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Effect of Nursing Teaching Guidelines Among Patients with Cirrhosis on Their Knowledge Regarding Minimizing Hepatic Encephalopathy

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Abstract

Background: Hepatic encephalopathy is a neuropsychiatric complication associated with liver cirrhosis. It occurs in up to 80% of patients with cirrhosis. **Aim:** To evaluate effect of nursing teaching guidelines on patients' knowledge regarding minimizing hepatic encephalopathy. **Research design:** Pre/post-test research design was utilized. **Setting** The study was conducted at Tropical Medicine and Gastroenterology department at El - Rajhi liver Hospital. **Subjects and Methods:** Thirty adult patients with liver cirrhosis. **Tool:** Structured interview questionnaire was utilized for data collection with three parts (sociodemographic, medical data and pre/post knowledge questionnaire). **Results:** The present study revealed that there was a highly statistically significant difference in the level of knowledge before, immediately post and after three months from application of nursing teaching guidelines. There was no statistically significant relation was documented between patient's knowledge and occurrence of hepatic encephalopathy, ascites and bleeding after three months from application of nursing teaching guidelines. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that level of knowledge regarding minimizing hepatic encephalopathy was improved after application of the nursing teaching guidelines. **Recommendations:** A written teaching guidelines hand book in simplified term should be available and distributed for cirrhotic patients about preventive measures of hepatic encephalopathy.

Key Words: *Nursing Teaching Guidelines, Knowledge & Hepatic Encephalopathy.*

Effect of Teaching Program on Nurs's Performance Regarding Bone Marrow Transplantation

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Abstract

Background Bone marrow transplantation is an advanced therapeutic intervention that is required for a number of malignant and nonmalignant medical conditions, often for critically ill patients. the nurses needed to be provided with knowledge and practice to give high quality of care for patient. **Aim of the study:** was to evaluate The effect of teaching program on nurses' performance regarding bone marrow transplantation. **Study Design:** Quasi-experimental pre-post test research design was utilized.. **Setting** The study was conducted in bone marrow transplantation unit and other critical care unit at south Egypt cancer institute at Assiut University hospital **Sample:** All nurses (30) from above mentioned setting. **Tools:** An interview questionnaire for the nurse, **Tool 1** knowledge assessment tool will be utilized, **Tool 2.** Observational chicklist for practise assessment tool will be utilized **Results** nurses knowledge was significant improved from 18.47(to)32.77 respectively and nurses practice was improved from 48.47 to96.5 after the implementation of the program. **Conclusion:** There were highly significant improvement in knowledge and practice after implementation of program about bone marrow transplantation. **Recommendation;** Continues nursing education and training programs at critical care units should be organized within south Egypt cancer institute.

Key words: *Bone Marrow Transplantation ,Teaching Programe & Nurs's Performance.*

Assessment of Nurses Knowledge About Preventive and Therapeutic Measures of Postpartum Hemorrhage

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Abstract

Background: Postpartum hemorrhage remains one of the major causes of maternal death that occurs worldwide which can be preventable and treatable. **Aims of the Study:** Assess of maternity nurses knowledge about preventive and therapeutic measures of postpartum hemorrhage. The effect of teaching program about preventive and therapeutic measures of postpartum hemorrhage on improving maternity nurses knowledge through implementation development. **Setting:** In woman's health university and El-Mabara hospital at Assiut city. **Design:** A quasi experimental (pre/post – test) has been used in this study. **Sample:** A convenient sample (62) has been used (25) of them from woman health hospital, (37) of them from El-Mabara hospital. **Tools:** Two tools were used (1) self-administrative questionnaire has been used to collect data. (2) Teaching program with booklet. **Results:** The findings reported that more than half of them aged 30 years or more and had secondary education, Most of them had unsatisfactory knowledge about the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. But, unsatisfactory this knowledge has been improved after program implemented. **Conclusion:** Nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge regarding preventive and therapeutic measures of postpartum hemorrhage in the pre-test. The educational program was successful in achieving its goal of upgrading or improving their knowledge. **Recommendations:** The study recommends focuses on establishing plans for periodical and scheduled training courses and educational programs for nurses.

Key word: *Postpartum Hemorrhage, Knowledge, Maternal Mortality & Morbidity.*

Effect of nursing guidelines on patients' outcomes regarding closed suction at intensive care unit.

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Abstract

Introduction: Application of nursing guideline of closed suction system had a positive effect on critically ill patients' outcomes, took shorter time and is more economical. **Aim of study:** was to evaluate the effect of nursing guidelines on patients' outcomes regarding closed suction at intensive care unit. **Design:** Quasi-experimental research design. **Setting,** the study was conducted in pediatric intensive care unit at Assuit University hospital. **Sample** purpose sample 60 critically ill patients were included in the study. They are categorized into two groups connected with mechanical ventilation who used closed suction from both study and control group (30 in each). **Tools:** three tools developed by the research after review of literatures to assess the patient condition to form baseline data these tools comprised Tool I-patient assessment, tool II-suction assessment, and tool III-outcomes patient tool. **Results:** The results of the study showed that the effectiveness of nursing guidelines of closed suction system is positive and clear. There was a good improvement of patients' status, the findings of the current study revealed there was significant difference between study and control group regarding respiratory infection (10) versus (20), the findings of the current study revealed there was significant difference between study and control group regarding mortality rate in the study (66.7%) less than control group (93.3%). **Conclusion:** application of nursing guideline of closed suction system had a positive effect on critically ill patients' outcomes. **Recommendation** Keep the nursing guideline of closed suction system available in all the intensive care units.

Keywords: *Acquired Hospital Infection Closed Suction System, Nursing & Health Care, Secretion.*

Quality of Nursing Care Provided for Neonates on Mechanical Ventilation

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Abstract

Background:-Mechanical ventilation plays an important role in reducing neonatal mortality and morbidity rate. Providing high-quality nursing care for neonates on mechanical ventilation help in improving health and wellbeing of neonates undergoing mechanical ventilation. **So this study aimed** to assess the quality of nursing care provided for neonates on mechanical ventilation. **Research design**, a descriptive research design was utilized in the current study. **Sample. A** convenience sampling of 59 nurses working at a neonatal intensive care unit in Assiut University Children Hospital. **Two tools** were used to collect the necessary data, interview questionnaire sheet, and observational checklists. **Results** of this study revealed that less than half (47.5%) of the studied nurses had a good level of knowledge while more than one third (39%) of them had a good level of care regarding the quality of nursing care provided for neonates on mechanical ventilation. There were no statistically significant differences between the total mean score of nurses' knowledge and practice ($P = 0.285$). The study **concluded** that less than half of the nurses had a good level of knowledge and practice. So the researcher **recommended** that periodical educational training programs for nurses working at neonatal intensive care unit are mandatory for updating knowledge and to maintain an effective practice.

Keywords: *Quality of Nursing Care, Neonates & Mechanical Ventilation.*

Effect of lifestyle Promotion Booklet on the Outcomes of Patients with Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM)

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Abstract

Background: Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease with a strong genetic component. It can occur at any age
Aim: To evaluate the effect of lifestyle promotion on outcomes of patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.
Research design: Pre/posttest research design was utilized. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the internal medical department & outpatient clinic at Assuit University Hospital. **Samples** included 50 adult patients selected according to the following criteria: Conscious patient, age range between 18-65 years, from both sexes and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. **Tools:** Patient interview questionnaire. It includes: demographic data and health promotion lifestyle. Based on the analysis of the assessment tools health promotion lifestyle booklet was developed. **Results:** More than half of the studied sample were female and their mean age was 49.220 ± 14.226 . Patients' level of knowledge was increased after the implementation of the booklet; particularly in the areas of the health responsibility, physical activity, interpersonal relations, and nutrition. **Conclusion:** There are statistical significance differences for studied samples as regard to life style subscale. **Recommendation:** It is important to educate patients about how to modify life style to healthy life, prevent and manage diabetic complications.

Keywords: *Insulin Dependant Diabetes Mellitus, Life Style Promotion & Out Comes.*

Nursing Errors Regarding Preparation and Administration of Intravenous Drugs

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Abstract

Background: Intravenous (IV) medications pose particular risks because of their greater complexity and the multiple steps required in their preparation, administration and monitoring. **The aim** of this study was; assess the nursing errors during preparation and administration of intravenous drugs. **Research design:** Descriptive research design used in this study. **Subjects:** Non probability (convenience) sample was utilized, consisting of all nurses (30 nurses, 18 nurses in burn unit and 12 nurses in plastic surgery unit). **Tools:** Self-administered questionnaire sheet designed to assess nurses' knowledge in preparation and administration of intravenous drugs and direct Observational check list sheet designed to assess nurses' practice regarding the preparation and administration of IV drugs. **Results:** More than half of the studied nurses have good knowledge 53.3% regarding preparation of IV drugs, 50% regarding Administration of IV drugs, more than half of them have adequate practice 60% and there were significant relation between nurses' demographic data and their nursing practice regarding training needs ($p=0.042$). **Conclusion:** more than half of the studied nurses have good knowledge and adequate practice. **Recommendations** The nurses need to continue attending training courses, and increase number of nurses in the units.

Keywords: *Intravenous Drugs, Preparation & Administration.*

Effect of Educational Nursing Protocol on minimizing Patients' complications after thoracoscopic surgery

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Abstract

Background: Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) is a minimally invasive surgical technique used to diagnose and treat problems in chest. **This study** aimed to assess the effect of educational nursing protocol on minimizing patients' complications after thoracoscopic surgery. **Research design:** Quasi experimental research design was used to conduct this study. **The sample was** consisted of a convenience sixty adult patients undergone thoracoscopic surgery. **The following tools** were utilized for data collection: An interview questionnaire sheet for patients, assessment sheet of patients' knowledge and practice, and assessment sheet for patients' complications. **Results:** There was highly statistical significance difference between study group patients pretest and posttest in total knowledge and practice after implementation of educational nursing protocol. There was no statistical significance difference between both groups as regard complications. **Conclusion:** There were improvements in total knowledge and practice after protocol implementation. Wound infection and pain were the only complications happened and with higher percentages in control group than study group. **Recommendations:** Educational nursing protocol should be given for patients in the form of video to be more understandable.

Keywords: *Complications, Educational Nursing Protocol & Thoracoscopic Surgery.*

Effect of Teaching Program On Nurses' Performance About Hematuria at Urology Intensive Care Unit.

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Abstract

Hematuria is a life threatening problem which lead to anemia and hypovolemic shock due to bleeding which affect patient life; so nurses must do great efforts to prevent complications by using urine color scale successfully to contribute a successful patients' outcomes. **Aim:** Evaluate the effect of teaching program about hematuria on nurses' performance at urology intensive care unit. **Research design:** This study was a quasi experimental design, conducted in urological intensive care unit and urological emergency unit at Assuit university hospital. **Subject and method:** This study was composed of 50 nurses caring patients with hematuria. Twotools were used for data collection, tool I is (knowledge assessment tool), tool II is (observational checklist). **Results:** The study revealed that more than half of nurses were in the age group from 20 to 25 years and held nursing technician institute, 92.0% of nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge about hematuria , but this knowledge improved after the implementation of the program. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Nurses' had unsatisfactory knowledge about hematuria in pre-test. The educational program was successful in achieving its goal of upgrading or improving nurse`s knowledge. A significant difference was found between scores of knowledge before and after implementing the program. The study recommends focused on establishing plans for periodical and scheduled training courses and educational programs for nurses to help in improving their knowledge.

Keywords: *Teaching Program, Intensive Care Unit, Performance, Hematuria & Urine color scale.*

Nurses' Awareness about their Rights and Responsibilities

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Abstract

Background: The need for nursing is a universal issue. Nurses' awareness of their rights and responsibilities make them more satisfied and provide high quality care. **Aim:** Explore nurses' awareness of their rights and responsibilities at Sohag City Hospitals. **Research design:** A descriptive research design was used in the present study. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Sohag University Hospital and Sohag General Hospital. **Sample:** It was (365) nurse from Sohag University Hospital & (175) from Sohag General Hospital **Results:** Reveals that, the highest percentage of nurses has high level of awareness as regard to their rights (**81.6%** & **86.9%**) respectively, and responsibilities (**83.8%** & **90.9%**) respectively, at both Sohag University and Sohag General Hospitals. **Conclusion:** There was a positive correlation between age and nurses' awareness about their rights and responsibilities at both Sohag University and Sohag General Hospitals. **Recommendations:** Every hospital should make a meeting for newly employed nursing personnel to inform them of their Code of ethics, researches should be done to evaluate nursing practice of their rights and responsibilities.

Keywords: *Awareness, Nurses' Rights, Nurses' Responsibilities & Ethics.*

Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice About Oxygen Therapy

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Abstract

Oxygen is life essential so it is important for nurses who are responsible for oxygen administration to be familiar with its Indications and potential hazards. **Aim:** To investigate the effect of educational program about oxygen therapy on the nurses' knowledge and nurses' practice. **Design:** A Quasi experimental research design was used. **Setting:** The study was carried in pediatric emergency unit at Assuit pediatric University Hospital. **Subjects:** All available nurses in the emergency department who were (50) nurses. **Tools:** Two tools were utilized, Tool (1): Structure Interview Questionnaire to assess nurses' knowledge, Tool (2): Nurses' practice observational check list to assess performance. **Method:** preparatory, implementation and evaluation phases were used to implement study. **Results:** The total nurses' knowledge mean score improved from (9.080±4.818) before educational program to (19.840±.421) after its implementation, and total nurses' performance mean score improved from (63.0400 ± 7.94101) before implementation of educational program to (97.9200± .39590) after its implementation. There was good improvement with highly significant difference ($p < 0.001$) related to knowledge and practice of educational program. **Conclusion:** Majority of nurses had a satisfactory level of knowledge and practice toward oxygen therapy after applying educational program. **Recommendations:** Provide in-service education and training program for nurses regarding oxygen therapy.

Key words: *Educational Program & Oxygen Therapy, Knowledge, Practice.*

Risk Factors Associated with Spontaneous Abortion at Woman's Health Hospital Assiut University.

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Abstract

Background, Spontaneous abortion is a failed intrauterine pregnancy that ends before 20 weeks of gestation. Many factors can lead to it such as: age, smoking, etc. This study **aimed** to identify risk factors associated with spontaneous abortion. A descriptive study was the **design**. Purposive **sample** of 200 women diagnosed as spontaneous abortion were recruited. The **setting** was the emergency unit, at Woman's Health Hospital, Assiut university. The **tool of data collection** was an interview questionnaire which contains personal data, menstrual, obstetrical, medical and current history, other risk factors. The **results** of the study showed that 81% of study group were aged between 20-35years old, 54.5% were no and low level of education, 90% were from rural areas & 91% were housewives. The late abortion represented 57.5%, while the missed abortion was the most frequent type of spontaneous abortions (38%). Nearly half of the study group (47.5%) exposed to passive smoking. The study **concludes** that the risk factors relating to the spontaneous abortion were rural residency, low level of education, short spacing, exposure to passive smoking & previous abortion. The study **recommended** to increase the women's awareness about the risk factors of spontaneous abortion. Encouraging early & regular antenatal care (ANC). Encouraging preconception counseling.

Keywords: *Risk factors & Spontaneous Abortion.*

Effect of teaching program on nurses' performance about hypoalbuminemia after liver transplantation.

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Abstract

Hypoalbuminemia is a common health problem among liver transplant patients. Moreover, it is documented that 20% of liver transplant patients have hypoalbuminemia at admission. **Aim of study:** To evaluate the effect of teaching program on nurses' performance about hypoalbuminemia after liver transplantation. **Research design:** A quasi experimental (pre/post test). **Subject and Methods of this study** was consisted of 30 nurses' care for hypoalbuminemic patients after liver transplantation. Two Tools were used for data collection. Tool I pre/post nurses' knowledge assessment questionnaire. Tool II pre/post observational checklist. **Results:** The study explained that the majority of nurses had poor knowledge and practice related to hypoalbuminemia after liver transplantation before teaching program, which has been improved after teaching program significantly ($P=0.000$), a positive correlation was found between knowledge and practice scores of the study subjects significantly ($P=0.000$). **In Conclusion**, teaching is important to clarify, remind, and master nurses' knowledge and practice would have a positive impact upon their knowledge and practice. **The study Recommended** that continuous In-service training programs for the purpose of updating the knowledge and practice about hypoalbuminemia after liver transplantation for nurses.

Keywords: *Hypoalbuminemia, Knowledge, Liver Transplantation, Performance & Teaching Program.*

Factors Influence Bullying Among Secondary School Students in Sohag City

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Abstract

Background: School bullying and victimization are major social problems affecting students in all world. **Aim** Determine factors influence bullying among secondary school students in sohag city. **Subjects and methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional research design was used in the study. It was conducted in 4 randomly selected secondary schools. Sample was 1073 students. Three tools were used: **Tool(1)**Self - administered questionnaire included two parts; **Part 1:** Socioeconomic scale. **Part 2:** included questions to assess students' knowledge about bullying and factors influence it in secondary school. **Tool(2)** Aggression scale, **Tool(3)**Multidimensional peer – victimization scale. **Results:** common factors influenced and significantly associated with bullying occurrence in sohag secondary schools such as: age 18 years or above ,female gender, technical education , living with one parent , low socio-economic class. Verbal victimization was the higher prevalent victimization type ,anger and physical aggression were the most common aggression types among students. Boy's mechanical school found to be the most common school exposed to high level of victimization . **Conclusion :** Bullying was more common among female students, age equal or more than 18 years, technical education , came from low social class and lived with one parents. **Recommendations:** Establishing health education program about the bullying .

Keywords: *Bullying, Secondary Students, Victims & Bully-Aggressor.*

Nurses' Perception and Bedside Observation Concerning Enteral Feeding at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract

Background: Enteral feeding (EF) is the preferred method of feeding for high-risk neonates. So, major attention should be directed to nurses' perception and bedside observation concerning EF. **Aim:** This study aimed to determine nurses' perception and bedside observation concerning EF at NICU. **Design:** Descriptive research design was utilized. **Setting:** This study was carried out at NICU in Assiut University Children Hospital. **Subjects:** A convenience sampling of 60 nurses who had clinical experience at least three months in NICU was included. **Tools:** Two tools were used to collect necessary data which included; personal characteristics questionnaire for nurses (**tool 1**) and enteral feeding questionnaire (**tool 2**). **Results:** 48.33% of the studied nurses had high level of perception and more than half (58.33%) of them had high level of practice concerning enteral feeding, 100 % of the studied nurses who aged 35 years and more and the majority of them who had 10 years and more of experiences had high level of perception and practice (85.2 and 96% respectively). **Conclusion:** About half of the studied nurses had high level of perception and more than half of them had high level of practice concerning enteral feeding. More experienced, attendance training programs and aged nurses had high level of enteral feeding perception and practice. **Recommendations:** Provision of continuing educational programs on regular basis is suggested in order to refresh and updated nurses' perception and practice.

Keywords: *Bedside Observation, Enteral Feeding, Nurses' Perception & Neonatal Intensive Care Unit.*

Effect of Teaching Program on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Measuring End-Carbon Dioxide by Capnography at Critical Care Units

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Abstract

Carbon dioxide is a product of the body's 'metabolism. Capnography provides an excellent picture of the respiratory process. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of Teaching Program of Nurses' knowledge and practice regarding measuring End-Carbon dioxide by capnography in critical units at Assiut University Main Hospital. **Design:** A Quasi experimental was used. **Setting:** The study was carried in intensive care and major operation units at Assiut University Main Hospital. **Subjects:** All available nurses in Intensive care and major operation units about (60) nurses. **Tools:** Two tools were utilized to collect data, Tool (1): Knowledge Assessment tool, Tool (2): **nurses' observational check list**, **Method:** tow time nurses observed by the researcher before and after the teaching program, The researcher used preparatory, implementation and evaluation phases to implement study. **Results:** The total nurses' knowledge score improved, There was good improvement with highly significant difference related to knowledge and practice of teaching program. **Conclusion:** The majority of nurses had good level knowledge and practice toward measuring End-Carbon dioxide by capnography after applying teaching program. **Recommendations:** provide teaching and training program for nurses regarding measuring End-Carbon dioxide by capnography.

Keywords: *Teaching Program & Measuring End-Carbon Dioxide by Capnography.*

Quality of Life among the Elderly patient with Urinary Incontinence: a Hospital Based Study at Assiut Governorate ,Egypt

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Abstract

Background: Urinary incontinence had adverse effects on quality of life among elderly subjects through both physical and psychosocial consequences and a significant impact on physical health and daily functioning. **Study Aim:** assess the quality of life among elderly patient with urinary incontinence. **Subject & methods:** A descriptive research design was used. the study was conducted in urology outpatient at Assiut university and El Eman general hospital. The total sample size was 395 elderly. Two tools were used. The 1st tool: Interview questionnaire include personal characteristics, the 2nd tool: Urogenital Distress Inventory and Adapted Incontinence Impact Questionnaires to assess quality of life among elderly patients with urinary incontinence. **Results:** 79.6% of elderly patients had unsatisfactory knowledge regarding UI. There was relationship between QOL & urinary incontinence. It have a significant impact on the QOL for elderly patient. **Conclusion:** Urinary incontinence has significant negative impact on the QoL among elderly subjects (physical activity, social relationships/ travel, and emotional health). **Recommendations:** providing an Educational programs to increase the knowledge of the elderly patients about factors associated with urinary incontinence among the elderly people can guide actions to reduce and prevent occurrence of disease.

Keywords: *Quality of Life, Elderly & Patient, Urinary Incontinence.*

Awareness of Assiut University Students about Self-Medication

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Abstract

Background: Self-medication is a common and regular practice of using medicines without any medical supervision by the people themselves for self-treatment. **Aim of this study:** to assess knowledge and reported practices of university students regarding self-medication and determine the prevalence of self-medication among university students at Assiut University. **Subjects and Methods:** a descriptive cross sectional study was used in this study which conducted at four faculties of Assiut University among 1035 of fourth grad who were selected through simple random sample. Two tools were utilized for data collection: Tool I: A structured self-administered questionnaire Tool II: to assess reported practices of self-medication among university students. **Results:** It was found that 76.2% of studied students were females and the prevalence rate of self-medication among them was 90.4% also 71.4% of them reported that fast solution to relieve pain was the most common reason for using self –medication. 84.4% and 62.1% of studied students had unsatisfactory knowledge and reported practices regarding self –medication. **Conclusions:** The prevalence of self-medication was high among university students in Assiut University. Most of studied students had un satisfactory knowledge and reported practices about self- medication. **Recommendation:** Periodic health education programs regarding self-medication are needed to enhance awareness among studied students.

Keywords: *Self-medication, University Students & Awareness.*

Effect of Implementing Gastric Residual Volume Protocol on Critically Ill Patient Outcomes

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Abstract

Introduction: Malnutrition is prevalent in intensive care unit patients and is associated with increased morbidity and mortality. Early administration of enteral nutrition to critically ill patients has been associated with a reduced length of hospital stay, enteral nutrition often is complicated by intolerance, as indicated by elevated volumes of gastric residuals. **Aim of this study:** Was to investigate the effect of implementing gastric residual protocol on critically ill patient outcomes. **Design:** A quasi- experimental research design was adopted to conduct this study. **Setting:** The general, trauma and anesthesia intensive care unit at Assiut university hospital. **Subjects:** A simple random sample of 68 adult critically ill patients who are mechanically ventilated and receiving enteral feeding assigned into two groups (35 patient in control group and 33 patient in intervention group). **Results:** There was a significant decrease in total amount of GRV, Length of ICU stay, mechanical ventilation duration, and mortality in the intervention groups than control groups, there was significant increase in delivered feeding amount, total calories in intervention groups than control groups p-value <0.05 **Conclusion:** Implementing gastric residual volume protocol had a positive effect on critically ill patient outcomes. **Recommendation:** Instruct health team in intensive care unit about gastric residual measurement, and management of high GRV.

Keywords: *Enteral Nutrition , Gastric Residual Volume, Critically Ill, Protocol & Outcomes.*

Assessment of Feminine Hygiene and Sexual Function Among Intrauterine Device Users

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Abstract

Background: large number of women use intrauterine device as a family planning method, and some of them complain from many problems from it, to understand the most common problems and find a solution for them, understand feminine hygiene. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess the feminine hygiene and sexual function among intrauterine device users. **Subject and Methods:** Descriptive design was used to conduct this study. Which carried out in outpatient clinics of family planning at Salama Abdulla center (west Sohag) and Agmeem hospital (East Sohage). The sample was consisting of a convenience sample of 500 women attending at those clinics their age 18-45 years. **Tools:** Tow tools were utilized to collect data in this study Interview Questionnaire and Sexual Function Scale. **Results:** the result revealed that there was a highly significant correlation between vaginitis and sexual function ($p=0.030^*$), cervicitis and sexual function ($p=0.024^*$), and feminine hygiene practice and having vaginitis (**P-value** =0.000*). **Conclusion:** The study revealed that there was a highly relation between having IUDs and having cervicitis, vaginitis, and sexual problems. **Recommendations:** family planning center should have qualified staff and sterilized equipment to put IUDs for women and teach women the good hygiene practice.

Key words: *Intrauterine Device, Feminine Hygiene & Sexual Function.*