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Contribution of Electronic Medical Record System to the Improvement of Safety and Quality in Clinical Practice as Perceived by Intensive Care Physicians

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Abstract

The Aim of this study was to examine the contribution of electronic medical record systems to the improvement of safety and quality in clinical practice as perceived by intensive care physicians. **Subject:** The researcher selected 120 physicians who completed and returned the questionnaires. **Design:** A quantitative survey research was employed. **Tools:** A task-oriented Questionnaire for Evaluating EMR Systems , Safety Attitudes Questionnaire (Short form) and Medical service quality(Short form) were used. **Results:** Findings indicated that electronic medical records achieve a better use, quality and satisfaction by intensive care physicians. There were significant correlations between electronic medical records systems, improved safety and improved quality. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** An electronic medical record system was found to be positively correlated with improved safety and improved quality. Improved safety was found to be positively correlated with improved quality. The findings have implications for using electronic medical record systems. Therefore, policy makers are invited to use electronic medical record systems. This they can be through training physicians and nurses about the use electronic medical record systems . The results of this study pointed to the importance of including the electronic medical record systems in medical programs.

Keywords: *Clinical Practice, Electronic Medical Record Systems, Intensive Care Physicians, Quality & Safety.*

Effect of Range of Motion Exercise Program on Improving Upper-Arm Region Joints Function for Burned Patients

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Abstract

Background; Exercise is a key component of burn rehabilitation across all phases of care. **This study aimed to;** assess burn patient's affected upper-arm region joints function, design and implement range of motion exercise program and evaluate the effect of implementing range of motion exercise program on improving upper-arm region joints function for burned patients. **Research design;** pre / post test research design was utilized. **Setting;** the study was conducted in Burn Unit at Assuit University Hospital. **Sample;** (30) adult patients (male & female) admitted to the burn unit at Assiut University. Ages ranges from 18 to 65 years. **Tools;** for data collection included; **first tool;** Patient's assessment, **Second tool:** Joints function assessment (pre, post). **Results;** There was a statistical significance difference as regard patient range of motion on upper-arm region joints in pre / post program implementation ($p < 0.005$). **Conclusion;** upper- arm region joints function was improved among patients who received range of motion exercise program. **Recommendation;** simple instruction hand book should be available for burned patients.

Keywords: *Burn, Range of Motion Exercise & Upper-Arm Region.*

Comparison Study Between Freshman and Senior Nursing Students' Critical Thinking Skills at Faculty of Nursing, Sana'a University

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Abstract

Background: Nursing has embarked on a “curriculum revolution,” and the appraisal of critical thinking has gained substantial attention in nursing academia. **Aim of the Study:** compare critical thinking skills between freshmen nursing students and senior nursing students at Faculty of Nursing, Sana'a University. **Methods:** comparison cross-sectional study was done and two tools for data collection were used for demographic data and **critical thinking disposition survey**. Study was done among 100 nursing students in the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Sana'a University in 2018. Ethical issues was considered in all steps of the research. **Results:** the total mean score of California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI) was high and there was a statistical significant difference between level of education toward CCTDI in relation to analyticity and no significant difference toward the dimensions of CCTDI. Also there was a statistical significant difference between gender toward CCTDI in relation to open minded in which female were open minded than male. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** The study showed that the majority of the undergraduate nursing students at the mentioned setting showed ambivalent disposition towards most of the dispositional characteristics and the overall CCTDI. Nursing programs should include the teaching strategies that promote critical thinking dispositions and ensure the application of all of its competencies.

Keywords: *Freshman & Senior Nursing Students, Critical Thinking Disposition, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences.*

Assessment of knowledge and Practices of Midwives in Labor Room Regarding Infection Control in the Main Governmental Hospitals at Sana'a city

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Abstract

Background: Infection control is a more substantial area of concern in labor and delivery room where nosocomial infection can be acquired in the maternal and child health facility. This study aimed to assess knowledge and practice of midwives in labor room regarding infection control. **Design:** A descriptive cross-sectional design was conducted. **Setting:** five main governmental hospitals at Sana'a city. **Subjects:** 84 midwives who work in delivery rooms were selected. **Tools:** two tools were used **tool I:** structured questionnaire consist of two parts, part 1: demographic data and part 2 to assess their knowledge related to universal precaution, **tool II:** checklist was used to assess the practice. **Results:** the total knowledge about universal precaution and infection control, slightly more than half of the subjects had good knowledge whereas few had poor knowledge. The majority of them had excellent practice for universal precaution and the there was no statistical significant between total knowledge score and total practice score. **Conclusion:** The total score of midwife's knowledge related to universal precaution of infection control in the delivery units was fairly enough and the majority of them had excellent score of practice. **Recommendations:** There should be active hospital infection control committees set up, combined with maternal death reviews, audits, training and feedback on infection rates.

Keywords: *Infection Control, Universal Precaution, Midwives & Practice*

The Neonatal Congenital Anomalies: Incidence and Risk Factors Before and After the war at Al-Thawrah Hospital- Sana'a, Yemen.

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Abstract

Background: Congenital anomalies (CAs) are structural or functional abnormalities that occur during intrauterine life and can be identified prenatally, at birth or may be detected in infancy later. **Aim:** To compare the incidence and risk factors of neonatal congenital anomalies before and after war at Al-Thawrah Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen. **Design:** Retrospective cross-sectional study. **Setting:** The study was carried at Al-Thawrah Hospital – Sana'a, Yemen. **Subjects:** 112 CAs cases before war and 170 CAs cases after war. **Tool:** Structural questionnaire with three parts, demographic data, mothers' data and neonates' data. **Results:** The incidence rate of CAs were approximately doubled after the war, the risk difference was 20.32 per 10,000/year. There was no significant difference between mortality rates ($P > .05$). There was a significant difference between the birth weights. 87.1% of mothers were lived close to airstrike. Most of the mothers had neither chronic nor acute diseases. 60.1% of mothers have not used medication and 89.4% of mothers did not expose to radiation. **Conclusion:** The incidence rate of CAs was markedly high after the war. The common risk factors such as the nutritional status of mothers and exposure to medications and radiation after the war were seemed to be neutral. **Recommendation:** Establish a committee for investigation about the environmental pollution that may cause CAs during the war.

Keywords: *Before & After War, Congenital Anomalies, Incidence, Neonate & Risk Factors.*

Nurses' Care Provided to Burned Children at Assiut Hospitals

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Abstract

Background: Burns are one of the most common forms of trauma in children. Providing adequate care for burnt children properly is the most important contribution to the successful management. **It aimed to** determine nurses' care provided to burn children at assiut hospitals. **Research design:** A descriptive research design was utilized in the current study. **Sample** a convenience sampling (50) nurses working at burn unit in Assiut University Hospital, Assiut General Hospital and El-Emane Elarbaeen Hospital. **Two tools** were used to collect the necessary data, interview questionnaire sheet and observational checklists. **Results** It was found that (96.0%) had incompetent level of knowledge regarding burn and its management while (74%) of them had competent level of practice regarding nurses' care of pediatric burn. There was statistically significant positive co-relation between total mean score of nurses' knowledge and practice ($P= 0.036$). **Conclusion:** the majority of nurses had incompetent level of knowledge and more than two thirds of them had competent practice care. **Recommendations:** Periodical educational training programs for nurses working at burn unit are mandatory for updating knowledge and to maintain effective practice.

Keywords: *Nurses' Care & Burned Children.*

Assessment of Nursing Practice Regarding Neonates with Hyperbilirubinemia

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Abstract

There is no doubt that hyperbilirubinemia is one of the most common diagnoses in the neonatal period; it is estimated to occur in 60% of term newborns in the first week of life. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess nursing practice regarding neonates with hyperbilirubinemia. **Design:** Descriptive research design was used to conduct this study. **Subjects and method:** A convenience sampling of 40 nurses caring for neonates with jaundice who admitted to neonatal intensive care unit of Assuit University Children Hospital. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of Assuit University Children Hospital. **Tools:** Two tools were used to collect the necessary data, a maternal & neonatal personal data sheet and observation checklist sheet. **Results:** It was found that all of the studied nurses (100%) had satisfactory level of practice related to weight, and one quarter (25%) of them had satisfactory level of practice related to skin care, while only (2.5%) had unsatisfactory level of eye care, diaper care and gavage feeding and there was no statistical significant relation between nurses level of practice, and their marital status, residence, age, years of experience and educational level. **Conclusion:** There were no statistically significant relationship between nurses' level of practice and their personal characteristics. **Recommendations:** Provideing nurses with procedure manual hand books containing all necessary information about nursing procedures related to quality of nursing care for neonates with hyperbilirubinemia will be benficial.

Keywords: *Hyperbilirubinemia, Neonate, Nurses & Practice.*

Effect of Massage therapy on Postoperative Pain following Abdominal Surgery in Infants

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Abstract

Pain after abdominal surgery has a significant effect on physiological and psychological aspects of infants. Massage therapy has demonstrated effectiveness in pain relief in randomized trials. **Aim of the study:** To examine the effect of massage therapy on infants' post-operative pain following abdominal surgery. **Subjects and method:** Design: Quasi –experimental (time series) design was used to conduct this study, sample a random sample of 60 infants were used. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Pediatric Surgery department at Assiut University Children Hospital. **Tools:** Two tools were used to collect data; a structured interview questionnaire and face, leg, activity, crying, consolability scale (FLACC) to assess pain. **Results:** There was statistically significant difference between both groups and during pre-test and post-test regarding FLACC scores. A highly statistically significant difference between study and control group pain score at first, third and fourth visit in post-test ($P=0.000$, $p=0.024$ and $P=0.004$ respectively). **Conclusion:** Massage therapy has significantly decreased postoperative pain in infants. **Recommendations:** Providing periodically training program for nurses and mothers infants to improve awareness about abdominal pain and used of non-pharmacological methods for pain relief such as massage therapy.

Keywords: *Massage therapy, Postoperative Pain, Abdominal Surgery & Infant.*

Effects of Early Resistance Exercises guidelines on Pulmonary Function Measures of Patients with open heart surgery

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Abstract

Background: Open heart surgery is one of the most important procedures that can resolve many cardiac problems. The most important of which are myocardial revascularization, valve replacement or repair of congenital or acquired structural abnormalities, exercise therapy play vital role in preventing the complication after cardiac surgery and other type of surgery especially pulmonary complication. **The aim of this study is:** To investigate effects of early resistance exercises guidelines on pulmonary function measures of patients with open heart surgery. **Research design:** A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the present study. The study was carried out at the Cardio Thoracic intensive care unit at South valley University Hospital. A convenient sample of 60 adult p.ts with open heart surgery from both sex assigned in to equal groups (control and study groups). resistance exercise apply 30 minutes, twice a day in the intensive care unit (ICU) until hospital discharge are done through using the three tools(patient assessment sheet, pulmonary function measures and Borg scale. **Results:** It was revealed that there was an obvious increase in the pulmonary function measures of patients with open heart surgery in post-operative phase compared with preoperative phase, with a very highly significant difference ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The resistance exercise guidelines had a significant impact on Pulmonary Function Measures of Patients with open heart surgery. **Recommendations:** A resistance exercise guidelines should be planned and offered on regular basis for patients undergoing cardiac surgery.

Keywords: *Pulmonary Function, Resistance Exercise & Open Heart Surgery.*

Effect of Nursing Teaching Guideline on Patient Anxiety before Radical Nephrectomy at Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Background: Radical nephrectomy is the standard treatment of choice for localized renal cell carcinoma. Ensuring that patients' informational needs have been met before radical nephrectomy set the stage for successful management and improves recovery. **Aims:** Evaluate the effect of nursing teaching guideline on the level of anxiety before radical nephrectomy. **Research design:** True experimental research design (Pre-test and post-test). **Setting:** Assiut Urology and Nephrology Hospital. **Patients:** Sixty adult patients undergoing radical nephrectomy were distributed into two equal groups (study and control groups) 30 patients for each. **Tools:** (I) Patient assessment sheet, (II) State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Adult, and (III) The designed nursing teaching guideline for patients undergoing radical nephrectomy. **Results:** Statistically significant differences were found between study and control groups regarding preoperative anxiety levels ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** The levels of preoperative anxiety significantly reduce associated with preoperative nursing teaching guideline provision.

Keywords: *Radical Nephrectomy & Nursing Teaching Guideline.*

Effect of Aromatherapy Massage on Postoperative Sleep Pattern Among School Age Children

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Abstract

Background. Aromatherapy is one of the non-pharmacological methods, it is safe and effective for improve sleep pattern postoperative. **Aim:** This study was aimed to determine the effect of aromatherapy massage on postoperative sleep pattern among school age children. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design was utilized. **Setting:** The study was conducted at the pediatric surgical unit in Assiut University Children Hospital. **Subjects:** It included 100 school age children suffer from postoperative poor sleep pattern. It was divided into two groups, experimental group (50 children who received aromatherapy massage beside the hospital routine care) and control group (50 children who received hospital routine ward care). **Tools:** Two tools were used to collect necessary data which included structured interview questionnaire for personal data and sleep assessment scale. **Results:** The results showed that they are statistical significant differences between the two groups in pretest, first posttest, and second posttest mean score (11.66 ± 2.54 , 9.50 ± 0.97 and 5.80 ± 0.70) respectively as regard sleep pattern. **Conclusion:** Aromatherapy massage with lavender oil may be an effective therapeutic option for postoperative sleep pattern. There is a significant positive effect of aromatherapy. **Recommendation:** Using aromatherapy massage as routine interventions for improving postoperative poor sleep pattern in children.

Keywords: *Aromatherapy Massage, School Age Children & Sleep Pattern.*

Women's Satisfaction Toward IVF (In Vitro Fertilization) Care in Public Versus Private Center.

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Abstract

Background: The satisfaction of patients is increasingly recognized as one of the fundamental dimensions of quality of care, especially with infertility treatment. **Aim of the study** was to measure women's satisfaction toward IVF care in public versus private center. **Subjects & methods:** Descriptive comparative design, conducted at two centers (Banoon private center for IVF and Assisted Reproductive Unit at Women health hospital), Systematic random sample was used in this study included 300 women (150 from each center). The used tool was structured interviewing questionnaire included (Personal data, Menstrual history, Infertility history, etc) & Scale of women satisfaction about IVF care (Gonen, 2016). **Results:** There is statistical significant difference between satisfaction in public and private centers as regards to information provided, willingness of staff to listen carefully and help women & Report the women about regular progress of the condition with p.v (.000, .005, .003) respectively. **Conclusion:** There was statistical significant difference between satisfaction in public and private center as regards information provided, willingness of staff to listen carefully and help women. **Recommendations:** Medical staff should spend more time in consulting and providing more explanation to improve women's satisfaction.

Keywords: *Women's Satisfaction & In Vitro Fertilization.*

Risk Factors and Complications of Patients Undergoing Anesthesia

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Abstract

Background: The incidence of perioperative complications and mortality related to anesthesia increased and involved multiple factors so, The **aim** of the present study is to assess of predisposing risk factors and complications for patients during anesthesia. **Descriptive research design** was used to conduct this study. **Sitting:** The study was conducted in the operating room for emergency care units at Assuit university Hospital. **Sample:** One hundred adult male and female patients admitted to mentioned settings and complain of risks or complications from anesthesia. **Tools:** Tool one: demo geographic data and general physical and medical data, Tool two: risk factors sheet, Tool three Assessment sheet of complications during anesthesia. **Results:** the most common risk factors of anesthesia were hypothermia 43%, hypotension 79%. Common complication were hypothermia in general anesthesia 78%, and hypotension in spinal anesthesia 65%. **Conclusion:** a highly statistically significant relation was found regarding to risk factors as upper respiratory tract infections, renal impairment and the obesity, and the main complication was hypothermia. **Recommendations:** provide health teaching for patients before surgery and good preoperative preparation.

Keywords: *Anesthesia, Complications & Risk Factors.*

Assessment of Daily Living Activities Among Elderly Patient with Low Back Pain at Ministry Health Hospitals

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Abstract

Background: Low Back Pain is a very common health problem amongst population and a major cause of disability that affects work performances and well-being. **Aim:** to assess daily living activities among elderly patient with low back pain. **Subject and methods:** Descriptive research design was conducted. Purposely the total number was 600 elderly patients, The study was conducted at orthopedic outpatients' clinics in (Al-Arbaeen) and (Al-Shamla). Three tools were used, **Tool 1:**Individual interview questionnaire include three parts(**a**):socio-demographic characteristics of elderly patients (**b**): Medical data of elderly patient which included past, present history (**c**):elderly Patients knowledge regarding low back pain, **Tool 2:** Wong Baker Face Pain Rating Scale used to measure pain levels. **Tool 3:** physical assessment scale. **Results:** it was found that the mean \pm SD 64.89 ± 4.64 , (50.8%) were males and 58.8% of them had poor level of knowledge regarding low back pain and there was a significant negative correlation between Wong Backer Faces Rating and Activities Daily Living Scale ($r = -0.373$ & $P = 0.006$). **Conclusion:** There was a statistical significant relationship between level of education and assessment of low back pain related daily activity living and there was a significant negative correlation between Wong Backer Faces Rating Scale and Activities Daily Living Scale. **Recommendations:** Health education program for elderly patients to increase knowledge about risk factors and its causes and healthy life style through well balanced diet regimen and physical activity.

Keywords: *Daily Living Activity, Elderly & Low Back Pain.*

**Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS):
Effect of Nursing Intervention, on Patient's Adaptation with Continuous Positive Air Way
Pressure (CPAP)**

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Abstract

Continuous positive air way pressure is a first line and gold standard for obstructive sleep apnea syndromes, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of nursing intervention on adaptation of patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome with continues positive air way presser. **Patient and Methods:** (Quiz experimental (pre and post test) research design was conducted at the Sleep center in Chest Department at Assiut University Hospital. **Sample:** A convenience sample of 100 adult patients from both sexes with obstructive sleep apnea syndromes and under treatment with continuous positive air way pressure. Data collection **Tools:** 3 tools were used including **I:** Patients' interviewing questionnaire sheet. **II:** STOP-BANG questionnaires. **III:** Respiratory disturbed index. **Results:** The study findings revealed that all of studied patients had obstructive sleep apnea syndromes, moderate or severe. All, of patients not know the benefit and effect of continuous positive air way pressure. But, after application of the nursing intervention the patient's level of knowledge about its important, using and caring of the machine by the patients improved. **Conclusion:** After the application of nursing intervention about the important of machine, the feeling of discomfort with the machine and mask are improved, number of normal sleeping hours increased with improvement of respiratory systems work.

Keywords: *Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome, Continuous Positive air way Pressure, STOP-Bang, Nursing Intervention & Patients Adaptation.*

Post-operative Peristomal Skin Complications in Children with Colostomy.

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Abstract

Background: Colostomies are common in pediatric surgical practice. Despite improvements in surgical methods, surgical morbidity and complications rates are still high; Peristomal skin complications affect 18%–73% of children. **So this study aimed to** assess post-operative peristomal skin complications in children with colostomy. **Descriptive** research design was used in this study. **Subjects** included 30 children with colostomy from pediatric surgical unit in Assiut University Children Hospital and Pediatric Surgery clinic. **Two tools** were used for gathering the necessary data which included **a structured questionnaire** for personal and medical data of children and **Ostomy Skin Tool** to assess the condition of peristomal skin complications. **Results** showed that, (66.7%) of children had moderate peristomal skin complications at one week from the operation while at the first month; two fifths of children had severe complications. At the second month, (66.7%) of children had severe peristomal skin complications while majority of them in the third month had severe complications. **Conclusion** discoloration and erosion complications were the most peristomal skin complications that occurred after colostomy. **Therefore**, it is recommended that further research should be expanded to include a larger sample, focusing on effects of peristomal skin problems on the child and family.

Keywords: *Children, Colostomy, Peristomal Skin Complications & Post-operative.*

Effect of Counseling About Assisted Reproductive Technology on Reducing the Levels of Anxiety for Infertile Women

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Abstract

Background: It is well known that counseling has a positive effect on infertile women in reducing some aspects as anxiety and stress and, also increasing the Pregnancy rate. **The aim** of this study was to assess the effect of counseling about assisted reproductive technologies on reducing the levels of anxiety for infertile women. **Research design:** Quasi experimental Research-design (pre & post) test was used to carry out this study. **Subjects:** The sample consisted of (200) women who met the criteria of selection that was involved in the study at Banoon center for infertility treatment at Assiut city. **Tools:** A structured interview questionnaire and the State- Trait Anxiety Scale to assess effect of counseling of infertile women about assisted reproductive technologies on their level of anxiety. **Results:** It was observed that one third of studied women had mild/normal state of anxiety before counseling compared with two thirds of them had mild/normal state of anxiety after counseling. **Conclusions:** Efficient counseling about assisted reproductive technologies by well trained personnel can reduce high level of anxiety. **Recommendations:** Counseling program to reduce stress/anxiety should be incorporated in assisted reproductive technology programs in the study region.

Keyword: *Assisted Reproductive Technologies, Anxiety, Counseling & Infertility.*

Assessment of Nurses Knowledge and Practices Regarding Complications of Hemodialysis Patients in Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract

Background: Many dialysis patients still show uncontrolled hypertension, which is a major risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity. For this reason there is a clear need for more effective nurse assessment **Aim of the present study:** To assess the nurses knowledge and practices regarding complications of hemodialysis patients in Intensive Care Unit. **Research design:** A descriptive design was used in this study. **Sample:** A convenient sample of 30 nurses were included in the study. **Tools** for data collection were: **Tool I:** Nurses knowledge questionnaire .and **II:** Observation checklist about nurses practices regarding care of patient. **Results:** More than half of the studied nurses have unsatisfactory knowledge about hemodialysis complications and inadequate practice. **In conclusion:** There is highly statistical significant difference between the nurse knowledge and practice (P=0.001). **Recommendations:** In-service training programs and hemodialysis courses are essential for nurses to improve their knowledge and practice while working with hemodialysis patients.

Keywords: *Hemodialysis Complication, Knowledge & Practice.*

Assessment of Knowledge and Reported Practices of Mothers Regarding Food Handling Among Their Preschool Children in AbuTig District.

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Abstract

Children are at higher risk for food borne illnesses than adults. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess knowledge and reported practice of mothers with pre school children regarding food handling. **Subjects and Methods:** Descriptive cross sectional design used in this study. It was conducted at 4 villages in Abou-tig district selected by stratified random sample (Abu-tig, Duena, Elnekhela and Baker). The sample consisted of 787 mothers with preschool children. Data were collected within six months **Tools:** two tools were utilized. First tool: interview questionnaire sheet for assessing Socio demographic characteristics, home environment and mother's knowledge about food handling. Second tool: was used to assess the reported practices of mothers about food handling. **Results:** showed that 30.37 ± 6.58 were the mean \pm SD of age of the studied mothers, Also 43.3% of mothers had fair level of knowledge and 67.2% had satisfactory level of practice. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that less than half of mothers had fair level of knowledge about food handling. **Recommendations:** Educational programs to upgrade the level of mother's knowledge and practices toward food handling.

Keywords: *Food Handling, Knowledge, Reported Practice & Mothers.*