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## Effect of Two Standardized Oral Hygiene Methods on Bacterial Colonization in Mechanically Ventilated Patients

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### Abstract

Oral hygiene is an essential aspect of daily nursing care activity, Oral hygiene in critical often neglected or performed inadequately. Literature cited many oral hygiene solution as Chlorhexidine, Sodium Bicarbonate, hydrogen peroxide and normal saline. Oral hygiene solutions leads to decrease colonization of the oropharynx, remove debris, and lowers VAP level. Literatures did not mention the most effective method including the solutions and the appropriate frequency of oral hygiene for critical ill patients. **The aim of study:** is to evaluate the effect of two standardized oral Hygiene methods on bacterial colonization in mechanically ventilated patients. **Patients and method:** A quasi experimental research was conducted at ICU of Minia university hospital. Sixty adult critical patients assigned randomly in two groups, 30 for each. Chlorhexidine (0.2%) group (A) and Sodium Bicarbonate (0.1%) group (B). Three tools used : Bacterial Colonization Indicators, Beck Oral Assessment Scale & Mucosal-Plaque scale. **Results:** on 7th day of the study a higher percentage (87 %) of Chlorhexidine group (A) had good oral integrity, and only (26.7 %) of the same group had VAP than group (B) (73.3 %). **Conclusions:** Oral hygiene using tooth brushing with Chlorhexidine leads to improve oral cavity reducing colonization as well as VAP prevention.

**Key Words:** *Oral Hygiene Methods - Chlorhexidine - Sodium Bicarbonate – Bacterial Colonization & Mechanically Ventilated Patient*

## Sero-Prevalence of hepatitis C & B viruses & assessment Knowledge in a group of infertile couples attending at women's health center, Assiut city

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### Abstract

viral hepatitis remains a serious problem and a public health priority in Egypt and major cause of morbidity and mortality. **Aims of the study:** To determine the seroprevalence of both HCV and HBV infection among infertile couples and assesses knowledge regarding HCV and HBV infection. **Methods:** A cross-sectional research design carried out in Women's Health Center at Assiut University hospital from client in Gynecology department. Purposive sample included a total of 200 infertile couples according the budget from Assiut University. Data collected by using; tool (1): structured interviewing questionnaire for assessment knowledge of couples and included demographic data and infertility, medical and surgical history, Tool (2): serological blood tests to detect infection with HCV and HBV. **Results:** The mean maternal age of females and males was (29.2±9.8 & 34.5±11.3 respectively), the prevalence of HCV was 8% (4.5% females and 3.5% males) and prevalence of HBV was 4% (1% females and 3% males) and Majority of couples had poor knowledge regarding HCV and HBV. **Conclusion:** There is a significant poor knowledge of infertile couples toward Hepatitis B and C. **Recommendation:** need more researches for a larger number of people from different geographical areas to increase awareness about HBV and HCV.

**Key Words:** *Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Infertility, Public Awareness & Public Education.*

## Relationship Between Hospitalization Related Stress And Social Support Among Psychiatric Patients

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### Abstract

Hospitalization presents specific stress over those associated with illness. Privacy, independence and social support are reduced. Therefore, **the aim of the study** was to assess hospitalization related stress and social support among psychiatric patients and explore relationship between them. **Patients and method:** Sample included all patients admitted to the psychiatric inpatient units for six months from July to December 2013. Three tools were utilized to measure the variables of the study: Socio-demographic data sheet, Hospital Stress Rating Scale and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support **Results** revealed that, being hospitalized far away from home and being in the hospital during holidays were the major reasons for hospital related stress experienced by psychiatric patients. 41.9 % of psychiatric patients had moderate level of hospital stress and 22.9% of them had low level of social support. **Conclusion:** More than one third of the psychiatric patients had moderate level of hospital stress and nearly one quadrant of them had low level of social support. The results showed that there was no statistically significant relation between hospital stress and social support. **Recommendations:** Psycho educational programs are essential to educate psychiatric patients how to deal with hospitalization related stress and increase social support for them.

**Key words:** *Psychiatric Patients • Hospital Related Stress & Social Support.*

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## Effect of Designed Nursing Guidelines on Reducing Postoperative Discomfort Among Patients Undergoing Abdominal Surgery

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### Abstract

Patient's undergoing abdominal Surgery often experience more severe postoperative discomfort than others. Aim of the study was to : Assess of patient's needs, Design nursing guideline, Evaluate the effect of application of designed nursing guideline on reducing post-operative discomfort among Patients Undergoing Abdominal Surgery. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Patients and Method:** the study was conducted in the Surgical department in Qena hospitals, Sample of (60) adult patient. **Tools** three tool were used: Tool I "Patients assessment questionnaire sheet", Tool II "designed nursing guidelines", Tool III The Symptoms Assessment Scale". **Results showed that:** majority of both the study and control group were female, married, illiterate, and unemployed. **It was concluded that:** the level of knowledge & practice of the study group patients after application of nursing guidelines was higher than control group patients. Most of the study group patients had minimal post-operative discomfort after application of nursing guidelines. **It was recommended that** Nurse Administrators can provide an in-service training on postoperative discomfort assessment and management to their staff. Also Nurses would be able to differentiate patients at the high risk of developing severe discomfort after abdominal surgery.

**Key words:** *Abdominal Surgery , Post-Operative Discomfort & Nursing Guideline.*

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## The Impact of Antidepressant Drug on the Physical and Psychological Status of the Hospitalized Burned Patient

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### Abstract

Burn is a horrible accident that may occur to anyone. Burns result in severe psychological and emotional distress leading to severe depression. The study aim to determine impact of antidepressant drugs on the physical and psychological status of the hospitalized burned patient. **Methods:** The study was conducted in the burn unit at Assiut university hospital. **Study design:** The sample including sixty adult patients divided into study and control groups ,all nurses who were work with those patients in both groups in selected area. Beck Depression scale was applied to evaluate depression level of the patients in both groups, antidepressant drugs are given to study group for six weeks consecutively. **Results:** The majority of 66.7% their age less than 25 years old, 63.3% were females, 86.7% flame burn, 93.3% accidental burn, 70.0% from both groups were suffering from severe depression on admission, the improvement of depression started within the first week .**conclusion:** Antidepressant drugs improves depression levels, patient cooperation and nurse satisfaction in burn unit. **Recommendations:** This study highlights the importance management of depression in burn patients by antidepressant drug after the third day from admission. Nurses who work in burn unit need special attention to reduce Professional nursing burnout.

**Keywords:** *Antidepressant Drugs, Physical, Psychological Status & Burned Patient*

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## Assessment of educational needs for elderly patients with urolithiasis undergoing extracorporeal shock waves lithotripsy

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### Abstract

**Background:** Today urolithiasis is the third most common urological disease affecting elders with high recurrences rates. Extracorporeal shock waves lithotripsy (ESWL) became the treatment of choice for upper urinary tract stones without surgical intervention. **The aim of this study:** was to assess educational needs for elderly Patients undergoing extracorporeal shock waves lithotripsy in order to design an educational program as indicated by their knowledge. **Descriptive research design:** was used. **Patients & methods:** the study was carried out in Minia Al-Watany hospital. The sample was included 112 patients suffering from upper urinary tract stones undergoing ESWL procedure. Data was collected in a period of 6 months started from January to the end of June 2013. An interview questionnaire sheet consists of one tool was utilized divided into three parts, first part; included socio-demographic characteristics, second part; included past and present history, and third part; was to assess knowledge of elderly patients regarding disease and ESWL procedure. **Results:** the majority of patients were male, married, come from rural areas, and illiterate (66.1%, 79.5%, 50.9, and 61.6 % respectively), the mean of age was (65.46 ± 5.13). Results showed unsatisfactory total knowledge scores about urolithiasis, ESWL, and disease prevention among the studied sample. **Conclusion:** education for patients with urolithiasis undergoing ESWL is very necessary to achieve a satisfactory level of knowledge about the procedure, clearance of stone, and prevention of stone recurrence. Replication of this study on larger probability sample is highly recommended.

**Key words:** *Assessment, Urolithiasis, Extracorporeal Shock Waves Lithotripsy & Stone Clearance.*

## Counseling Program for Prevention of Cervical Cancer among Women at Assuit, Egypt

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### Abstract

Cervical cancer can affect women of all ages, but is most common in women between 30 – 45 years of age. **Aim of This study** was to evaluate the effect of the counseling program on prevention of cervical cancer among women. The **study Design:** Quiz experimental design. **Setting** The study was conducted at the Rural Health Unit (RHU) in "El-Masara village **Sample :** A simple random sample of 160 women who met the required criteria were included. **Study tools:** An interview questionnaire was used, it consisted of 3 parts: The first part included personal data. The second part assessed women's knowledge about cervical cancer and screening using Pap smear The third part women's attitude about cervical cancer and Pap smear screening. **Results:** It was found the ages of more than one third of women ranged from 25-30 years. The majority of women had poor knowledge and negative attitude about cervical cancer in the pre- test, which improved significantly after the post-test. **Conclusion & Recommendations:** This study concluded that women had limited knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention. There was a positive correlation between total ' knowledge score and attitude regarding prevention of cervical cancer. The study recommended, raise community awareness and improve their knowledge about the disease and its prevention through counseling program. Also, improve woman's attitude towards screening Pap smear

**Key word :** *Cervical Cancer, Screening, Prevention & Counseling.*

## Assessment of educational health problems among liver cirrhosis patients to improve their Quality Of Life in Minia University Hospital

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### Abstract

**Back ground:** Liver cirrhosis is a serious chronic disease, affects most of body systems and reduce patient's quality of life (QOL). It needs a nursing guidelines to be developed according to patient's needs. **Aim of this study** was to assess educational needs of liver cirrhosis patients, (assessment of QOL domains, liver cirrhosis health problems and complications) to improve their quality of life. **Descriptive research design** has been used to carry out this study. **Patients and methods:** The study sample included 50 male and female patients with liver cirrhosis. **Setting** internal medical department, Minia University Hospital. Structured interview was utilized for data collection. **Three tools** were utilized for data collection; Tool I-Liver cirrhosis patient's knowledge questionnaire sheet, Tool II- Knowledge assessment questionnaire, Tool III- Chronic Liver Disease Questionnaire. **Results:** the majority of patients were married, housewives, illiterate, and come from rural areas (82%, 50%, 80%, 88% respectively) and their age ranged between 50 and 59 years, patient's QOL domains mean scores were low with worry, activity, fatigue, abdominal and systemic symptoms. The patient's mean knowledge scores about liver cirrhosis, complications, and diet were also low. **Conclusion,** continuous education of liver cirrhosis patients is needed to prevent complications of cirrhosis and improvement of health related quality of life.

**Key words:** *Assessment-Liver Cirrhosis- Quality Of Life & Chronic Liver Disease Questionnaire.*

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## Simulation as a learning Approach and its Influence on Self-Efficacy and Intrinsic Motivation of Nursing Students

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### Abstract

Simulation provides a safe, non-threatening learning environment, which allows for the development of student self-efficacy and confidence when attempting skills in the actual clinical environment. **Aim of the study:** to assess the effect of simulation as a learning approach on self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation of the first year medical nursing student in Damanshour University (Egypt). **Settings:** Faculty of Nursing Damanshour University. **Sampling** all medical surgical nursing students enrolled at the first year, (n=311) at the academic year 2014-2015. **Tools:** Two tools were used to collect data. **Tool I:** General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) **Tool II:** Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI); as well as demographic characteristics. **Results:** Confidence level and intrinsic motivation increased significantly post – simulation intervention. A significant positive weak correlation between total self- efficacy and total intrinsic motivation. There is a statistical significant difference between self-efficacy and both gender and studying hours. **Conclusion** Simulation is an active learning strategy that can effectively be integrated into all levels of nursing education to foster student-centered instruction. Results of this study showed that there was a significant difference in the students' self – efficacy and intrinsic motivation after using simulation. **Recommendation** Educators should be encouraged to use the various forms of simulation when appropriate with nursing students.

**Key Words :** *Low-Fidelity Simulation, Simulation as a Teaching Strategy, Self- Efficacy Scale & Intrinsic Motivation Inventory.*

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**Environmental Risk Factors of Refractive Errors among Primary and Preparatory School Children in Assiut Governorate****Amal Ahmed Mobarak , Tarek Mohamed Aliy, Nahed Thabet Mohamed & Asmaa Kamal Mohamed.**

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**Abstract**

Refractive error (RE) is one of the most common problems of visual impairment, especially among school age children. **Aim** The study aimed to identify the environmental risk factors of refractive errors among primary and preparatory school children in Assiut Governorate. **Subjects and Method:** Descriptive cross sectional research design was used. The present study was conducted during the academic year 2012-2013 involving 12 urban and rural governmental schools. Three tools were used: **Tool I:** An interview questionnaire. **Tool II:** Socio-economic scale and **Tool III:** applied parallel visual screening test. **Results:** Female represents more than half of studied students 60.9% and 59.1% for students with RE and students without, respectively. The RE was significantly higher among students living in mixed residential areas (64.3%) compared with the other residential areas. The RE was significantly higher among the group with RE exposed to near-work activity for more than 2hours / day compared with those exposed for less than 2hours/day. **Conclusion:** The common risk factor of R E among primary and preparatory school children are source of pollution inside and outside home and students living in mixed residential areas have higher RE compared with the other residential areas. **Recommendation:** Development of national programme for early detection of visual impairment, involving both preschoolers and school age children, governmental support for providing low-cost spectacles and school support to encourage children to wear their glasses and early detection of environmental risk factors causes of poor vision, especially refractive errors.

**Key words:** *Refractive Error, School Children, Near-Work/Day, Snellen Chart, Myopia. Hyperopia & Astigmatism.*

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## Cirrhotic Ascites: Impact of Designed Nursing Care Protocol on Minimizing Complications of Cirrhotic Ascites

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### Abstract

Cirrhotic ascites is the most complications among cirrhotic patients .**The Aim of the study:** To identify the effect of the designed nursing protocol on minimizing complications of cirrhotic ascites. Quasi-Experimental research design was utilized in this study .This study was conducted in the internal medical and tropical departments at Minia University and general hospitals. **Patient and methods:** A convenient sample of 60 patients was included in this study. Data collected by interview questionnaire sheet which consists of three tools 1: patient's assessment sheet , tool 2: the designed nursing protocol, tool 3 the evaluation sheet. **The results:** Level of knowledge between both groups(study and control) , it found that the majority of the study group was satisfactory level (56.7%). There were highly statistical significant differences in relation to level of practice in both groups, the majority of the study group was (90%) satisfactory level of practice, **Conclusion:** patient's knowledge skills related to ascites and how to minimize it's complications were improved after application of protocol than before. **Recommendation:** teaching and instructions in all hospitals directed toward importance of proper practice which dealing with complications of Ascites & means of it's prevention.

**Key words:** *Ascites, Liver Cirrhosis, Portal Hypertension, Esophageal Varices.*

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## Relationship among Job Involvement, Job Enrichment, Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction of Nurses

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### Abstract

Job involvement and job enrichment are the steps used to make the employees feeling that the organization is actually owning them and that thing boost their performance on the job. **Aims** were to study the relationship among job involvement, job enrichment, organizational commitment and job satisfaction of nurses at main Assiut University Hospital & its' relations with nurses age and years of experience, and design a model for the association among study variables. A descriptive correlational study design was used. The study sample consisted of 203 nurses having diploma degree working in various departments of the hospital. A self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. It included five parts as the following, nurse's personal characteristics, job involvement, job enrichment, organizational commitment, and job satisfaction questionnaires. **Results:** Job satisfaction had strong positive statistically significant correlations with job involvement ( $r=0.664$ ), job enrichment ( $r=0.537$ ) and commitment ( $r=0.647$ ). Job involvement, job enrichment and organizational commitment had a negative correlation with nurses' age ( $r= - 0.176$ ;  $r= - 0.106$ ; and  $r= - 0.056$ ) respectively; in-addition job enrichment and organizational commitment had a negative correlation with years of experience ( $r= -0.068$ ;  $r= -0.022$ ) respectively. **Conclusion** Designing a model that shows a positive association among job involvement, job enrichment, organizational commitment, and job satisfaction among nurses. **Recommendations:** Replication of the study should be done to test the proposed model designed in the present study at different health care settings.

**Key words:** *Job involvement, Job enrichment, Organizational commitment, Job satisfaction & Nurses.*

## Effect of a designed nursing protocol on nurse's knowledge & practice regarding Coronary Artery Bypass Graft surgery.

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### Abstract

**Background:** The aim of the study was : To assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery, to design nursing care protocol for nurses, and to evaluate the effect of implementing the designed nursing protocol on nurse's knowledge and practice. Three hypotheses were formulated: (1) the post mean knowledge scores of nurses who will expose to designed nursing protocol will be higher than their pre mean knowledge scores. (2) The post mean practice score of nurses who will expose to designed nursing protocol will be higher than their pre mean practice scores. (3) A positive relationship will exist between knowledge and practice score obtained by nurses receiving the designed nursing protocol. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Tools:** Three tools were utilized for data collection were a) structured interview sheet. b) Observation checklist sheet. c) Construction of designed nursing protocol. **Results** The first and the second hypotheses were supported as a good improvement in the mean knowledge & practice scores. **Conclusion:** implementing of designed nursing protocol showed a significant improvement in nurses` knowledge and practice. **Recommendations:** Nurses are in need for in-service training programs and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge.

**Key words:** *Designed Nursing Protocol, Nurse's Knowledge & Practice & Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery.*

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**Effect of an Educational Program on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding management of Diabetic Crisis in the Emergency Medical Unit at Assiut University Hospital.**

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**Abstract**

Diabetic crisis is life threatening complications of Diabetes mellitus . The nurse plays a vital role in the efforts to resuscitate these types of patients., the nursing staff are in need for continuous education. the **Aim** of the present study was to evaluate the effect of implementing an educational program on knowledge and practice of critical care nurses regarding diabetic crisis .**Method** A convenient sample of all nurses working in the Emergency Medical Unit at Assiut university hospital .A structured interview questionnaire sheet and observational check list tools used to collect the data .**Results** the present study revealed that total scores of the nurses' knowledge and practice were improved from a pre-program level of (18.060±3.76)for knowledge and( 20.08±0.34)for practice to an immediate post of (49.766±2.99)for knowledge and (44.7±0.05)for practice. However the mean scores of total knowledge and practice have decline in the follow up phase ,it still statically significant higher than the pre –program level **Conclusion** The educational program for nurses was significantly upgrading their knowledge and practice concerning diabetic crisis . **Recommendation** -Orientation program should be utilized for newly graduated nurses. Nurses in these types of units should upgrading their knowledge and practice through frequent attending seminars, and conferences.

**Key Word:** *Educational Program, Knowledge, Practice & Diabetic Crisis.*

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## Impact of Polyethylene Eye Covers Dressing On Preventing Corneal Complications On Critically Ill Patients At Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

Prevention of corneal complications for intensive care unit patients is effective way to avoid corneal damage. Polyethylene covering is transparent dressing creates moist chamber providing a barrier against tear-film evaporation and providing physical barrier to organisms **Aim:** this study was carried out to investigate the impact of polyethylene eye covers dressing on preventing corneal complications. **Design:** A quasi-experimental design. **Setting:** Trauma Intensive Care Unit at Assiut University Hospital. **Subjects:** A convenience sample of 120 eyes of 60 adults patients divided into study and control groups (30 patient for each). **Tools:** **tool I** Patient assessment sheet. **Tool II:** Richmond Agitation Sedation Scale. **Tool III:** Eye assessment tool. **Tool IV:** Eye care technique, eye lid closure and eye cover by using polyethylene eye cover. **Methods:** Researcher assessed each patient's eye and ability to maintain eyelid closure. Then, eye care technique was applied, eye lid closure and eye cover by using polyethylene cover to each patient's eye for preventing corneal complications. **Results:** Finding of present study revealed that there was significant statistical difference between both study and control groups in 7<sup>th</sup> day in relation to corneal ulcer in right eye and left eye ( P = 0.001& 0.000) respectively .**Conclusion:** eye lid closure and eye cover by using polyethylene eye cover could be significantly effective in preventing corneal complications.

**Key Words :***The Polyethylene Eye Cover, Corneal Complications & Critically Ill Patient*

## Developing Post-Operative Nursing Care Standards for Patient's Undergoing Cystectomy for Cancer Patients

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### Abstract

**Aims:** To assess nurses knowledge and practice regarding cystectomy patients and develop postoperative nursing care standards for patients undergoing cystectomy at South Egypt Cancer Institute. **Subject & Methods** Descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Sample:** A convenient sample of (60) nurses male and female working in surgical oncology department. **The tools** were utilized for data collection includes the following: Nurse's knowledge questionnaire, Nurses practice observation checklist, and Construction of standard of nursing care: Post-operative nursing care standards. **Results:** The majority of nurses are female (86.7%), more than half of nurses their age ranged from 20 >30 years (71.7%), and had diploma of nursing (70.0%). The majority of nurses are married (80.0%) and no had attended training programs (80.0%, 95.0 % respectively). More than two third of nurses (55.0%) years of experience from 5-10 years. **Conclusions:** Nurses` knowledge and practice regarding postoperative nursing care standards for patients undergoing cystectomy in surgical oncology department at South Egypt Cancer Institute are inadequate that necessitate developing nursing care standards for such group of patients. **Recommendation:** Nurses are needs for in-service training programs and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge which will reflect into their practice regarding postoperative nursing care standards while working with patients.

**Key Word:** *Cystectomy, Standards & Nursing.*

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## Self-Efficacy Management Program on Physical Function of Knee Osteoarthritis among Elderly Patients at Assiut University Hospital.

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### Abstract

Osteoarthritis is common joint disease affecting older people, causes disability and reduced life quality. **Aim** determine effect of self-efficacy management program on achieve and improvements of pain and physical health. **Subjects and method:** Systemic random sample of 80 elders aged 60 yrs and old, divided into two equal groups (study and control). This study conducted from end of July 2012 to end of August 2013 at orthopedic outpatient clinics of Assiut University Hospital. Assessment conducted at the beginning, then after 8<sup>th</sup> weeks and 6<sup>th</sup> months from training, study tools included structure interview questionnaire, SF-36 questionnaire, pain rating scale, timed up\go test and arthritis self-efficacy scale. **Results:** At posttest; 77.5% of study group had a poor physical health with not a statistically significant ( $P = 0,785$ ) and 55.0% of them had fair mental health with a statistically significant ( $P = 0.043$ ). Moreover, statistically significant difference ( $P < 0.022$ ) observed between pre and post test among study group regarding time up\go test. **Conclusion:** Osteoarthritis knee program have a significant impact on elderly physical activity, However, post-test assessments of study group indicate that significant improvements regarding their self-efficacy. **Recommendation:** Osteoarthritis elders should participate in self-management programs and physical activity consistent with national guidelines.

**Key Words:** *Osteoarthritis, Self-Efficacy & Elderly Physical Activity.*

## Perception of Nursing students about importance of educational needs and its relation to academic achievement.

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### Abstract

**Aim of this study:** was to examine the perception of nursing students about importance of educational needs and its relation to academic achievement. **Methodology:** A descriptive correlational design was used for this study. **Setting:** The present study was conducted at nursing faculty in Minia University. **Subject:** The present study included a total coverage sample includes all four academic years nursing students during academic year (2012-2013). Total number of students was (n=727). **Tools of the study:** 1<sup>st</sup> tool was demographic data sheet, 2<sup>nd</sup> tool was Nursing Education Importance Instrument (NEII) developed by Schorpp, (2008), and 3<sup>rd</sup> tool was student academic achievement. **Results:** This study revealed that, there was a highly statistical significant differences among the four academic years nursing students as all fourth year nursing students had reported that the educational needs is very important. **Conclusions:** there was a highly statistical significant difference between perception of the four academic years nursing students about importance of educational needs and academic achievement (favoring to the students had excellent, and followed very good grade). **Recommendations:** Ask authoritative persons to improve educational environment through providing more space, and educational resources for conducting teaching learning process.

**Key Words:** *Nursing Student, Educational Needs & Academic Achievement.*

## Developing Nursing Care Standards among Adult Patients with Uncontrolled Essential Hypertension

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### Abstract

**Aims of this study:** to developing nursing care standards among adult patients with uncontrolled essential hypertension through the following1- identify the needs of hypertensive patients2- develop nursing care standards for adult patients with uncontrolled essential hypertension according to their needs 3- assess nurses' knowledge about uncontrolled essential hypertension. **Subjects and methods:** Descriptive exploratory study was utilized .The study was carried out at internal medicine department at Assiut University Hospital. The study sample was composed of (53) nurses and (60) adult patients with uncontrolled essential hypertension. **Tools:** four tools were utilized for data collection Questionnaire sheet for nurse's knowledge regarding nursing care for patients with uncontrolled essential hypertension , Basic nurses competencies opinionnaire tool, Nurses practice observation checklist, patient's needs assessment tool. **Results:** showed that; More than three quarters of nurses (75.5%) had poor knowledge about nursing care for patients with uncontrolled essential hypertension. **Conclusion:** Formulation of standards is the first step toward evaluating nursing care delivery. **Recommendation:** In-service training program for nurses is important in internal medicine department. Application of the nursing care standards for patients with uncontrolled essential hypertension.

**Keywords:** *Nursing Care Standards & Uncontrolled Essential Hypertension.*

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## Estimating the Cost of Operating Theater Services at Assuit University Hospital

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### Abstract

The increasing healthcare costs have forced the healthcare managers to know the cost of different alternatives approaches to providing care. This **study aims** to estimate the costs of general surgical operating theater services at Assuit University Hospital. **Subject& Methods:** Subjects of the study included three types :-( patient's records, surgeons and nurses).The total subjects of this study (Total number=280 patients records), the records of this study scheduled for surgery as follows: Major, Minor, and Technically Advanced Operations. **Data collection:** was done by using: Retrospective Review Tool of operations Performed in Year (2011) , Monitoring Form for Operating Theater" to record activities performed by nursing staff and auxiliary; and Costing and Pricing List Form for Surgical Procedures in Operating theater. **Results:** direct (variable, fixed) costs and indirect costs were higher for major and technically advanced operations than minor operations. The minor, major operations done under spinal anaesthesia were less in their total basic direct variable cost. indirect costs for all surgeries, anesthesia, nursing and operating theaters represents the highest costs among the (indirect costs) for technically advanced operations than in major and minor operations. **Recommendations:** Increase awareness of nurses about the importance of calculates cost to maintain cost reduction. Proper utilization of operating theater time by using an organized surgeries list and coordinating activities between the surgical departments and operating theater to reduce the surgery's waiting time. In-service training programs for newly employed nursing personnel about operating theater services.

**Key words:** *Direct variable costs, Direct fixed costs, indirect costs, Nurses & Operations.*