospital. Children were allocated to either study or control group. Three tools were used, Tool one: Structured interview sheet, tool two: designed standard of care and tool three: Evaluation sheet. **Findings:** Post-operative complications were highly significant in the control group than the study group. **Conclusion:** the standard of nursing care improving the postoperative outcomes for children with inguinal hernia as well as it reducing the length time of hospitalization. **Recommendations:** Considering the key role of nurses, the researchers hope that the results of this study can be implemented.

**Key words:** *Inguinal Hernia; Nursing Care Standard & Children.*

## Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices Regarding Nutrition for Patients With Chemotherapy

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### Abstract

Background; good nutrition & eating are important especially during treatment which might enhance the effectiveness of tumor treatments & which can lead to better outcomes for cancer treatment. **The aim:** assess Knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding nutrition for patients with chemotherapy. **Samples:** A convenience sample of 60 adult patients, the age between 20 - 60 years both sex, evidence of cancer and recent receiving all types of chemotherapy. **Three tools** were utilized for data collection were **Tool (I)** Structured interviewing Questionnaire **Tool (II)** Nutritional Status Assessment and **Tool (III)** Chemotherapy Knowledge, Attitude and practice (KAP) Questionnaire. **Results:** More than two thirds of samples were unsatisfied level of knowledge (60%). The majority of studied sample were positive attitude and poor practice (95%, 86.6%) respectively. **Conclusions:** About two third of the patient were unsatisfactory information. The majority of the patient were positive attitude and had poor practice respectively. **Recommendations:** Give advices & guidelines for patients to minimize malnutrition complications & improve clinical outcomes, formulate nutritional assessment form or sheet to be suitable for Egyptian patients undergoing chemotherapy in the hospitals.

**Keywords:** *Attitude, Chemotherapy, Knowledge & Practice.*

## Awareness of Nurses Regarding Hemodialysis Complications

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### Abstract

**The aim of this study** was to assess the nurse's awareness regarding hemodialysis complications. **Subjects and Methods:** A descriptive research design was utilized to conduct this study. This study was carried out at the hemodialysis unit in Manfalut central Hospital, Manfalut city - Assiut. The study sample consisted of nurses 35 nurses; ( males and females) working in the hemodialysis unit at Manfalut central Hospital, age ranges between 18 - 55 years and agreed to participate in the study. Self-administered questionnaire sheet was utilized to collect data pertinent to the study with the following parts; **Part 1:** "Nurse's sociodemographic characteristics", **Part 2:** "Nurse's awareness regarding hemodialysis practices", **Part 3:** "Nurse's awareness regarding hemodialysis complications". **Results:** (88.6%) of the studied nurses were having good level of knowledge regarding hemodialysis complications and (11.4%) of them were having poor knowledge level. Most of the studied nurses were females and their age ranged from (18-27) years. **Conclusion:** There was a highly statistically significant difference between nurse's knowledge regarding hemodialysis complications with their years of experience. **Recommendations:** Increase awareness of nurses through attending scientific meetings and conferences is important to keep the nurses pace with the rapidly growing wealth of knowledge and practice regarding hemodialysis for preventing its complications.

**Key words:** *Awareness, Nurses, Hemodialysis & Complications.*

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## Health Care Workers Awareness About Disaster Management Preparedness in EL-Minia General Hospital

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### Abstract

**Background:** Hospitals need to set up a higher level for preparing for disaster, **the aim of this study** is to assess the health care workers awareness about disaster management preparedness at Minia general Hospital. **Subjects & Method: Research design:** descriptive study design. **Setting:** The study carried out in El-Minia general hospital with bed capacity 225. **Subjects:** The Study included all the health care workers at Minia general hospital (n=450). **Tool of study :**it consisted of two parts as follows:-1<sup>st</sup> part personal data sheet ,2<sup>nd</sup>part disasters management preparedness .**Results:** it appeared that all workers and the majority of nurses ,doctors, administrative employees, technician, mentioned that hospital didn't have disaster plan (100%,93.8%-92.1% .82.6%, 80.05%) respectively, all of study subjects mentioned that the hospital did not conduct training /workshops to educate staff members on disasters. **Conclusion:** The study indicated that knowledge of the health care workers about disaster management preparedness was poor, the majority of the study subjects did not have training or education about disaster preparedness in the hospital .**Recommendations:** Ministry of Health and hospital should formulate training programs about disaster management, and the hospital should have disaster management plan.

**Key words:** *Awareness, Health Care Workers, Disaster Knowledge, Attitude & Willingness.*

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## Awareness, knowledge and Practice about Injection Safety among Nurses Working in Medical and Surgical Department at Assiut Ministry Health Hospitals

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### Abstract

**Aim of the Study:** To assess awareness, knowledge and practice about injection safety among nurses working in medical and surgical units at Assiut ministry of health hospitals. **Patients and method:** Descriptive cross-sectional research design was utilized in this study. **Sample:** 500 male and female nurses. The study was conducted in medical and surgical units at five hospitals in Assiut ministry of health hospitals. **Tools:** Two tools used in the study :Tool (I) Self-administered questionnaire sheet consisted of three parts: (1) demographic characteristics of the nurses, (2) immunization and needle stick incidence among nurses, (3) assessment of nursing awareness and knowledge about injection safety. Tool (II): Observational check-list sheet. **Results:** Nearly all nurses 98.6% had a good awareness level and more than half had a satisfactory knowledge score and good practice score (69.4% and 63.4% respectively) regarding injection safety. **Conclusion:** Majority of the nurses had a good level of awareness regarding injection safety but less than half of them had unsatisfactory knowledge and the practical injection safety precautions were not followed properly. **Recommendation:** Nurses in need for in-service training programs and refreshing courses to improve their awareness and knowledge about injection safety which will reflect on their practice while working with patients.

**Key words:** *Injection Safety, Nurses, Awareness, Knowledge & Practice.*

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## Prevalence of Occupational Health Hazards and Safety Measures Among Municipal Waste Workers at Assiut city

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### Abstract

Municipal Waste Workers in waste management operations are the primary affected population at risk of exposure to waste hazards. **This study aimed to:** Assess the prevalence of occupational health hazards and safety measure among Municipal waste workers at Assiut city. **Subjects & Methods:** Descriptive research design was utilized. The convenience sampling was used; the total number (400) workers. Data were collected by utilizing two tools; **First tool:** Demographic questionnaire Sheet **Second tool:** An Observational Check List for practice of municipal waste workers. **Results:** Presented that 40.5% of the workers aged more than 50 years, while 27.0% less than 40 years. Also 70.7% of the workers were exposure to injury during work. While 93.7% of workers don't use personal safety measures. Only 25.25% of the studied sample had good knowledge. **Conclusion:** More than one third of the workers had poor knowledge about occupational health hazards and not applies safety measures practice. **Recommendations:** Educational program for workers to improve their knowledge and practice about occupational hazards and personal protective equipment.

**Keywords:** *Municipal Waste Workers, Occupational Health Hazards & Personal Protective Equipment.*

## Effect of Educational Program on Nurses performance About Infection Control for Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis

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### Abstract

Infections account for the second leading cause of mortality among patients with end-stage renal disease. Many of these infections are due to sepsis, primarily arising from the vascular access site. **The aims of this study:** were to assess nurses' knowledge and practice about infection control during hemodialysis, design of an educational nursing program, implementing & evaluating the effect of this educational nursing program on infection control in hemodialysis. **Setting:** This study was conducted in hemodialysis unit at Om El-Kosoar, Assiut University Hospital. **Subjects:** purposful sample of 55 nurses of both sexes, age ranges from 18 to 60 years. **Tools:** Self-administered questionnaire sheet, observational checklist and educational nursing program. **Results:** there was a highly significant difference and improvement as regard knowledge level and practice score for nurses about infection control pre dialysis, intra dialysis and post dialysis after implementing the nursing education program. **Conclusion:** Poor nurses' knowledge and practices pre program, improve nurses knowledge and practices about infection control post program. **Recommendation:** Continue nursing training sessions about infection control in hemodialysis unit to reduce the incidence of infection.

**Keywords:** *Educational Program, Hemodialysis & Infection Control.*

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## Assessment Risk Factors of Abdominal Compartment Syndrome During Resuscitation Phase of Burned Patients

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### Abstract

**Background:** Raised Intra-abdominal pressure in patients with severe burns can lead to organ dysfunction and can affect all organ systems due to massive IV fluid resuscitation. **The aim of study** was assess the risk factors of abdominal compartment syndrome during resuscitation phase of burned patients. **Research design:** exploratory research design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. **Subjects:** All available adult burned patients admitted to Burn unit who with (45) patients. **Tools:** two tool designs us to identify risk factors of abdominal compartment syndrome during resuscitation phase of burned patients, data collected through 6 months. **Results:** the result show that Vast Majority of patients had flame as a reason of burns with percentage 96.6%. Less than half of patients were at lower and upper limbs burned of body region with percentage 40.0%. In addition, result show that the prevalence of Intra-abdominal hypertension in severe burn patients is with percentage 68.8% respectively. The findings of the study revealed that when increase BMI, TBSA and IV fluid increase IAP. **Conclusion:** Patients with >20% TBSA burned presented a very high prevalence of IAH. **Recommendations:** The Burns Unit needs to design protocols for screening, monitoring and management of Intra-abdominal hypertension.

**Key words:** *Abdominal Compartment Syndrome, Fluids Resuscitation, Intra-Abdominal Hypertension & Severe Burns.*

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## Auditing and Re-auditing Nursing Care for Children Receiving Blood Transfusion

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### Abstract

**Background:** pediatric blood transfusion has many potential risks as infections with transmissible disease carried by the donor and transfusion-related acute lung injury which can be decreased by sufficient nursing interventions. **Aim** to audit and re-audit nursing care for children receiving blood transfusion. **Design:** descriptive research design was used. **Subjects and Method: Sample:** This study included all nurses' and nursing supervisors. **Setting:** the study was conducted in hematology unit, blood transfusion center, pediatric intensive care unit and emergency unit at Assiut University Children Hospital. **Subjects:** the study consisted of 70 pediatric nurses (No=70). **Tools:** A structured observational check-list was used by the researchers to assess nurses' performance about care of children receiving blood transfusion. Re-auditing was performed after giving guidelines to all study research. **Results:** the majority of nurses had unsatisfactory level of performance before giving brochure and had satisfactory performance level during re-auditing. **Conclusion:** Auditing nursing care for children receiving blood transfusion was revealed improved nurses' performance after distribution the designed nursing brochure. **Recommendation:** application of Job Training programs on regular basis suggested improving and updating nurses' performance related to blood transfusion among children.

**Keywords:** *Auditing, Nurses' performance, Children, Blood & Blood transfusion.*