
ASSIUT SCIENTIFIC NURSING JOURNAL
(ASNJ)

Instructions to the authors

ASNJ- welcomes original scientific nursing contributions from all nursing researchers in Egypt and Arab Countries. Articles will be considered for publication in nursing field provided they have not previously been published elsewhere.

Before submitting a manuscript the authors must note the following

Articles should be type-written clearly in 1.5 spacing on A4 paper (21 X 29.7cm) with a margin of 2.5cm all round on one side of the page only Spelling should be consistent throughout the paper and according to Oxford Dictionary. Three (3) paper copies of the research. Copy on C.D; line on the Times New Roman, font size 14 font, size 16 bold headings is to provide a paper copy after adjusting arbitration and Review Committee for the Liberation of the magazine and a copy on CD & must include a report on the percentage of **plagiarism** Views version: The version Issuing four issues per year (March - June - September - December) With an Arabic version of the title and abstract.

Manuscripts should be set out as follows :

- **A title page:** Includes title of the articles. names of the authors and the department and institution to which the manuscript should be attributed. The name of the author to whom correspondence may be addressed should be indicated .
- **Abstract:** Consists of a very brief statements of what was done, results obtained and pertinent conclusions ,Not exceeding 200 words, should be included . it should state the aim of the study, subjects and methods, important findings , conclusion , recommendation. The abstract should ended by key words in the research .
- **The text:** *This should be arranged in the following orders :*
 1. **Introduction including aim of the work .**
 2. **Significant of study**
 3. **Aim of study .**
 4. **Research question .**
 5. **Material (or patients) and methods .**
 6. **Pilot study .**
 7. **Statical analysis.**

8. **Results (legends to figures):** present your results in logical sequence in the text , tables , and illustration .Do not repeat in the text all the data in the tables or illustrations after all Tables /Figures are illustrated then informative description will done for them.legends should be typed double spaced on a separate sheet and numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals according to the order of their citation in the text legends should be brief and specific.
- **Discussion :** Emphasizes the new and important aspects of the study and the conclusion that follow from them relate the observations to other relevant studies .
 - **Conclusions & Recommendations:** A conclusion may review the main points of the paper followed by recommendations
 - **Tables:** should appear in the manuscript as near as possible to the place where they are referred to in the text and expressed in a simple way as possible
 - **Lustrations:** Photographs should be in clear, of good quality glossily prints. The figure should provide enough information .
 - **References:** They should be limited to those cited in the text. The list of the references at the end of manuscript should be written in accordance to their place in the text. When quoted in the text they should be written in high small numbers. In the case of more than 2 authors. only the first author plus et al-, should be quoted .

Should be written as follows :

A- Journals

Reena , J. and Indarjit, W (2011): Nursing audit, The Nursing Journal of India, Vol.(5), No.(6), Pp. 1-3.

B- Textbook

Foot, M. and Hook, C. (2002): Introducing human resource management, 3rd edition, chapter 4, London : John W. Parker & Son.

C- Unpublished Theses

Sanchez, T. (2009): Physical efficacy expectations and motivations of clinical practice, Unpublished Master thesis of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, South Western University.

D- Webliography

Hutcheron, C. and Williamson, S. (1999): Nursing regulation for the New Millennium: The mutual recognition model, online [http: www. regulationnew.com](http://www.regulationnew.com) at 19-5-2010.

Manuscripts are subject to editorial modification to bring them into the style of this journal. Each article is sent to a consultant to assess the scientific standard of the paper considering its acceptance to publication. Only papers which conform with the journal style are accepted for publication. Failure to submit manuscript in the journal style may lead to unnecessary delay in publication .

Publication Fee: All editorial communications should be addressed to the Director Editor, **Prof. Mimi Mohamed Mekawy** , Faculty of Nursing ,Assiut ,University , Assiut.

E-mail: asn_jornal@yahoo.com

Tel: 01060037851 - 01065203229 & 088/ 2423809

Fax: 088 – 2080520

Table of content

	Research Titles	Pages
1	Assessment of Students' Knowledge and Attitudes Related to Physiological Changes of Elderly People in El-Azhar Univeristy at Assuit City, Egypt.	1-11
2	Nurses and Physicians perception of Causes and Risk Ractors Contributing Patient Readmission to the Coronary Care Unit.	12- 20
3	The Effect of Parity on Health- Promoting Lifestyle Behaviors among Women in Reproductive Age at Abou-Tig district Assiut	21- 32
4	Effect of Implementing Standardized Nursing Care on Outcomes of Patients with Cardiogenic Shock.	33- 43
5	Prevalence of Primary Dysmenorrhea Among Secondary Girl Students at Assiut City.	44- 54
6	Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Care For Patients with Cardiogenic Shock.	55- 63
7	Developing and Implementing Nursing Guidelines to Improve Lifestyle Pattern for Vitiligo Patients.	64-72
8	Assessment the Risk Factors of Patients with Septic Shock in the Intensive Care Unit.	73-86
9	Quality of Life Among Elderly After Retirement at Assuit City.	87- 95
10	The effect of Nursing Intervention Protocol About Laparoscopic Urological Surgery on Nurse's Performance and Patient Outcome	96-104
11	Effect of Teaching Program on Nurses' Performance About Scorpion Sting at Medical Emergency Unite	105- 113
12	Effect of designing Educational Program on Nurses` Performance for Immediate care of post cystectomy Patients at Intensive Care Unit	114-118

Assessment of Students' Knowledge and Attitudes Related to Physiological Changes of Elderly People in El-Azhar Univeristy at Assuit City, Egypt.

Fatma Elzhraa Ahmed Hassan¹, Nermeen Mahmoud Abd El-Aziz², Saieda Abd-El Hameed Abd-ELaziz³.

1- Nursing Specialist of Nursing Instantiation, El-Azhar University, Assuit City, Egypt.

2- Assistant Professor of Gerontological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

3- Lecturer of Gerontological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

The study aimed to assess the students' knowledge and attitudes related to physiological changes of elderly people in El-Azhar University at Assuit city, Egypt. **Design:** A descriptive research design was utilized. **Setting:** This study conducted in two faculties (Education and Shariaa and law) at El-azahr University. The total sample size was 363 female students who were selected by random sample from two faculties in El-Azhar University at Assuit City. Three tools were used, **tool I:** Students' socio-demographic characteristic and education background questionnaire, **tool II:** facts on aging quiz 2 (FAQZ) and **tool III:** attitude toward old people scale (ATOP). **Results:** 44.6% of students participants had fair knowledge, 70.2% of students participants had negative attitude, also there was a significant positive correlation between knowledge score and attitude score ($r = 0.114$ & $p = 0.029$), and there was a significant positive correlation between their ages and knowledge score ($r = 0.134$ & $p = 0.011$). **Conclusion** Majority of students had a fair score of knowledge related to physiological changes which occur to the elderly people however; the majority of them had a negative attitude toward elderly people. **Recommendation:** an educational program to raise the level of knowledge and attitude related to physiological changes of elderly people is needed.

Keywords: *Physiological Changes, Elderly, Knowledge & Attitude.*

Nurses and Physicians perception of Causes and Risk Factors Contributing Patient Readmission to the Coronary Care Unit

Asmaa Hassanien Ahmed¹, Mokedda Mohamed Mahany², Tarek Abdelhamid Naguib³ & Ghada Shalaby Khalaf⁴.

¹. Teacher at secondary nursing school in Sohag city,

². Assistant Professor of Critical care and Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University.

³. Lecturer of cardiology of Assiut University Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University

⁴. Lecturer of Critical care and Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University.

Abstract

Background: Readmission to the intensive care unit is associated with increased cost of care and worse patient outcomes. **Aim:** of the study was to determine and explore nurses and physicians perception of causes and risk factors contributing patients readmission to coronary care unit. **Design:-** descriptive research design was used in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in coronary care units at a University Hospital. **Sample:** thirty nurses and twenty-five physicians working at the Coronary Care Unit. **Tools:** semi structured interview questionnaires. **Results:** thirty-two factors within four broad themes that could lead to readmissions were identified (1) **patient factors:** Previous comorbidities, Previous acute coronary syndrome, Bad medication compliance and Patient discharged before articulation goal of care (100%). (2) **process factors:** Unqualified staff member, Resources constraints (100%). (3) **provider factors:** Heavy workloads 90%, Unqualified staff member deal with highly demand patient (86,9). (4) **organizational factors:** Resources constraints (when patient transfer to ward)100% **Conclusion and recommendations:** intensive care unit care givers need to look at ways of increasing the knowledge and skills of ICU staff or identify more appropriate environment for managing acutely ill patients

Keywords: *Readmission, Nurses, Physicians, Perception, Risk Factor, causes.*

The Effect of Parity on Health- Promoting Lifestyle Behaviors among Women in Reproductive Age at Abou-Tig district Assiut

Shimaa A. Ibrahim¹, Rabaa H. Hassanen²& Asmaa K. Hassan³.

1. Nursing Specialist, in Abou-Tig central hospital, Assiut City, Egypt.
2. Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing- Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing- Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Health-promoting lifestyle behaviors aim to improve the individual's general health and well-being. Parity has a great effect on women's health that Women with 5+ births had a higher risk of incident health problems which in turn affect their life style. **Aim:** To assess the effect of parity on health-promoting lifestyle behaviors among women in reproductive age. **Research design:** Descriptive cross-sectional research design. **Setting:** The study was conducted in (1)MCH center and (4) health units at Abou-Tig district. **Sample:** total coverage sample (722) of married women. Two tools were used **Tool 1:**-Interview questionnaire sheet: include three parts(1)Socio-demographic data,(2)women's medical and obstetric history(3)knowledge about health-promoting lifestyle behaviors **Tool 2:** Health-Promoting lifestyle profile-II is scale assesses the individual's health-promoting attitude related to a healthy lifestyle. It included six subgroups including: health responsibility, physical activity, nutrition, interpersonal support, self-actualization, and stress management. **Results:** it was clear that 87.3% of women had poor knowledge about health promoting-lifestyle behaviors and 51.5% of women had satisfactory behavioral level about them. **Conclusion:** Most of studied women had poor knowledge about health promoting-lifestyle behaviors and half of them had satisfactory behavioral level.there is a statistically significant correlation between parity and all domains of health -promoting lifestyle behaviors **Recommendations:** Providing educational programs about health promoting lifestyle behaviors to increase women's knowledge and behavioral level.

Keywords: *Parity, Health-Promoting Lifestyle, Women & Reproductive Age.*

Effect of Implementing Standardized Nursing Care on Outcomes of Patients with Cardiogenic Shock

Hala Mostafa Hamed¹, Moggeda Mohamed², Tark Abd Elhamied³ & Naglaa Ahmed Ahmed⁴.

1. Nursing Supervisor in Pediatric I.M.C.U. Assuit University Pediatric Hospital, Egypt.
2. Assist Professor of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing at Assuit University, Egypt.
3. Lecture of Coronary and Cardiology Unit Egypt.
4. Lecturer in Critical Care and Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing at Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Introduction: Application and implementing standardized nursing care on patients with cardiogenic shock had a positive effect on critically patient outcomes, took a shorter time and is more economical. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of implementing standardized nursing care on outcomes of patients with cardiogenic shock at the Coronary Care Unit. **Design:** Quasi-experimental research design. **Setting:** the study was conducted in the Coronary Care Unit at Assuit University Hospital. **Sample:** 60 critically ill patients were included in the study. They were categorized into two groups, study group who received standardized nursing care from both sex study and control group who received routine care (30 in each). **Tools:** Two tools developed by the researcher after reviewing the literature to assess the patient condition to form baseline data these tools were Tool I: patient demographic and medical data, tool II: patients outcomes assessment sheet. **Results:** the findings of the current study revealed there was a significant difference between study and control group regarding patients outcomes $p.value < 0.05$. **Conclusion:** The application of standardized nursing care for a patient with cardiogenic shock had a statistically significant positive effect on their outcome. **Recommendation:** Application of standardized nursing care for the patient with cardiogenic shock in the Coronary Care Unit.

Keywords: *Cardiogenic Shock, Standard Nursing Care & Patients' Outcomes.*

Prevalence of Primary Dysmenorrhea Among Secondary Girl Students at Assiut City

Shaimaa Mohammed Goda¹, Safaa Ahamed Mohamed², Asmaa Kamal Hassan³ & Naglaa Saad Abd El-Aty.

1. Assistant lecture in family and Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing-Assuit University, Egypt.
2. Professor of family and Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing - Assuit University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor in family and Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing-Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Adolescence is a significant period characterized by growth, developmental, needs and rights. Dysmenorrhea is a severe, painful, cramping sensation in the lower abdomen and has different detrimental effects on females and the community. The study aimed to determine the prevalence of dysmenorrhea among secondary girl Students. **Subject and Methods:** Descriptive cross sectional research design was used in this study. It was conducted in four secondary girl schools at Assiut city by using multi stage random sample of 666 students who participated in the study, while the girl students having dysmenorrhea represent 515. Three tools were used for data collection, **first tools:** A structured self-administered questionnaire which consisted of two parts: **part I:** included personal characteristics, **part II:** knowledge about menstruation and dysmenorrhea. **Second tools:** Verbal Multidimensional Scoring System (VMS). **Third tools:** Visual Analogue scale used to assess the severity of dysmenorrhea. **Results:** The mean age of studied students \pm SD was $16.31 \pm 0.91(15.0-19.0)$, more than two thirds (77.3%) of them suffering from dysmenorrhea. **Conclusion:** More than three quarters of secondary girl students suffering from dysmenorrhea **Recommendation:** Increase awareness of students regarding menstruation and dysmenorrhea through mass media. Health education program to students, teacher and school health nurses about menstruation, dysmenorrhea and how to relive pain.

Keywords: *Prevalence, Adolescent & Primary Dysmenorrhea.*

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Care For Patients with Cardiogenic Shock

Asmaa Badr Mohamed¹, Mervat Anwar Abd-Alziz², Ahmed Abd algleel Ahmed³ & Naglaa Ahmed Ahmed⁴.

1. Professional Nurse at Heart Hospital, Assiut University, Egypt.
2. Assistant professor of critical care nursing department, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit, University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Cardiology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.
4. Lecturer of Critical Care Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Cardiogenic shock is a clinical syndrome characterized by end organ hypo perfusion. It's an irreversible condition may lead to cardiac arrest. Critical care nurses possess pivotal role in the assessment of patient with cardiac shock, providing treatment. **Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding caring of patient with cardiogenic shock. **Setting:** the study was conducted in coronary care unit at Heart hospital Assiut University. **Study design:** A descriptive research design was utilized in the study. **Subjects** The study included 40 nurses working in the mentioned setting. **Tools:** two tools were used for data collection, Tool one: nurses' knowledge assessment tool. Tool two: observational checklist regarding caring of cardiogenic shock patients **Results:** revealed that total knowledge level of nurses were (72.5%) unsatisfactory level regarding care of cardiogenic shock patients and (27.5%) of nurses had a satisfactory level. While total nurses practice level were (82.5%) had an inadequate level regarding care for patient with cardiogenic shock and (17.5%) had an adequate level. **Conclusion:** Nurses showed inadequacy of their knowledge and practices regarding care of cardiogenic shock patients. **Recommendations:** The study recommends that an education program regarding care of cardiogenic shock patients be designed, conducted and monitored for nurses working in the ICU.

Keywords: *Cardiogenic Shock, Nurse`s Knowledge & Practices.*

Developing and Implementing Nursing Guidelines to Improve Lifestyle Pattern for Vitiligo Patients

Asmaa Abd-ELSabour Saleh¹, Hala Mohammad Ghanem², Ayman Mohamed Mahran³, Hanan Abd El-Razik Abd El-all⁴.

¹. Nursing Specialist, at Main Assiut Hospital at Infection Control, Egypt.

². Assistant Professor of Medical, Surgical Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University Egypt

³. Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Venereology, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.

⁴. Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University Egypt.

Abstract

Vitiligo is a chronic disorder of the skin, characterized by progressive loss of melanocytes from the epidermis manifested as white macules or patches. **This study aims to:** Assess the effect of Nursing Guidelines on the life style pattern of patients with vitiligo. **Research design:** pre-post-test research design was utilized. **Sample:** this study included 40 adult patients with vitiligo their age between 18 to 60 years old and from both sexes. **Setting:** the study sample was recruited from the Dermatology Department, Assuit University Hospitals. **Tools:** three tools were used in this study: pre-post patient knowledge questionnaire sheet for healthy life style, and Pre-Post Patient Life Style Pattern Assessment Sheet for patients with vitiligo. Based on the result of the assessment phase nursing guidelines developed and implemented. **Results:** There was statistical significant difference between life style patterns pre-post the implementation of the nursing guidelines for patients with vitiligo. **Conclusion:** The study findings revealed that developing and implementing nursing guidelines based on the needs of patients with vitiligo were effective in improving their lifestyle.

Keywords: *Nursing Guidelines, Lifestyle Pattern & Patients with Vitiligo.*

Assessment the Risk Factors of Patients with Septic Shock in the Intensive Care Unit

Nadia Adel Sayed¹, Olfat Abd El-Ghany Shower² & Mervat Anwar Abdel-Aziz³.

¹. Specialist nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt.

². Assistant Professor of Critical & Emergency Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

³. Assistant Professor of Critical & Emergency Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt

Abstract

Background: Sepsis is considered to induce immune suppression, leading to increased susceptibility to secondary infections with associated late mortality. **Aim:** To assess the risk factors of patients with septic shock in the intensive care unit. **Study design:** a descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the general intensive care unit and trauma intensive care unit at Assiut University Hospital. **Sample:** A purposive 60 patients with septic shock patients. **Tools:** two tools used for data collection, **tool (1)**, Patient assessment sheet, and **tool (2)**, risk factors assessment sheet. **Results:** The main risk factors were dysfunction of one or more of the major body systems, tracheostomy (65.0%), diabetes mellitus (65.0%) and respiratory disease, in addition, more than half of them stay more than 20 days in the ICU and half of them suffered from respiratory failure as a complication of septic shock. **Conclusion:** major factors that were associated with in-hospital mortality among ICU patients with severe sepsis or septic shock were multi-organ failure and DM which despite treatment with early resuscitation. **Recommendation:** Applied Nursing guidelines and standard precautions infection control of patients with septic shock at the onset of intensive care unit admission.

Keywords: *Risk Factors, Septic shock & Intensive Care Unit.*

Quality of Life Among Elderly After Retirement at Assuit City

Nawal Gad Mohamed¹, Soad Abd El-Hamed Sharkawy² & Nermeen Mahmoud Abd El-Aziz³.

¹ Nursing Specialist of Technical Health Institute, Assuit City, Egypt.

² Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

³ Assistant Professor of Gerontological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Retirement is one of the most important events in a series of interconnected critical situations interfering with the quality of life of the elderly. **Study aim:** To assess the quality of life among the elderly after retirement at Assiut City. **Design:** A Cross-sectional Descriptive Study Design was utilized. **Sample:** The total sample size was 300 retired elderly employees attending the Geriatric club of Legitimacy Assembly and the Geriatric club of Islamic Cultural for Center. **Study Tools:** An interview questionnaire sheet that included two tools was used: **Tool (1):** The Socioeconomic Scale developed by (Abd eltawab scale 2012). **Tool (2):** The Older People's Quality of life Questionnaire (OPQOL). **Results:** It was found that 44.3% of the studied retired elderly aging between 60- 65 years. The mean age \pm S.D was 65.53 ± 3.57 . Regarding the gender difference of the studied sample, 62.3% of them were males. Regarding the total score of the Quality of life among the studied retired elderly, it was found that 34.7% of the studied sample had a low score of quality of life, while 38.7% of them had a moderate score and 26.6% of them had a high score. **Conclusion:** There is a statistically significant (positive-negative) correlation between age, sex, income of studied elderly and their total QOL. **Recommendations:** More studies should be implemented to assess public health awareness of the retired elderly for improving QOL and health education programs for the elderly at the age of retirement through workshops.

Keywords: *Quality of Life, Elderly & Retirement.*

The effect of Nursing Intervention Protocol About Laparoscopic Urological Surgery on Nurse's Performance and Patient Outcome

Eslah Abd Elmonam Mohamed¹, Zienab Abd Ellatief Muhammad², Ahmed Serag Safwat³ & Sahar Ali AbdElmohsen⁴.

¹. Nursing Specialist at Urological Operating Room Urology & Nephrology Hospital, at Assiut University, Egypt.

². Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing -Assuit University, Egypt.

³. Professor of Urology, Faculty of Medicine -Assuit University, Egypt.

⁴. Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Laparoscopy is a surgical procedure that allows for visualization of the abdominal cavity through a small incision. **The aim of this study** was to assess the effect of nursing Intervention Protocol about laparoscopic urological surgery on nurse's Performance and Patient outcome. **Research design:** A Quasi experimental research design was used to conduct this study. **Setting:** The study was carried out at urological operating room in urology and nephrology hospital. **Sample:** All available nurses (17) and 60 patients were included in this study. **Tools of data collection** were nurse's knowledge assessment questionnaire method, nurse's practice observational checklist, and Patient assessment sheet. **Results:** A positive correlation between nurses' knowledge and practice regarding urologic abdominal laparoscopic surgery. There was a statistically significant difference between both times of follow-up regarding incidence of complications. **Conclusion:** The nurse's knowledge and performance about laparoscopic surgery were limited. **Recommendations:** Improve level of professional nurses 'performance through attending scientific meetings, conferences and well-structured training programs should be offered to the nurses for maintain high-quality of care.

Keywords: *Laparoscopy, Nurses Performance, Patient Outcome &Urology.*

Effect of Teaching Program on Nurses' Performance About Scorpion Sting at Medical Emergency Unite

Ekhlās Tag Eldeen Ahmed¹, Moggeda Mohamed Mehany² & Naglaa Ahmed Ahmed³.

¹. Specialist nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

². Assistant Professor of Critical & Emergency Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

³. lecturer of Critical & Emergency Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: scorpion stings represent an important and serious public health problem worldwide owing to their high incidence and potentially severe and often fatal clinical manifestations. **Aim:** Evaluate the effect of teaching program on nurse's performance about scorpion sting. **Study design:** Quasi experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Medical Emergency Unite in Assiut University. **Sample** all available nurses who were working at medical emergency unite. The sample size was (30) nurses. **Tools:** Two tools were used for data collection, Tool (1) Nurses' knowledge assessment sheet and Nurses' practices assessment tool. **Method:** preparatory, implementation and evaluation phases were used to implement study. **Results:** The total nurses' knowledge mean score improved from (9.23±2.69) pre educational program to (16.6±1.73) post its implementation, and total nurses' practice mean score improved from (81.13 ± 8) pre implementation of educational program to (110.13± 5.66) post its implementation. There was good improvement with highly significant difference ($p<0.001$) related to knowledge and practice. **Conclusion:** Majority of nurses had a satisfactory level of knowledge and practice toward scorpion sting after applying educational program. **Recommendation:** Nurses need in-service training programs and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge and practice.

Keywords: *Educational Program, Nurses, Performance, Practice & Scorpion Sting.*

Effect of designing Educational Program on Nurses` Performance for Immediate care of post cystectomy Patients at Intensive Care Unit

Eman H. Hassanein¹, Medhat A. El-Hawary², Mervat A. Abdel-Aziz³ & Magedda M. Mehany⁴.

^{1.} Specialist Nursing at Urology Hospital, Assuit University, Egypt.

^{2.} Professor of Urology Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.

^{3.} Assistant Professor of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Assuit University, Egypt.

^{4.} Assistant Professor of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Educational program today is very important for the nurses to increase knowledge and practice for immediate care of cystectomy. **Aim to:** evaluate the effect of educational program on nurses` knowledge and practice for immediate care of post cystectomy patients at intensive care unit. **Research design :** A quasi experimental design was conducted to achieve the aim of the study. **Subjects:** All available nurses' were 40 nurses caring for patients with cystectomy. **Two tools** were used for data collection, tool one, knowledge assessment structured interviewing questionnaire and tool two, an observational checklist. **Results:** Nurses` knowledge scores improved after implementation of the educational program from (15% to 97.5%), also the observed nurses` practice scores were improved from (20%) before the educational program to (100%) after the educational program. **Conclusion:** Nurses` knowledge and practice regarding the immediate care of patients with cystectomy becomes satisfactory level after the educational program. **Recommendations:** The study recommends focused on establishing plans by periodical educational programs for nurses to help them in improving their knowledge and practice.

Keywords: *Cystectomy. Educational Program, Immediate Care, Intensive Care Unit & Practice.*