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E-mail: asn_journal@yahoo.com

Tel: 01060037851 - 01065203229 & 088/ 2423809

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Nurse's Knowledge about Maternal Near Miss Cases at Woman's Health Hospital, Assiut University.

Magda Ahmed Farahat¹, Manal Farouk Mostafa², Entisar Mohamed Younes³ & Ahmed Mohamed Abbas⁴.

^{1.} Assistant lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

^{2. 3} professor of obstetrics & gynecological nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

^{4.} Assistant professor of obstetrics & gynecology, Faculty of medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Maternal morbidity and mortality remain unacceptably high in developing countries. Behind every maternal death, a lot of women suffered from acute and chronic obstetric complications. Women who survive severe acute maternal morbidities/near miss have many characteristics in common with maternal death events particularly on risk factors. **The aim:** Was to assess nurse's knowledge about maternal near-miss cases at Woman's Health Hospital, Assiut University. **Subjects and methods:** This study was conducted at Woman's Health Hospital, Assiut University from June to November 2019, A descriptive cross-sectional study and a convenience sample of 146 nurses (126 diploma nurses and 20 baccalaureate nurse) was used. A self-administered structured questionnaire for nurses regarding maternal near-miss was used to collect the data.

Results: The majority of nurses showed an inadequate level of knowledge about maternal near-miss cases in most of the items like (definition & causes of maternal near-miss, symptoms & management of shocking cases, their knowledge about postpartum hemorrhage, preeclampsia, pulmonary embolism as principal causes of maternal near miss) **Conclusion:** It was concluded that the knowledge of nurses on maternal near-miss cases was inadequate.

Recommendations: Results suggests an urgent need for education and awareness programs for improvement in nurse's knowledge regarding maternal near-miss cases.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Maternal Near-Miss cases & Nurses.*

Effect of Safe Hydration Management Educational Program on Nurses' Performance and Patients' Outcomes

Sohier Mohammed Weheda¹, Inshrah Roshdy Mohammed² & Islam Mokhtar Mokhtar Elsayed³

¹. Professor. of Medical-Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing – Alexandria University.

². Assistant Professor of Medical-Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing – Minia University.

³. Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing , Beni_Seuif University, Egypt

Abstract

Background: Fluid balance monitoring is a part of nurses' practices. Due to its great significance in monitoring and recognizing the clinical condition of patients which reported in the daily observation sheet of patients, fluid control is one of the most important steps. **Aim:** Evaluate the nurses' performance and patients' outcomes after nursing program about hydration status management. **Design:** Quasi experimental research design was utilized. **Setting:** This study was carried out at medical, neurological and urology departments at Minia University Hospitals **Subject:** All available patients who received intravenous administration and all nurses who are responsible for fluid and electrolyte administration represent the study subjects. **Tools:** Hydration management structured interview questionnaire; nursing practices observational checklist and patients' clinical outcome. **Results:** Their were highly statistical significant differences existed regarding nurses knowledge and safe practices regard administration of fluid and electrolyte administration $P = .001^*$. Also highest mean average among both complications were founded among hypervolemia and hyperkalemia complications and was ranked as number (1) & (2) constituted 3.63 ± 1.1639 & 8.45 ± 2.5866 respectively . **Conclusion:** Implementation of training program about safe practice of fluid and electrolyte administrations illustrate a positive effect for both nurses and patients. **Recommendations:** training program should be carried out for nurses related to safe practice of fluid and electrolyte.

Keywords: *Nurses Performance, Patients' Outcomes & Hydration Status.*

Effect of Nursing Protocol on Nurses' Performance and Venous Thromboembolism Risks Among the Patients with Cancer Undergoing Surgery

Nagwa Mohamed Ahmed¹, Ghada Hassan Ahmed² & Shaymaa Sayed Khalil³.

¹. Assistant Professor of Medical- Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

² ³. Lecturer of Medical- Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Nurses play an important role in identifying, preventing and caring of VTE among cancer surgery patients. **Aim:** To assess the effect of nursing protocol on nurses' performance and venous thromboembolism risks among the patients with cancer undergoing surgery. **Research design:** A quasi-experimental (pre- posttest) research study on (30) nurses who working in surgical oncology department, at Assiut University Hospital, and (60) randomly selected patients with cancer undergoing surgery divided equally in to two groups (study and control). **Tools:** Three tools were utilized; A structured self-administered questionnaire, observational check list and VTE risk factors assessment scale. **Results:** The mean score of total nurses' knowledge and practice significantly increased after the intervention nursing protocol. There was a statistically significant difference between both groups regarding venous thromboembolism risks and half of the studied patients had intermediate risk of VTE while two thirds had high risks post application of the nursing protocol. **Conclusion:** The implementation of the nursing protocol had a significant improvement on nurse's knowledge and practice in addition to a significantly diminishing of thromboembolism risks among study than control group. **Recommendation:** Regularly updating and refreshing the nurses' knowledge and practice are recommended through workshops to minimize the risks of VTE among the patients with cancer undergoing surgery.

Keywords: *Cancer Surgery, Nurses' Performance, Protocol, & Venous Thromboembolism Risks.*

The effect of implementing nursing practices to support ventilation among patients with acute respiratory failure on their condition

Mervat Anwar AbdEl-Aziz¹, Manal Saad Shaker Soliman² & Mona Mohamed Ibrahim³.

¹. Assistant Professor of Critical Care & emergency nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt.

². Lecturer, Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing , Fayoum University, Egypt.

³. Lecturer, Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing , Beni_Seuif University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Acute respiratory failure is a sudden and life-threatening deterioration in pulmonary gas exchange, resulting in carbon dioxide retention and inadequate oxygenation approximately 50% to 75% of those patients require ICU hospital stays &and mechanical ventilatory support practices longer than 7 days. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effect of implementing nursing practices to support ventilation among patients with acute respiratory failure on their condition. **Method: Design:** A quasi-experimental research design was used to conduct this research. A convenient sample consisted of 120 patients, they were enrolled in the study group (n=60) and the control group (n=60) was admitted to the chest intensive care unit at Assiut University Hospital. A patient assessment sheet, acute respiratory failure Patient outcomes assessment sheet were used for the collection of data. **Results:** A significant statistical difference ($P<0.05$) between both groups concerning the improvement of oxygenation, arterial blood gas, clinical pulmonary infection score, length of chest ICU stay, mechanical ventilator parameters among study group compared to control group subjects after the intervention, thus research hypotheses can be supported. **Conclusion:** Implementing nursing practices to support ventilation among patients with acute respiratory failure effective in improving their outcomes. **Recommendation:** develop standardized nursing guidelines for patients with acute respiratory failure.

Keywords: *Outcomes , Practices, Respiratory Failure & Ventilatory Support*

Sexual Life Pattern and Self-Care Practices Among Copper Intra Uterine Device (Iud) User At Assiut City

Nadia H. Ahmed¹ & Reda R. Ali².

¹. Assistant professor of Maternal and Neonatal Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

². Lecturer of Maternal and Neonatal Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Contraceptives as IUD method can enhance women's and public health, but may be terminated due to occurrence of some problems as sexual problems and genital infection. **Aim:** To assess self-care practices and sexual life pattern among copper IUD user at Assiut city. **Methods:** Descriptive research design was used, **sample size convenience sample** involved 500 women IUD's users, study was conducted at family planning outpatient clinic, Woman's Health Hospital, and Qlta Maternal and Child Health Care center and Mabra Hospital, Eleman hospital Assiut, Egypt. Data was collected by using interview questionnaire. **Results:** Study shows that 67.6% of studied women have a satisfactory practices. Regarding sexual life pattern about 26% of women complain from differences in libido after using IUD, 24.4%, 21.2%, 23.6%, 20.0%, 26.8%, and 25.8 % of women have a difference in sexual desire, difficulty in vaginal wetting during cotius, difficulty reach orgasm, woman's don't satisfied at the end of sexual relationship, husband don't satisfied at the end of sexual relationship, and dysparenia respectively. **Conclusion:** IUD's users had insufficient self care practices and there have some form of sexual pattern affected by using IUD as a contraceptive method. **Recommendations:** Educational program about self care practices and sexual pattern for IUD users should be provided. Counselling from health care provider about self care practice

Keywords: *Self-Care, Practices, Sexual Life & Copper IUDs.*

Effectiveness of Structured Self-Care Model on Self-Care, Disability and Pain among Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis

Mona Mohamed Ibrahim¹ & Asmaa Ghareeb Momed².

¹. Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Beni -Seuif University, Egypt.

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

Abstract

Background: Rheumatoid arthritis causes progressive deterioration, with subsequent functional decline leading to disability **Aim:** To investigate the effect of structured self-care model on of self-care, disability and pain among patients with rheumatoid arthritis. **Design:** quasi experimental study design was used. A convenience sample of 60 adult patients, drawn from all the patients in outpatient clinic at Mansoura University Hospital from January 2019 to October 2019. **Tool:** An interview questionnaire include: Socio-demographic and medical data, Exercise for Self Care Agency ,World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule and Pain Disability Index (PDI). **Results:** Shows the patient get higher scores regarding level of exercise for Self Care Agency in follow up after 2 month (mean 119.9) and after 4month (mean 165.7) than pre-test (mean 104.9), as higher scores indicate higher level of self-care ,with highly statistically significant difference (p.v 0.01). There was a highly statistically significant difference (p.v 0.001**) regarding the mean score of the total disability assessment pre, after two and after four months among participant as the mean after four months (98.8±6.71) was increased compared with the mean pretest (160.48±3.7). Results shows the main items of pain disability index, pre, post two months and four months there a statistical significant regarding family and home responsibilities, recreation, social activity, life-support activity, occupation and total score. No statistical significant regarding sexual behavior .**Conclusion & Recommendations.** A structured self-care model help in improvement of self-care, disability and pain level among patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Self-management programs result in beneficial effect on disability and pain scores.

Keywords: *Disability, Pain, Patients, Rheumatoid, Self-Care Model, Self-Care Agency & Arthritis.*

Effect of an Educational Program on Self-efficacy of Adolescents with Thalassemia Major

Eman Habib Sadek¹, Khalid Ibrahim Elsayh², Fathia Zaky Mohammed³, Nahed Thabet Mohamed⁴ & Sahar Sedky Faheem⁵.

1. Assistant Lecturer of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Beni-Suef University, Egypt.
2. Professor of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. 4. Assistant Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
5. Assistant Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Beni-Suef University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Adolescents with thalassemia major face many challenges in adjusting to their illness. Self-efficacy is a highly valuable modifiable construct for adolescents' adjustment. Coping with thalassemia major is best when they demonstrate high self-efficacy. This study **aimed to** assess the effect of an educational program on self-efficacy of adolescents with thalassemia major. A quasi-experimental research **design** was used to perform this study. A convenience sampling of (80) adolescents with thalassemia major attending the Thalassemia Center at Assiut University Children Hospital was selected. Data were collected using **two tools**; **Tools (1)**:- A structured Questionnaire Interview Sheet, **Tool (2)**:- The Self-Efficacy Scale. **Results** revealed that most (82.5%) of the adolescents in the study group had moderate self-efficacy after implementing the educational program to only 27.5 % in the control group. The study results reported a highly statistically significant difference between the studied adolescents' knowledge level and their self-efficacy level ($p= 0.00$). **Conclusion:** The present study highlighted the effectiveness of the educational program on enhancing self-efficacy of adolescents with thalassemia major. So, the study **recommended that** the health education programs must be held frequently for adolescents with thalassemia major to increase their knowledge about the disease and how to cope with it.

Keywords: *Adolescents- Educational Program- Self-efficacy & Thalassemia Major.*

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Care of Patients with Delirium at AL-Thawra Hospital, Yemen

Saleh Omar Abdullah¹, Alaa El Din Mohamed Darweesh² & Naglaa Abd El Megied Mohammed³

¹. Assistant lecturer in Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing at Faculty of Medicine & Health Science, Hodeidah University, Yemen.

². Prof. Psychiatry of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

³. Prof. of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Delirium in the intensive care unit (ICU) setting is often under-recognized and undertreated lead to increases morbidity, duration of mechanical ventilation, and length of stay. Nurses' knowledge and practice had a significant role in the improvement of the quality of healthcare and preventive measures for patients with delirium. **The study aimed:** To assess nurses' knowledge and practices regarding care of patients with delirium at AL-Thawra Hospital – Yemen. **Subjects & method:** A descriptive research design was utilized in this study. The study incorporated a convenience sample of (60) nurses working in the ICUs. Data collection tools included: demographic and work-related characteristics data, nurses' knowledge questionnaire of delirium, and observational checklist for assessment of nurses' practices caring for delirium patients. **Results:** Age of studied nurses' was ranged from 25 to 30 years old, and 61.7% of them were females, 55% had a diploma in nursing , and 61.7% of nurses had 1-5 years working in ICU. The majority of the studied nurses had poor knowledge and practices, with a significant decrease in the total mean score (29.72 ± 7.00 & 48.38 ± 20.20), respectively. **Conclusion:** Nurses had poor knowledge and practices regarding the care of delirium patients. **Recommendations:** Education program regarding the care of delirium patients in ICU is essential for nurses to improve their knowledge and practices.

Keywords: *Delirium, Knowledge ICU Nurses & Practices.*

Effect of Implementing Teaching Program on nurses' Performance Regarding Hypoxia for Critically Ill Patients

Marwa Mohamed Thabet¹, Mona Aly Mohamed² & Ghada Shalaby Khalaf³.

1. Specialist Nursing in El-Azhar University Hospital, Egypt.
2. Assistant Professor of Critical Care Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.
3. Lecture of critical care Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Introduction: Hypoxemia is a common finding among critically ill patients irrespective of their underlying diagnosis. this study **Aimed** to evaluate the Effect of implementing teaching program on nurses' performance regarding hypoxia for critically ill patients. **Design:** Quasi experimental design was used in the current study. A convenience sampling of 30 nurses participated in this study. **Two tools** ;I were utilized knowledge assessment' questionnaire and observational checklist. **Method;** The teaching program was conducted over 10 repeated lectures during different working morning shifts in an average of 6 sessions per week for one month; each lecture was taking about 1.5 hours. The instructional program included presentation and watching some educational videos for the practical skills related to care of hypoxia. **Results:** the results revealed that nurses had lack of knowledge and practices regarding hypoxia in the critical care department, however, the hypoxia teaching program showed a positive impact in improving nurses' knowledge and practice regarding hypoxia. **Conclusion:** The designed instructional program was having an effective, sustainable impact on improving nurses' knowledge and practice regarding hypoxia in the critical care department. **Recommendations:** Implementation of continuous education programs regarding hypoxia can play a part in supporting clinical practice.

Keywords: *Critically Ill, hypoxia, Nurses' performance & Teaching Program.*

Effect of Designed Nursing Instructions on Outcomes of Patients with Overactive Bladder Syndrome Undergoing Intravesical Botox Injection

Attyiat Hassan Hussein¹, Hanan Abdelrazik Abdelall², Neama Mamdouh Mostafa³ & Ahmed Reda Mohammed⁴.

^{1, 3}Lecturer of Medical-Surgical Nursing Dept., Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt

²Assistant professor of Medical-Surgical Nursing Dept., Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt

⁴ Lecturer of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University Hospital, Egypt

Abstract

Background: Botox is a new form of treatment for over active bladder syndrome and is administered via cystoscopic injections of the bladder wall. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of nursing instructions on outcomes of patients with overactive bladder syndrome undergoing intravesical botox injection. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental design was utilized. **Setting** the study was conducted in the urology departments at Assiut Urology University Hospital. **Sample:** Purposive sample of thirty patients undergoing intravesical botox injection. This sample was divided into study and control groups (15 patients for each). **Tools: tool (I):** Patient structured interview questionnaire sheet. **Tool (II):** Numeric scale for pain. **Results:** there was significant difference between study and control group after application of nursing instructions regarding total knowledge. In study group one fifth of patients had recurrence of urinary incontinence post application of nursing instructions while in control group more than half (60%). the mean score of numeric scale for assessment of pain was 1.2 ± 0.68 in study group while in control group was 3.4 ± 1.76 post instructions. **Conclusion:** Nursing instructions are effective in improves patient's outcomes for the study sample. **Recommendations:** Kegel exercises can be adapted as therapeutic behavioral methods for care of patients with overactive bladder syndrome for patients undergoing intravesical botox injection

Keywords: *Nursing Instructions, Intravesical Botox Injection/& Overactive Bladder.*

Effect of Behavioral Intervention Program on Quality of Life of Urinary Incontinence Elderly Patients at Assiut University Hospital

Hanaa Moukhtar Ibrahim¹, Walaa Hassan Abd El Fatah², Hawidaa Khalaf Abd_Elaal³, Karima Mohamed Sobhy⁴.

1. Gerontological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.
2. Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.
3. Phd, Medical Surgical Nursing Center of Technical Training and Nursing Development for Assiut University hospitals, Faculty of Nursing, Egypt.
4. Public Health and Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Hospital, Egypt.

Abstract

Urinary incontinence is considered a stigmatizing condition in most populations, especially elderly people which contributes to poor quality of life. **Aim:** Assess quality of life among elderly suffering from urinary incontinence and evaluate the effect of behavioral intervention on Quality of Life of urinary incontinence elderly patients. **Subject and method:** A quasi-experimental pre and post-test design was utilized. It involved 73 elderly participants selected by simple random sample from outpatient clinics in urology and general hospital at Assiut University Hospitals. Three tools were utilized. 1st tool: An interview questionnaire sheet for collection of demographic data, medical and urology history, 2nd tool: Questionnaire for Urinary Incontinence Diagnosis (QUID). 3rd tool; International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire Short Form (ICIQ-SF). Studied participants were evaluated at baseline and after three months of program. **Results:** A statistically significant **P=0.001** was found between pre and post-test among elderly in terms of mean scores obtained from QOL domain of the ICIQ-SF was 9.49 ± 1.48 and 5.9 ± 2.1 , respectively. **Conclusions:** Behavioral intervention program are effective in reducing severity of urinary incontinence. Given the study results, it is **recommended** that expand of public education efforts through various channels about importance of behavioral intervention for appropriate management of urinary incontinence among elderly.

Keywords: *Behavioral Intervention, Elderly & Urinary Incontinence.*

Effect of Applying A training Program about International Patient Safety Goals on Patient's Safety Culture

Bassam Abduh Saaid¹, Samah Mohammed Abdalla², Nahed Shawkat Abo Elmagd³.

¹. Assistant Lecturer of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science Hodiedah University, Yemen.

². Prof. of Nursing Administration Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

³. Assistant Prof. of Nursing Administration Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstracts

Background: The goal of head nurses is to achieve patient safety, which is considered a critical component of quality health care. **Aim:** To assess the effect of applying a training program about international patient safety goals on patient's safety culture at Rajhy Liver Hospital, Assiut University. **Subject and method:** A quasi-experimental design used to conduct this study. The study subjects included all head nurses (n=29) from different health care units. The data collection tool included three tools: **I.** Personal data questionnaire, **II.** Head nurses management regarding patient's safety questionnaire, and **III.** Hospital survey on patient's safety culture questionnaire. **Results:** there was a highly statistically significant difference with a strong positive correlation impact between head nurses' management regarding applying international patient safety goals using the PDCA model and patient's safety culture. **Conclusion:** The implementation of a training program is successful and effective in improving head nurses' management regarding applying international patient safety goals using the PDCA model after implementing the training program. **Recommendations:** The continuous training program and development activities about international patient safety goals should be applied to all head and staff nurses in the study setting, and extended to other similar settings.

Keywords: *Patient Safety Goals, Patient's Safety Culture & Training Program.*

Impact of an Educational Program on Improving Nurses Knowledge and Practice Concerning Caring for Neonates with Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Mahasen K. Ahmed¹, Nafisa H. Refat², Nora A. Zaki³ & Etemad H. Sayed⁴.

1. Nursing Specialist At Police Hospital in Assuit, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Egypt.
2. Professor of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Egypt.
3. Assistant Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.
4. Lecture of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Respiratory distress syndrome in neonates reported with 60% -70% mortality rates. **Aim of the study** was to develop, apply and evaluate an educational program for nurses to improve their knowledge and practice about care of neonates with respiratory distress syndrome. **Study design** a quasi- experimental study design was used to conduct this study. **Subjects and methods:** the study was carried out in the neonatal intensive care unit at Assuit police hospital. **Sample** composed of 50nurses. **Two tools** were used to collect necessary data .1. **A structured interview questionnaire** was used to assess nurses' knowledge regarding respiratory distress syndrome. 2. **An observational checklist** to assess nurses' practice regarding their care provided for neonates. **Results:** This study revealed that mean knowledge and practice score were much higher in the post program implementation 9.58 ± 1.43 , 293.64 ± 7.51 respectively compared to preprogram 6 ± 1.88 , 166.1 ± 29.22 respectively. At follow up phase the mean knowledge and practice score were slightly decreased to 8.1 ± 1.95 , 251.04 ± 10.36 . **Conclusion:** Statistically significant improvement was revealed in total knowledge and practice. These scores were much higher in the post program implementation compared to pre- program and slightly decline in the follow up phase. **Recommendation:** Educational program is needed for updating nurses' knowledge and improving their practice.

Keyword: *Educational Program, Nurses Knowledge And Practice & Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome (NRDS)*

Increasing Awareness of Primigravidas About Fetal Movements During Pregnancy

Zeinab Mahmoud Ali¹, Heba Mostafa Mohamed² & Manal Farouk Mostafa³.

1. Nurse Specialist at El-Dakhla General Hospital

2. Lecturer of Maternal and Newborn health nursing, Faculty of nursing, Assiut University.

3. Professor & chairman of Maternal and Newborn health nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University.

Abstract

Background: Fetal movements is a sign to the mother that her fetus is live and in contact with her, it is developed as a simple, inexpensive and easily accessible tool to support the mother in monitoring her fetal well-being and alarming behavior in time to intervene. **Aim of the study:** Increasing awareness of primigravidas about fetal movements during pregnancy. **Setting:** this study conducted at outpatient clinics of El-Dakhla general hospital and Family Health Center at El-Dakhla. **Methods:** A Convenient sample included 100 primigravida mother, a cross-sectional research design was used **Tools:** A structured interview questionnaire to assess maternal perception and knowledge regarding fetal movements. **Results:** The study findings revealed that the majority of mothers shows positive perception and unsatisfactory knowledge regarding fetal movements and also found significant relationship between mother's knowledge and age, educational level and residence. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that most of primigravidas have positive perception toward fetal movements but have unsatisfactory knowledge with significant relationship between mother's knowledge & age, educational level and residence. **Recommendations:** Fetal movements counting should be a basic part of guidelines of antenatal care in all hospitals & all Maternity health centers for continuous education through antenatal classes is very important.

Keywords: *Fetal Movements Counting, Maternal Perception & Maternal Knowledge.*

Evaluation of an Educational Program concerning Food Safety for Food Services Employees in Assiut University Restaurants- Assiut Governorate

Walaa H. Abdelfatah¹ & Safaa R. Osman²

^{1.} ^{2.} Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Foodborne diseases continue to be a problem that contributes to morbidity and mortality globally.

Aim: Evaluate the effectiveness of the educational health program concerning food safety for food services employees in Assiut University restaurants. **Subject and methods:** Quasi experimental design (one group pre and posttest) carried out in Assiut University restaurants on 202 food services employees who selected by convenient sample. Interview questionnaire was used which included personal data and questions regarding knowledge, attitude and practices about food safety measures to assess the effectiveness of the educational program through immediate posttest. **Results:** 65.8% of them were male, 43.1% aged >45 years and 43.1% had > 20 years' experience. Improvement of knowledge regarding food safety noticed after application of the educational program (pre education= 57.33 & post education= 80.12). The mean score of their attitude and practice were 47.05±4.43 and 51.45±6.11 respectively. **Conclusion:** the study confirmed that the design of the program lead to better knowledge of food services employees. Also, they had proper practices and positive attitude regarding food safety. **Recommendation:** Continuous education and supporting program for food service employees to improve their food safety knowledge, Attitudes and practices in this field.

Keywords: *Food Safety, Food Service Employees & Restaurants.*

COVID-19: Knowledge, Perception and Infection Control Practice of Health Care Workers (A Suggested Ward-based Educational Package)

Ghada Thabet Mohammed¹, Anaam Mohammed Hassan², Nahed Shawkat Abo Elmagd³, Nagwa Mohamed Gamal⁴, Zuhair Mohammed Mohammed Saleh⁵ & Shaymaa Sayed Khalil⁶

1. & 2. Fellow Medical-Surgical Nursing, Assiut University Hospitals, Assiut University, Egypt.

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

4. Fellow Community Health Nursing, Assiut University Hospitals, Assiut University, Egypt.

5. Assistant Professor of Pathology, Department of Medical Laboratory technology, Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences, University of Tabuk, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Egypt.

6. Lecture of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Increasing infection control knowledge and skills of the health care providers forward will enhance their perception toward COVID-19. **Aim:** Assess knowledge, perception and infection control practice of health care workers regarding Covid-19 and design a suggested ward-based educational package. **Research Design:** Multi-centric, cross sectional descriptive study. **Setting:** Assiut University Hospitals in Upper Egypt. **Sample:** 500 HCWs including nurses, assistant nurse, and workers from all healthcare facilities at Assiut University Hospitals. **Tools :{I}** A 23-item survey instrument (WHO, 2020), divided into three parts; Demographic characteristics, knowledge and perception assessment. **{II}** Observation checklist for health care workers' infection control practice, it consisted of 3 main items: hand hygiene steps, donning and doffing PPE, and coughing etiquette. In addition, **{III}** A suggested ward-based educational package for health care workers. **Results:** The majority of HCWs had poor level of knowledge and perception, and had an unsatisfactory level of infection control practice regarding COVID-19. There was statistically significant difference between HCWs' knowledge and practice, also between perception and practice except among nurses. **Conclusion:** The present study concluded that the majority of HCWs had low level of both knowledge, perception and infection control practice. So, it was necessary to assess these and improve it. **Recommendations:** Urgently implement strategies as educational interventions to protect healthcare workers in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Educational Package Health Care Workers, Infection Control, Knowledge, Perception, Practice & Ward-based.

Prevalence of Disabilities among Elderly in rural area at Assiut district, Egypt

Manal A. Mohammed¹, Safaa A. Mohammed², Nermeen M. Abd-Elaziz³.

1. Nursing Specialist in Health Administration Assiut Center, 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: In Egypt; Elderly populations are at higher risk than adult population for health problems and disability increase with increasing age. The study **aimed** to identify prevalence rate of disability among elderly at Assiut district. **Subject and methods:** cross sectional research design was utilized. **Setting:** The study was conducted in three randomly selected villages namely (Al-Shaghaba, Elwan and Awlad Ibrahim) at Assiut district. The total sample size was 1000 elderly after conducting home visit from the previous setting who were selected by convenient sample. Two tools were used, **The 1st tool:** A structured interview questionnaire sheet which included socio-demographic and medical data, **The 2nd tool:** A questionnaire that assessed the levels of various disabilities among elderly people by Clifton Assessment Procedure for the Elderly and scale to assess activity of daily living. **Results:** (34.7%) of studied elderly had mild impairment. While the mean \pm SD score of activity of daily living was 4.87 ± 1.89 **Conclusion** There was a positive correlation between elderly age and Clifton assessment procedures while a negative correlation was found between elderly age and Activity of Daily Living and the main percent of the studied elderly had mild impairment. **Recommendation:** Provide individualized education for elderly and their families to improve their knowledge about disability problems of elderly people.

Keywords: *Disabilities, Elderly & Rural Areas.*

Effect of Nursing Guidelines in Clinical Outcomes For Haematemesis Patients in Intensive Care Unit at Alrajhy Liver Hospital

Asmaa S. Mohamed¹, Mervat A. Abdelaziz² & Asmaa A. Mahgoub³.

1. Specialist nursing at Alrajhy Liver Hospital, Assuit University, Egypt.
2. Assistant professor of critical care and emergency nursing, faculty of nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.
3. Assistant professor of critical care and emergency nursing, faculty of nursing, Assuit University, Egypt.

Abstract

Many patients with hematemesis had multiple complications as hypovolemic shock than death. Patient in ICU need special nursing guidelines to improve their outcomes. **Aim of the study:** to evaluate the effect of nursing guidelines in clinical outcomes for haematemesis patients at gastroenterology intensive care unit. **Research design:** quasi experimental research design was utilized in this study. which was carried out in gastroenterology ICU at alrajhy liver hospital at assiut university. The study sample consisted of study group (50 patients) who received the nursing guidelines and control group (50 patients) who received routine care. The following tools were utilized for data collection: **Tool I** haematemesis assessment sheet **Tool II** evaluation through different score, **Tool III** patient outcome and complication. Tools were applied in 3 phases; **preparatory, implementation** and **evaluation** phase. method record and document patient social and medical data, hemodynamic, respiratory, and cardiovascular status, assessment of blood transfusion, laboratory data, assess the patient status using different scale, and finally complications, **Results:** The majority of control group developed hepatorenal syndrome but (2.0%) patients in the study group had developed hepatorenal syndrome with higher in percentage in complication in control group than study group with significance difference ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** nursing guidelines leads to significant improvement in Patients outcomes for haematemesis patients. **Recommendations** suggest to emphasize the importance of accurate assessment of the patient with haematemesis

Keywords: *Effect, Nursing Guidelines, Patient's Outcomes & Hematemesis.*

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Patients with Postextubation Dysphagia in Trauma Intensive Care Unit

Mohammed Mahyoub Ahmed¹, Mona Ali Mohammed² & Mervat Anwar AbdEl-Aziz³.

^{1.} Demonstrator in Nursing Department, Thamar University, Yemen.

^{2.} Assistant professor, Critical Care nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

^{3.} Assistant professor, Critical Care nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt.

Abstract

Nearly 60% of patients who are intubated in intensive care units (ICUs) experience dysphagia after extubation, and approximately 50% of them aspirate. Little is known about dysphagia recovery time after patients are discharged from the hospital. **Aim of the study** was to assessment of nurses' knowledge and practice regarding patients with postextubation dysphagia in trauma intensive care unit. **Subjects and methods:** Descriptive design was utilized in this study on a convenient sample of 50 nurses'. The study was conducted in the trauma intensive care unit. Data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire with closed-ended questions which was developed by the researcher. The assessment was performed by using a questionnaire for knowledge and check list for practice assessment. **Results:** The study found that 40.0% of nurses' were more 30 years. Regarding to educational qualifications, more than 50% of nurses' had diploma nursing. The findings of study show that nurses have low overall knowledge and practice level. **In conclusion:** the overall knowledge of participants was found to be low knowledge about postextubation dysphagia. Regarding the overall practice of nurses' was found to be low practice. **Recommendations:** Nurses in need for in-service training programs and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge, which will reflect into their practice while working with patients.

Keywords: *Level of Nurse's Knowledge, Postextubation Dysphagia & Practice*

Effect of Nursing Management on Manifestations of Patients with Terminal Cancer undergoing Parenteral Fluid

Mervat Abd elmalek Abd elsamie¹, Mimi Mohamed Mekkawy², Hanan Abd elrazik Abd elall³ & Salah Mabrouk Khalaf⁴.

¹. Bachelor Sciences of Nursing, Oncology South Egypt Cancer Institute, Assiut University, Egypt.

². Professor of Medical, Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

³. Assistant Professor of Medical, Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

⁴. Assistant Professor of Medical Oncology South Egypt Cancer Institute, Assiut University, Egypt.

Abstract

Background: Parenteral hydration improves symptoms associated with dehydration and has an effect on quality of life and survival among the patients with advanced cancer. **Aim;** to evaluate the effect of nursing management on manifestations of patients with terminal cancer undergoing parenteral fluid. **Research design:** This study was a quazi experimental research design. **Sample:** sixty convenience adult patients with terminal cancer undergoing parenteral fluid, their age ranged between (20- 65) from both sexes. **Setting:** The study was conducted in Internal Medical Oncology Department at South Egypt Cancer Institute **Tools:** Two tools were used: **Tool (I):** Structured an interview questionnaire for patients: included demographic and medical data. **Tool (II):** Patient's manifestation assessment included (physical and psychological assessment) **Results:** Revealed that the highest percentage for both groups their age ranged from (>50 to 65) years old. All of them were married, and half of them (50%) were illiterate, there was a statistical significant difference between both groups regarding physical and psychological manifestations for patients. **Conclusion:** Nursing management was effective in fewer physical and psychological manifestations of patients with terminal cancer undergoing parenteral fluid. **Recommendation:** Studying the factors that affect palliative management of patients with terminal cancer undergoing parenteral fluid

Keywords: *Nursing Management, Parenteral Fluid & Terminal Cancer Patients.*