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## Comparison between Acetate versus Bicarbonate dialysate during Hemodialysis among Acute Renal Failure Patients, Assuit University hospital

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### Abstract:

Critically ill patients with acute renal failure who are receiving dialysis therapy may suffer from many complications that can be decreased by using bicarbonate dialysate during dialysis sessions. **Aim:** this study was carried out to compare between the hemodialyzed acute renal failure patients using bicarbonate versus acetate dialysate on developing complications. **Design:** descriptive comparative design utilized in this study. **Setting:** This study was carried out at the kidney dialysis unit, Assiut University Hospital. **Subjects:** Sixty adult male and female critically ill patients with acute renal failure who are admitted to the kidney dialysis unit (how many using bicarbonate and how many using acetate and how you selected them). **Tool:** "hemodialysis patient observational and monitoring tool" was used to monitor and record the personal and medical data needed for this study by the researcher. **Methods:** Interview, observation and reviewing patient's records were utilized to collect data pertinent to the study. Each patient was monitored closely ten minutes before connection to the dialysis machine, during the dialysis session and ten minutes after disconnection, three times per week for two successive weeks. **Results:** The patients on the acetate group had experienced many problems (tachycardia, hypotension and dyspnea). There was a significant statistical difference between both groups with (p value=0.001). **Conclusion:** the group of patients on bicarbonate dialysate during dialysis sessions was found to experience lesser problems than acetate dialysis group.

**Key words:** Acetate solution, Bicarbonate solutions, Hemodialysis and Critically ill patients.

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## Farmer's Knowledge, Attitude and Practice about Health hazards of Pesticides at El - Hammam village.

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### Abstract:

**Back ground:** Pesticide use in most developing countries causing serious damages to the ecosystem and human health. **Aim of the study:** to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices of farmers towards hazards of mis use of pesticides. **Subject and Method:** A descriptive research design was used. The study was conducted at El-Hammam Village, Abnoub District. A systematic random sample technique was used for selecting the study homes. Data collection took about 4 months. Two tools were used in this study; the first was an interview questionnaire sheet. The second tool was a Likert-type rating scale that was used to assess farmers' attitude towards pesticides. **Results:** It was found that 31.5 % of the study participants were aged (40- >50 years), and the majority of the studied participants (90.2%) were married. In addition, 45.5 % of the study participants were illiterate. **Conclusion:** More than half of the studied farmers had poor knowledge about pesticides use. The prevalence rate of poisoning cases represent less than fifth. While the most fatalities of cases were found among human. **Recommendations:** The programs of health education campaigns should be organized and directed for farmers to increase their awareness of pesticides usage, storage, hazards and safety use.

**Key words:** Farmers, Awareness, Pesticides, Health hazards, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices.

## Assessment of Antenatal Complications with Obesity at Qena University Hospital

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### Abstract:

**Background:** The rapid upswing in obesity prevalence across nations, ages, and ethnic groups has reached pandemic proportions. There is a significant increase in the incidence of obesity with a prevalence of 2%–55% in adult females. **Aims of the study** to assess the hospital based rate of obesity among high risk pregnant women at Qena University Hospital, assess the antenatal obstetric and medical complications associated with obesity among these women, and provide health education about the dietary requirements. **Subjects and methods** Cross Sectional research design was carried out in this study. A simple random sample of high risk pregnant women (350) seeking care at Qena University Hospital were recruited. A Screening sheet used for detecting the rate of obesity by anthropometric measurements, then for obese women: a structured interviewing questionnaire was used to complete socio-demographic data, obstetric history, maternal medical history, family history, current antenatal risk factors associated with Obesity. **The main results:** more than half (57.4%) of high risk pregnant women were classified as obesity class one. Obese women were at increased risk of pregnancy complications such as previous caesarean section (38.3%), premature rupture of membrane were (13.4%), pregnancy induced hypertension (11.7 %). **Conclusion** hospital based rate of obesity was one third of the total flow of pregnant women at this hospital was obese with high risk pregnancy and the most common obstetrics' complications associated with obesity were previous caesarean section and premature rupture of membrane respectively.

**Key words:** Obesity, antenatal complications.

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## Antenatal Screening for Assessing Obstetric Risk Factors at Kolta's Maternal and Child Health Center

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### Abstract:

Antenatal care ANC plays an important role in ensuring a healthy mother & baby during pregnancy and after delivery. **Aims of the study** to assess the prevalence of low and high risk pregnant women at Kolta's Maternal and Child Health Center (MCHC), Medical and Obstetrical (Maternal& fetal) risk factors among pregnant women at the same center. **Subjects and methods** descriptive research design was utilized in the present study, convenient sample was used among all prospective pregnant women who attended the Kolta's MCHC, sample size was 346 women, statistical record was from data base records of Kolta' s MCHC to gain the actual prevalence of low & high risk pregnant women, structured interviewing questionnaire which developed by the investigator and included: Sociodemographic data, Obstetrical history, initial assessment, data related to high risk pregnancy, scoring system of high risk pregnancy. **The study results** revealed that 67.9 % were in the of age group 20- 29 years old, 52% were living in rural areas, 71% were multigravidae, 23.6% had complications during last pregnancy, 86.2% had no medical history, 41.9% had anemia during pregnancy, 69.7% were high risk pregnancy, there are significant difference between weeks of gestation and anthropometric measurement P value =0.021 and significant difference between sociodemographic data and current antenatal care P value= 0.001 **Conclusion** study concluded more than one third of the sample had anemia, the rate of high risk in the study was more than two thirds of the sample . **Therefore, it is recommended** to increasing pregnant women's awareness about ANC and risk factors during pregnancy, continuing Educational Nursing Programmes to access the high quality of care, new studies should be established.

**Key Words:** Antenatal care, Obstetrical& Medical risk factors, Risk approach.

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## Women's Knowledge and Perception about Benefits of Folic Acid Intake Before and During Pregnancy According to Health Belief Model in Beni-Suief City

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### Abstract:

Over the past 5 decades, there has been a rapid growth of knowledge about folic acid (FA) and its role in the prevention of Neural Tube Defects (NTDs). The present study **aimed to** assess women's knowledge and perception regarding benefits of FA intake before and during pregnancy according to the health belief model (HBM). **Study design:** descriptive cross - sectional. **Sample and settings:** carried on a total of 500 pregnant women in antenatal care units which affiliates to 5 settings in Beni-Sueif city. **Tool:** semi structured interview questionnaire included the MBM. **Results** of this study indicated Just 19.6% had adequate knowledge about FA, while 70.8% of women take FA currently, also majority of women don't take it currently as they need prescription to take it. And (84%) of women had positive perception of importance of FA. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** education, pregnancy planning, and residence were statistically significant factors affecting women's knowledge and perception related to FA intake behavior. Based upon findings of the current study, a well-organized periconceptional FA supplementation program is required, and application of HBM is recommended to improve women& health care provider about perception related to FA intake benefits.

**Key words:** Folic acid- neural tube defects -health belief model.

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## Educational intervention for Caregivers about Intestinal Parasitic Infestations for First Year Primary School Students in Minia City.

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### **Abstract :**

Parasitic infestations are serious public health problem that lead to physical and mental health problems such as iron deficiency anemia, growth retardation, and lack of concentration. The current study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational intervention for caregivers about intestinal parasitic infestations for first year primary school students at EL-Minia city. Quasi-Experimental research design was utilized in the current study. The study was conducted in four primary governmental schools at EL-Minia city. Multi stage random sample techniques were used in this study. Data were collected using structured interview questionnaire to assess caregiver's knowledge about intestinal infestation, Observational check list for asses house environmental through home visit , observational check list to asses caregivers practice and Attitude scale to assess the caregiver's attitude regarding the safety food. The study result evident that there was a highly statistically significant difference between the caregivers' knowledge about intestinal infestation in pre, post test and follow-up (P value = 0.001). Also, there with highly statistically significant difference between caregivers and practices in pre and post test (p=0.001), the majority of caregivers agree the food eating is healthy in pre test decreased to 95.0% on post test, with statistically significant difference (p value = 0.04). The present study concluded that the educational intervention there with significant improvement of knowledge, practices and attitudes of caregivers regarding intestinal parasitic infestations. It was recommended that periodical educational intervention should be implemented for caregivers of the primary school children at Upper Egypt regarding intestinal parasitic infestation to improve knowledge and practices.

**Keywords:** parasite, intestinal infestation, hygienic measures,

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## Assessment of the Elderly and Their Caregivers' Knowledge Regarding Food Safety in Assiut Governorate

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### Abstract:

**Background:** Food safety is an important part of public health that links health to agriculture and other food production sectors. Seniors are at particular risk of food borne illnesses because of their weakened immune systems, decrease in stomach acidity and intestinal peristalsis. **The aim:** to assess the knowledge of the elderly and their caregivers about food safety. **Design:** descriptive cross sectional research design. **Setting:** The present study was carried out at Assiut city and Assiut district in Assiut governorate. **The subjects:** purposive sample used in this study, 10% of the total number of the elderly people from every area was selected randomly who aged 60 years and above and their caregivers involved in the study. The total number of the elderly was 720 (340 from urban and 380 from rural areas) and their caregivers (135 subjects). **Results:** The results revealed that (44.1%) of the urban and (52.1%) of the rural elderly referred to the house wife as responsible for food safety, the majority of both the urban elderly (85.0%) and their caregivers (88.6%) identify the presence of different diseases caused by contaminated food. **Conclusion:** the subjects from both the elderly and their caregivers had a lack of knowledge regarding the non-recommended food for the elderly, pesticide residue elimination from the food. **Recommendation:** the information about food safety should be disseminated through mass media, television, newspapers and magazines at regular periods. Adequate books, periodical and pamphlets with simple explanations including materials related to food safety should be available in the different public libraries

**Key words:** food safety, food borne illness.

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## Social Support and Psychological Distress among Adolescents in Foster Care

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### **Abstract:**

There are 1.7 million orphans in Egypt, and the Egyptian foster care sector is largely a non-governmental relying on private support with minimal government supervision. The transition from living at home to living in foster care is difficult for anyone at this age. Psychological distress is one of the health problems faced by foster youth. Social agencies have no more power than the legal rights to offer support to these youths. Therefore, **the aim of the study** was to investigate the relationship between psychological distresses and social support provided to the adolescents in foster care. **Subjects and methods:** Three tools were utilized to measure the variables of the study: Socio-demographic data, Depression, Anxiety, Stress scale (DASS 42) and Norbeck Social Support Questionnaire (NSSQ). **Results** revealed that, 58% of subjects were males and more than half of the foster care adolescents came from rural area, poverty and divorce were the major reasons for entering foster care. Concerning level of psychological distress among the foster care adolescents, 77% of adolescents had mild to moderate stress, 60% had mild to moderate depression while more than half of them (54%) suffered from severe to extreme anxiety. As regard social support; more than half of foster care adolescents (52%) received support from their friends and males were more socially supported than females. **Conclusion:** Broken families (divorces) and poverty were the major reasons for placing children in foster care. Most of foster care adolescents had various levels of psychological distress especially depression and anxiety. Friends represented the main social support source for the foster care adolescents. Adolescents who had not anxiety had higher mean scores of social support than others. There is no a statistically significant differences between social support and psychological distress. **Recommendations;** Focusing on alternative families from relatives and neighbors, especially to orphans, those who came from broken families, or suffer from some circumstances of illness or economic hardship than foster care.

**Key words:** Adolescents • Foster care • Social support • Psychological Distress

## Occupational stress, its psychosomatic symptoms on nurses and Coping Strategies of nurses at Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract:

Nursing is a stressful profession; stress is a prevalent and costly problem in today's workplace. **Aim:** The study aimed to assess occupational stress, its psychosomatic symptoms on nurses and coping strategies of nurses at Assiut University Hospital. **Design:** A descriptive- cross sectional study design was utilized in this study. **Subjects and methods:** The subjects included in this study 150 female nurses. The study was conducted at Assiut University Hospital at different hospital departments, during 6 months period from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012. Nurses were assessed through; the sociodemographic data questionnaire, in addition to socioeconomic status scale, Social readjustment rating scale, assessment level of stress scale, Coping strategies rating scale, and Symptoms Check List (SCL-90-Revised). **Results:** More than half of nurses (54.7%) were from urban areas, about fifty percent 50.7% of them had more than 10 years of experience, and sixty four percent 64% of nurses had moderate level of stress. Both methods of coping strategies (emotional focused strategies and problem focused strategies) had high mean scores and very highly significant (0.006\*\*\* & 0.000\*\*\*). **Recommendation:** A training programme is essential for nurses to provide them with a multitude of stress management techniques and coping strategies which nurses can be used to deal with their stressors and avoid the negative effect of stress on nurse' health.

**Key words:** Occupational Stressors - Nursing - Coping strategie

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## Complementary and Alternative Medicine Use among Elderly Diabetic Patients attending Assiut University and Health Insurance Hospitals

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### Abstract:

**Background:** Diabetes among elderly population is difficult because of complex co-morbid conditions and the generally lower functional status of elderly patients. In recent years, there is a rising concern that many patients use complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). **Aim of the study:** Determine the percentage of CAM use and its related factors in elderly diabetic patients attending diabetes clinics in Assiut city. **Subjects and Methods:** cross-sectional study was done. The data for this study were collected with 400 elderly diabetic patients attending diabetes outpatient clinics of Assiut University and Health Insurance Hospitals. A semi-structured questionnaire was used for data collection from the first day of September 2013 to the first week of October 2013. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 16. **Results:** About one third (33.8%) of the respondents used CAM in addition to conventional medicine. Most common type used was herbal medicine. The CAM use was more frequent among male patients, aged 65- < 70 years, university educated and urban residents. **Conclusion:** About one third of the studied elderly diabetic patients used CAM and conventional medicine in managing their illness. There is statistical significant difference between CAM use and sex and level of education of our respondents. **Recommendations:** Evidence-based CAM information should be provided to patients as part of diabetes routine management and counseling.

**Keywords:** CAM, use, elderly, diabetics.

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## **Nurses' Knowledge and Performance regarding Care for Children with Poisoning at Emergency Unit**

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### **Abstract:**

Poisoning of children is one of the most common and important subject in the field of pediatric nursing. Many children are admitted to hospital because they have been poisoned by eating, drinking, or even inhaling poisonous substances. There are several unique aspects in the clinical assessment and management of childhood poisoning that need to be considered. So, the aims of this study were to assess the nurses' knowledge and practice about care given to the child with poisoning. A descriptive study design was carried out. The subjects included 30 nurses working in emergency unit of Assuit University Children Hospital. Data collection tools were a structured questionnaire interview sheet and an observation checklist. In conclusion, the study revealed deficiency in knowledge and practices. Statistically significant relations were shown between knowledge and practices among studied nurses. The study recommended developed program should be applied for nurses about care given to the child with poisoning.

**Key Words:** Poisoning, Nurses, knowledge and practice.

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## Nursing Students' Perception Regarding their Nursing Role

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### **Abstract:**

A positive and enriched learning environment can influence a students' perception of the healthcare facility as a possible future employment site. The aim of the present study was to explore student nurses' perception regarding their nursing role. A descriptive design was used in the present study. This study was conducted at Faculty of Nursing-Assiut University. The study subjects constituted of 763 students who were enrolled in the 1<sup>st</sup> (164), 2<sup>nd</sup> (130), 3<sup>rd</sup> (146), 4<sup>th</sup> academic year (112) (2012-2013) at Faculty of Nursing-Assiut University, and (211) internship year respectively. The overall of the total nursing students' perceptions about their roles scale had an internal consistency of  $\alpha = 0.944$ . **Results:** Mean scores were highest among the four academic years as regard to administration, care giver, communication, and teaching respectively. While, among internship year students care giver was the highest mean score followed by communication, administration and teaching respectively. There was a highly statistically significant difference for all factors among the four academic year and internship year (\*\* $P \leq 0.001$ ). **Conclusions:** Four academic years students perceived administration highest mean score followed by care giver, communication, and teaching as the main roles of nurses. While, among internship year students care giver was the highest mean score followed by communication, administration and teaching respectively with a highly statistically significant differences. **Recommendations:** Nurse Educators and practitioners are responsible for the development of nursing students' perception and working as a role model and interactions that provides the context for student learning and professional socialization. Researching how managers and senior leaders view the role of a nurse students would prove valuable in developing a strong and positive working relationship among nurse managers, staff nurses, nursing educators, and students.

**Key Words:** Perception - Nursing Students – Role.

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## Impact of an educational training program on nurses knowledge and performance about cardiovascular disease in Department of Cardiology at Assiut University Hospital.

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### Abstract:

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) have become the leading cause of death worldwide. "Continuing education in nursing contributes as profession's currency". **Aim of the study:** The study conducted to assess the knowledge and performance of nurses about cardiovascular diseases, develop, implement and evaluate an educational in- service training program for nurses working with cardiovascular patients. **Subjects and methods:** Quasi-experimental research design was used. The study included 60 nurses working in Cardiovascular Department at Assiut University Hospital. The study tools for data collection were self- administrated knowledge questionnaire sheet and observational checklist. The study was carried out on 3 phases: preparatory, implementation and evaluation phase. **Results:** The main results revealed that nurses' total mean scores of knowledge and performance throughout intervention program phases have demonstrated an improvement from a pre-program. with highly statistically significant ( $p=0.005$ ). **Conclusion:** It was concluded, that cardiovascular nurses who are working in Cardiovascular Department at Assiut University Hospital were improved their knowledge and performance related to caring of patient with cardiovascular diseases. **Recommendations:** Cardiovascular nurses should update their knowledge and performance through continued nursing education and training program. Newly employed nurses in Cardiovascular Department must complete a test of basic knowledge and skills before assuming independent responsibility for patient care.

**Keywords:** Cardiovascular disease, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Electrocardiogram.

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## Knowledge and Attitude of Caregivers Regarding Accident Prevention Among Disabled School Children in Minia Governorate.

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### Abstract:

Prevention of accidents among disabled children is particularly important, because injuries suffered by these children tend to be more severe. There is an urgent need to address injury prevention and to improve safety standards for this group. This study **aimed to** assess knowledge and attitude of caregivers regarding accident prevention among disabled school children in Minia Governorate. Descriptive cross sectional research design was used. This study was conducted at the schools of disabled children in Minia city that serve Minia Governorate, which were Al-Fikria School, Al -Nour School and Al-Amal school. The current study included total coverage sample composed of all caregivers in these schools. Two **tools** were used included a structured interview questionnaire and attitude rating scale. There were statistically significant differences among caregiver's age, sex, level of education and first aid training in relation to their total score of knowledge about accident prevention. Also there were statistically significant differences among caregiver's education and first aid training in relation to their total score of attitude about accident prevention. The study **concluded** that more than one fifth of caregivers had poor knowledge, and less than one quarter of them had negative attitude about accident prevention. It **recommended** that providing preventive, first aid and emergency services related to injury prevention.

**Key words:** accident, unintentional injury, accident prevention and disability.

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## Knowledge and Compliance with Standard Precautions among Nursing Students in Mosul University

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Clinical Nursing Sciences Department, College of Nursing , University of Mosul, Iraq  
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### Abstract:

Student nurses are often exposed to various infections during their clinical education. Knowledge and compliance with standard precautions is essential to prevent hospital associated infections and protect patients as well as medical workers from exposure to infectious agents. **This study aims:-** To assess the knowledge and degree of compliance regarding standard precautions among Nursing Students in Mosul University. **Method:-** Descriptive Correlational design was applied in the present study. Random sample consist of (158) students' nurses ( Male and Female ) were studied in College of Nursing\_ University of Mosul. Data were collected over a period of one month from first February 2014 to first March 2014. **Results:-** The study indicated that nursing students Knowledge and Compliance with Standard Precautions were high and there is a significant relationship between nurses Knowledge and Compliance of Standard Precautions. **Conclusion and Recommendation:-**As a results of this investigation it was concluded that the level of knowledge and compliance of standard precautions among the nursing student is rather high and teaching must be strengthened, particularly with respect to the concepts of nosocomial infection and hand hygiene where students scored less and the Periodic and continuous education program for nursing students about nosocomial infection, and standard precautions as well as further and nation-wide studies can be conducted on a large sample size of nursing student for include all colleges of nursing in Ira.

**Keywords:** Knowledge , Compliance, Standard Precautions, Nursing students.

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## Impact Of Education Program About Family Planning Among Yemeni Women On Their Knowledge In Sana'a City

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### **Abstract:**

A rapid population growth is a burden on the resources of many developing countries. Unregulated fertility, which contributes to such situations, compromises the economic development and political stability of these countries. Contraceptive use is the lowest in Yemen where about 1 out of 5 married women of reproductive age use contraception. The study conducted to evaluate the impact of implementing an educational program of family planning upon Yemeni women at Sana'a City. Quasi-experimental research design was used. It was conducted in Al-Sabeen Hospital and Al-Olofi Center which included a sample of one hundred and forty women, divided equally into two groups: study group and control group (seventy for each group). The tool was used; contain sociodemographic data and women' knowledge about family planning. The main result of the present study, more than half of the control group (57.1%) their age was between 30 years and less than 40 years and (40%) of studied group and (45.7 %) of the control group had preparatory education. The number of pregnancies was (41.4%) of the study group and (58.6%) for the control group had three or more times. Unwanted pregnancy represented (64.3% and 57.1% respectively) of both study and control group. Also women' knowledge had a poor score on pretest, improved to good score on immediate post test, and remaining good score with slight decrease on follow up test with highly statistically significant difference. The study recommended that FP program should involve men as well as women, and ensure all primary health care clinics provide counseling on FP.

**Keywords:** Family planning, Control birth, Spacing, Contraception.

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## Burden and coping strategies among caregivers of patients with mood disorders

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### Abstract:

The study aimed to investigate burden and coping strategies among caregivers of patients with mood disorder and examine the relationship between them. A descriptive correlational design was utilized. The study was carried out at inpatient unit at neuropsychiatry and neurosurgical hospital at Assiut University. A convenient sample comprised of 100 caregivers of patients with mood disorder. Tools of study comprised of personal data questionnaire, mood disorder burden index and ways of coping questionnaire. **Results:** The highest mean scores of burden of exhibited specific behaviors by patients were related to sleeping too much, there were too many thoughts running through patients' head and they were more talkative than usual. The highest mean scores of coping strategies were related to self-controlling, positive reappraisal and seeking social support respectively. Self-controlling, planful problem solving and positive reappraisal were positively and significantly correlated with frequency of exhibited specific behaviors by patients. **Conclusion:** Caregivers experienced high mean scores of burden related to the frequency of symptoms exhibited by patients. The highest mean scores of coping strategies utilized by them were related to self-controlling, positive reappraisal and seeking social support. Self-controlling, planful problem solving and positive reappraisal were positively and significantly correlated with some of exhibited specific behaviors by patients. **Recommendations:** Designing and implementing psychoeducational programs are essential for caregivers of patients with mood disorders.

**Key words:** Caregivers, burden, coping strategies and mood disorder patients.

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**The Relationship between Students Attitude toward Nursing Profession, Achievement Motivation and Academic Performance of Baccalaureate Nursing Students**

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**Abstract:**

**Background:** Today's nursing students and future nurses make up the backbone of the health care forces in every country, whose attitudes are influential on other health care providers. **Aim of this study:** was to investigate the relationship between the attitude toward nursing profession, achievement motivation and academic performance of baccalaureate nursing students. **Methodology:** A descriptive correlational research design was utilized in the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Faculty of nursing, Minia University. A stratified random sampling procedures were employed for selection of 50% from the students in each of the four academic years enrolled in Faculty of Nursing, Minia University during the academic year 2012\2013 with total number (n=385). **Tools of the study:** 1<sup>st</sup> tool was attitude toward nursing profession scale to assess students' attitude toward nursing profession. 2<sup>nd</sup> tool was achievement motivation scale prepared by Khalefa (2006). 3<sup>rd</sup> tool was an auditing checklist for students' academic performance at the end of the academic year. **Results:** indicated that the majority of the subjects had positive attitude toward the nursing profession and more than two thirds of them had high achievement motivation. There was statistically significant positive correlation between students' attitude toward nursing profession and their achievement motivation. However, there was no statistically significant correlation between students' attitude toward nursing profession or achievement motivation and their academic performance. **Conclusions:** Nursing students' attitude tended to be positive towards their future profession. First year students appeared to have more positive attitude and higher level of achievement motivation than other academic years. **Recommendations:** Nursing educators should strengthen curriculum reform, enhance their own quality as teachers, try new teaching strategies and allow students to experience appropriate clinical environment. Nursing social status in Media needs to be improved.

**Key words:** Attitude, achievement motivation, academic performance, nursing profession.

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## Impact of Immediate Nursing Care for Hepatic Encephalopathy Patients to Reduce Gastrointestinal Complication on Patient's Outcome in Intensive Care Unit at Main Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract:

**Immediate care** is an essential nursing function to identify early deterioration in mental status. The nurse monitors the patient's mental status closely. Oxygen is administered if oxygen de-saturation occurs. The nurse monitors for fever or abdominal pain. This may be a signal the onset of bacterial peritonitis or other infection. **Aim of the study was** to investigate the immediate nursing care for hepatic encephalopathy patients' to reduce gastrointestinal complication on patient's outcome. **Subject and methods** descriptive research design was used to conduct this research. The sample of this study was consisted of 60 patients. Tools used in this study comprised three main tools. Tool 1:- patients assessment sheet. Tool 11:-fluid intake and| output and nutrition assessment. Tool 111:- Evaluation sheet. **The main result:-** Regarding West- haven criteria there was a significant decrease for the studied group from 1<sup>st</sup> day and 2<sup>nd</sup> day. There were statistical significance differences between the two days. Regarding complete blood picture; WBC in the studied group showed that significant decrease on 2<sup>nd</sup> day. Fluid intake & output in the studied group showed that significant increase on 2<sup>nd</sup> day. **Conclusion:-** Applied immediate nursing care significant to reduce gastrointestinal complication in hepatic encephalopathy patients and improve the patient's outcome. **Therefore, it is recommended** to providing nutritional counseling for all patients with hepatic encephalopathy, continuing Educational Nursing Programmes to access the high quality of care.

**Keywords:** Hepatic encephalopathy, immediate nursing care, patient's outcome.

## Developing nursing care standards for patients with bronchial asthma

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### Abstract:

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways in which many cells and cellular elements play a role, the chronic inflammation is associated with air way hyperresponsiveness that leads to recurrent episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness and coughing particularly at night or in the early morning. A Standard defined as benchmark of achievement which is based on a desired level of excellence, it reflects a desired and achievable level of performance against which actual performance can be compared and provides a guide to the knowledge, skills, judgment & attitudes that are needed to practice safely and help to ensure high quality care. (Arun, 2009). The aim of this study is to develop nursing care standards for patients with bronchial asthma. A Descriptive research design was utilized in this study on a convenient sample of 30 nurses, the majority of the nurses 90% their age ranged from 20 -40 years .The most period of working experiences in chest department (60 %) of nurses was 5- 10 years. This study was conducted at Sohag university hospitals. Tools utilized for data collection were a) Nurse's Knowledge Questionnaire sheet. b) Observational Checklist. C) Construction of standard nursing care booklet. Results: show that; 40 % of nurses had knowledge regarding bronchial asthma at satisfactory level while 30 % & 30 % of nurses had knowledge regarding nursing care standards of bronchial asthma at unsatisfactory and good level respectively and also had practice regarding applying suctioning at high percentage with **Mean  $\pm$  SD** 18.73  $\pm$  1.94 In addition to the result showed that nurses had practice regarding applying pulse oximetry at low percentage of score with **Mean  $\pm$  SD** 6.90  $\pm$  3.34, The result showed that nurses had zero percentage in Measuring peak expiratory because it is not applicable to nurses. It was concluded that nurses' practice in the nursing care standard regarding bronchial asthma were unsatisfactory. It was needed to be improved through implementation of proposed nursing care standards of bronchial asthma.

**Key words:** Standards Nursing, Patients ,Bronchial Asthma.