
ASSIUT SCIENTIFIC NURSING JOURNAL (ASNJ)

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Impact of Immediate Versus Delayed Post Abortion Family Planning Counseling on Increasing Contraceptive Rate at Beni Sueif General Hospital

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Abstract

Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy by the removal or expulsion of an embryo or fetus from the uterus, resulting in or caused by its death. **The aim of this study:** Assess the impact of Immediate Versus Delayed Post Abortion Family Planning Counseling on Increasing Contraceptive Rate **Subjects and method:** All the included Post abortion women were randomly assigned into two main groups, **Intervention Group** women was counseled immediately after abortion about the family planning methods. **The Control Group** women who were receive the same counseling information but after one week of abortion at the Out Patient Family Planning Clinics.

Results: The majority of both groups had no pregnancy with using family planning methods "79.0%&79.5%" respectively, with sig, differences between both groups P.V (0.040). **Conclusion:** There is Sig. differences with P.V (0.001) between Intervention and Control group as regards to the rate of contraceptive use. So Delayed is better than Immediate post abortion Family Planning Counseling on Increasing Contraceptive Rate. **Recommendations:** Public health promotion programs approved by the Ministry of Health should promote child-spacing, modern methods of contraception.

Key words: *Abortion, Counseling , Family Planning &Methods.*

Employees Knowledge about Glaucoma at Assiut University Employees

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Abstract

Glaucoma is a leading cause of blindness worldwide. **The study aimed to:** assess employees' knowledge regarding glaucoma. **Methods:** Descriptive research design carried out in Assiut University. It included 1000 employees aged forty year and more. **Tools:** Data collected by using three tools; tool (1): included demographic characteristics, second tool included assessment of ophthalmic, medical and family history of the employees, while the third tool included assessment of knowledge regarding the glaucoma. **The main results of present study** were: it was found that more than 21.1% of employees were suffering from different types of eye diseases. (94.5%) of the employees had unsatisfactory knowledge regarding to glaucoma, there was a statistical significant difference between employees' level of knowledge and their education. **It concluded that:** The employees had unsatisfactory knowledge about glaucoma. **It was recommended that:** health education programs should be implemented for employees with chronic disease every year.

Key words: *Assessment, Employees, Knowledge, Glaucoma & Assiut University.*

Impact of Nursing Educational Program on Health Promotion for Patients after Intracranial Surgery

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Abstract

Intracranial surgery means surgery performed inside skull to treat problems in brain and surrounding structures. **This study aims** to: determine physical, social and emotional problems of patients after intracranial surgery, identify needs of patients after intracranial surgery and develop and implement nursing educational program based on patient's needs. **Hypotheses:** Studied participants patients post application of nursing educational program will exhibit more knowledge, health improvement and fewer complications. **Subjects and methods:** Sixty adult patients after intracranial surgery (burr hole, craniotomy and craniectomy). Their age 18-65 years old, fully conscious, both sexes. Patients divided randomly into two groups; control group (30 patients received routine care) and study group (30 patients received nursing educational program). Two tools were used for data collection; patient assessment sheet and patient evaluation sheet. **Research design:** Quasi- experimental research design. **Results:** Good improvement in total knowledge scores of study group patients after application of program. Majority of patients in study group showed health improvement while less than half of patients in control group showed health improvement. **Conclusion:** Improving patients' knowledge in study group had a favorable effect in improving their health than in control group. **Recommendation:** Establishment of educational center in neurosurgery department to educate patients about their conditions.

Key words: *Intracranial Surgery & Nursing Educational Program.*

Cataract: Effect of designed nursing guidelines on patients to minimize postoperative complications

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Abstract

Cataract is the opacification of the normally clear lens of the eye. **Aim:** to determine the educational needs of patients with cataract, to design nursing guidelines and to evaluate the effect of designed nursing guidelines on patient outcomes. **Subjects and methods:** the study was conducted in the ophthalmic department at Assiut university hospital. **Study design:** Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Tools:** three tools was used, tool one patient with cataract assessment, it was divided into two parts concerning: patients` socio-demographic data, assessment patient`s knowledge, tool two designed nursing guidelines, tool three post operative complications for assessment patients with cataract observation checklist. **Results:** the majority of both the study and control groups (60.0% and 66.7%) were female, (73.4%, 33.3%) were illiterate, (56.7% and 63.3%) were house wife, (43.3%, 60.0%) their ages were between 41-60 years of age, The results also revealed that, there was significant statistical difference between pre and post application of guidelines for the study group

Conclusions: knowledge level of the study group patients after application of nursing guidelines was higher than knowledge level of control group. **Recommendation:** Providing a written instruction booklet is of great important for the patients before discharge to minimize postoperative complications.

Key word: *Cataract, Guidelines & Nursing.*

Evaluate the effect of Implementing Suggested Nursing Teaching Guidelines for Patients Undergoing Liver Biopsy on their outcome

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Abstract

Liver biopsy has been an integral part of the management of patients with chronic viral hepatitis. **Aims** of this study; to assess patient's knowledge about liver biopsy, the effect of implementing suggested nursing teaching guidelines for patients undergoing liver biopsy on their outcome and to evaluate the effect of implementing suggested nursing teaching guidelines for patients undergoing liver biopsy on their outcome. **Subjects and Methods:**The study was conducted in the Tropical Medicine and Gastroenterology Department and outpatient hepatitis viruses clinic at Assiut University Hospital. **Study design:**Quasi experimental research design was utilized in this study. The subjects of this study consisted of 200 male and female adult patients. **Tool:**Structured Interview questionnaire sheet. **Nursing guidelines for Patients undergoing liver biopsy.** **Results:**The majority of studied patients were male(85.5%), (72%) were married, (45%) illiterate. The results also revealed that majority of the studied patients had poor level guidelines about liver biopsy with percentage (93.5%). **Conclusion:**All studied patients weren't properly prepared prior before taking liver biopsy. **Recommendation,** further research studies are needed to focus on more nursing guidelines was developed according to the patients' needs that can help patients in provision of a safe and effective care for liver biopsy and improvement patient outcome.

Key word: *Liver Biopsy ,Guidelines & Nursing.*

Developing Nursing Care Standards for Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) for Patients with Orthopedic Surgery

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Abstract

Aims of this study; Develop nursing care standards for venous thromboembolism for patient with orthopedic surgery. **Subjects and method;** Descriptive exploratory research design were utilized to conduct this study. This study was conducted in the Trauma Unit at Assiut University Hospital. The study sample of all available nurses 30 working in Internal Trauma Unit who were willing to participate in the study, in addition to patients 30 who had performed orthopedic surgery. **Tools;** nurses knowledge questionnaire sheet, nurses practice observation checklist sheet, basic nurse's opinionnaire sheet and patient assessment sheet. **Results;** Showed that; all of nurses had poor knowledge regarding nursing care standard of venous thromboembolism in orthopedic surgery patients and inadequacy in their practice. Majority of patient with pelvic fracture, lower limb fracture, repair of open fracture femur and hip fracture. **Conclusion;** All nurses had poor knowledge and inadequacy in their practice about nursing care standard of venous thromboembolism in orthopedic surgery patient. **Recommendation;** Application of the nursing care standards for venous thromboembolism in orthopedic surgery patients in service training program for nurses is important in trauma unit.

Keywords: *Nursing Care Standards, Venous Thromboembolism & Orthopedic Surgery Department.*

Effect of Shared Governance on Nursing Faculty Staff's Commitment in Upper Egypt.

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Abstract

Back ground: Shared governance is both an ideal and an operational reality that pertains to ways in which policy decisions are made in colleges and universities. **Aim of the study:** To assess the state of shared governance of faculty as perceived by faculty nursing staff , and to identify the effects of shared governance on faculty staff commitment. **Setting:** The study was carried out at Faculties of Nursing at Assuit , El-Minia ,and Sohage Universities. **Subjects and methods:** The subjects included all faculties teaching staff who agreed to participate in the study (no =215) staff. **Tools of data collection:** The data collected by three different tools: I-Socio-demographic questions, II- Shared Governance Questionnaire, and III- Organizational Commitment Questionnaire. **Results:** There were highly statistically significant differences among the three colleges in all items of the shared governance and commitment ,There were highly positive correlation between all the shared governance items and the organizational Commitment. **Conclusion :** All shared governance items had highly statistically significant differences among the three colleges. The perception of shared governance between Assuit faculty staff was the best There were highly positive correlation between shared governance and the organizational Commitment. **Recommendations:** Constructed of shared governance in institutional structures, Providing workshop for academic leaders, and all faculty staff about shared governance.

Keywords: *Shared Governance, Commitment & Nursing Faculties.*

Nurses' Knowledge and Performance Related to Care of Children With Glucose -6- Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency at Assiut University Children's Hospital

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Abstract

Background: Glucose -6- phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency is one of the most common genetic enzymes abnormalities leading to hemolytic anemia affecting more than 400 million children worldwide. **Aim:** this study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and performance related to care of children with glucose-6- phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency at Assiut Children University Hospital. **Design:** Descriptive research design was used in this study. **Subjects and Method:** The subjects who participated in this study included all nurses (45) working in the General Hematology unit (18), Private Hematology unit (8) and Emergency unit (19) at Assiut University Children's Hospital. **Tools:** a structured interview sheet and observational checklist were used to assess nurses' knowledge and performance. **Results:** It was found that more than half of nurses had unsatisfactory total score of knowledge and performance related to care of the children with G6PD deficiency. There were statistical significant relation between total score of nurses' knowledge, performance and their personal characteristics except the residence and place of work. **Conclusion:** Nurses knowledge regarding G6PD deficiency were not enough with some unsafe practices. **Recommendation:** Continuing nursing education and in-services training programs in general, special hematology and emergency units concerning glucose-6- phosphate deficiency have to be emphasized periodically.

Key words: *Nurses', knowledge, Performance, Children & Glucose -6- Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency.*

Establishment of standards for post-operative nursing care in patients with Percutaneous Nephrostomy tube (PCN) insertion

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Abstract

Aim of the study: 1] To assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding percutaneous nephrostomy tube patients, 2]To develop postoperative care standards for nurses dealing with percutaneous nephrostomy tube patients 3]To identify percutaneous nephrostomy tube patient' needs **Subjects and method:** Descriptive exploratory study was utilized on a sample of 16 nurses, 14 physician and 30 patients aged from 18-65 years from both sexes. This study was conducted in the urology department at Assiut University Hospital. **Tools:** utilized for data collection were a] Questionnaire sheet. B] Observation checklist sheet. C] Postoperative basic nurses' competencies opinionnaire sheet. D] Patient assessment sheet. **Results:** showed that; half of nurses had poor knowledge regarding post operative nursing care standards for percutaneous nephrostomy tube patients. Nurses showed that inadequacy in their practice. The majority of physicians and nurses had agreed as regard the basic nursing competencies for post-operative percutaneous nephrostomy tube patients. **Conclusion:** percutaneous nephrostomy tube patients exposed to several complications. Improving nurses` knowledge and practice can favorable decrease the incidence of these complications. **Recommendations:** Nurses should be aware by postoperative complications and how to prevent them. Nurses in need for in-service training programs and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge which will reflect on their practice.

Keywords: *post operative nursing care standards& Percutaneous Nephrostomy tube.*

The Relationship between Sociodemographic Characteristics of Dyslexic Children and their Higher Perceptual Functions

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Abstract

Dyslexia is a failure to read at expected level. The sociodemographic characteristics of dyslexic children is suggested to affect their perceptual function. Nurses have an important role in assessing children for any reading disability and help them to cope normally with any psychological distress. **The aim of the study:** identifying the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics of dyslexic children and their perceptual function **Subjects and method:** The study subjects were composed of 50 children (30 boys and 20 girls). The study was conducted at child outpatient clinic of Psychiatric Mental Health Hospital and psychiatric outpatient clinic of Assiut University Hospital during one year duration from 30th November 2012 until 30th November 2013. Children were assessed through visual and auditory memory tests, in addition to Socio economic assessment scale. **Results:** there was a significant difference as regard sex in which females outperform males but there was no significant difference as regard the age, residence, and socioeconomic levels in relation to visual and auditory memory results. **Conclusion and Recommendation:** Only sex has a relation to the cognitive function of dyslexic children in which girls outperform boys. Intensive attention should be given to male dyslexic children to improve their cognitive function.

Key words: *Sociodemographic, Dyslexic children & Higher perceptual functions.*

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of patient with Diabetes Mellitus in Mukalla City-Yemen

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a major public health concern which associated with increased morbidity, mortality, health care utilization and costs. Also it is the unremitting diseases that cause high rate of death around the world. **Aim of study:** To assess knowledge, attitudes and practices of study participants about diabetes in Mukalla City –Yemen. **Setting:** The study carried out in Mukalla City –Yemen. **Design:** survey research design. **Sample:** 1650 participants selected, the Subjects were selected based on a systematic random sample of houses in district. **Parts of the study:** Data collected by using three tools: Socioeconomic data, Tool (a): Participants s' knowledge regarding Diabetes mellitus. (b): included knowledge about attitudes of diabetic patients. Tool (c): knowledge about practices of diabetic patients. **Results:** Regarding age groups of the studied participants it found that the mean of participants' age were (70 ± 8.34). Majority of participants had poor knowledge and practices about diabetes and its management. Also, the vast majority had negative attitude toward DM. **Conclusion:** This study found that participants had poor knowledge, attitude and practices toward DM. **Recommendations:** A continuous and repeated health education guide on diabetes for diabetic patients could be designed to include all aspects of diabetes such as the diagnostic criteria, physical exercise and guideline for managing the disease.

Key words: *Diabetes Mellitus's, Knowledge, Attitude, Practices & its Management.*

Assessment of Nurses knowledge and Performance Regarding Infection Control in Operating Room at main Assiut University and AlEman Hospital (Suggested guidelines)

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Abstract

Assessment of Nurses performance Regarding Infection Control in Operating Room At main Assiut University and AlEman Hospital (Suggested guidelines). **Aim:** Assess of nurses performance regarding infection control in operating room at main Assiut University and Al Eman Hospitals (Suggested guidelines). **Subject and methods:** the study was conducted in orthopedic and general surgical department. **Study design:** Descriptive design was utilized. **Tools:** (1) Nurses knowledge questionnaire sheet, (2)Nurses practice observation checklist and development of booklet guidelines of infection control in operating room. **Results:** majority of nurses had good knowledge about the infection control in operating room at both hospitals. Nurses at AL Eman Hospital had unsatisfactory level of practice, half of nurses at Main Assiut University Hospital had unsatisfactory level of practice. **Conclusions:** nurses in operating room at both hospital have good knowledge regarding infection control in operating room, all nurses at AL Eman hospital had unsatisfactory level of practice of the principle of infection control in operating room. While half of nurses at Main Assiut University hospital had unsatisfactory level of practice.. **Recommendations:** the study recommended that, continued education training programs for nurses, receive vaccination before started work, activating the role of infection control team.

Key words: *Assessment, Practice, Infection Control, Operating Room & (Suggested guidelines).*

Comparative study: quality of life between Assiut university hospital & Umulj hospital for patients with end stage renal disease undergoing hemodialysis

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Abstract

The present study **aimed** to; determine the quality of life of hemodialysis patients and to compare the quality of life of hemodialysis patients at Assiut University hospital and at Umulj hospital, Tabuk. Data were collected from the hemodialysis center at Assiut University hospital and at Umulj hospital, Tabuk. The study was conducted on 80 adult patients, having the following criteria; age between 18 – 65 years, both male and female patients with end stage renal disease on hemodialysis, 40 patients from each dialysis center. Data were collected through the following **tools**; Tool (I): Sociodemographic data sheet; including age, gender, marital status, educational level, occupation, residence, family number, duration of hemodialysis....etc. and Tool (II): World Health Organization Quality Of Life (WHOQOL); including 5 domains which are physical, social, psychological, environment, and perceived QOL. **Results** of this study; near half of the studied sample their age has ranged from 50 - 65 years in both groups, and more than half of the studied samples in both hospitals were having a moderate score in their quality of life. **Conclusion**; there was no statistically significant difference between both studied samples regarding their quality of life level, also a statistically significant relation was found between the studied groups regarding their quality of life and both patient's gender and occupation. **The study recommended** that; providing counseling for patient with end stage renal disease on hemodialysis will play an important role in improving the QOL of those patients.

Key words: *quality of life, end stage renal disease & hemodialysis.*

Pregnancy Outcomes in Women with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome

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Abstract

Background: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOs) is a common genetic and endocrine disorder affecting 5-10% of women at reproductive age. **Aim** was to assess pregnancy outcomes of pregnant women with PCOs. **Subjects and methods:** Comparative descriptive cross-sectional study design was conducted in the labor ward of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Qena University and Qena General Hospital. Convenient sample_were 120 pregnant women with PCOs and other 600 pregnant women without PCOs. Data collected by structured interview questionnaire, maternal and neonatal assessment sheet. **Results** of the study found that pregnancy with PCOs was associated with significantly higher rates of maternal complications as hypertension (14.2%), gestational diabetes mellitus (10.8%), preeclampsia (4.2%), preterm delivery (5%) and cesarean delivery (79.2%) versus (0.7%), (0.7%), (2.3%), (1.7%) and (53.8%) in the non PCOs group. Neonatal complications as APGAR score of less than 7 (19.2%), macrosomia (9.2%), respiratory distress (20.8%) and admission to neonatal intensive care unit (4.3%) versus (2.2%), (3.2%), (6.2%) and (20.8%) in the non PCOs group with highly statistical significant relationship among both groups. **Conclusions:** This study confirmed higher association of pregnancy complications among PCOs group compared with non PCOs group. **Recommendations:** women with PCOs should be followed up for complications on pregnancy and neonatal outcomes.

Key words: *Pregnancy Outcomes & PCOs with Pregnancy.*

The Effect of Physical Exercise as A nursing Intervention on Management of Positive and Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenic Patients

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Abstract

The health benefits of physical activity and exercise are well documented and these effects could help people with schizophrenia. **This study aimed** at implementing and evaluating physical exercise program as nursing intervention on management of positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenic patients. **Subjects and methods:** The study was carried out at the psychiatric inpatient unit of the department of Psychiatry and Neurology at Assiut University Hospital and Assiut mental health hospital. The study included one hundred patients with schizophrenic disorder. They were classified into two subgroups. One of them as experimental group (No=50) assigned to 45 minutes of physical activities and the other as a control group(No=50). **Each patient was evaluated through** Socio Economic Assessment scale, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, Nurse's Observation Rating Scale, and the Arabic version of self image questionnaire. **Results** showed that there were statistically significant difference in total PANSS, NORS, and self concepts scores of experimental than control group. **The study concluded that** symptoms of schizophrenia respond better in patients received physical exercises and usual treatment than in control group who receive usual treatment only. **Recommendation:** Addition of physical activity program to the management plan of schizophrenics to improve out come of their treatment.

Key Words: *Schizophrenia, Physical Activity & Psychiatric Patients*

Effect of Family Planning Counseling on Post Abortion Women Awareness and Practice of Using Contraceptive Methods

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Abstract

Background: Unsafe abortion imposes heavy burdens on both individuals and society, particularly in low-income countries, many of which have restrictive abortion laws. Providing family planning counseling and services to women following an abortion has emerged as a key strategy to address this issue. The study aimed to assess the effect of family planning counseling on using contraceptive methods after abortion for women attending Woman's Health Hospital, Assiut University, Egypt. **Methods:** Quasi experimental design. **Sample:** convenient sample of 300 post aborted women divided into two groups A and B. Tools: A structured interviewing questionnaire used as a tool which included Sociodemographic, family planning history and follow up data **Results:** About 31.2 % in group B versus 16.3% in group A used family planning method after abortion. Pills were the most method used between others methods in both groups 84.1% in group A and 68.2% in group B. Conclusion: women who had the family planning counseling about using contraceptive methods after abortion used family planning significantly higher than those in the non counseling group. Recommendations: Post abortion family planning counseling programs as an essential part of post abortion care is recommended & must be generalized.

Key Words : *Post Abortive Counseling & Contraceptive Methods.*

Effect of Structural and Psychological Empowerment on Newly Graduated Nurses' Organizational Commitment at Hospitals in Assiut City

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Abstract

The aim of this study to assessing the effect of structural and Psychological empowerment on newly graduated nurses' organizational commitment. **Setting** the study was conducted at Assiut University Hospitals, Health Insurance Hospital and two hospitals affiliated to Ministry of Health namely: Assiut General Hospital (El-Shamla Hospital) and El-Eman General Hospital in Assiut city **Design** descriptive correlational design was used. **Subject** It included all staff nurses who had at most two years' experience (136). **Tools** data collection tools were socio demographic data sheet, structural empowerment (conditions of work effectiveness questionnaire), psychological empowerment questionnaire, and organizational commitment scale. **Results** more than half of new graduated nurses reported high structural empowerment in ministry of health hospital compared with other two hospitals. Majority of nurses in different hospitals are psychologically empowered. **Conclusion** There was a weak negative relationship between structural empowerment and organizational commitment. Also, there was a moderate negative relationship between psychological empowerment and organizational commitment. **Recommendation** Carry out job orientation program for newly graduated nurses at the beginning of employment with the profession of employee policy handbook.

Keywords : *Structural Empowerment, Psychological Empowerment, Organizational Commitment & New Graduated Nurses.*

Rheumatoid arthritis: The effect of physical rehabilitation guideline On improvement the Activity of daily living (ADL) of female patients

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Abstract

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is the most common inflammatory polyarthritis It can cause persistent joint pain, joint damage and long-term disability (especially in the hands and feet).The goals of management are to prevent or control joint damage, maximize function and decrease pain. **Methods:** The study was conducted in the Rheumatology department and outpatient clinic at Assiut university hospital, sample including Fifty female patients with RA, divided in two equal groups. Used The Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), The Foot & Ankle Disability Index (FADI) and Michigan Hand outcome Questionnaire to collected of data. The study showed that there were highly significant statistical improvement ($p < 0.001$) regarding knowledge, total scores of common daily activity in both groups ($z \leq 2.58^{**}$), foot and ankle functional status and ADL ($z \leq 2.58^{**}$) and regarding to over hand function, and hand grip strength. **Conclusion:** based on the finding of the study might be improve treatment in RA by manipulation of education program regarding medication, nutritional counseling and physical exercises. **Recommendations:** Establishment specialized exercises program for patients with RA should be mainly included in treatment course.

Keywords: *Rehabilitation Guideline, Patient Rheumatoid Arthritis, Foot & Ankle.*

Effects of Expiratory Muscle Training and Pursed-Lips Breathing on Health Status and Dyspnea among Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients

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Abstract

The aim was to examine the effectiveness of expiratory muscle training and pursed-lips breathing on health status and dyspnea among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. A true experimental design was utilized. **Setting:** The study was carried out in the outpatient chest clinic at Assuit university hospital. **Subjects:** A purposeful sample of 127 diagnosed as COPD patients. They were randomly distributed to 4 subjects, classified into 3 study and one control group . **Three tools** : Tool 1: Structured interviewing questionnaire tool, Tool 11: ST George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), Tool III: Assessment of the patients' condition includes the modified Borg scale and MRC breathlessness scale. **Results:** majority were male patients, more than 50 years old. There was significant improvement in total health status $P= 0.001$ and shortness of breath among the study subjects than the control subjects' $=0.01$. Also, there was statistical significant improvement in the pulmonary function tests PE_{max} , PI_{max} , $paco_2$, Hco_3 and Sao_2 in the study subjects than the control subjects' P value (0.002, 0.005, 0.001, 0.001, 0.001) respectively. **Conclusion:** There was statistical significant improvement after implementation of the respiratory training in total health status score and Borg scale post Six Minute Walk Distance)6 MWD(among PLB and Both exercise subjects when compared with the EMT and control subjects after 8 weeks. **Recommendation:** Further researches is required to identify clearly the benefits of breathing exercises in breathless patients with COPD and treatments should be closely monitored for variations in response and modified accordingly.

Key words: *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Expiratory Muscles Training, Pursed Lip Breathing & Dyspnea.*

Nurses' Knowledge And Performance About Physical Restraints For Critical Ill Patients

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Abstract

Physical restraint is often seen as a simple solution to maintain patient comfort and safety in the intensive care unit, physical restraint is always accompanied by risk of complication Preventing and protecting the patient from harm are central nursing responsibilities for individuals who are temporarily incapacitated. **Aims of study** assess the Nurses' Knowledge and Performance about Physical Restraints in Critical ill Patients. (Design) The descriptive research design. (Setting) This study was carried out in the Trauma Intensive Care Unit at Assiut University Hospitals. (Sample) The sample of this study was consisted of 60 nurses. (Tools) two main tools used in this study. **Tool I:** Physical Restraints knowledge questionnaire. **Tool II** Observational checklist Tool. Main results the current study demonstrated that the majority of the study sample (70%) was having a satisfactory level of knowledge in all items, and more than half of nurses (68.3%) had an unsatisfactory level of Performance in all items. There were statically significant differences between years' experience, qualification and nurses' knowledge, nurses' performance of the trauma intensive care unit. **Recommendation** Provide training programs to update critical care nurses' knowledge and performance about new physical restraint. Booklets about physical restraint should be available in each department, ICU.

Key words: *Physical Restraint, Nurses, Knowledge, Performance & Critically ill Patients.*