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C- Unpublished Theses

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D- Webliography

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Assessing Nurses' Knowledge and Performance Regarding Shift Report Handover

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Abstract

Background: Handover facilitate the safe transfer of patient information in organization, the transfer of patient information into a logical format to reduce the omission of important information and to facilitate consistency in the process. **Aim** to assess nurses' knowledge and performance regarding shift report handover. **Study design:** A descriptive design was used to carry out the study. **Setting:** This study was conducted in the Cardiac and Digestive System Center at Sohag City which affiliated to Ministry of Health (MOH). **Subject:** The study included (45) staff nurses. **Tools:** Two tools of data collection were used namely; first tool knowledge questionnaire which divided into two parts: **part 1** included questions about personal characteristics of the staff nurses, **part 2** consisted of multiple choice questions; and second tool an observational checklist. **Results:** The main study results illustrated that majority of studied nurses had very deficient total knowledge regarding shift report handover and low of performance regarding shift report handover. **Conclusion:** the staff nurses in the study setting have deficient knowledge and inadequate performance of communication and shift report handover. There were significant positive correlation between knowledge score and performance score. **Recommendations:** Hospital decision makers should create strategies to manage the quality of shift handover. The applicability of shift report handover should be supported from the hospitals administration.

Keywords: *Communication, Documentation, Knowledge, Nurses, Performance & Shift Handover.*

Effect of Educational Program on Maternity Nurses' Knowledge About Antepartum Hemorrhage at Women's Health Hospital, Assiut University

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Abstract

Background: Ante partum hemorrhage (APH) is a grave obstetrical emergency and is a leading cause of maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity, and nurses play a major role in the care of women with APH. **Aim:** assess maternity nurses' knowledge about APH, and evaluate effect of educational program on improving maternity nurses' knowledge regarding APH. **Methods:** Quasi experimental research design was used in this study. It was conducted at Women Health Hospital, Assiut University in places that deal with APH patients. Sample included 86 maternity nurses. Structured interview questionnaire was used and included two parts. An educational program was implemented to maternity nurses on APH. **Results:** there is highly statistical significance difference between pre & posttest regarding total knowledge of studied maternity nurses regarding APH p-value 0.001. **Conclusion:** there was an improvement in the knowledge of maternity nurses regarding APH as evidenced by the pretest and posttest knowledge scores. **Recommendations:** provide a continuous education and training program to maternity nursing staff on APH.

Keywords: *Antepartum Hemorrhage, Educational Program, Knowledge & Maternity Nurses.*

Effect of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Internet Gaming Disorder and Quality of Life Among Preparatory School Students in Alexandria

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Abstract

Background: Internet Gaming Disorder poses a serious threat to adolescent's physical and mental health. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is a promising intervention for treatment and management of such problem. **Objective:** Assess the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy on the internet gaming disorder and quality of life among preparatory school students in Alexandria. **Settings:** The study was carried out at 4 randomly selected governmental preparatory schools in Alexandria. **Subjects:** All students in the first and second grades in the previously selected settings (2080 students) were screened using internet gaming disorder scale. 200 students with internet gaming disorder from the previously selected schools were randomly selected to assess the effect of CBT application. **Tools:** Three tools were used for data collection. **The first tool** was students' basic data structured interview schedule. **The second tool** was Internet Gaming Disorder Scale (IGD-20). **The third tool** was Ped Quality of Life Inventory Short Form (Peds QLTM – SF 15). **Results:** More than one tenth (12.7%) of the studied students had internet gaming disorder. Immediately, after the program application around one third of them had no disorder and increased to 48.5% in the follow up phase. Before the program application, 37.0% of them had good quality of life, raised to 60.5% and 51.5% in the immediate evaluation and in the follow up phase respectively. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Internet gaming disorder is a prevalent problem among adolescents that affect their quality of life and CBT is an effective intervention in managing such problem. The study recommended regular screening and early interventions and monitoring of internet use either by self or involving family members.

Keywords: *Internet Gaming Disorders, Adolescents & Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.*

Assessment of Internship Nursing Students' Performance toward Infection Control Precautions regarding Intravenous Infusion

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Abstract

Background: Internship nursing students are often exposed to various infections during their clinical education. Knowledge and compliance with infection control precautions are essential to prevent hospital associated infections and protect patients as well as medical workers from exposure to infectious agents. **The aim** of this study was to assess internship nursing students' knowledge and practice toward infection control precautions regarding intravenous infusion. **Subject:** All available internship nursing students who graduated in 2019 from Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, during their training period within 4 months. **Setting:** The study was conducted in El-Rajhi Liver Hospital, Neurological and Psychiatric Hospital and El- Orman Heart Hospital at Assiut University Hospitals and in South Egypt Cancer Institute. **Two tools** were utilized for data collection; structured questionnaire and observational checklist for internship nursing students toward infection control precautions regarding IV infusion. **Results:** 250 internship nursing students participated in this study, most of them (86%) attended training program about infection control. This study revealed that the internship nursing students had good knowledge and adequate practice (100% and 66.8%) respectively toward infection control precautions regarding IV infusion. **Conclusions:** Internship nursing students under study had good level of knowledge and adequate practice about infection control precautions regarding IV infusion. **Recommendations:** The periodic refreshing in-service training courses should be provided to internship nursing students in order to keep them with updated knowledge and practice about infection control precautions regarding IV infusion.

Keywords: *Internship Students, Nursing Performance, Infection Control Precautions & IV Infusion.*

Obstacles of Implementing Total Quality Management in Higher Education Institutions: Academic Staff' perspective

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Abstract

Total quality management (TQM) in higher education is a new management philosophy that leads universities based on the needs of students and the surrounding community. **Aim:** To identify obstacles of implementing TQM in higher education institutions from academic staff perspective. **Design:** A descriptive explorative research design was used. **Setting:** This study was conducted in Nursing, Engineering, Art and commerce Faculties at South Valley University (SVU). **Subjects:** A convenience sample of (160) academic staff was included. **Tools:** Self-administrated questionnaire was used for data collection. **Results:** It showed that the high mean score of TQM application obstacles was related to financial resources, while low mean score was related to top management (20.44 ± 3.753 and 17.54 ± 4.713) respectively. There were statistically significant differences between TQM application obstacles and personal characteristics of participants and between obstacles and application of TQM. **Conclusion:** The application of TQM in higher education institutions will only be accomplished by providing of supportive infrastructure for change and development of qualified human resources, material, technical infrastructures and update resources for education and learning and all educational institutions and its components should have a genuine desire to work and implement the standards that can represent a permanent plan. **Recommendations:** Policy maker at SVU must use strategic long term planning and effective policy for services quality; provide training courses and workshops in the field of TQM application.

Keywords: *Total Quality Management Obstacles, Academic Staff & Higher Education.*

Effect of Educational Program about Head nurses Authentic Leadership Style on Staff Nurses Empowerment and Motivation

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Abstract

Background: Nurses form the largest group of healthcare professionals and are on the front-line of care for patients in hospitals. More excellent patient outcomes result from nurses working in a supportive setting. Organizational leaders necessity to demonstrate trust and independence to encourage nurse motivation, as these behaviors are congruent with intrinsically held nursing values. Authentic leadership has been introduced as the root element of productive leadership needed to develop healthier work environments because there is particular attention to the development of empowering leader-follower relationships. **Aim:** The study aims to examine the effect of the authentic Leadership training program on staff nurses' motivation and empowerment. **Research design** Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at the Health Insurance Hospital – Minia governorate. **Subjects:** All head nurses worked in the inpatient and outpatient units (n = 23) and all staff nurses worked in the same units (n = 208) are included in the study. **Tools:** four tools were used in this study; Authentic Leadership knowledge questionnaire, Authentic Leadership Self-Assessment scale, Empowerment Scale, and Motivation Scale. **Results:** The total knowledge score and levels of authentic leadership style among head nurses were low before the program implementation; after the program implementation they had higher scores with statistically significant differences; also the staff nurse empowerment score and motivation score was increased after implementing authentic leadership education program for head nurses. **Conclusions:** Authentic leadership training program provided in this study had a positive effect on head nurses through increasing their knowledge and their self-assessment about authentic leadership style after the program implementation during the different times of measurement. As well as staff nurses' motivation and empowerment score increased after implementing authentic leadership educational program. **Recommendations:** Periodical seminars and programs for head nurses are required to develop their leadership style competencies to be more motivated and empowered for their nurses.

Keywords: *Authentic Leadership, Educational Program, Head Nurses, Staff Nurses, Empowerment & Motivation.*

Fear and Anxiety Impacts of the Covid-19 among Primigravida versus Multigravida Pregnant Women

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Abstract

The presence of pandemic disease as COVID-19 may increase the risk of the disease among pregnant women which increased risk during pregnancy and can lead to several consequences such as increased fear and anxiety levels that more frequent in the third trimester. **Aim:** To evaluate the prevalence of fear and anxiety Impacts of the covid-19 among primigravida versus multigravida pregnant women. **Design:** A descriptive and comparative design. **Setting:** This study was conducted in Egypt at Sohag and Beni-Suef city. **Sample:** - A total of 300 pregnant women between 10 and 30 April 2020 by an online snowball sampling. **Tools:** Data were collected using three online questionnaires including A structured questionnaire, fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S), and Corona Disease Anxiety Scale (CDAS). **Results:** women' age ranged from 20 - 33 years, and that women were mostly between 20 < 30 years in primigravida (50.0%) and their mean age 20.10 ± 7.68 and (37.0%) in multigravida which their mean age 22.10 ± 9.88 , it was observed that (61.3 %) had severed fear levels in primigravida and (51.2%) in multigravida. it was displayed that a significant positive relationship was observed between the level of W-DEQ-A and BAI scores ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The majority of primigravida have experienced high and severe fear and anxiety scores towards childbirth compared to multigravida mothers.

Keywords: *Anxiety, Covid-19, Fear, Multigravida & Primigravida.*

Effect of Applying Postoperative Nursing Instructions OnAnkle Open Reduction Internal Fixation Surgery Patients.

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Abstract

Background: Fractures of the ankle are one of the most common lesions the orthopedic surgeon handles. **Aim:** to evaluate the effect of applying postoperative nursing instructions on ankle open reduction internal fixation (ORIF) surgery patients. **Research design:** Quasi experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** This study was performed in trauma units (male and female) and orthopedic clinic at Assiut University Hospital. **Sample:** This study included a convenient sample of (60 patients). **Tool I:** Interview questionnaire sheet **Tool II:** Patient complications assessment sheet. **Results:** In lateral wound ,it was found that one quarter of control group had normal healing while more than two fifth in study group . In medial wound healing it was found that more than one third of control group had normal healing while majority in study group. **Conclusion:** The present study revealed that providing patients with post-operative nursing instructions were represented of great value in wound healing and reduction other complications (residual pain, Malunion, infection, deformity). **Recommendations:** the present study should be replicated on larger study populations for generalization of the results.

Keywords: *Ankle Fractures, Internal Fixation Surgery & Nursing Instructions.*

Effect of Nursing Instructions on Self Care for Colostomy Patients

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Abstract

Background: Ostomy nurses should be able to provide nursing care not only on physiological problems but also other problems related to the ostomy. **Aim of the study:** To evaluate the effect of nursing instructions on self-care for colostomy patients. **Hypothesis:** The application of nursing instructions will have a positive effect on self-care for colostomy patients. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental study design (pre–post test) was used. **Subjects:** Thirty adult patients from both sex with abdominal operations treated by colostomy. **Setting:** The study was carried out at General Surgery Departments of Assuit University Hospital. **Tools:** (I) Pre-post colostomy knowledge questionnaire ,Tool (II): Pre-post observation checklist for colostomy self-care practices and Tool (III): The Ostomy Self-Care Index (OSCI). **Result:** A highly significant statistically difference was found regarding total knowledge, practice and (OSCI) scores of the studied sample pre and post(Immediate and one month) implementation of colostomy nursing instructions ($p=.001^{**}$). **Conclusion:** It was concluded that implementation of colostomy nursing instructions had statistically significant positive effect on patient's knowledge and self-care practices. **Recommendation:** The patients should be included in program provided by ostomy care team for improving self care, prevention and treatment of physical and psychological complications.

Keywords: *Nursing Instructions, Self care & Colostomy Patients.*

Effect of In-service Training Program on Nurses' Performance Regarding Patients with Whipple Surgery

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Abstract

Background: In-service training program for nurses has a vital role in developing and enhancing the skills required to provide high standards of care. **The current study aimed to** evaluate the effect of implementing in-service training program on nurses' performance regarding patients with Whipple surgery. **Research design:** A quasi-experimental research design (pre-post test) was used to conduct this study. **Setting:** Surgery department of AL-Rajhi Liver Hospital at Assiut University. **Sample:** A convenience sample of 30 nurses working in the surgery department. **Tools:** Pre/post structured interview questionnaire for assessment nurses knowledge and Observational checklist sheet for assessment nurses performance were used. **Results:** Marked improvement in nurses' knowledge and practice regarding care of patients with Whipple surgery after implementation of in-service training program with statistical significant difference P. value < 0.001 **. The study finding also clarified that there was a statistically significant relationship between knowledge and practice post-implementation of the program. **Conclusion:** According to the study findings, it can be concluded that the implementation of in-service training program had improved nurse's knowledge and practice regarding patient with Whipple surgery. **Recommendation:** Continuous implementation of in-service training courses to make nurses upgraded about nursing information regarding care of patients with Whipple surgery.

Keywords: *In-service Training Program, Nurses performance & Whipple surgery.*

Effect of Nursing Education on Knowledge and Self Care for Patient's with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

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Abstract

Patients with systemic lupus erythematosus are suffering from a lot of problems that can be overcome by nursing education that focused on the improvement of patients' knowledge level, self-care. **This study aimed to** evaluate the effect of nursing education on knowledge level and self-care for patient's with systemic lupus erythematosus. **Research design:** This study was pre-post test research design was be utilized in this study. **Sample:** This study carried out on (200) patients with SLE, adult patients from both sex, their ages are ranged from (20-65) years old and are willing to participate in the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in internal medical department (Rheumatology unit) at Assiut University Hospital. **Tools:** Two tools were used: patient assessment sheet, pre-post knowledge level and Self-Care questionnaire. **Results:** There were a statistical significant difference between total scores of knowledge level, self-care pre and post-test (after one month, after three month) after implementing nursing education (P=0.001). **Conclusion:** designed nursing education protocol were effective in improving knowledge level and self-care for patient with systemic lupus erythmatosus. **Recommendation** :Conducting additional studies on larger samples from a wider range of participants.

Keywords: *Nursing Education, Self-Care & Systemic Lupus Erythmatosus.*

Relation between Women's Knowledge and their Exposure to Second Hand Smoking

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Abstract

Background: Second Hand Smoking is a significant public health problem that may be associated with serious health problems. Exposure to Second hand smoking may increase the risk of developing lung cancer, heart disease, intrauterine growth retardation and childhood asthma. **Aim of the study:** investigate the relation between women's knowledge and their exposure to second hand smoking in outpatient clinics at Woman Health Hospital. **Subjects and methods:** Descriptive Cross-sectional design was used. Quota sample of 700 women was participated. **Tool:** an interview questionnaire was used it included three parts: **part one:** socio- demographic characteristics, **part two** History of exposure to second hand smoking. **part three:** Second hand smoking knowledge questionnaire. **Results** 73.3% of studied women were exposed to second hand smoking, 45.7% of them had poor knowledge about second hand smoking. **Conclusion:** The majority of participated women are exposed to second hand smoking at their homes also, more than one - third of them have poor knowledge regarding second hand smoking. **Recommendations:** Regular programs should be conducted to increase public awareness regarding effects of second-hand smoking through different mass media especially T.V.

Keywords: *Exposure, Knowledge, Second Hand Smoking & Women.*

Effect of Implementing A nursing Protocol on Patients' Outcomes Undergoing Trans-Hepatic Arterial Chemoembolization

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Abstract

Background: Careful monitoring for patient with hepatocellular carcinoma who receiving trans-arterial chemoembolization in adult intensive care units to reduce complications remains mandatory for nurses. **The study** aimed to evaluate the effect of implementing a nursing protocol on patients' outcomes undergoing trans-hepatic arterial chemoembolization. Quasi experimental research design was used in this study. **Subjects:** All adult patients who diagnosis with hepatocellular carcinoma and receiving trans-arterial chemoembolization at the liver intensive care unit and gastroenterology department at Al-Rajhi liver hospital were involved in this study. Two tools were used. Tool one: patient assessment questionnaire and includes 4 parts, tool two :patient outcomes assessment questionnaire. **Methods:** The nursing protocol on trans-arterial chemoembolization was implemented by the researcher from the day before procedure until discharge, the researcher assess site of insertion, post embolization syndrome after procedure and recorded it. **Results:** Findings of the present study revealed significant improvement in pain scores as it was 3.77 ± 0.59 in the control group 4 hours after TACE while it was 3.19 ± 0.63 in the **Study group**, and Mean \pm SD was 3.95 ± 0.58 in the control group 6 hours after TACE in comparison to 3.15 ± 0.75 in the study group. Insertion site and ICU stay values of less than $p=0.005$, $p=0.5$ and $p=0.05$ respectively in response to implementing nursing protocol. **Conclusion:** implementing the nursing protocol on trans-hepatic arterial chemoembolization appear to be effective in terms of reducing incidence and consequences of post procedure complications. **Recommendation:** Patients and their caregivers need to be apprised of post embolization syndrome symptoms prior to TACE and provided with adequate nursing care for symptom control.

Keywords: *Trans-hepatic Arterial Chemoembolization, Patients' Outcomes, Hepatocellular Carcinoma & Nursing protocol.*

Effect of Implemented Nursing Care on Breathing Discomfort and Weaning Outcomes for Patients Undergoing Mechanical Ventilation

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Abstract

Background: Breathing discomfort is one of the worst experienced symptoms by the mechanically ventilated patients in ICUs **Aim:** to evaluate the effect of implemented nursing care on breathing discomfort and weaning outcomes for patients undergoing mechanical ventilation. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design. **Setting:** General intensive care unit at Assuit university hospital. **Patients and methods:** Convenient sample of 80 patients(40 patients for study group and 40 patient for control group) who were mechanically ventilated for >24 hrs. Breathing discomfort was evaluated according to patient conscious level and nursing care was done for study group and routine care for control group. **Tools :** Four tools were used for data collection in the study; Patient assessment, breathing discomfort evaluation: Part I :Respiratory distress observation scale(RDOS) and Part II: Dyspnea Visual Analogue Scale(D-VAS), Patient outcomes assessment and nursing intervention tool **Results:** High statistical significant difference between study group and control group in relation to arterial blood gases and haemodynamic parameters after intervention. Concerning weaning outcomes; 57% of control group experienced weaning failure versus 35% in study group **Conclusion:** Implementing nursing care among the mechanically ventilated patients were effective in improving patient outcomes. **Recommendations:** Apply nursing care for breathing discomfort as a routine care in ICUs.

Keywords: *Breathing Discomfort, Mechanically Ventilated, Nursing Care & Outcomes.*

Effect of Physiotherapy Integrated Exercise Rehabilitation Protocol on Outcomes of Patients with Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome

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Abstract

Background: Patellofemoral pain syndrome is characterized by anterior knee pain, which may limit the performance of functional daily activities. **Aim:** to evaluate the effect of physiotherapy integrated exercise rehabilitation protocol on outcomes of patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome **Methods: Research design:** A quasi - experimental (pre / post) design was used. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the Physiotherapy Department at Assiut University Hospital. **Sample:** A purposive sample of (60) adult patients aged 20- 65 years diagnosed with patellofemoral pain syndrome. **Tools:** two tools (I): Structured patient interview questionnaire; this tool consisted of two parts; Part 1: Patients demographic characteristics and Part 2: Patient's medical data assessment. Tool (II): Kujala Patellofemoral Questionnaire (KPQ) scale. **Results:** Exercise rehabilitation protocol resulted in a highly statistically significant difference in the pre / post protocol in the whole items of Kujala patellofemoral score. **Conclusion:** The exercise rehabilitation protocol was more effective in improving patient's outcomes (reducing pain, improving activities of daily living in patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome. **Recommendation:** Screening programs to identify the risk factors for prolonged pain and knee functional deficit, and the potential association with degenerative joint disease.

Keywords: *Integrated Exercise Rehabilitation Protocol, Patients' Outcomes, Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome & Physiotherapy.*

Ageism in ICU: Knowledge, Attitude and Advocacy toward Caring of Critically ill Elderly Patient

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Abstract: Elderly patients comprise an increasing of intensive care unit (ICU) admissions. So, the great importance to focus on attitudes of critical care nurses, those who give a direct care to the elderly patients and their positive attitudes towards elders and adequate knowledge care would improve the quality of care. **Aim:** to assess ageism in ICU, critical care nurse's knowledge, attitude and advocacy toward caring for critically ill elderly patients. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional design. Setting 9 ICU at Aswan city hospital. **Subjects:** A purposive sample 114 nurses. **tools were used to collect data;** socio-demographic data of critical care nurses, the Ageism Attitude Scale (AAS), protective nursing advocacy scale and a self-administered knowledge questionnaire. **Results:** Highest percentage of study subjects had low levels of attitude regarding positive ageism domain and total ageism score (93%) and (59.6%) respectively. (79.8 %) have good knowledge, and a majority of study subjects had a moderate level of advocacy. **Conclusion:** the non-significantly relationship between nurses' knowledge, attitudes toward ageism and geriatric patient advocacy behaviors. **Recommendations:** continuing education for a critical care nurses caring for elderly, especially in ICU in order to enforce positive attitudes towards elderly and improve behaviors by increasing their knowledge

Keywords: ICU, Ageism, Attitudes, Advocacy, Critical Care Nurses, Critically Ill, knowledge & Elderly Patients.

Assessment the Perception of Infertile couples regarding the effect of Lifestyle factors on Fertility (comparative approach)

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Abstract

In recent times, the modifiable lifestyle factors have been shown to affect the chance of conception in both infertile and general population. There is strong evidence that weight, smoking, alcohol consumption, caffeine intake, nutritional habits, physical activity, Stress, exposure to animals, pollution and Recreational drugs had an adverse impact on reproductive health. **Aim:** assess the perception of infertile couples regarding the effect of lifestyle factors on fertility; compare the lifestyle factors between fertile and infertile couples. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional design was used to conduct this study. It was conducted at infertility outpatient clinic women's health Hospitals, Assiut University, Egypt. **Sample:** included 117 infertile couples. Structured interview questionnaire was used and included two parts: Socio-demographic data and questions to assess perception of infertile couples regarding lifestyle. Simple Lifestyle Indicator Questionnaire. **Results:** A highly statistically difference was found between infertile husbands and wives regarding perceived the smoking habits. No significant difference was found among infertile couples regarding drinking alcohol, over or underweight, stress, exposure to animals and environmental pollution, dietary habits, and influence of caffeine, exercises and taking recreational drugs. **Conclusion:** perceptions of the impact of lifestyle factors on fertility vary by sex, socioeconomic factors and treatment. Lifestyle factors significantly affected couples fertility, as BMI, exercises, nutritional status and stress with a statistical difference between groups. **Recommendation:** In-services educational program for infertile couples for maintaining lifestyle habits to improve their chance of spontaneous conception.

Keywords: *Couple's Perception, Fertility & Lifestyle.*

Outcomes of Routine perioperative Nursing Care for Women Undergoing Gynecologic Cancer surgeries

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Abstract

Background: surgery for gynecological cancer still represents a main line of therapy in almost all cases. Perioperative management can significantly decrease patient morbidity and mortality. **This study aimed to:** assess the outcomes of routine perioperative nursing care for women undergoing gynecologic cancer surgeries. **Patients and methods:** an observational research design was used in this study. A sample of 25 women was recruited randomly; who have undergone gynecological cancer surgeries at Woman's Health Hospital, Assiut University from the start of January 2019 to the end of June 2019. **Results:** the postoperative complications represent 68.0% of women; the most common complications were the overall surgical site infection which represented about 64.0%. **Conclusions:** The routine perioperative nursing care for gynecologic surgery is not sufficient to improve patient outcomes and prevent postoperative complications. **Recommendations:** applying high-level evidence-based, preoperative assessment and intervention is required to reduce patient's morbidity after gynecologic cancer surgeries.

Keywords: *Outcomes, Gynecologic Cancer & Perioperative Routine Nursing Care.*

Contributing Factors to Non-adherence Among Chronic Renal Failure Patients Undergoing Haemodialysis Sessions

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Abstract

Background and objective: Non-adherence to dialysis is a cause for concern as it leads to several life-threatening complications. Several factors can contribute to non-adherence in dialysis patients. **The aims** to identify factors contributing to non-adherence among chronic renal failure patients undergoing haemodialysis sessions. **Methods:** **Research design:** Descriptive research design. **Setting :** Dairout General Hospital at haemodialysis unit. **Subjects :** A purposive sample of 95 adults patients, male & female, their age ranged from 18-65 years, undergoing haemodialysis and agreed to participate in the study. **Tools :** Tool (1):Patient assessment. Tool (2):Non-adherence contributing factors questionnaire among chronic renal failure patients. **Results :**Six categories of factors contributing to non-adherence among chronic renal failure patients undergoing haemodialysis sessions were identified. These were patient related factors, sociodemographic factors, psychological factors, therapy related factors , disease related factors and health care related factors. **Conclusion:** Non-adherence remains a major obstacle in the effective management of chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients. **Recommendations:**There is need for collaborative approach to devise measures that eliminate relevant contributing factors to non-adherence among chronic renal failure (CRF)patients.

Keywords : *Adherence, Chronic Renal Failure, End Stage Kidney Disease, Haemodialysis & Non-adherence.*

Effect of Counseling about Vitamin D Deficiency Among Pregnant Women in Abo-teg Health Center

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Abstract

Background: Counseling is a short term process helps to bring change in life, change in thought, and change in behavior. Vitamin D deficiency is present in high percentage in pregnant women and caused adverse maternal and fetal complications as gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, low birth weight and preterm labor. **The aim** of this study was to evaluate the effect of counseling about vitamin D deficiency on pregnant women in Ab-teg Health Center. **Samples:** A convenient sample of 400 pregnant women. **Research design:** a quasi – experimental design was applied in this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in six places of maternal and child health centers of Abo-teg city and it's villages. **Tools:** Structured interviewing questionnaire were utilized for data collection and pre-post counseling questionnaire to evaluated the effect of counseling on vitamin D. **Results:** Most of participated women in this study under 30 years, there were a statistically significant increase in studied women general knowledge about vitamin ($p < 0.01$) after counseling. **Conclusion:** Counseling on vitamin D deficiency is effective and pregnant women's knowledge towards vitamin D deficiency and its effect on pregnancy outcomes become adequate. **Recommendations:** The study recommended conducting awareness sessions on vitamin D and its importance for the expectant mothers and their children to improve pregnancy outcomes.

Keywords: *Counseling, Pregnant Women & Vitamin D Deficiency.*