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## ASSIUT SCIENTIFIC NURSING JOURNAL (ASNJ)

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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.

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## Impact of Designing Nursing Instructions on Knowledge and Activity of Daily Living for Cirrhotic Patients With Ascites

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### Abstract

**Background and objectives:** Ascites is a condition of pathologic fluid collection within the abdominal cavity. The aim was to evaluate the impact of designing nursing instructions on knowledge and activity of daily living for cirrhotic patients with ascites. **Research design:** Quasi experimental (Pre / post-test). **Setting:** Tropical Medicine and Gastroenterology Department of Al-Rajhi Liver Hospital. **Sample:** A purposive sample of sixty male and female adult patients diagnosed with ascites due to liver cirrhosis. **Tools:** Tool (I): A structured interview questionnaire. Tool (II): Activity of daily living scale. **Results:** A statistically significant difference between pre, post 3 month and 6 month of implementing the designing nursing instruction regarding patient's knowledge and activity of daily living with p-value <0.01. **Conclusion:** A great improvement in patient's knowledge and independently in performing activity of daily living post the implementation of the designing nursing instructions than pre assessment. **Recommendation:** Patients should be provided with sufficient relevant written information to remind them about what they can do to cope with their disease.

**Keywords:** *Designing Nursing Instructions, Activity of Daily Living, Cirrhotic Patients & Ascites.*

## Assessment of Nurses' knowledge And Practices Regarding Temporary Pacemaker patient`s care

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### Abstract

A temporary pacemaker is an electronic device which provides electrical stimuli to the heart, when the sinoatrial node fails to conduct regularly to the ventricles. **Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess nurse`s knowledge and practices regarding temporary pacemaker patient`s care. **Research design:** A descriptive research design was utilized in the study. **Sitting:** This study was conducted in Coronary Care Unit at Assuit University Hospital. **Subject and Method:** The study was carried out on a convenience 40 nurses who are working in coronary care unit. **Tools: Tool 1:** Nurses` knowledge assessment tool regarding temporary pacing. **Tool 2:** Observational checklist regarding care for patient with temporary pacemaker. **Results:** The results showed that (77.5%) of nurses had unsatisfactory level of knowledge regarding care for patient with temporary pacemaker and (92.5%) of nurses had unsatisfactory level of practices regarding care for patient with temporary pacemaker. **Conclusion:** Nurses showed inadequacy of their knowledge and practices regarding temporary pacemaker patient's care. **Recommendation:** The study recommends that there is a need for an education program regarding care for patients with temporary pacemaker.

**Keywords:** *Assessment, Nurse`s knowledge & practices, Temporary Pacemaker & Patient`s Care.*

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## Relationship between Head Nurses' Self-efficacy and Job Performance

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### Abstract

**Background:** Self-efficacy decides what goals should be chosen to pursue, how these goals can be achieved, and how it reflected upon our job performance. **Aim:** Assess the relationship between head nurses' self-efficacy and job performance. **Study design:** Descriptive research design was used. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Assiut University Main Hospital. **Subjects:** Consisted of 44 head nurse. **Tools:** Two tools were used to collect data **I):** A structured questionnaire sheet which consists of two parts: **-Part (1):** Personal data sheet which gathered data about: gender, age, years of experience, educational qualification, and marital status. **Part (2):** Self efficacy assessment scale which includes 50 statements. **II):** Job performance checklist sheet which includes 3 main categories (general characteristics, soft skills, and nursing care). **Results:** The majority of head nurses had low self-efficacy and more than half of them had inadequate job performance (82% & 59%) respectively. **Conclusion:** There were statistical significant difference between head nurses' self-efficacy and job performance. **Recommendations:** Head nurses' self-efficacy training program should be done.

**Keywords:** *Self efficacy, Head nurses & job performance.*

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## Effect of Teaching Program on Nurses' Performance Regarding Drugs that Affect Blood Coagulation in Coronary Care Unit

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### Abstract

**Background** Many patients admitted to coronary care unit (CCU) and receive several drugs, these drugs save their life at the other hand these drugs are considered threatened to their life so that nurses should ensure that is safe and effective through careful evaluation of the patient's response to therapy by direct observation of physiological measures **Aim of this study:** was to evaluate the effect of teaching program about drugs that affect blood coagulation on nurses' performance in CCU. **Study design:** Quasi experimental (pre- posttest) design was used. **Setting:** the study was conducted in CCU at Assuit General Hospital. **Sample:** (30) nurses from the previous mentioned setting. **Tools; two tools:** were utilized in the present study **Tool (1)** Knowledge assessment tool by using structure interview questionnaire for nurses was utilized, **Tool (2)** Assessment tool for nurses' practice by using observational check list for nurses' practice was utilized, **Results:** nurses' knowledge was improved significant from  $25.8 \pm 6.48$  to  $60.63 \pm 1.19$  and nurses practice was improved from  $103.87 \pm 9.83$  to  $169.9 \pm 1.86$  after implementation of teaching program about drugs that effect blood coagulation in CCU. **Recommendation:** continues nursing education and training program at CCU should be organized regarding drugs affecting blood coagulation.

**Keywords;** *Blood Coagulation, Nurses' Performance & Teaching Program.*

## Effect of Nursing Psychological Support and Teaching Physiotherapy Guideline on Improving Pain Level for Patients with Temporomandibular Joint Disorders

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### Abstract

Stress and temporomandibular joint (TMJ) are often linked to each other. The symptoms of stress manifest in physical ways, often leading to a TMJ disorders and can cause jaw tension or pain. Physiotherapy treatment is very effective in relieving and managing temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJDs), even when the symptoms are long-standing and severe. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of nursing psychological support and teaching physiotherapy guideline on improving pain level for patients with TMJDs. **Research design:** Pre/post-test research design was utilized on 50 adult patients with TMJDs. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the maxillofacial surgery outpatient clinic at Assiut University Hospital. **Tools:** Three tools were used, I) Structured questionnaire, II) psychological state assessment and III) universal pain assessment. **Results:** About half of the study group their age range between 18-29 years old, with mean of (29.12±9.82) and about three quarter were females. There were statistically significant differences for the study group as regard psychological state and universal pain assessment. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that nursing psychological support and teaching physiotherapy are an important factors in the treatment of temporomandibular joint disorders. **Recommendations:** A written teaching guideline should be available for patients in simplified term and containing simple pictures.

**Keywords:** Disorders, Guideline, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Psychological Support, Teaching & Temporomandibular Joint.

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## Assess Nursing Practice Regarding Safety Measures on Mechanically Ventilated Patients.

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### Abstract

**Background:** Nurse had vital role in implementing safety measures for patient connected to mechanical ventilator in critically ill patient. **Aim of the study:** was to assess nursing practice regarding safety measures on mechanically ventilated patients **Research design:** A **descriptive research design** was utilized in this study, the study was conducted in the intensive coronary care units at Assuit university heart hospital. **A convenient sample:** All available nurses 30 of nursing staff that working in mentioned setting. **Tools:** Two tools: questionnaire and observational checklist. **Results:** ; More than half of nurses were in age group less than 25 years . Concerning their educational level, 53.3% of the nurse held nursing institute. 60.0% of nurse had work experience less than 5 years. Total nurses level of practice was found that three of fifth of nurses 60.0% were low, 30.0 % of them were moderate and 10.0% were high. **Conclusion:** The general score of nurses complete nursing practice regarding safety measures on mechanical ventilation was to be low practice. **Recommendations:** Nurses need in –service training programs , periodic monitoring of nurses practices and effective training for new nurses.

**Keywords:** *Nursing practice , Safety measures & Mechanically Ventilated Patients.*

## Assessment of Nursing Care on Patient's Outcomes after Minimally Invasive and Conventional Cardiac Surgery

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### Abstract

In Minimally invasive heart surgery the patient experiences less pain and quicker recovery **Aim:** the study aimed to assess nursing care on patient's outcomes after minimally invasive and conventional cardiac surgery **Patient and method. Design:** descriptive research design was utilized in the study. **Setting:** this study was conducted in the postoperative ICU, Heart Assuit University Hospital. **Sample:** a convenience sample of 60 patients 30 minimally and 30 conventional. **Four tools** have been to utilized to gather the data, **Tool I:** patient's assessment sheet, **Tool II:** Intraoperative assessment sheet, **Tool III:** postoperative assessment sheet and **Tool IV:** patient outcome assessment sheet. **Results:** A number of clinical outcomes were significantly improved with minimally than conventional including pain assessment 30.8%, quality of life  $91.27 \pm 3.03$ , blood transfusion 35.1% and length of stay in intensive care unit was  $3.04 \pm 0.74$ . **Conclusions:** assessment of nursing care founded that patients with minimally invasive associated with decreased bleeding, blood product transfusion, ventilation time, intensive care unit stay and less pain than conventional group. **Recommendation:** Establishing a standardized protocol for nursing care after cardiac surgery. Repeat this research on a large probability sample acquired from different geographical areas in Egypt.

**Keywords:** *Conventional Cardiac Surgery, Minimally Invasive Cardiac Surgery & Patient's Outcomes.*

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## Effect of Cough Trick Method on Pain Intensity during Venipuncture Procedure among Hospitalized Children

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### Abstract

**Background:-** Painful medical procedures in childhood may have long-term negative effects on development and future tolerance of pain. Evidence recommends that a significant number of children get less than optimum management of procedure-related to pain. **So this study aimed to** assess effect of cough trick method on pain intensity during venipuncture procedure among hospitalized children. **Quasi experimental** research design was used in this study. **Subjects** included 60 hospitalized children recruited from emergency unit as well as medical and hematology units in Assuit University Children Hospital. They were selected randomly and divided into two groups: study & control groups. **Two tools** were used for gathering necessary data which included, **tool (I)** A structured questionnaire sheet for personal and medical data, **tool (II)** Facial Pain Scale- Revised (FPS- R scale) that was used to assess pain intensity during venipuncture. **Results showed that**, there were a statistically significant difference in pain intensity in study group compared to control group ( $1.00 \pm 2.15$  &  $7.67 \pm 1.75$ ). **Conclusion** cough trick was effective in reducing pain intensity during venipuncture. **Therefore**, it is recommended that the use of educational training program for nurses about using cough trick as non- pharmacological intervention to reduce pain among children.

**Keywords:** *Cough trick, Pain intensity, Venipuncture & School age children*

## Efficacy of Early Mobilization on Bowel Motility For Children after Abdominal Surgery

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### Abstract

Early mobilization may exert a mechanical stimulation of intestinal function. Generally it is believed that early mobilization aids in the restoration of normal bowel function after abdominal surgery. **Aim:** this study aimed to determine the efficacy of early mobilization on bowel motility for children after abdominal surgery. **Design:** a quasi experimental research design was used to conduct this study. **Subjects and method:** a convenience sample of 60 children aged from 6 to 18 years. **Setting:** this study was conducted at the pediatric surgery unit in Assuit university children hospital. **Tools:** three tools were used to collect the necessary data, a structure questionnaire, child's mobilization and bowel motility monitoring sheet. **Results:** revealed that (100%) of the studied group walked three time per day while only (6.7%) in the control group during the post-operative day zero, time to passage of first flats and passage of first feces was statistically significant difference  $P=0.032^*$   $P=0.015^*$  respectively. **Conclusion:** the early mobilization had beneficial effect on early passage of flatus and feces in children after abdominal surgery. **Recommendations:** training educational program for the nurses about early mobilization after abdominal surgery, this study should be replicated and expanded to include a larger sample.

**Keywords:** *Abdominal surgery, Bowel motility, Children & Early mobilization.*

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## Effect of lower Limbs Rehabilitation on Burn Injured Patients' Outcomes During Emergency Phase

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### Abstract

Burn rehabilitation is comprehensive, complex and requires a multidisciplinary approach to optimize the patient's physical and psychosocial recovery related to burn. **Aim:** the study was made to evaluate the effect of lower limb rehabilitation on burn injured patients' outcomes (joint flexibility and muscle strength) during emergency phase. **Design:** a quasi-experimental design, study design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. **Setting:** The present study was conducted in burn unit at Assuit general hospital and Assuit university hospital. **subjects:** purposive sample of 60 adults patients (males and females), they were divided into two equal groups (study and control). **Tools:** Patient assessment tool, joint flexibility assessment and muscle strength assessment. **Results:** This study was succeeded in minimizing muscles contracture to (6.67%) of study group versus (30.00%) of control group. **Conclusion:** Implementing the lower limb rehabilitation during emergency phase significantly improved the burn injured patient's outcomes (joint's flexibility and muscles strength) . **Recommendation:** Rehabilitation exercises should be done as early as possible for patients with burn injury during emergency phase.

**Keywords:** *Rehabilitation, Emergency Phase, Joint Flexibility & Patients' Outcomes.*

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## Impact of Nursing Rehabilitation Protocol on Patient`s Satisfaction for Tibial Plateau Fracture Surgery

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### Abstract

**Background:** A tibial plateau fracture refers to a break in the top of the shin bone, at the knee. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of implementing the nursing rehabilitation protocol on Patient`s Satisfaction for Tibial Plateau Fracture Surgery. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental research design. **Setting:** Trauma unit at Assiut University Hospital. **Patient and Methods:** Sixty adult patients undergoing tibial plateau fracture surgery. This sample divided into two equal groups (30 patients for each). The study group who received the nursing rehabilitation protocol while the control group received the routine hospital instructions. **Tools:** I "Patient's health needs assessment sheet ", II "Patient satisfaction with nursing care quality questionnaire ". **Results:** There was a statistically significant difference (p-value 0,001) between the study and control group regarding patient`s satisfaction (about 80% of the study group was satisfied with nursing care quality, 3.3% of the control group was satisfied with nursing care quality). **Conclusion:** It was concluded that level of patient`s satisfaction for tibial plateau fracture surgery was improved after application of nursing rehabilitation protocol. **Recommendations:** Simple nursing rehabilitation protocol booklet should be available for patients with tibial plateau fracture surgery to increase the level of patient`s satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *Nursing Rehabilitation Protocol, Satisfaction & Tibial Plateau Fracture Surgery.*

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## Effect of an Educational Program on Nurses' knowledge & Practices Regarding Assessment of Acute Coronary Syndrome

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### Abstract

**Background:** Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) refers to a group of conditions due to decreased blood flow in the coronary arteries such that part of the heart muscle is unable to function properly or dies. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of implementing an educational program on knowledge and practices of critical care nurses regarding acute coronary syndrome. **Sampling:** convenient samples of 30 nurses recruited from coronary and Emergency care unit at Manfalout's Reproductive Health Hospital. **Research design:** quasi-experimental research design (one-group pretest-posttest design) was used for implementation this study. **Result:** Most of nurses (66.7%) had unsatisfactory level of knowledge regarding acute coronary syndrome, Most of nurses (36.7%) had unsatisfactory level of practice regarding acute coronary syndrome and no significant statistical relation between knowledge and practice level of studied nurses. **Data collection:** Data were collected in six months. **Conclusion:** empowerment of emergency nurses' knowledge and practices would have a positive impact upon their knowledge and practice related to acute coronary syndrome. **Recommendations:** All nurses should be equipped with the necessary knowledge and practice regarding acute coronary syndrome.

**Keywords:** *Acute Coronary Syndrome, Educational Program, Knowledge & Practice.*

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## Assessment of Emergency Nurses Response Toward Caring of Victims During Disasters

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### Abstract

**Background:** Emergency nurses play a vital role in the response phase of disaster including immediate and acute care offered to victims during disasters, such as conducting triage. **Aim of the study:** To assess emergency nurses response toward caring of victims during disasters. **Subject and Method:** Purposive sample of 200 nurses working in the emergency departments at Assiut University Hospital and The ministry of Health Hospitals within 6 months period. **The tool of data collection** was the disaster response questionnaire. **Results:** Finding of the study revealed that less than half of studied nurses (45,5%) had a poor level of knowledge regarding the disaster, response, education and training. **Conclusion:** Emergency nurses had poor level of knowledge regarding disaster, response, education and training. There was a statistical significant difference between knowledge of studied nurses in both hospital nurses group with (P. value = <0.001). While the third of studied nurses had a diploma in nursing and had a poor level of knowledge regarding care of victims during disasters. **Recommendations:** In-service training and education related to disaster management is required for all nurses' especially emergency nurses and should be tailored to the local needs and their actual competences.

**Keywords:** *Disaster, Disaster Response & Emergency Nurses.*

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## Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' knowledge and Practice Caring for Patients on Mechanical Ventilation

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### Abstract

**Background:** Mechanical ventilation is one of the most significant life-saving advancements in medical science; Nurses caring for patients on ventilator must be competent to provide effective nursing care for such group of patients, Effective educational program for nurse's staff will increase the quality of nursing care. **Aim:** To investigate the effect of educational program on nurses' knowledge and practice caring for patients on mechanical ventilation. **Study design:** Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in trauma ICU at Assiut University hospital. **Sample:** A convenience sample of all available nurses. The sample size was (50) nurse. **Tools:** Two tools were used for data collection, Tool one: nurses' knowledge assessment tool, Tool two Nurses practice assessment tool. **Results:** Nurses' knowledge scores improved after implementation of the educational program from (44% to 84%), Also the observed nurses' practice scores improved from (38%) before the educational program to (90%) after the educational program. **Conclusion:** Nurses' knowledge and practice regarding the care of patients on ventilator in the trauma intensive care unit becomes to the satisfactory level after the educational program. **Recommendation:** Nurses need for in-service training programs to update their knowledge and practice regarding the care of patients on ventilator.

**Keywords:** *Mechanical Ventilation, Educational Program, Nurses' Knowledge & Practice.*

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## Prevalence of Varicose Veins Among Secondary Schools' Teachers in Assiut Governorate

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### Abstract

**Background:** Varicose veins are chronic venous disorder described as enlarged, twisted, superficial veins caused by incompetent venous valves. It affects the lower limbs and quality of life of patients negatively. **Aim:** to determine the prevalence of varicose veins among secondary schools' teachers at Assiut Governorate. **Methods:** Descriptive - cross sectional research design had been used. The study was conducted at 4 districts which were randomly selected by using simple random sample to select the schools (3 schools in each district). The total number of the study sample was 500 teachers. **Tools:** - Three tools were used; the first tool was a structured self-administered questionnaire for demographic data, medical history, and risk factors. The second tool Venous Insufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Study – symptoms (VEINES- Sym) questionnaire. The third tool was clinical examination and Arterial color coded duplex scanning. **Results:** Prevalence of varicose veins among secondary schools' teachers in Assiut Governorate was 25.6%, 62.5% of them are females while 37.5% are males. **Conclusion** Varicose veins were widely spread among secondary schools' teachers in Assiut Governorate. **Recommendations** Health education program is very useful to prevent varicose veins and its complications.

**Keywords:** *Prevalence, Varicose Veins & Teachers.*

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## Assess Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude for Patient Safety in Cardiac Catheterization Unit

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### Abstract

**Background:** Patient safety is a major component of healthcare quality, which is defined as the avoidance of causing harm to patients in providing healthcare services. The cardiac catheterization is a procedure that allows a cardiologist to get firsthand information about the patterns of blood pressure and blood flow inside the heart. **Aim of the study** To assess nurses knowledge and attitude for patient safety in cardiac catheterization unit. **A Descriptive research design** was adopted to conduct this study. The study was conducted in cardiac catheterization unit at Heart Hospital, Assiut university. **Subjects** The study included 40 nurses working in mentioned setting. **Tools:** A structured interview sheet was conducted, structured into three parts included personal data, nurses' knowledge and nurses' attitude for patient safety. **Results:** It was found that all of nurses (100%) had poor knowledge for patient safety. While (77.5%) of nurses had negative attitude and (22.5%) of them had positive attitude toward patient safety in cardiac catheterization unit. **Conclusion:** it was concluded that nurses in cardiac catheterization unit had poor knowledge and negative attitude for patient safety. **Recommendations:** Educational program should be done for nurses in cardiac catheterization about patient safety to improve their knowledge and attitude for patient safety.

**Keywords:** *Cardiac Catheterization, Nurses' Knowledge & Nurses' Attitude.*

## Effect of Implementing Nursing Care on Respiratory Parameters for Patients with Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases.

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### Abstract

Acute exacerbation usually accompanied by increased cough, fever, wheezing, nursing care have been involved in delivering non-pharmacological interventions aimed to reducing symptoms **Aim** of this study was to evaluate effect of implementing nursing care on respiratory parameters for patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. **Design:** A quasi experimental research design was used to conduct this research. **A convenient sample** consisted of 60 patients, they were enrolled into study group (n=30) and control group (n=30) who were admitted to Intensive care unit at Sohag university hospital & chest care unit at Assiut University hospital **Tool:** this study comprised from **Tool I: patient's demographic and medical data. Tool II: Patient's clinical assessment sheet** consists from: **Part I:** Assessment of hemodynamic parameters **Part II:** Respiratory parameters. **Part III:** laboratory investigation and Receiving medications. **The main results:** result revealed that there is significant difference regard to temperature in study group compared with control group in 1<sup>st</sup> & 4<sup>rd</sup> days. As regard respiratory parameters the result revealed significant difference regarding heart rate at 4<sup>rd</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> day. In addition current study revealed that highly significant difference in both groups regard breath sound (**p<0.005**). **Conclusion:** Efficient nursing management after acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease improves respiratory parameters.

**Keywords:** *Acute Exacerbation COPD, Respiratory Parameters & Nursing Care.*

## Determination of Knowledge and Self Care Behavior of Heart Failure Patients According to Orem Theory

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### Abstract

**Background:** Heart failure (HF) is a chronic disease that requires special lifelong self-care behaviors. These patients need having self-care behaviors to confront their disease problems. **Aim of the study:** To assess patient knowledge about heart failure and determine the self-care behavior of heart failure patients. **Subject and methods:** To conduct this study, a descriptive research design was utilized. **Sample:** a convenient sample of 60 patients with heart failure. The study was conducted in coronary care unit at Abou-tig central hospital. **Tools:** One tool was utilized to collect data for this study: Patient interviewing questionnaire sheet including three parts: Part (1) demographic characteristics of the patients, part (2): Dutch heart failure knowledge scale, part (3) Heart failure self-care behavior scale, **Results:** The majority of the studied patients (75%) had unsatisfactory knowledge levels, while the minority (26.7%) of them had good self-care behavior. **Conclusion:** The majority of the studied patients had unsatisfied level of knowledge about heart failure and had poor self-care behavior. **Recommendation:** patients with heart Failure are in pressing need for health education about their illness which will reflect on their self-care behavior and results in better quality of life

**Keywords:** *Heart Failure, Self-care Behavior & Orem Theory.*

## Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice for Patients Undergoing Radical Cystectomy Surgeries

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### Abstract

**Background:** The patient who undergoing radical cystectomy has needs many nursing care because of alterations in the functional health patterns of elimination, health, management, cognitive, self-perception and role relationships.

**Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess nurse's knowledge and practice regarding patients undergoing Radical cystectomy surgeries. **Research design:** Descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at the Surgical Oncology Department at South Egypt Cancer Institute. **Sample:** A convenience sample including (60) nurses working at surgical oncology department who are willing to participate in the study.

**Tools:** Structured interview questionnaire sheet, and observation checklist sheet. **Results:** the majority of nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge as regarding radical cystectomy surgeries. The score knowledge about specific care after procedure was higher (Mean±SD= 2.42±3.2) in compared to other items including; Radical cystectomy surgeries, nursing care before cystectomy, and general care after cystectomy. The majority of nurses were inadequate of their practice regarding postoperative instruction before discharge with (mean±SD= 33.78±3.77). **Conclusion:** a significant statistical difference between nurses knowledge in relation to total mean knowledge score, a significance statistical difference between nurses practice in relation to total mean practice score. **Recommendations:** nurses need for in- service training programs and refreshing courses to improve knowledge which will reflect into their knowledge and practice while work with patients.

**Keywords:** *Radical Cystectomy & Surgeries.*

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## Effect of Implementing Nursing Instructions on Minimizing Bleeding Among Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia.

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### Abstract

**Background** Patients with Acute myeloid leukemia are at risk of bleeding that may cause life-threatening and death  
**Aim:** To investigate the effect of implementing nursing instructions on minimize bleeding among patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia. **Study design:** Quasi experimental 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 convenient sample of 60 adult patients divided randomly into (30 study and 30 control) groups. **Tools:** Two tools used for data collection, tool (I);An interview questionnaire, tool (II); assessment of bleeding tendency. **Results:** There was a statistical difference between study and control group regarding whole blood and amount of blood loss according to class of hemorrhagic Shock in addition this amount decreased after implementation of nursing instructions at 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> day with P.value (0.008). **Conclusion:** This study confirmed our hypothesis that implementing of nursing instructions on the patients with acute myeloid leukemia leading to minimize bleeding. **Recommendation:** Continued nursing instructions at critical care units should be organized within south Egypt cancer institute.

**Keywords:** *Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Bleeding & Nursing Instructions.*