
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_jornal@yahoo.com

Tel: 01060037851 - 01065203229 & 088/ 2423809

Fax: 088 – 2080520

Table of content

	Research Titles	Pages
1	Factors Causing Hypothermia and Rewarming Manoeuvre Among Critically Ill Patients in Intensive Care Units	1-10
2	Effect of Cesarean Section on Demand on the phenomena of Increasing Cesarean Section Rate at Women's Health Hospital	11- 16
3	Pediatric Nurses' and Parents' Attitudes Regarding the Importance of Families' Involvement in Care given for their Children	17 - 23
4	Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Care of Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention	24 - 36
5	Factors Affecting Maternal Fetal Attachment among Low and High Risk Pregnant Women	37 - 45
6	Effect of Menstrual Educational Intervention on performance of Institutionalized Adolescent Girls in El Behiera Governorate	46 - 52
7	Mothers' Knowledge and Practices about Eye Trauma in Early Childhood at Assiut University Hospital	53 - 61
8	Knowledge and attitudes of secondary school teachers toward substances abuse among the students	62 - 77
9	Nurses Performance Regarding Fluid, Electrolytes and Acid Base Imbalances for Neonates and Pediatrics at Pediatric Hospital Assiut University	78- 85
10	Auditing of Nursing Care for Hemodialysis Patients at Ma'an Governmental Hospitals- Jordan	86 - 94
11	Assessment of Deaf Children's Knowledge and Practice Regarding Car Accidents Protection	95 - 108
12	Effectiveness of Nurses' Emotional Intelligence Training on Quality of Nursing Care for Critically Ill Patients	109 - 119
13	The Prevalence and Etiological Factors Among Infertile Patients at Fayoum city	120- 125

Factors Causing Hypothermia and Rewarming Manoeuvre Among Critically Ill Patients in Intensive Care Units

Noura Moustafa Mahmoud¹ Mona Aly Mahmmed ²& Amal Ismael Abd El-Hafez³.

1. Clinical Nurse Specialist, El- Azhar University Hospital, Egypt.
2. Assist Prof of Critical Nursing Care, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Lecturer of Critical Nursing Care, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Hypothermia is a medical emergency that occurs when the patient loses heat faster than it can be produced. **Aim:** Identify factors that causing hypothermia and rewarming manoeuver among critically ill patients in Intensive Care Units. **Design:** A descriptive exploratory research design. **Setting:** The study was conducted at the intensive care units namely general ICU, trauma ICU , recovery area of surgical and recovery area of orthopedic at Assuit Main University hospital and general ICU and coronary care unit at El-Azhar University hospital. **Patients and Method:** The study sample consisted of hypothermic patients (=100) and non hypothermic patients (n=130) were included in the study for consecutive six months. Tools were utilized for data collection **tool I:** patient assessment sheet, **tool II** hypothermia assessment sheet. **Results:** study Findings revealed that 99% of hypothermic patients had mild degree of hypothermia and had stage one of hypothermia. Regarding to rewarming manoeuver, it was noticed that 99% of hypothermic patients used rewarming blanket and this were effective in (76.8%) of patients. **Conclusion:** This study showed that risk factors for hypothermia were diabetes mellitus (hypoglycaemia), underweight and low glasgow coma scale.

Key words: *Critically Ill Patients , Hypothermia & Rewarming Manoeuvre.*

Effect of Cesarean Section on Demand on the phenomena of Increasing Cesarean Section Rate at Women's Health Hospital

Sara A. Ibrahim¹, Manal F. Mostafa² & Entisar M. Youness³.

1. Nursing Specialist at Women's Health Hospital, Assiut University, Egypt.
2. Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing- Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Aims of the study were to determine the hospital based rate of C.S at Assiut Women's Health Hospital and assess the effect of C.S on demand on increasing C.S rate. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Assiut Women's Health Hospital, postpartum unit .**Sample:** A convenience sample (1500) of all postpartum women who had C.S during a three months period. **Design:** A cross –sectional descriptive study design was used in this study. **Results:** Cesarean section rate in hospital was 47.3% at 2016 and cesarean section on demand accounts for about 5.5% of the rate of C.S and in the present study findings. **Conclusion:** C.S which was done on maternal demand was accounted for 5.5%, as it might increase the rate of hospital based rate of C.S. **Recommendations:** Implementation of counseling sessions for pregnant women to improve awareness of vaginal delivery benefits, indications for C.S and the consequences of performing an elective or an unnecessary C.S.

Key words: *C.S & Cesarean Section On Demand.*

Pediatric Nurses' and Parents' Attitudes Regarding the Importance of Families' Involvement in Care given for their Children

Amina Mohamed Thabet¹ & Nora Abd-Elhamid Zaki².

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

Background: Contribution of families in child care is considered necessary for meeting children's needs and for the well-being of the whole family. This **study aimed** to assess pediatric nurses' and parents' attitudes regarding the importance of families' involvement in care given for their children. **Descriptive correlation research design** was utilized in this study. **Convenience sampling** composed of 100 pediatric nurses and 100 parents accompanied their children at inpatient pediatric departments from January to February 2017. **Two tools** were used to collect data as mothers' attitude scale and families' importance in nursing care–nurses' attitudes scale. **Results:** Pediatric nurses and parents' showed neutral attitude (77% & 43 % respectively) and the rest of them were between negative and positive attitude. Highly statistical significant difference were found between pediatric nurses and parent's attitudes ($p < 0.001^{**}$) concerning the importance of families' involvement in nursing care **Conclusion:** The present study concluded that, more than three fourths of pediatric nurses and nearly half of parents showed neutral attitude and highly statistical significance differences were found between pediatric nurses' and parents' socio demographic and their attitude regarding the importance of families involvement in care given for their children. Most of parents reported that they prefer the presence beside their children in any of the nursing procedures otherwise painful procedures. **Recommendation:** In service training programs should be provided for all categories of pediatric nurses regarding the importance of involving families in nursing care.

Key words: *Pediatric nurses, Parents, Attitudes, Family involvement, Care given & Children.*

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Care of Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Shaimaa Ibrahim Abd El-Aty¹, Shalabia El-Sayead Abozead² Ahmed Abd El-Galeel Ahmed³ & Hanan Abd El-Razik Abd El-All⁴.

1. Bsc. Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
2. Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Cardiology Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.
4. Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Nurses play an important role in clinical stability, adequate hydration, patient comfort and psychological readiness to undergo percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) procedure. **This study aimed to** assess nurses' knowledge and practice for patients undergoing PCI. **Subjects and method:** A descriptive research design was utilized. A convenience sample of (72) nurses who were working in the cardiology department at Assiut University-Orman Heart Hospital were included in this study. **Setting:** The study was carried out in the cardiology department at Assiut University-Orman Heart Hospital. **Tools:** Self-administered questionnaire sheet for nurses was utilized including the following parts; Part 1: " Nurses' Personal demographic data", Part 2: " Nurses' knowledge regarding PCI", Part 3: " Nurses' practice observation checklist sheet". **Results:** The majority of the study sample had unsatisfactory knowledge regarding PCI and poor practice in some items of care. **Conclusion:** The study findings revealed that the majority of the study sample had unsatisfactory knowledge and poor practice in some items of care for patients undergoing PCI. **Recommendation:** The study recommended that a designed nursing care guidelines for patients undergoing PCI must be developed.

Keywords: *Nurses', Knowledge, Practice & Percutaneous Coronary Intervention.*

Factors Affecting Maternal Fetal Attachment among Low and High Risk Pregnant Women

Eman Rashad Ahmad¹, Neama F Kamel², Anwar Anwar Mohamed³, Safaa Rashad Mahmoud⁴

1. Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
2. Psychiatric and Mental health Nursing, Alexandria University, Egypt.
3. Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Damanhur University, Egypt.
4. Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Maternal-fetal attachment (MFA) plays an important role in the maternal and fetal well-being. Despite the presence of consistent evidence about individual differences in the level of MFA, there is still a need to identify the most salient risk factors of MFA level especially among high risk pregnancy who are vulnerable to increase level of anxiety that can hinder an adequate mother–fetus attachment. **Aim.** This study aimed to compare maternal fetal attachment in low and high risk pregnancies and to identify the underlying factors which may affect maternal-fetal attachment among high risk pregnancy. **Methodology.** A descriptive cross-sectional design was used and conducted at the outpatient antenatal clinic at National Medical Institution, Damanhur City, Egypt for a convenient sample of 203 eligible pregnant women, the researchers used five tools to collect the necessary data; pregnant women basic data, Turkish version of the MFA Scale, Hobel's Prenatal Risk Score, Maternal Anxiety Scale & London questionnaire tool. **Results.** The findings of the present study portrayed a significant higher MFA among low risk mothers and a significant higher level of maternal anxiety was apparent among high risk. No significant differences was observed regarding MFA and pregnancy planning among both groups. Some personal and Obstetric variables affect the MFA level among high risk pregnant women. **Conclusion.** High risk pregnancy has lower level of MFA and higher level of anxiety with a remarkable obstetric predictors affecting their level of MFA. **Recommendations:** More attention should be given for high risk pregnant mothers through development and application of psychosocial nursing interventions program to decrease their anxiety level and improve maternal-fetal attachment.

Keywords: *Maternal Fetal Attachment, High Risk Pregnancy, Anxiety Level & the Predictors.*

Effect of Menstrual Educational Intervention on performance of Institutionalized Adolescent Girls in El Behiera Governorate

Amal Yousef Abd Elwahed¹, Rehab Ibrahim Mostafa², Lucy AbuEIEla³.

1. Lecturer Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Damanhour University, Egypt.
2. Lecturer Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Damanhour University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor, Nursing Education Department, Faculty of Nursing, Damanhour University, Egypt.

Abstract

The reaction of adolescence girls towards menstruation depends on their knowledge of this phenomenon as a normal physiological process and the essential hygienic practices associated with it. **Aim of the present study** was to estimate the effect of menstrual educational intervention on performance of institutionalized adolescent girls in El Behiera Governorate. **Method** A quasi-experimental design was used. A sample of 76 adolescence girls included in the study and data were collected by administering the self-administered questionnaire. **Results:** The findings revealed that the mean knowledge score of studied girls was increased significantly from (32.99±12.51) before implementation of the intervention to (95.68 ±4.82) after intervention ($t=18.367, p<0.001$) and the mean practice score was increased significantly from (55.46 ±8.72) before the intervention to (77.88±7.32) after it ($t=45.811, p<0.001$). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Menstrual education intervention had positive effect on performance of institutionalized adolescent girls. Therefore, it is recommended to implement educational intervention about menstruation through workshops either at governmental and non-governmental residential institutions for care of children deprived from family care.

Key words: *Adolescence, Menstruation, Performance, Educational Intervention & Residential Institutions.*

Mothers' Knowledge and Practices about Eye Trauma in Early Childhood at Assiut University Hospital

Manal Ali Samir¹, Hekmat Ebrahim Abed El Kreem², Nahed Thabet Mohamed³ & Mohamoud Abed EL-Rady⁴

1. Teacher at Al - Azhar Nursing Technical Institute, Al-Azhar University, Egypt.
2. Professor of pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.
4. Lecturer of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine - Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Eye trauma is one of the most common eye diseases. It refers to the damage caused by a direct injury not only to the eye but also to the surrounding area. **Aim of study** was to assess mothers' knowledge and practices about eye trauma in early childhood. **Design** a descriptive research design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted at inpatient and outpatient ophthalmology unit at Assiut University Hospital. **Subjects and method** was included 150 mothers who had children in early childhood (1-5 years) and suffering from eye trauma. **Tool** one tool was used for data collection. A structured questionnaire was developed to assess the mothers' knowledge and practices about eye trauma. **Results** the majority of mothers had poor knowledge about eye trauma and more than half of them had unsatisfactory level of practice. **Conclusion** there were lack of mothers' knowledge and practices about eye trauma in early childhood. **Recommendation** a written pamphlet or booklet containing information about eye trauma should be developed and keep copies in clinics and ophthalmic department in all hospitals.

Key words: *Mothers' Knowledge, Practice, Eye trauma & Early Childhood.*

Knowledge and attitudes of secondary school teachers toward substances abuse among the students

Nora Tawfiq Galal¹, Neama M. EL- Magrabi² & Shimaa Abdel- Rahim khalaf²

1. Nursing specialist in secondary nursing school for girls at Manflout Districts
2. Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University
3. Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University

Abstract

Introduction: Substance abuse among school age has become an issue of concern and public health problems throughout the world. **Aim:** To assess knowledge and attitudes of teachers about substance abuse. **Subjects and method:** A descriptive research design used in four secondary schools which selected by simple random sampling; (490) teachers included in the study. Two tools used; tool (1): self-administrative questionnaire included two parts; Part (1): Included questions regarding personal data. Part (2): teachers' knowledge about substances abuse included 17 questions as definition, types, and risk factors. Tool (2): teachers' attitude about substance abuse **Results:** There was a statistically significant difference between teachers' attitude regarding substance abuse and their level of education. **Conclusion:** Less than half of study sample had poor knowledge about substance abuse while the majority of the teachers had positive attitude regarding dangerous of substance abuse. **Recommendation:** Health education for teachers about importance of closed monitoring and supervision for school age children for early detection of substances abuse.

Keywords: *Substance Abuse, Secondary Schools, Attitude & Knowledge.*

Nurses Performance Regarding Fluid, Electrolytes and Acid Base Imbalances for Neonates and Pediatrics at Pediatric Hospital Assiut University

Thoria Hassan Abd Elfatah¹, Mona Aly Mohammed², Mokedda Mohamed Mehany³.

1. Clinical Nursing Specialist, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Children Hospital, Assuit University, Assuit, Egypt.
2. Assistant professor of critical care and emergency nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assuit, University, Assuit, Egypt.
3. Assistant professor of critical care and emergency nursing Faculty of Nursing Assiut, University, Assuit, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Aim of the study was to assess the nurses' performance regarding fluid, electrolytes and acid base imbalances for pediatrics and neonates. **Research design:** A descriptive research design was used. **Setting** this study was carried out in the paediatric and neonate intensive care at Assuit university paediatric hospital. **Study sample** consisted of all available nursing staff (130) nurses above mentioned setting. **Tools** were utilized for data collection: **First tool** nurses knowledge assessment tool, **Second tool** Nurses practice assessment tool. **Results:** The result of this study found that the majority of studied nurses were at the age group of 25 to < 30, females, married, and 58.5% were secondary school of nursing. Nearly half (47.7%) of studied nurses were having poor level of knowledge regarding fluid, electrolytes and acid base imbalances, and more than half (69.2%) of studied nurses have good level of performance, there were statistically significant difference between knowledge and practice of studied nurses regarding fluid, electrolytes and acid base imbalances. **Conclusion:** The general score of nurse poor level of knowledge and good level of practice regarding fluid, electrolytes, and acid base imbalances. **Recommendations** Provide in-service training programs for nurses to improve their performance regarding fluid, electrolytes and acid base imbalances.

Key words: *Performance, Fluid, Electrolytes, Acid Base & Imbalances.*

Auditing of Nursing Care for Hemodialysis Patients at Ma'an Governmental Hospitals- Jordan

Khaldoon Aied Alnawafleh¹, Zienab Abd. El-Latif Mohammad², Hani Abbas Al-Nwafleh³.

1. Lecture of Medical Surgical, Faculty of Nursing & Health Science, AL-Hussein Bin Talal University, Jordan.
2. Prof of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Prof. of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing & Health Science, AL-Hussein Bin Talal University, Jordan.

Abstract

Nursing auditing is used to evaluate the nursing care given to achieve deserved and feasible quality of nursing care. **Aims** of this study were to assess current nursing performance for patients undergoing hemodialysis, Develop nursing care standards and identify the gap between the current nursing management and nursing care standards for those patients. **Research design:** Exploratory research design was used. **Setting:** The study was conducted in dialysis unit at Ma'an governmental hospitals- Jordan **Subjects:** The sample in this study is composed of all available nurses (40 nurses) who are providing direct care to patients in hemodialysis units at previously mentioned hospital. **Tools of Data Collection:** Self-Administered Interview Questionnaire sheet, an observational check, developed Nursing Care Standards for Patients undergoing haemodialysis, and Nursing Care Standards checklist. **Results:** Around half of nurses their knowledge score ranged between good and fair regarding renal failure and dialysis. Only 25 % of nurses done correctly in nursing standers 4 about patient educated before discharge. **Conclusion:** about quarter of nurses perform after dialysis steps incorrectly. There was no statistical significant difference between routine care and standers nursing care for patient undergoing hemodialysis. **Recommendations:** Written standards of care against which to evaluate nursing care. Training for auditors should include a group discussion to see how the group rates the care received using the notes of a patient.

Key words: *Auditing, Nursing Care & Hemodialysis Patients.*

Assessment of Deaf Children's Knowledge and Practice Regarding Car Accidents Protection

Laith Mahmoud Alosufe¹, Hekmat Ebrahim Abd El-Kareem² & Asmaa Abed Al-Aziez Mohamed³.

1. Assistant lecturer, Faculty of Nursing and Health Science, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan.
2. Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Hearing impaired children have static and dynamic balance disabilities and that their physical adaptation is lower than that of nondisabled peers. **Aim:** to assess **knowledge and practice for deaf children's regarding car accidents protection.** **Design:** descriptive research design was used in this study. **Subjects:** The study sample composed of 69 school age and adolescent deaf children. **Setting:** The study was conducted at The Holy Land Institute for the Deaf, Jordan - Salt governorate. **Tools of data collection:** An interview questionnaire was designed by researcher to collect data related to characteristics of deaf children, characteristics of deaf children hearing, and knowledge and practice of deaf children about protection from car accident. **Results:** Deaf children's age ranged between 12- 18 years, males are more affected with hearing disorder than females and their academic achievement was good (41%). The majority lived in dormitories at school. Deaf children' knowledge and practice scores protection from car accidents were unsatisfactory. **Conclusion:** Deaf children's knowledge and practice regarding protection from car accidents were unsatisfactory. The age at which deafness began, degree of deafness were not affecting on the studied deaf children' academic achievement. **Recommendation:** The recommendation was suggested that ongoing in-service educational program for deaf children to improve their knowledge and practice regarding protection from car accidents.

Keywords: *Deaf children, Knowledge & Practice, Protection, Car Accidents.*

Effectiveness of Nurses' Emotional Intelligence Training on Quality of Nursing Care for Critically Ill Patients

Om Hashem Gomaa Ragab¹, Naglaa Gamal Eldien Abd_ Elhafez ² & Safaa Abdelaziz Rashed³.

1. Lecturer of nursing administration, Faculty of nursing, Sohag University, Egypt.
2. Lecturer of critical care & emergency nursing, Faculty of nursing, Sohag University, Egypt.
3. Lecturer of nursing administration, Faculty of nursing, Sohag University, Egypt.

Abstract

Emotional intelligence enables critical care nurses to be aware of self and others including patients' emotions result in patients' satisfaction and improved quality of care. The current study aims to determine effectiveness of nurses' emotional intelligence training on quality of nursing care for critically ill patients. **Design:** quasi experimental research design was used. **Setting:** General ICU, emergency unit, and coronary care unit at Sohag University Hospital. **Sample:** First group is: convenient sample of 70 nurses. Second group is: 420 patients were selected into two groups' pre and post nurses training. **Tools:** Quick Emotional Intelligence Self-Assessment Questionnaire and Patients' Perception of Quality Nursing Care Scale. **Results:** a highly significant relation between nurses' emotional intelligence level pre training with post training T test 3.699 at $P < 0.01$; a highly significant relation in patients' perception of quality nursing care T test 7.623 at $P < 0.01$; and highly significant relation between nurses' emotional intelligence level and patients' perception of quality nursing care $r = 0.767$ at $P < 0.01$. **Conclusions:** improvement in nurses' emotional intelligence level resulted in the improvement in the quality of nursing care. **Recommendations** emotional intelligence training should be introduced for critical care nurses as a basic of in-service training programs.

Key Words: *Critical Care Nurses, Critically Ill Patients, Emotional Intelligence, Quality of Nursing Care & Training.*

The Prevalence and Etiological Factors Among Infertile Patients at Fayoum city

Marwa Yehia Moustafa¹, Nabila Taha Ahmad², Talal Ahmed Abd-Elrahim³ & Ghadah Abdelrahman Mahmoud⁴.

1. Assistant Lecturer at Faculty of Nursing, Fayoum University, Egypt.
2. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Professor of Dermatology, STDs and Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Fayoum University, Egypt.
4. Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Aim of study was to explore the prevalence and etiologiical factors among patients in Fayoum city. **Design** the study was done at outpatient clinic of gynecological and Andrology in Fayoum university hospital, Egypt An observational Cross-sectional research was used in this study. Subjects of the study were 540 infertility patients (210 male and 330 female) either primary or secondary infertility. **Tools of data** collection were interviewed questioner, for female and male patients as" personal data, sexual problems, Etc" and statistical record about rate of male & female patients for one year. Methods of this study began on October 2012 and finished on September 2013, data was obtained through face to face interview. **Results** of this study revealed that the percentage of infertile female in Fayoum university hospital was 57.6% of all attended female to Gynecological outpatient. While infertile male was 24% of all attended male to Anderology outpatient. **Conclusion** the majority of infertile male had primary infertility and more than two thirds of infertile female had secondary infertility. **Recommendation** it's necessary to make educational programs to increase fertility awareness of infertile patients / couples and methods of treatment.

Keywords: *Anderology, Etiological Factors & Infertility.*