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Impact of Knowledge about Early Ambulation on Patients' Satisfaction Post Coronary Angiography, at Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Coronary Angiography has become a main diagnostic procedure for diagnosis of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD). **Aim:** this study was carried out1- to investigate the impact of knowledge about early ambulation on patients' satisfaction among post coronary angiography2-early ambulation after 2 hours versus 6 hours.**Design:** a quasi-experimental design. **Setting:** in catheterization and coronary care units.**Subjects:** A convenience sample of all adult educable and mentally competent male and female patients aged from (18-60 years old) who had undergone a non-emergency coronary angiography (CA) through femoral artery during a period from July 2010 to June2011 were eligible for inclusion in the sample.**Tools:** four tools were utilized to collect data pertinent to the study, *tool I* assessment of patients after femoral sheath removal and angiography related data *tool II:* pre/post femoral coronary angiography knowledge sheet *toolIII*pre/post femoral coronary angiography observation check list.*toolIV* satisfaction assessment sheet. **Methods:** pretest knowledge sheet filled out by the patient and observation checklist sheet was checked by the researcher for both groups ,the teaching protocol has been implemented for patient in terms of session ,each session ranged from 6-10 patients for theoretical and practical contents ,then immediately post knowledge sheet test filled out by the patient and observation checklist sheet was checked by the researcher for both groups **Results:** Finding of the present study revealed that significant improvement of all parameters with values of less than $p=0.001$ in response to give information among the two groups CA. **Conclusion:** educating patients before diagnostic cardiac catheterization can effectively improve level of knowledge and satisfaction.

Key Words: *Early ambulation , Patients' satisfaction , post coronary angiography & patient knowledge.*

Nurse's Performance and Attitudes towards patient with Blood borne Viral Hepatitis B/ C

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Abstract:

Aim: this study aimed to explore the knowledge levels, practice and attitudes of nurses toward patients HBV /HCV.

Methods: A quantitative descriptive correlation study design was utilized to identify the nurses' performance and attitude, the study was carried out in tropical medicine and gastroenterology departments at Assiut University Hospital.

Sample: A convenience sample including nurses as (10) males and (55) females. Tools utilized for data collection were structured interview questionnaire sheet to assess their knowledge and attitudes, observation checklist sheet to evaluate nurses' practice.

Results: showed that, about half of the nurses had age > 30 years, while the majority of them were females. As regarding level of education, two third of the study group had diploma degree and about half of the study group their experiences were ≥ 3 years. In addition, 46.16% of nurses their knowledge poor, 30.77% passed, 15.38% good and 7.69% very good. Regarding nurse's practices the results show that 76.9 % of nurses were unsatisfactory .Overall, nurses expressed negative attitudes.

Conclusion: Study findings concluded that, discriminatory attitudes are common among nurses, half of nurses had poor comprehensive knowledge and the majority of study nurses their practices were unsatisfactory. **Recommendations:** further studies are needed to focus on service educational program for nurses, there must be standardized written nursing care and develop strategies for improving public health knowledge.

Key words: *Performance; Attitudes; Knowledge & Blood Borne Viral Hepatitis B And C .*

Assessment of Nurses' knowledge and Practices related to Infection Control of Invasive Procedures in Neonatal Units at EL-Minia University and General Hospitals

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Abstract

All neonates at the neonatal units are routinely subjected to invasive procedures. Where nearly, all of them are attached to various types of invasive procedures. So infection control in a health care facility can reduce the risk of nosocomial infections, thus decreases morbidity and mortality rates, cost and burden on families, hospitals and the community as well. **Aim of the study was to** assess the nurses' knowledge and practices about infection control of invasive procedure in the neonatal units. This study is a descriptive study, that was conducted in the neonatal units at El-Minia University and General Hospitals. The study sample: was a convenient sample of 40 nurses (22 nurses from El-Minia University and 18 nurses from El-Minia General Hospitals). **The following tools were used:** 1) A structured questionnaire sheet, 2) Observation checklist sheet. **Results** of the study showed that half percentage of nurses' satisfactory knowledge was related to infection (50%) followed by universal precaution (35%). The satisfactory knowledge of nurses was related to suctioning (65%) followed by nasogastric tube insertion (55%). The total knowledge about infection control and invasive procedure were satisfactory in 25% of them. **Conclusion** nurse were lacking knowledge and practices related to infection control of invasive procedures. **Recommendations** a Provision of continuing education programs on regular basis is suggested in order to refresh and update nurse's knowledge, as well as reinforce proper practice related to infection control of invasive procedure in neonatal intensive care unit.

Keywords: *Infection Control, Invasive Procedures, NICU& pediatric, nursing.*

Critical Thinking and Clinical Judgment Skills for baccalaureate Nursing Students in EL-Minia University

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Abstract:

Background: Critical thinking and clinical judgment in nursing has been accentuated in response to the rapidly changing health care environment. Nurses must think critically and clinically judgment to provide quality of care and coping with the expansion in role associated with the complexities of current health care systems. **Aim of the study:** to assess critical thinking and clinical judgment skills for baccalaureate nursing students in EL-Minia University. **Methodology:** The study was developed within descriptive approach. **Setting:** The study was carried out at Faculty of Nursing in EL-Minia University. **Subject:** All Baccalaureate nursing students at Faculty of Nursing in EL-Minia University in the academic year 2010/2011 with total number (n=105). **Tools of study:** The study tools were two the first tool for critical thinking consisted of two parts 1st part related to socio demographic characteristics sheet & 2nd part was the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI), Second tool for clinical judgment. **Results:** There were no statistically significant differences between demographic characteristics (sex & residence) with critical thinking and clinical judgment items. **Conclusions:** The rate of urban and male student nurses were had high level in the total score of critical thinking. Moreover , rate of rural and female student nurses were had middle to high level in the total score of clinical judgment. **Recommendations:** Attending of nursing teachers a training program about how to identifying teaching strategies needed and how to use these strategies in effective ways for the development of critical thinking and clinical judgment skills for nursing students.

Keywords: *Critical Thinking, Clinical Judgments & Nurse Students.*

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Related to Nursing Care of Children Undergoing Hemodialysis at Assiut City

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Abstract:

Renal failure is a life-threatening condition in which there is a buildup of waste and fluid in the body due to severe deterioration of kidney function. The prevalence of both acute and chronic renal failure is high in the Arab World.

The aim of this study: is to assess the nurses' knowledge and practice related to nursing care of children undergoing hemodialysis at Assiut city. Descriptive and analytic research design was adopted to meet the aim of this study.

Subject and methods: This study was conducted in Pediatric Nephrology and Dialysis Unit in Assiut Children University Hospital, El-Mabarah Hospital and El-Eyman General Hospital. The study included convenience sample of 48 nurses from different Nephrology Units at Assiut City. There are two tools used for collecting data in the study, tool one is a structured interview questionnaire sheet consists of two parts: First Part concerned with personal data of the studied nurses as: nurses' name and age. Second Part concerned with nurses knowledge regarding renal failure and hemodialysis. Tool two a structured observational checklist sheet to evaluate the nurses' practice **Result:**

The main results of study demonstrated that there is no statistical significant difference between the nurses' knowledge and their practice regarding nursing care of children undergoing hemodialysis. There is statistical significant difference between the nurses' knowledge scores and their practice with age. **Conclusion:** The most of AUH nurses had higher score of knowledge related to renal failure and hemodialysis than the ministry of health hospitals. Nurse's practice regarding hemodialysis children in nephrology unit at Assiut university children hospital is higher than that of nurses working at the Ministry of Health Hospitals. **Recommendations:** Continuous nursing educational and in-service training programs on kidney dialysis to upgrade the knowledge and skills of practicing nurses, Periodic monitoring of nurses knowledge and practice to evaluate the level of nurses.

Key Words: *Renal failure, Hemodialysis, Nurses, knowledge, Practice, Children & Pediatric.*

Nurse leaders' behaviors and its effect on nurses' attitude toward change at Main Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Leader should direct subordinate creativity all of the time, to help them to become more creative and accept organizational change. This study was *aimed* to assess the effect of Nurse Leaders' behaviors on nurses' attitude toward change at Main Assiut University Hospital. The *study subjects* consists of (48) nurse leaders and (328) staff nurses who worked in medical, surgical, and ICUs attitudes toward organizational change and about third of them have negative and neutral attitudes toward organizational change in low level of leaders behaviors. And staff nurses about half of them have positive attitudes toward organizational change in high leader behaviors and about third of them have neutral attitude toward organizational change in low leader behavior. There were a highly statistically significant difference between predominant organizational change with leader behavior among staff nurses. In the light of the study results, the following *conclusions* can be drawn; Nurses' leaders and staff nurses had positive attitude toward change and there are a negative correlation between leaders behaviors and attitude toward organizational change. In the light of the finding, the researcher *recomended* that: provide psychological support to motivate nurses to use their opinions and suggestion without fear, provide training programs to develop leaders and nurses' knowledge which helps in accepting the change.

Keywords: Leadership, Leader Behaviors & Organizational Change.

Nurses Knowledge Assessment for Anterior Cruciate Ligament Surgery at Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract:

Anterior Cruciate ligament (ACL) surgery is one of the most common clinical entities in daily orthopaedic practice. The Aim of the study is to assess nurses knowledge and practice for patients with ACL surgery. Quasi experimental research design was utilized in this study .This study was conducted in arthroscopy and sports injuries unit at orthopaedic department at Assiut University Hospital. A convenient sample of all available nurses (44 nurses) was included in this study. Data collected by utilizing the designed interview questionnaire sheet consists of biosocial characteristics of nurses , assessment of nurses's knowledge, observation checklist sheet to assess nurses's practice. The results can be concluded that (93.2) of nurses had an poor level of knowledge regarding ACL, all of nurses (100%) had an inadequate level of practice regarding patients who had ACL surgery . It was found that there was a strong relationship ($r =.838$, $P = .0001$) between total knowledge and total practice. Conclusion: Nurses`s knowledge and practice regarding patient who had ACL surgery in orthopaedic department of Assiut University Hospitals are unsatisfactory and inadequate. Recommendation :All nurses need to develop nursing care standards for patients with ACL surgery to improve nurses` knowledge and practice

Key word: *Anterior Cruciate Ligament Surgery.*

Nurse Managers Decision Making styles and It's Effect on Staff Nurses' Satisfaction

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Abstract

Nurse Manager's main job in contemporary health care organization is to increase degree of employee's participation in decision making and goal setting which in return has greater impact on employee motivation, and satisfaction. This study aimed at determining decision making styles used by Nurse Managers at main Assiut university hospital, and the effect of these styles on Technical diploma nurse' satisfaction. **Subject of the study:** the sample consisted of 96 Technical diploma nurse and 35 Nurse Managers. **Setting:** Medical and Surgical units at main Assiut University Hospital. **Tools of data collection** the data collected using structured questionnaire form. **Results:** the highest percentage of Nurse Managers were used authoritarian decision making style and the lost percentage were used delegative decision making style. **Conclusion:** Nurse Managers who were using participative decision making style achieving the highest level of employees' satisfaction. **Recommendations** Give employees opportunities to participate in goals setting and decisions to increase their commitment toward goal achievement. And further studies should be done including different countries to investigate the effect of cultures on Nurse Managers' decision making styles.

Key words: *Decision making styles – Satisfaction.*

Comparative Study :The Incidence of Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI) between Foley and Silicon Catheter.

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Abstract:

The aim to compare the incidence of catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) between foley and silicone catheter. Descriptive exploratory design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted in the Urology department at Sohag University Hospital. A convenient sample of 120 patients male and female was included in this study. Tools were used for data collection, Tool (1) patient assessment sheet and Tool (2) post catheterization problems evaluation sheet. Results findings regarding to patients' characteristics revealed that, two third of patients (60.0%) aged between 31-50 years. As regard the length of hospital stay, half of foley catheterized patients (50.0%) admitting between 4-6 days, while (43.3%) of silicon catheterized patients admitting between 7-9 days. As regard the urine culture result, that more than three quarters of foley catheterized patients (76.7%) were positive culture result and two third of silicon catheterized patients (60.0%) were positive culture result. Conclusion significant relation was present between incidence of urinary tract infection and types of catheter, length of hospital (P= 0.03 and P= 0.001 respectively), while non-significant relation was present between incidence of urinary tract infection and patients sex. Recommendations use a sterile procedure for catheter insertion to reduce catheter associated infection. Increasing alert of health care staff about infection control and measure to prevent CAUTI through work shop, posters and health education.

Key Words: *Catheter-associated urinary tract infection, correlation, Foley catheter, Silicon catheter & Incidence.*

Needs Assessment of Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea at Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract:

Objective: are in need for different types of support the aim of this study to assess the physical, social, psychological, spiritual and educational needs of patients with obstructive sleep apnea and its associated with morbidities. **Patient and Methods:** A descriptive exploratory study design was conducted at the Sleep center in Chest Department at Assiut University Hospital. **Sample:** A purposive sample of 100 adult patients from both sexes with OSA. **Tools:** a Patients' interviewing questionnaire sheet, Epworth Sleepiness Scales, Respiratory disturbed index (RDI) after full Polysomnographic study, patients' medical record, and Hamilton Rating Scale. **Results:** The study findings revealed that 30% of the studied patients were illiterate, 44% of them basic education and 26% of them were university and postgraduates. Moreover, 80% of them were overweight and obese the BMI > 25, 11% of them were smoker, added to them 68% of them had waist circumference > 102 in male and >88 in female. And 29% had neck size >45cm in male and > 42cm in female. Nearly, 96% of them had respiratory, 95% nocturia and 79% digestive systems problems. Furthermore, 87% of the studied patients had tired and fatigued, 83% had day time sleepiness, 82% had obstruction breathing during sleep, 100% moderate and severe OSA and not present any mild case of OSA. **Conclusion:** There was no statistically significant relation between patients' needs and their characteristics, levels of sleepiness and depression. Statistical significant relation between physical, social, psychological and educational needs, level of OSA and educational needs with educational level. Furthermore, there was no statistically significant relation between patients' needs and age group, gender, and BMI.

Key words: OSA, Patients needs, Polysomnography, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, Respiratory Disturbed Index & Hamilton Rating Scale.

Perception of Physicians, Nurses and Employees toward Nursing Image as a Profession at Assiut University Hospitals

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Abstract

Nursing image has been long a standing problem for nurses. Changes in health care system and public opinion have direct impact on nurses and nursing profession, the public still has a narrow view about what the profession actually does. So nurses must be concerned about negative or incorrect images; therefore public need to view the nurse as an integral part of health care system, and capable of providing holistic nursing care. **Aim** of this study is to assess the perception of physicians, nurses and employees toward nursing image as a profession at Assiut University *Hospitals*. Research design was cross- section descriptive design. The study subjects included were 530 participants working at Assiut University Hospitals. The data collected through self – administered questionnaire includes demographic data sheet and nursing image questionnaire; it used for assessing the perception of physicians, nurses and employees toward nursing image. It was developed by the researcher based on related literatures and previous studies done by (Kabeel 2004). The tool consisted of six major items each one contain number of sub items (total 41 items). The result of this study revealed that there was a statistically significant difference among the study participants regarding to the items related to the nursing image, and most factors affecting nursing profession. The study concluded that the majority of the study participants agreed that the most common factors affecting the nursing profession were: bad impression of general public about nursing profession, poor relationship between nurses and supervisors, the majority of the study participants did not prefer the nursing profession as a job, and had positive view as regards most items related to the nursing image. Based on the study findings and in order to help the nurses to be more committed for the profession and to maintain positive image as possible the following points are recommended: Activating the role of nurse and participation in decision-making, improving the communication system among nurse peers, nurse supervisors and nurse managers, successful strategies of marketing are important through the media (such as television, radio and newspapers) to maintain the powerful image of nursing profession and change negative public perception about nursing image.

Key Words : *Nursing image & Nursing profession.*

Factors Contributing To Hospital Readmission In Coronary Care Unit At Assiut University Hospitals.

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Abstract

Hospital readmissions are believed to be caused by patient frailty and progression of chronic disease. However, from 9% to 48% of all readmissions have been judged to be preventable because they were associated with indicators of substandard care during the index hospitalization, such as poor resolution of the main problem, unstable therapy at discharge, and inadequate post discharge care. **Aim of the study is;** intended to identify factors contributing to hospital readmission, and classify patient's group at high risk of readmission. **Design of the study;** was descriptive, retrospective and concurrent. **Setting;** this study was carried out in Coronary Care Unit at Assuit University Hospital. The sample included 76 patients suffering mainly from cardiac disease.

Tools used in this study consist of two parts; first closed chart audit; related to personal characteristics. Second, questionnaire about the reasons of hospital readmission; it included three aspects related to; **the hospital, disease, and patients** (post care interview). **Results ;**of this study illustrated that most of readmitted patients were male, married, aged from 50 to 64 yearsold, most of them were read & write and had chronic illness and at the same time did not complied with medication and follow-up appointment. The study **concluded that** the present study demonstrates highly statistical significant differences between patient's related factors and frequency of readmission among studied patients, and highly statistical significant differences between **Recommendation;** based on the study findingthe following four strategies recommended reducing hospital readmission as following, screen for patients at risk for readmission, enhance the patient's education program, institute a telephone follow-up program after discharge, and emphasize the importance of data accuracy and integration.

Keywords: *Hospital Readmission& High Risk Patients.*

Perception of Late Adolescent Girls about Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Infections in El-Minia University

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Abstract:

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are responsible for a variety of health problems, and can have especially serious consequences for adolescents and young adults. Adolescence is marked by profound biological and psychological changes. However, adolescent health, especially reproductive health, is a neglected area. **Aim of the study** was to recognize the perception of adolescent girls regarding the sexually transmitted diseases and infection, and to determine whether adolescent girls differentiate between the terms sexually transmitted disease (STDs) and sexually transmitted infection (STIs). **Subjects and methods** a descriptive cross-sectional research design was used to conduct the study at eight faculties that are selected randomly in El- Minia University. It included 408 female students by random sampling technique. The data were collected by using a self-administered questionnaire including knowledge and attitude rating scale. **The study results** revealed that there were unsatisfactory knowledge related to mode of transmission (63%), types (69.1%), and symptoms of STDs/STIs (85.8%). while they had satisfactory knowledge about curability, complication and protection ways of sexually transmitted diseases and Infection. The sources of information were mainly the school/university (20.1%), and then mass media (15.4%). Shyness was the most pronounced barrier (38.2%) for seeking health care, Tradition come the next barrier (21.1%), followed by there is No special girl's center (10.3%). Knowledge was significantly higher among students in urban areas ($p < 0.001$) than rural areas, and whose mothers able to read and write. **Conclusion** the study concluded that lack awareness of adolescent girls about sexually transmitted disease and infections and they unable to differentiate between the terms sexually transmitted disease (STDs) and sexually transmitted infection (STIs). **Therefore, it is recommended** to conduct sessions discussing sexual health and STDs/STIs for mothers at schools and students at universities, with the cooperation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), worship places, National Women Council, and-cultural and behavioral determinants of sexual risk behaviors, which may lead to STDs/STIs.

Key Words: *Adolescence, Sexually transmitted disease & Sexually transmitted infections.*