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Suggested guidelines: Assess Patient Caregivers Knowledge and Practice toward Safe Handling Chemotherapy in Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract:

Aims: to assess patient caregiver's knowledge and practice toward safe handling chemotherapy, development of suggesting guidelines for patient caregivers toward safe handling chemotherapy. **Methods:** the study was conducted in oncology unit at Assiut University hospitals. Data were collected from all patient caregiver, convenience sample of patient caregivers (60) male and female working in oncology department, in period from preparation until 72 hour post administration, it consist of (20) nurses, (20) worker and (20) patient family member. Tool utilize for data collection were an Arabic structured interview questionnaire sheet and observation checklist for patient caregivers. **Results:** there was lack of nurse's knowledge about chemotherapy with percentage (95%). In addition workers had low knowledge about chemotherapy with percentage (50%, 85%, 65% and 45% respectively). Family member had low knowledge regarding knowledge about cancer and chemotherapy at high percentage with (85%, 100% and 80 respectively) and there is lack of practice related to some of equipment is not applicable. **Conclusions:** majority of patient caregivers had deficient in knowledge and practice towered safe handling chemotherapy. **Recommendation:** focusing on more training and education for patient caregivers and health monitoring to prevent or reduce risk of exposure.

Key words: guidelines, patient caregivers, safe handling chemotherapy.

Effectiveness of a Nursing Educational Program on the Outcomes of Pregnancy During Breastfeeding at Assiut City

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Abstract

Lactation–pregnancy overlap is defined as the continuation of breastfeeding into the first, second, or even third trimester of pregnancy. Pregnancy during breastfeeding is common in Egypt and is often unintended. Overlap is probably common because many women may not realize they are pregnant for several months after conception. **The aim of the present study** is to evaluate the effect of an educational program on the outcome of pregnancy during breastfeeding at Assiut City. **Designs** a quasi-experimental, prospective- cohort study was used. **Setting:** the study was conducted in a six Maternal and Child Health Centers in West and East Assiut city. **Subjects:** All lactation women who attended the selected antenatal care centers during the period of data collection were evaluated for eligibility (n=240). **The tools:** used for data collection consisted of structured interviewing questionnaire (pre-posttest) and follow-up to collect personal, obstetric data, knowledge about balanced meal and calcium intake during pregnancy, consumption of milk products, times/ week symptoms of low calcium intake and information about the effect of breastfeeding– pregnancy overlaps on pregnancy outcome on labor and newborn and Information about the effect of breastfeeding–pregnancy overlaps on pregnancy outcome. **Results** showed that the majority of the pregnancies were unintended for both groups. Also, statistical significant decrease among the study group than that of the control groups regarding complications as miscarriage, vaginal bleeding during pregnancy, placental separation, delayed fetal growth, elevation of blood sugar, eclampsia and anemia. Likewise, complication of delivery, and indication for cesarean section, were better among the study group than that of the control group. Also, more than one third of newborns' of the study group of mothers were referred to Premature Care Unit compared to nearly half of the control group. **Conclusion:** pregnant lactating women who attended the educational program had better pregnancy/ delivery outcomes, also, their newborns. **Recommendation:** Continuous postnatal counseling and health education classes about nutritional needs focusing on pregnancy to prevent complication for mother and children during breast feeding and weaning practices.

Keywords: *Overlap Pregnancy During Breastfeeding, Pregnancy, Complications & Newborn.*

Risk factors of pressure ulcers among traumatized patients

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Abstract

Critically ill patients are at a higher risk for pressure ulcers than patients in general care units. Several factors increase the risk: severity of illness; increased length of stay; poor tissue perfusion due to hemodynamic instability, use of vasoactive medications, anemia; sensory impairment, skin maceration due to moisture; immobility; and poor nutritional status. **Aim:** the aim of this study is to assess the risk factors of pressure ulcers among traumatized patients. **Design:** descriptive research design was used to conduct this research. **Setting:** this study was carried out at Trauma ICU at Assiut University Hospitals. **Subjects:** sample of this study included 60 adult patients. **Tools:** two tools were used for data collection in this study. **Results:** The main results revealed that most of study sample aged between 41- 60 years old, and there was a significant difference between the age groups. Results also indicated a significant difference between the studied samples in relation to the different risk factors. There was a significance difference in the studied patients in relation to the temperature. As regard the Braden scale assessment, it was found a significance difference between the studied patients in relation to the sub items of the scale. **Conclusion:** proper assessment of the patients for pressure ulcer risk factors is very important for prevention.

Key Words: *Risk Factor, Pressure Ulcer, Traumatized Patients.*

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy: Impact of a designed nursing teaching protocol on nurse's performance.

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Abstract

The aims of this study was to assess knowledge and practice of nursing staff working in the GI endoscopy center, to determine the nursing intervention for patient undergoing upper GI endoscopy, then to design a teaching protocol, lastly to evaluate the effect of implementing the protocol on nurse's knowledge, practices. **Subjects and methods:** A quasi-experimental research design was conducted to meet the aim of the study; the sample included all convenient nursing staff working with patient undergoing upper GI endoscopy (30 nurses). This study conducted at GI endoscopy center at Assiut University Hospital. **Two tools** used for collecting data in the study. **Tool one** is a pre/post nurses' performance assessment sheet. **Tool two** is a designed teaching protocol. **Results** show a good improvement in the knowledge & practice scores after implementing protocol. A positive correlation between nurse's knowledge and practice scores after implementing protocol. **Conclusion of this study illustrated that** the implementing of the designed nursing protocol on nurse's knowledge and practice regarding upper GI endoscopy patients shows a significant improvement in nurses' performance's. **The study recommended that** continued nursing education and in-service training programs in the GI endoscopy center should be organized regularly and the nurses should use pre, post nursing teaching guidelines according to protocol for caring with patient undergoing upper GI endoscopy.

Key Words: *Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, designed nursing teaching protocol, nurse's performance, patient's outcome.*

Assessment of Mothers' Knowledge about Breast Feeding, Bottle Feeding and Weaning of their Infants Attending Maternal Child Health Centers at Minia City

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Abstract

Aim of The study to assess the mothers' knowledge about breast Feeding, bottle Feeding and weaning of their Infants. This study was carried out in all MCH centers at Minia city. **Descriptive research** design was used to meet the aim of study. A convenient sample included 1000 mothers who were attending MCH centers. A structured interview sheet was developed by the researcher based on review of relevant literature. It included 2 parts: **Part I;** included sociodemographic characteristics of the mother and child, **Part II;** included items related to mothers' knowledge about breast feeding, bottle feeding, and weaning. There were highly statistical significant differences between total knowledge of mother about breast feeding and all her socio-demographic characteristics. There was a positive relationship between maternal education and increased knowledge about infant feeding. **Conclusion** of this study illustrated that there is a relationship between knowledge of mother about breast feeding, bottle feeding ,and weaning and her socio-demographic characteristics and that there is a relationship between the education of mother with her knowledge about pattern of breast feeding, bottle feeding, and weaning and that there is a relationship between the occupation of mother and knowledge about exclusive breast feeding, duration of exclusive breast feeding. **The study recommended** that there is a dire need to arrange for health education program sessions for mothers with main emphasis on importance of colostrum's feeding, exclusive breast feeding & suitable age of starting and complete weaning.

Key words: Nutrition, Infants, Breastfeeding, Bottle feeding & Weaning.

Impact of Preoperative Teaching Program among Patients undergoing Kidney Surgery on their both Pain Management outcome and Patient Satisfaction.

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Abstract

The aim of the present study is to evaluate the impact of preoperative teaching program on pain outcome & satisfaction for patients undergoing kidney surgery. **Research design** Quasi-experimental study design was be utilized. **Sample** data were collected from 60 patients undergoing kidney surgery at urology department El-minia university hospital. **Research hypothesis** mean scores of all aspect of pain management outcome questionnaire in study group would be better than that in control group. **Tools utilized for data collection** were patient assessment sheets, Teaching Program and Modified American Pain society patient Outcome Questionnaire (APS-POQ- 1995). **The results** regarding post-op. pain management outcome questionnaire there was statistical significance difference related to pain severity & pain relief as P -value=0.01, 0.00001** ,related to interference with function (activities in bed & out of bed – falling asleep & staying sleep) as P -value = 0.05*, 0.001** 0.020*, 0.001** ,There was statistical difference for Perception of care between study & control groups. **Conclusion** a highly significant difference in the study group regarding to all aspect of pain management outcome and length of hospital stay compared to the control group and there was positive correlation of using more than two methods of non-pharmacological pain management strategies with post-op. analgesic consumption. **Recommendations** further research studies are needed to focus on preoperative teaching programs of post-op pain management for patients undergoing surgery.

Key words: *Kidney surgery, Teaching program, Modified American Pain society patient Outcome Questionnaire & Satisfaction.*

Effect of Nursing Intervention for Cognitive Rehabilitation among Elderly patients with Stroke at Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Cognitive impairment is a frequent consequence of stroke, *The study aimed* to measure effect nursing intervention on cognitive rehabilitation of elderly patients with stroke for improving their cognitive function , Quasi experimental research design were used in this study. It conducted at neuropsychiatric, physical medicine and rehabilitation departments and outpatient neurology clinics at Assiut University hospital. Convenient sample of elderly patients attending to the previous setting were included in this study during a period of one year from September 2011 to September 2012, their number were 75 elderly stroke patients aged 60 years and above, (study group, 35, control group, 35) . Six tools were utilized ,tool I: Socio- demographic characteristics and questions about stroke tool II: Mini-Mental State Examination tool III: Digit Span tool IV: Logical memory tool V: Geriatric Depression Scale. Tool VI: Barthel Index scale. The main result of the present study revealed that a significant statistical difference was existed between both studied groups in relation to Min Mental State Examination (P-value = 0.000*). **Conclusion:** Application of training program about cognitive impairment of stroke elderly patients have significant therapeutic effect on cognitive function, and on activities of daily living. **Recommendation:** Routine use of screening assessment of cognitive impairment in every stroke patient for early detection, and Health education to the elderly patients and caregivers about the possible ways of prevention of recurrent stroke and ways for controlling of diabetes and hypertension

Key words: *Cognitive rehabilitation, Elderly, Stroke patients.*

Assessment of Modifiable and Non modifiable Risk factors associated with acute stroke at Assuit university hospital.

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Abstract

Aim of the studyTo investigate the prevalence of modifiable and non modifiable risk factors associated with acute stroke **Retrospective research design** was used. **This study was carried out** at Emergency department at Assiut University Hospitals .**The sample of this study was** consisted of 60 patients, admitted to Emergency department with acute stroke. **Tool** used in this study consisted of an assessment sheet developed by the researcher for identifying the risk factors commonly associated with types of acute stroke. This tool comprised two main parts, part I: - Assessment of socio-demographic and clinical data. part II: - assessment of acute stroke risk factors. **The main results:** revealed significant difference between both groups regard type of acute stroke ($p < 0.03$). The result of the current study revealed that majority of the study sample was old age with no significant difference. Also majority of the study sample were females in both ischemic and hemorrhagic acute stroke. The current study revealed that hypertension is the first and major cause of acute ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke. Risk factors associated with acute stroke show no significant difference between both group with (46.66%) for hypertension, (10.0%) for DM, (15.0%) for obesity and IHDs. **conclusion:** age and hypertension are the most significant risk factors for incidence of stroke the study sample. **Recommendations:** - Based on the study it is recommended to develop educational programs for raising public awareness of stroke risk factors and warning signs and identifying those at risk of stroke

Key words: - *Assessment , Acute Stroke , Modifiable Risk Factors & Non Modifiable Risk Factors.*

Efficacy of Distraction on Pain Relief during Lumbar Puncture in Children with Leukemia at South Egypt Cancer Institute-Assiut University

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Abstract

Children with leukemia are subjected to pain during various procedures. Distraction is one of the easiest and least costly methods of non-pharmacological pain relief. **This study aimed** to identify the efficacy of distraction on pain relief during lumbar puncture in children with leukemia. **Methods:** A quasi experimental research design conducted among 90 patients at South Egypt Cancer Institute - Assiut University. children were allocated to either breathing, colored cards, or control group, thirty child for each group .Two tools were used, Tool one: Structured interview sheet to collect socio - demographic data and tool two where children's pain was assessed by FLACC scale. **Findings:** Pain score in the breathing and colored cards groups was highly significantly lesser than the control group. There was no significant difference between the two sexes while as the age increases, the tolerance to pain increases too. **Conclusion:** This study showed that breathing exercises and colored cards can significantly reduce the pain of intrathecal injection. **Recommendations:** Considering the key role of nurses in a health care team, the researchers hope that the results of this study can help them learn this method and implement it in hospitalized children who undergo painful procedures.

Key words: *Breathing Exercises; Colored Cards; Intrathecal Injection; Pain; Leukemia & Children*

Effectiveness of Art Therapy on Social and Communication Skills of Patients at Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Art therapy is a form of psychotherapy. Art therapy uses the creative process of art making to improve and enhance the physical, mental and emotional well-being of patients. Art therapy program may be help to stimulate patient's interaction and communicate with others and help them be socially interaction and independent. **The aim:** of this study was to assess, plan, implement, and evaluate the effect of art therapy on social and communication skills among psychiatric patient at assiut university hospital. **Research design:** quasi-experimental design (pre- and post test) was used. **The setting:** this study was carried out at inpatient psychiatric unit for males and females, at Assiut University Hospital. **Subject & Method:** the subjects include in the study & control group comprised of 100 schizophrenic and mood disorder(depressive) patients who were attending to psychiatric unit within a Period of 4 months. **Study tools, Three tools;** were used to collect the study data (1) Sociodemographic data (2) Social Skills Assessment Scale (SSAS),& (3) Communication skills assessment scale (CSAS). SSAS and CSAS Scales were used before and after implement of art therapy sessions .**Results:** revealed significant improvement in social and communication skills after application of the sessions of art therapy program especially social interaction and expression of feelings among studied group while control group no significant before and after program . **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that art therapy sessions are effective in improving communication and social interaction as well as social interest and cooperation. **The study recommended:** nurses must be implement and apply art therapy as a treatment and part of nursing care plan.

Key Words: *Art Therapy, Social Skills & Communication Skills*

Records Auditing to Assess Nursing Functions in Intensive Care Unit at Main Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Clinical audit is one of the main tools to establish whether the best evidence is being used in practice, as it identifies any gaps between what is done and what should be done, and rectifies any deficiencies in the actual processes of care. Clinical audit has been increasingly required for the accreditation process in every modern healthcare system.

Aim of the study: Record auditing to assess nursing functions in general Intensive Care Unit at main Assiut University Hospital. **Subject and method:** A descriptive research design was utilized in the present study. The study sample constituted of 50 patients' records (medical and nursing records). **Study tool:** Auditing of Nursing Functions questionnaire consisted of two parts: 1st part included two questions related to socio-demographic data of patient includes: (name of patient, hospital number); 2nd part of the questionnaire adopted from (**Phaneuf's nursing audit, 1955**) which includes fifty items of nursing care functions. **Results:** Illustrated that none of the study subject had an excellent auditing of nursing and medical care, nearly two thirds of the data audited were good, more than one quarter were incomplete in auditing of nursing and medical care; and eight percent had a poor auditing of nursing and medical care. **Recommendations:** In- service training program for nurses needed to improve the quality of service. Replicate of these study at different units in health care settings to ensure effectiveness of the tool and serving as basis for planning new programs; identification of areas of strength and weakness in various settings.

Key Words: *Record Auditing, Nursing Functions & Intensive Care Unit.*

Knowledge and Attitude of Antenatal Women toward Analgesia during Labor and Their Choice for Mode of Delivery.

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Abstract

Background Labor analgesia has rapidly gained popularity in obstetric practice. Low usage in developing world has raised concern. **This study** aimed to assess knowledge and attitude of antenatal women for pain relief methods during labor and to know the effect of presumed availability of relief pain on antenatal women's choice about the mode of delivery (vaginal vs. cesarean section). **Subjects and methods:** Cross sectional descriptive research design was utilized in the present study. Convenient sample was used among antenatal women in the third trimester who attended the antenatal clinic in Woman's Health Hospital in Assiut city. Two tools were utilized to collect data. Tool (one) was structured interview questionnaire included five parts (personal data, obstetrical history, data related to current pregnancy, data related to labor analgesia, data related to the attitude toward vaginal / cesarean section delivery). The second tool (Visual analog scale: was used to assess pregnant women's attitude towards pain (past experience of severe pain, previous and expected labor pain). **Results:** the results indicated that about 60.0 % of the participant women preferred C.S. delivery to avoid labor pain and the majority of the sample (82.9%) was unaware about labor analgesia. Furthermore, the availability of pain relief during labor may decrease CS by more than 50% in women had moderate and severe labor pain during their current pregnancy compared to non-availability of pain relief (9.6% VS 22.7% and 8.2% VS 28.1%, respectively). **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is a lack of knowledge regarding the need for pain relief during labor **Recommendations:** the researchers recommended that the importance to educate the antenatal women about the need for labor analgesia and the available options by the provision of information leaflets, labor pain websites and childbirth preparation classes.

Key words: *Knowledge, attitude, labor analgesia & awareness.*

Assessment of Educational Needs of the Osteoarthritic Patients in EL-Minia University Hospital

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Abstract

Background: osteoarthritis is the most common disease of the joints. Several studies have indicated that patients' knowledge and practices about osteoarthritis prevention and management are inadequate. **The aim of this study** is to assess educational needs of the osteoarthritic patients, (assessment of joint pain, stiffness, activities of daily level and muscle strength). **Descriptive research design** was used to carry out this study. **Patients and methods:** The study sample included 100 male and female adult patients with osteoarthritis. **Setting:** rheumatology and rehabilitation outpatient department. Structured interview and direct observation techniques were utilized for data collection. **Four tools** were utilized for data collection; Tool I-Osteoarthritic patient's knowledge questionnaire sheet. Tool II-Barthel index scale, Tool III- Pain scale. Tool IV- Muscle strength scale. **Results:** the majority of patients were females, married, come from rural areas (76%,86%, 51 %, respectively) and their age ranged between 50 and 62 year, the majority of the sample diagnosed as knee osteoarthritis, the mean score for pain, Muscle Strength , and Barthel Index was (3.48 ± 1.4 , 10 ± 0.86 , 90.50 ± 7.97 respectively), Correlations coefficient between patient' knowledge and Barthel Index, pain scale and muscle strength scale. **Conclusion,** education to osteoarthritic patient is necessary to achieve a satisfactory level of functioning.

Key words: *assessment, pain, muscle strength, barthel index scale, activity of daily living & osteoarthritic patients,*