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## Colorectal Cancer: Consequences of Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting on Patients' Functional Daily Living

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### Abstract

**The aim of this study:** To assess consequences due to chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting on patients' functional daily living. **Research design:** Descriptive design was utilized to conduct this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the internal oncology department at Qena Health Insurance Hospital. **Sample:** Forty-eight male and female patients admitted in the internal oncology department of the above mentioned hospital. **Tools:** Tool (I): Patient assessment sheet. Tool (II): Functional Living Index for Emesis (FLIE) Questionnaire. **Results:** About one third of studied patients suffered from consequences in the form of malnutrition, electrolyte imbalance, Mallory\_Weiss Syndrome (31.3%), delayed treatment, salivation and fever, high antiemetic cost, ( 33.3%,18.8%, 20.8% respectively)which reflected on their functional daily living as 97% had worse condition before chemotherapy and all patents had worse condition of functional daily living after chemotherapy too.**Conclusion:** Consequences due to Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting had a maximum impact on nearly all patients' functional daily living either before or after chemotherapy. **Recommendation:** Colorectal cancer patients who receive chemotherapy in need to intensive nursing care and appropriate strategies to manage chemotherapy side effects and consequences related to these side effects which can improve their functional daily living.

**Keywords:** *Colorectal Cancer, Consequences, Chemotherapy, Nausea & Vomiting, Functional Daily Living.*

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## Consequences of Internet Addiction on Dietary Behavior among Adolescents in Assiut City

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### Abstract

**Background:** Internet addiction has an unfavorable impact on dietary habits of adolescents. **The aim** was to assess the consequences of internet addiction on dietary behavior of adolescents in Assiut city.

**Design:** Correlational descriptive research design was used in this study. **Setting:** Four governmental secondary schools in Assiut city were the setting of the study. **Subjects:** A representative sample of 400 adolescents was recruited for this study. A stratified sampling technique was used. **Tools:** Three tools were utilized to collect the data: Socioeconomic scale, internet addiction test, and dietary behavior and diet quality questionnaire. **Results:** More than one-third of the studied adolescents had occasional to frequent problem due to internet use and near to one-quarter of them had a significant problem from internet use. Also, they were skipping meals, snacking frequently, had a poorer appetite, and bad diet quality.

**Conclusion:** Adolescent students who had significant problem from internet use had improper dietary behavior, a poorer diet quality than their counterparts who had control over internet use.

**Recommendations:** Raising adolescents' awareness through mass media and health education program in schools and family-centered care about adverse effects of internet addiction on their development especially dietary behavior.

**Keywords:** *Adolescents, Consequences, Internet Addiction & Dietary Behavior.*

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## Effect of an Educational Program on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Defibrillation and Cardioversion

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### Abstract

Electrical cardio version and defibrillation is a critical treatment for the survival of patients with cardiac arrest. Therefore, critical care nurses not only have to know how to monitor and operate the defibrillator, but also to provide interventions for preventing possible complications. The **Aim** of the present study was to evaluate the effect of educational program on knowledge and practice of nurses regarding defibrillation and cardio version. **Method** A convenient sample of 50 nurses working in coronary care unit and emergency care unit at Assiut University Heart Hospital. A structured interview questionnaire sheet and Nurses practice observational checklist tools were used to collect the data. **Results** the present study revealed that total mean scores of the nurses knowledge and practices were improved from a preprogram level of  $(26.04 \pm 9.51)$  to knowledge and  $(75.54 \pm 10.90)$  for practice to an immediate post of  $(68.84 \pm 1.75)$  for knowledge and  $(134.70 \pm 1.52)$  for practice. **Conclusion** Nurses' level of knowledge and practice in caring of patients was unsatisfactory before the program and significantly improved immediately post program and at follow up phase in all items. **Recommendation**: Orientation program should be utilized for newly graduated nurses'.

**Keyword:** Nurse's Practices ,Knowledge, Defibrillation, Cardioversion & Life Threatening Dysrhythmia.

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## Effect of Nursing Instructions on Life Style of Patients Receiving Radioactive Iodine Therapy for Thyroid Disorders

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### Abstract

Radioactive iodine therapy is the most common treatment for Graves' disease and toxic multi-nodular goiter in adult **Aim:** to evaluate the effect of nursing instructions on life style of thyroid disorders patients receiving radioactive iodine therapy (RAI). **Patients and methods:** the study was conducted in Nuclear Medicine department of Assiut university hospital and South Egypt Cancer Institute. A convenience sample (60) adult thyroid disorder patients from both sex, who were admitted in the Nuclear Medicine department for RAI therapy. **Tools** Patient interview Questionnaire, patient's life style questionnaire: (Walker, K. Sechirst, N. Pender., 1995) and designed nursing instructions booklet **Results:** the study group patient achieved a satisfactory level of knowledge after application of the nursing instructions (86.7%). There was a highly statistically significant difference between the study group pre & post implementation of the nursing instructions (P.v 0.001). **Conclusion:** there was an improvement in knowledge level after implementation of the nursing instructions in the study group, 86.7%, there was a highly statistically significant difference between the study group patients pre and post application of nursing instructions. An improvement of life style in the study group after implementation of nursing instructions. **Recommendations:** Equip the nuclear unit with: nursing instructions booklet covering instructions about improving life style of patients receiving RAI therapy.

**Keywords:** *Nursing Instructions, Improvement Life Style & RAI Therapy.*

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## Assessment of Knowledge and Practices of myocardial Infarction Patients After Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention at Outpatient Clinic in Heart Hospital Assiut University

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### Abstract

Primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI) is an emergent percutaneous catheter intervention in the setting of ST elevation myocardial infarction, it is the preferred reperfusion strategy. **Aim of the study:** Assessment of knowledge and practices of myocardial infarction patients after (PPCI). **Study design:** A descriptive cross-sectional study research design has been utilized. **Setting:** the study was conducted at outpatient clinic Cardiovascular, Heart Hospital Assiut University. **Subjects:** A convenience sample of 150 patients was included in the study. **Tools:** A structured interview questionnaire including three parts included personal data, patients' knowledge about myocardial infarction, (PPCI) and reported practices **Results:** It was found that 43,3% of patients their age were younger than 50 year and 77.0% of them were males also it was found that 58.0% of patients had poor knowledge about myocardial infarction and (PPCI). More than three quarters of patients always take food rich in fat. 60.7 % of them never practice any kind of exercise, 83.3% of them were smokers. **Conclusion:** There was a great lacking of the necessary basic knowledge and practice of studied patients about myocardial infarction after (PPCI). **Recommendations:** Health education program is needed for patients with myocardial infarction to improve their knowledge and practice regarding their disease.

**Keywords:** *Myocardial infarction, primary percutaneous Coronary Intervention. Knowledge & Practice.*

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## Effect of Cell-Phone Assisted Postpartum Counseling on the Use Of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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### Abstract

**Aim of the study:** To assess the effect of adding cell-phone to the postpartum family planning counseling and service on the intake of postpartum women to LARC and the overall contraceptive performance. **Subjects and Methods:** Open labeled Randomized controlled Trial design was used in this study, the sample comprised 864 women that divided into two main groups, 432 for each group, Study and control groups. **Results:** Show that during the 1st visit postpartum (40 days) women's attending FP clinic was significantly higher in the cell phone assisted group as compared to control group 67.8% versus 38.3 % ;respectively ( $p = > 0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** The current study showed that adding cell-phone to the postpartum family planning counseling and service can improve the intake of postpartum women to LARC and the overall contraceptive performance and consequently decrease incidence of unplanned pregnancy. **Recommendation:** it is necessity to create and increase awareness about long acting contraceptive methods and adding phone calls as a reminder to women for improvement uptake of LARC and the overall contraceptive performance.

**Keywords:** *Cell phone, Counseling, Postpartum, LARC & Contraception.*

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## Effect of Educational Program on Nurses'performance Regarding Patients with Acute Pancreatitis

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### Abstract

**Background:** Acute pancreatitis is the inflammation of the pancreas that results in auto-digestion by its own pancreatic enzymes. The educational program is considered to be an important means to provide nurses with theoretical and technical information needed to acquire skills and competencies necessary to continually improve nursing practice. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of educational program on nurses' performance regarding patients with acute pancreatitis. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design was used to conduct this research. **Setting:** The study was conducted in intensive care unit at Assiut University Rajhy Hospital for Liver. **Subjects:** All available nurses about 40 nurses. **Tools:** Data were collected using: tool I nurse's knowledge assessment questionnaire, tool II nurse's observation checklist. **The Results** revealed that majority of the nurses their age less than 40 years old, with mean age of  $25.98 \pm 6.46$ , female, where about 52.5% of study nurses had married. The majority of nurses had unsatisfactory total knowledge pre education program. It improved immediately post education program. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that the education program lead to significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and practice about acute pancreatitis. **Recommendation:** Continue educational nursing program about care of acute pancreatitis patients.

**Keyword:** *Acute Pancreatitis, Education Program & Performance.*

## Assessment Quality of Sleep in Patients undergoing Hemodialysis

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### Abstract

Quality of sleep is the satisfaction of sleep experience, integrating aspect of sleep initiation, sleep maintenance, sleep quantity, refreshment upon awakening and a well -recognized predictor of physical and mental health. **This study aimed to** assess quality of sleep in hemodialysis patients. **Research design:** This study is Descriptive research design. **Sample:** A convenience samples of (60) adult patients among regular hemodialysis, their age range between (20 - 60) by Mean  $\pm$  SD 39.48 $\pm$ 11.75 from both sexes and are willing to participate in the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in Hemodialysis unit at Assiut University Hospital. **Tools:** Two tools were used: structured interview questionnaire and Sleep Quality Scale. **Results:** There were severe sleep disorders in hemodialysis patients. **Conclusion:** sleep affected by many factors that effect on quality of sleep in hemodialysis patients. **Recommendations:** In addition to medical treatment to eliminate sleep problems and increase their sleep quality, the implementation of sleep hygiene intervention could also be beneficial .Further researcher should focus on identifying new methods and treatments technique to improved sleep quality.

**Keywords:** *Hemodialysis & Quality of Sleep.*

## Prevalence and Risk Factors Leading to Acute Respiratory Failure among Critically Ill Patients at Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

**Background:** Acute respiratory failure in chronic respiratory disease remains a major reason for mechanical ventilation in ICU patients. **Aim of study:** to identify prevalence and risk factors of acute respiratory failure among critically ill patients at Assiut University Hospital. **Subject and Method:** All patients diagnosed with acute Respiratory failure within 6 months period admitted in to chest intensive care unit and trauma at Assiut University Hospital. **Tools of data collection:** Tool (1) Acute respiratory failure patient assessment sheet, Tool (2) outcomes of respiratory failure. **Results:** Risk factors of acute respiratory failure among critically ill patients in the above mentioned setting at Assuit University Hospital was 150 patients who exposed to respiratory failure. About that90.8%in the chest ICU groups were smoking and 76.7% were suffer from COPD but Injury of spine, brain or chest and smoking were the majority risk factors in the trauma ICU groups (50% and 43,3% respectively). With statistical significant differences between both groups (p=0.000\*).**Conclusion:** There was highly statistical significant differences relationship between chest ICU groups and trauma ICU groups in smoking, COPD, occupation and the prevalence of Acute respiratory failure with (p=0.000\*). **Recommendations:** Application of life style modification for modifying risk factors leading to ARF.

**Keywords:** *Acute Respiratory Failure, Prevalence & Risk Factors.*

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## Assessment of Nurse's knowledge and practice for patients undergoing Cardiac Catheterization

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### Abstract

**Background:** Cardiac catheterization is an invasive procedure indicated in a wide variety of circumstances. It is used for diagnostic evaluation and therapeutic intervention in the management of patients with cardiac diseases. **Aim of the study:** this study aimed to assess nurse's knowledge and practice regarding patients undergoing cardiac catheterization. **Research design:** descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** the study was conducted in cardiac catheterization unit at Assiut University Hospital. **Participants:** A convenience sample including all nurses working (24) at cardiac catheter unit who are willing to participate in the study. **Tools:** A) Structured interview questionnaire sheet. b) Observation checklist sheet. **Results:** the results showed that; the highest percent of nurses (41.7%) their age was more than 30 years and have diploma degree; (62.5%). Their years of experience ranged from 5 to 10 years (41.7%). The majority of nurses (87.5%) had no in-service training courses related to cardiac catheterization and heart disease. **Conclusion:** nurses showed inadequacy of their knowledge and practice regarding care of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization. **Recommendations:** Nurses are need for in-service training programs and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge which will reflect into their knowledge and practice while working with patients.

**Keywords:** *Cardiac Catheterization & Cardiac Diseases.*

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## Knowledge and Reported Practice Among Elderly With Oral and Dental Problems at Assiut City, Egypt.

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### Abstract

**Study aimed** to assess oral health knowledge, and reported practices among elderly with oral and dental problems.

**Design:** Descriptive research design was used. **Settings:** This study was conducted in dental out-patients clinics of the General Assiut Hospital & the El-Eman General Hospital Quota sample was used to select elderly; the total number of sample was 1300 elderly. **Tools:** Three tools were used. **Tool I:** structured interview form. It includes socio-demographic characteristics, medical and oral health history, **Tool II:** to assess elderly oral health knowledge, it includes 20 questions. **Tool III:** it includes three parts (reported practice about tooth brushing, reported practice about general oral health care and brief oral health status examination. **Results:** The main results of study showed that total percent of the studied elderly had unsatisfactory knowledge and the vast majority of the studied elderly had inadequate reported practice about tooth brushing. Also it was noticed that more than one third of elderly never clean their mouth, while more than half had unhealthy oral state. **Conclusion:** The total percent and the vast majority of the studied elderly had unsatisfactory knowledge about oral health and inadequate practice about tooth brushing respectively. **Recommendations:** Providing health education program to the elderly people about oral health to improve their knowledge and practice.

**Key words:** *Elderly, Oral Health, Knowledge & Reported Practice.*

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## Prevalence and risk factors leading to orthopedic wound infection at Assiut Hospital University

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### Abstract

**Background:** Orthopedic wound infection is an infection of the skin and other soft tissue can lead to infection of bones (osteomyelitis) and joints (septic arthritis). **Aim of the study** is to assess prevalence and risk factors leading to orthopedic wound infection at Assiut Hospital University. **Research design** a descriptive research design was used to meet the aim of the study. **Tools:** the following tools were utilized for data collection Tool (I): Patient's interview questionnaire sheet Tool (II): Assessment of risk factors leading to wound infection. **Results:** Prevalence of orthopedic wound infection at Assiut University Hospital over the past three months from May to July from of the year 2018 was 57 patients out of 200 patients admitted to orthopedic and trauma department, the majority of the studied patients were have anemia (54.5%), (64%) of the studied patients received blood transfusion, (19 %) were having diabetes mellitus, the majority of them (97.5%) received a prophylactic antibiotic, (21%) were having menstruation during surgery for females, (88.5%) were have closed fracture .**Conclusion:** Prevalence of orthopedic wound infection at Assiut University Hospital over three months was (28.5%), there was a positive correlation between dressing technique and wound infection of the studied sample. **Recommendations:** Increase the awareness of nurses through attending scientific meeting and conferences and to keep them pace with the rapidly growing wealth of knowledge and practice.

**Keywords:** *Prevalence, Risk factors & Orthopedic Wound Infection.*

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## Assessment of Nurses' Performance Regarding Care Of Chest Trauma Patients at Trauma Emergency Unit

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### Abstract

**Background:** The nurse is involved with the care of the trauma patient from arrival in the emergency department to follow-up in the trauma clinic. Chest injuries can be penetrating or the blunt type, depending on the nature and severity of the causative impact. **The aim** of this study was to assess nurses' performance regarding care of Chest Trauma patients at Trauma Emergency Unit. **Design:** Descriptive research designs were utilized in this study. **Setting:** This study was carried out in the emergency trauma unit at an Assiut university hospital. **A sample:** of this study were all available nurses working in the emergency trauma unit at Assiut university hospital (40). **(Tools)** two main tools used in this study **Tool I:** - ("Nurses Knowledge Questioner"). **Tool II:** ("Nurses Practice observation checklist") **Results:** the result revealed Level of nurses Knowledge regards total score that the majority of the nurses (70%) had an unsatisfactory Level total scores about chest trauma. The present study also revealed Nurses practice about chest trauma; that the majority of the nurses (95%) had an unsatisfactory. Level total scores about chest trauma. There was no a statistical significant difference between nurses' Knowledge and practice. **The Conclusion** the majority of the nurses was having an unsatisfactory level regarding nurses' knowledge and practice. There was no a statistical significant difference between nurses' Knowledge and practice. **Recommendations:** Regular continuous educational program plan about chest trauma Encouraging nurses to attend national and international congresses, seminars, symposia, and workshops regularly about chest trauma.

**Keywords:** *performance, Chest Trauma, for & Trauma Emergency Unit.*

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## Cystolithotripsy: Effect of Nursing Preparations on Patients' Pain and Satisfaction

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### Abstract

Transurethral cystolithotripsy is the most common way to manage cystolithiasis. **Aim of this study:** Was to evaluate the effect of implementing nursing preparations on improving patients' pain and satisfaction. **Patients and methods** Randomized Control Study design was utilized to conduct this study. This study was carried out in the Urology and Nephrology Assiut University Hospital. A random sample of 60 adult patients of both sexes, the mean age of study group ( $51.20 \pm 11.73$ ) and the mean age of control group ( $49.36 \pm 12.49$ ). Patients were divided into two equal groups (study and control) 30 patients for each. **Tools:** Tool (I): Patient assessment sheet, tool (II): Pain numeric rating scale and tool (III): patient satisfaction with nursing care quality questionnaire. **Results:** Statistically significant differences were found between study and control groups post implementing nursing preparations as regard pain level and patients satisfaction. **Conclusion:** Significant pain improvement and high level of satisfaction were observed throughout implementation of the nursing preparations among the study group.

**Key Words:** *Cystolithotripsy, Nursing Preparations & Patients Satisfaction.*

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## Auditing and Re-auditing Nursing Care for Children Undergoing Central Venous Line Insertion in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit

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### Abstract

**Aim:** The aim was to audit and re-audit nursing care for children undergoing central venous line insertion in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design was used for the present study. **Setting:** The study was carried out at Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Assiut University Children Hospital. **Subjects:** Convenience sample was obtained from nurses who gave care to all cases undergoing CVC insertion, working at the previous setting (n= 33). **Data Collection Tools:** Two tools were used: A structured interview questionnaire sheet and an indirect observation checklist. **Results:** The study revealed that a mild statistically significance differences were detected as regards CVC Insertion and medication administration ( $p=0.373$  and  $0.073$  respectively), while the nurses' unsatisfactory practice concerning heparanization and dressing change declined during the re-auditing ( $p=0.208$  and  $0.422$  respectively). **Conclusion:** Re-auditing of nurses caring for children undergoing central venous line insertion improved more significantly than auditing. **Recommendations:** Pediatric nurses should update their knowledge and practice through continued nursing education, training, and frequently attending seminars and conferences especially in infection control skills.

**Keywords:** *Auditing, Nursing Care, Children. Central Venous Line Insertion & Pediatric Intensive Care Unit.*

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## Educational Program for Nursery School Supervisors Related to Prevention of Upper Respiratory Tract Infections in Assiut City

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### Abstract

Upper respiratory tract infections are the major causes of mortality and morbidity for children under 5 years. The **aims of this study** to develop and apply an educational program for nursery school supervisors based on their needs to improve their knowledge and practice about prevention of upper respiratory tract infections among children under 5 years old. A quasi-experimental **Research Design** was used to conduct this study which carried out at (12) nursery schools from east and west of Assiut city. **The subjects** included a convenient sample of (57) participants (35) teachers and (22) supervisors **Two tools** were used, structured questionnaire and observation checklist which were developed by the researcher. **Results** of this study revealed that, there was statistically significant difference between total mean score of studied participants knowledge and practice related to upper respiratory tract infection between pretest and posttests (1)and(2) p. value (0.001 ,0.009) (0.000, 0.000) respectively. And there were statistically significant differences between studied Participants knowledge and their Socio demographic characteristics. The study **Concluded that** the studied participant knowledge, practices regarding the prevention of upper respiratory tract infections for children under five years in nursing schools in Assiut city were improved after the implementation of the educational program. The study **Recommended** providing periodic regular training educational program for all nursery schools teachers, and supervisors about infection control precautions.

**Keywords:** *Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Nursery School Supervisors & Educational Program.*

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## Effect of Story-Telling on Reducing the Intensity of Nausea and Vomiting among Children Undergoing Chemotherapy

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### Abstract

**The study aimed to** assess the effect of storytelling on reducing intensity of nausea and vomiting in children undergoing chemotherapy. **Design:** Quasi-experimental research design was used in the study. **Subjects:** 200 children were equally and randomly assigned into two groups, the first was the control group, the second was story telling group, their age ranged from 3-6. **Setting:** the study conduct years at Oncology institute at Sohag City and Sohag university hospital. **Tools:** an Interview Structured Questionnaire was developed by the researcher and Rhodes Index of Nausea and Vomiting Likert scale was utilized for collecting the data. **Results:** statistically significant difference was detected among the studied children as regards the occurrence frequency of nausea per 24 hours with mean  $\pm$  SD ( $1.63 \pm 1.22$  after the intervention compared to  $3.63 \pm 2.88$  before the intervention. A statistically significant difference was detected between the two groups as regards of vomiting before and after the intervention. **Conclusion:** children who exposed to story - telling experienced lower intensity of nausea and vomiting compared to children in the control group who received routine hospital care. **Recommendations:** They should include telling story and parents' education about non pharmacological management for nausea and vomiting.

**Keywords:** *Story-Telling, Intensity of Nausea and Vomiting, Children & Chemotherapy.*

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## Developing and Implementing Nursing Care Protocol Regarding Management of Postpartum Hemorrhage

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### Abstract

**Background:** Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is the leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality in developing countries. PPH is defined as any blood loss >500 ml following vaginal delivery and >1000 ml after cesarean section. It can also be defined as fall in hematocrit >10% or blood loss >15% of total blood volume, or 10% measured per partum decline in hemoglobin levels. **Aim of the study:** the aim of this quasi-experimental study was to evaluate the effect of Developing and implementing Nursing Care protocol regarding management of postpartum hemorrhage on Patients outcomes and complications. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Assiut Women's Health Hospital, postpartum unit .**Sample:** Purposive sample with a total of 140 Postpartum Hemorrhage patients was recruited, divided into two groups (control and study) 70 patients for each group **Result:** this study found that a significant difference between the routine and designed protocol in nursing management of postpartum hemorrhage . these findings show that the patient outcomes improved in study cases when compared with control cases which appeared in stop of bleeding 95.7% in study group, 82.8% in control group and conscious level 87.1% in study group, 78.6 in control group with normal conscious level **Conclusion:** This research concluded that nursing care protocol was effective in reducing postpartum hemorrhage outcome and complications. **Recommendations:** clearly written Postpartum Hemorrhage management protocol, adapted for a particular hospital, should be developed and used in clinical practice.

**Keywords:** *Implementing, Nursing, Protocol, Management & Postpartum Hemorrhage.*

## Nursing Performance Regarding Immediate Management of Carotid Artery Rupture

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### Abstract

**Background:** Patients with head and neck cancer are in danger of creating carotid artery rupture that may cause life-threatening problems and death **Aim:** to assess the nursing performance regarding immediate management of carotid artery rupture. **Study design:** A descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the critical care unit at south Egypt cancer institute at Assiut University hospital. **Sample:** A convenience sample of all available nurses (forty nurses) **Tools:** two tools were used for data collection, Nurses' knowledge assessment and observational checklist. **Results:** The majority of studied nurses (80%) were having an unsatisfactory level of knowledge regarding carotid artery rupture. **Conclusion:** Nurses' knowledge regarding carotid artery rupture and practice regarding immediate care of carotid artery rupture in critical care unit at south Egypt cancer institute at Assiut University hospital is unsatisfactory and have an inadequate level of knowledge and practice. **Recommendation:** Nurses need for in-service training programs to improve their knowledge and practice regarding the management of carotid artery rupture.

**Keywords:** *Carotid Artery Rupture, Head & Neck Cancer, Nursing Performance, Immediate Management.*

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## Nursing Role in Application off Nutritional Guidelines During Hyperemesis Gravid Arum and Its Effect On Patients Outcomes

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### Abstract

**Background:** Hyperemesis gravidarum is a complication of pregnancy that affects various aspect of the woman's health, including electrolytes and kidney function, and may have adverse fetal consequences. Recent researches now provide additional guidelines for protection and relief from hyperemesis gravidarum. Alterations to maternal diet and lifestyle can have protective effects. **The aim** of the study was to assess the effect of nutritional guidelines on pregnant women health statues outcome. **Research design:** Quasi experimental (pre & post) test in this study **Setting:** This study was conducted in obstetric and gynecological departments, antenatal units at police Hospital in Asyut city. **Sample:** convenience sample consisted of (30) pregnant women, Tools: two tools was used (1) a structured interview questionnaire. (2) Guidelines brochure. **Results:** highly statically significant difference between pregnant women condition in first and second week in their number of meals per day (p V=0.001). Gain weight (p V= 0.001) Number of vomiting per day (p V= 0.120). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** We conclude that nutritional guidelines during (HG) can be used as an alternative means in addition to standard, antiemetic therapy the study recommends focused on establishing plans for periodical and scheduled training course and educational program for nurses to help improving their knowledge.

**Key word:** *Nursing, Nutritional Guidelines & Hyperemesis Gravidarum.*