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Table of content

	Research Titles	Pages
1	Effect of Nursing Educational Methods on the Quality of Bowel Cleanliness for Patients Undergoing Colonoscopy	1-12
2	Faculty of Nursing Students Learning Styles and its Impact on their Academic Achievement at Assiut University	13- 30
3	Effect of a Designed Nursing Protocol on Nurse's Knowledge and Practice Regarding Unstable Angina.	31- 38
4	Impact of Designed Nursing Educational Protocol on Health Promotion for Patients Undergoing Coronary Artery Stent Outcome	39- 48
5	Women's awareness regarding warning symptoms during pregnancy in Assiut city	49- 55
6	Coping Strategies to the Problems Associated With the Postmenopausal Women	56- 65
7	Relationship between insight and psychotic symptoms among psychiatric inpatients	66-74
8	Effect of Development of Clinical Pathway on Post-operative complications for Colorectal Surgery Patients	75-82
9	Awareness and Attitude of Married Women toward Emergency Contraception	83- 94
10	Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction Surgery	95- 103
11	Knowledge's and Attitude of Parents about Epileptic Disease among Their Children at Assuit University Hospital	104- 114
12	Effect of Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCE) and Direct Observation Assessment Methods on Nursing Students' General Conditions and their Clinical Achievements " A Comparative Study"	115-125
13	Factors hindering critical care nurses' compliance with evidence based guidelines for prevention of secondary brain injury	126- 137
14	Adequacy of Supportive Nursing Care on Pregnancy Outcome among Women Expecting Pre-Term Birth	138-140
15	Effect of Community Engagement on Acquired Teamwork Skills of Nursing Students	141-152
16	Role of Nurses in Adopting Joint Commission International Standards for Safe Medication Administration	153-163
17	Effect of Internet Addiction on Academic Performance among Undergraduate Nursing Students	164-169
18	Effect of a Health Education Program on Postnatal Mothers' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Their Exclusive Breastfeeding Continuation	170-179
19	The Effect of Blended Learning Versus Traditional Learning in Teaching Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation on Students' Performance	180-187

Effect of Nursing Educational Methods on the Quality of Bowel Cleanliness for Patients Undergoing Colonoscopy

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Abstract

The aim of the study: to evaluate the effect of nursing educational methods on the quality of bowel cleanliness for patients undergoing colonoscopy. **Research design:** Quazi-experimental research design was be utilized. **Subjects and methods:** a purposive sample of 60 adult patients divided into two groups (control and study) 30 patients for each. A study conducted in Internal medicine, General surgery departments and Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Center at Assiut University Hospitals. **Tools:** Only one tool was being utilized; patient assessment sheet. **Results:** more than half of patients (53.3%) in control group have bad level of bowel cleanliness with mean score of Boston bowel preparation scale (BBPS) was (2.7 ± 2.4) , while more than half of patients in study group (56.7%) have excellent level with mean score of (BBPS) was (6.7 ± 1.2) . **Conclusion:** educating colonoscopy patient using nursing educational methods as video and booklet are considered a cornerstone in achieving accepted level of bowel cleanliness. **Recommendation:** Sufficient relevant written and visual information to facilitate educating patients about proper preparation of the bowel before colonoscopy and educating patients about signs and symptoms of the potential complications after colonoscopy for seeking rapid medical advice.

Keywords: *Nursing, Quality, Bowel, Cleanliness & Colonoscopy.*

Faculty of Nursing Students Learning Styles and its Impact on their Academic Achievement at Assiut University

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Abstract

Background: Learning style of students is one most important factors which influence their learning. There is a relationship between learning styles and students' academic achievements. **The aim of the study:** To determine the learning styles preferred by the faculty of nursing students at Assiut University and its impact on their academic achievement. **Subject and method:** A descriptive correlational research design used to conduct this study. A total number of studied sample were (n= 641): first (n= 148), second (n= 217), third (n= 153) and fourth (n= 123) year. Data collection tool consisted of three parts: **I**-Socio-demographic data sheet, **II**-Learning styles questionnaire sheet, and **III**-Student academic achievement grade. **Results:** There was a positive strong correlation between preferred learning style in the first, second and fourth year and their academic achievement. While, there was a positive moderate correlation in the third year. **Conclusion:** The highest percentage of the study sample were preferred Uni – mode learning styles. Overall, the combination of learning style has a greater impact on their academic achievement than use one preferred learning style. **Recommendations:** Encourages nursing students to use all learning styles. Conduct a workshop for nursing educators about "the importance of learning styles to improve learning and teaching process".

Keywords: *Learning Styles, Academic Achievement & Nursing Students.*

Effect of a Designed Nursing Protocol on Nurse's Knowledge and Practice Regarding Unstable Angina.

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Abstract

Background: Unstable angina is a type of ACS. **The aim of the study:** Assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding patients with unstable angina, Design nursing care protocol for nurses working within CCU, and evaluate the effect of the nursing protocol on nurse's knowledge and practice. Hypotheses: (1) the post mean knowledge scores of nurses will be higher than their pre mean knowledge scores. (2) The post mean practice score of nurses will be higher than their pre mean practice scores. (3) A positive relationship between knowledge and practice score. **Research design:** Quasi-experimental a sample of (35) nurse. A study was conducted in CCU at Aswan University Hospital. **Tools:** Three tools a) structured interview sheet. b) Observation checklist sheet. c) Construction of designed nursing protocol. **Results:** The hypotheses were supported as improvement in the mean knowledge & practice scores after implementing of the nursing protocol. The hypothesis was supported by a positive relationship between nurse's knowledge and practice scores after application of the nursing protocol. **Conclusion:** implementing of designed nursing protocol for patients with unstable angina 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 which will reflect into their practice while working with patients.

Keywords: *Designed Nursing Protocol, Nurse's Knowledge , Practice & Unstable Angina.*

Impact of Designed Nursing Educational Protocol on Health Promotion for Patients Undergoing Coronary Artery Stent Outcome

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Abstract

Aim: determine the educational needs of patients with coronary artery stent, design a nursing educational protocol, and evaluate the impact of implementing the nursing educational protocol on patient's knowledge, and prevention /reduction of complications. **Methods:** the study was conducted in catheterization Lab at Assiut University Hospital. A convenience sample all adult and mentally competent male and female (60) patients. Tools utilized to collect data were Patient assessment, Pre-Post test questionnaire & Patients Complications assessment. **Results:** As regard to the mean knowledge scores of post educational protocol: There is a significant improvement of all parameters in response to the given information among the study sample with a percentage (100%) in comparison with the control sample that still have poor knowledge score. As regard to Health promotion of participants: there is no significant statistical differences between control and study samples in relation to local and circulatory complications immediate post and after 3 months. **Conclusion:** Application of teaching protocol when dealing with coronary artery stent patients shows a significant improvement in Patient's knowledge. **Recommendations:** Equip the cardiac catheterization unit with simply illustrated guidelines protocol covering PCI Procedure and coronary stent knowledge pre/post cardiac catheterization.

Keywords: *Nursing Educational Protocol & Health Promotion, Coronary Artery Stent.*

Women's awareness regarding warning symptoms during pregnancy in Assiut city

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Abstract

Background: Awareness about health issues surrounding pregnancy can empower women to improve their health. **The aim of the study:** was to assess the pregnant women's awareness of warning symptoms during pregnancy. **Methods and materials:** A descriptive research design study of 400 pregnant women seeking care at 4 Maternal Health care center (MCH) in Assiut city. A structured interviewing sheet designed to collect data from all pregnant women who meeting inclusion criteria. Then giving them brochures of warning symptoms during pregnancy. Awareness was defined as "knowing at least 4 danger signs and symptoms". **Results:** Overall, 66.0% of the interviewed women were not aware of dangerous symptoms of pregnancy complications. It was observed high statistically significant difference relation between mother's occupation, mother's education and women's awareness of warning symptoms during pregnancy ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Awareness of dangerous symptoms of pregnancy complication among women in Assiut city is low. **Recommendations:** Increase women's awareness about dangers symptoms during pregnancy through the educational program during the ante-natal period.

Keywords: *Warning Symptoms During Pregnancy & Awareness of Woman.*

Coping Strategies to the Problems Associated With the Postmenopausal Women

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Abstract

Background: All post-menopausal women go through estrogen deficient years, which can manifest in both physical and emotional ways.

Aim: The aim of study is to assess the problems of postmenopausal women and detect the coping strategies used.

Subjects and methods: This is a descriptive study A total of 100 post-menopausal women were randomly recruited from postmenopausal women attending outpatient clinic of Sohag Public Hospital and AwladElyas Health Unit in Assiut . A well designed questionnaire was prepared and test of reliability showed its validity. The participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire of 5domains; domain 1included socio-demographic data, domains 2and 3included prevalence of physical menopausal symptoms and coping strategies adopted and finally domains 4and 5included sexual and psychological menopausal symptoms and the adopted coping strategies to relieve these symptoms. **Results:** Majority of women experienced Bones pain, headache and hot flushes came on top of menopausal symptoms .On the other hand, sexual and urinary symptoms were the least likely to be reported .Coping strategies were relatively successful for relieving headache , fatigue and night sweating .**Conclusion:** The high prevalence rates of menopausal symptoms and the relative incapability of coping with them .**Recommendations** Enhance women's awareness about menopause problems and coping with them through educational program .

Keywords: *Coping & Menopausal Symptoms.*

Relationship between insight and psychotic symptoms among psychiatric inpatients

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Abstract

Insight is a problem that afflicts a large portion of people with psychiatric disorders. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the levels of insight and severity of psychotic symptoms among psychiatric patients and determine the relationship between insight and severity of psychotic symptoms among psychiatric patients. A descriptive correlational design was used in the study. This study was conducted at the inpatient unit at Bani- Ahmed psychiatric hospital in Minia governorate. **Three tools** were utilized to measure the variables of the study: Personal and Medical data Questionnaires, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale and Insight Scale. **Results:** revealed that, 80.8% of the studied patients had moderate severe psychotic symptoms. The severity of symptoms increased in females, those who resided rural area, widowed and divorced patients, also, increased among schizophrenia, depression and mania respectively. Moreover, 50.8% of the studied patients had lack of insight and there was negative weak significant correlation among symptoms severity and insight **Conclusion:** The majority of the studied patients had moderate severe psychotic symptoms and more than half of the studied patients had lack of insight. Poor insight was associated with greater psychiatric symptoms severity **Recommendations:** psycho-educational programs are recommended to improve patient's insight.

Keywords: *Insight, Psychiatric inpatients & severity of psychotic symptoms.*

Effect of Development of Clinical Pathway on Post-operative complications for Colorectal Surgery Patients

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Abstract

Colorectal surgery is associated with sizeable morbidity and, for emergency surgery, considerable mortality. Clinical pathways ensure consistency in the management of patients by their streamlined approach to patient care. **Aim:** The present study aimed to determine the effect of the development of clinical pathway on post-operative complications for colorectal surgery patients. **Materials:** A quasi- experimental research design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study. Data were collected from general surgery department and cancer institute at Aswan governorate. **Sample:** Patients admitted in general surgery department who had undergone colorectal surgery 60 patients were included in the study (30 patients in the study group and 30 patients in the control group), the mean age of the study group and control group was (52.1 ± 6.5 & 49.7 ± 4.7) years respectively. **Tools:** (1) Perioperative colorectal surgery patient assessment, (2) Clinical pathway variances assessment. **Conclusion:** Significant difference was observed between study and control group as regard hospital length of stay also significant difference was found between the study and control groups in relation to occurrence of postoperative complications. The study **Recommended that**, colorectal surgery clinical pathway be used rather than the traditional delivery of care

Key words: *Colorectal surgery & Clinical pathway.*

Awareness and Attitude of Married Women toward Emergency Contraception

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Abstract

Introduction: Emergency contraception (EC) refers to contraceptive methods that a woman can use in her last chance after unprotected sexual intercourse (UPSI) whether consensual, as result of sexual assault or after failure or incorrect use of other methods to prevent unintended pregnancy. **Aim of this study:** Assess the awareness and attitude of married women toward emergency contraception. **Subject and method:** A descriptive research design was utilized in this study. Six hundred women were recruited for the study. Data were collected from El Minia University Hospital for women and children from Obstetrics, Gynecology department in El Minia City using structured interviewing questionnaire. **Result:** the study revealed that near two third (62.9%) of the women had a poor knowledge about emergency contraception and more than half (53.5%) of them had positive attitude toward EC. **Conclusion:** in spite of a greater percentage of women heard about emergency contraception they had a poor knowledge about it and near half of the studied women had a positive attitude regarding it. **Recommendation:** There is a need to raise awareness about emergency contraceptives as an option with other contraception methods and revitalizing of the family education program for disseminating similar information.

Keywords: *Emergency Contraception, Awareness, Attitude, & Women.*

Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction Surgery

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Abstract

The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is important ligaments of the knee. **The Aim of the study** is to assess knowledge and practice of patients undergoing arthroscopy for anterior cruciate ligament injury , to evaluate the effect of applying nursing teaching program on knowledge and practice of patients undergoing arthroscopy for anterior cruciate ligament injury. Quasi experimental research design was utilized in this study . **First tool** interview questionnaire schedule consists of biosocial characteristics of patients , **second tool** to assess patients knowledge and practice. **Results** concluded that high statistical significant difference between the study and the control group regarding their knowledge and practice with P value (0.001). **Conclusion** : it can be concluded that, patients` knowledge and practice regarding ACL surgery for orthopaedic patient of Assiut University Hospitals are improved after teaching program . **Recommendation** : providing written guidelines for patients was much more effective than those patients in the control group who received resident's oral instructions.

Keywords: *Anterior Cruciate Ligament, Teaching Program & Patient Outcomes.*

Knowledge's and Attitude of Parents about Epileptic Disease among Their Children at Assuit University Hospital

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Abstract

Epilepsy is one of the most common chronic neurological disorders that affect approximately 70 million people worldwide. Nearly 80% of people with epilepsy are found in developing countries. **Aim:** This study was designed to assess knowledge and attitude of parents about their epileptic children in the outpatient neurological clinic. **Design:** A descriptive cross-sectional research design study was applied among parents who visited the outpatient neurological clinic at Assuit University Hospital. The sample included 400 parents, who were selected randomly. **Methodology** An interview questionnaire studied form was developed by the researchers for the collection of data concerning socio demographic data and parents' knowledge and attitude regarding epilepsy.

Results: More than two thirds of the children (67.25%) had a positive family history. Concerning the total score of parent's knowledge about epilepsy (71.9%) of them had a poor score, The present study revealed that (85%) of them had a negative attitude towards epilepsy. **Conclusion:** The current study found that a significant difference between parents' knowledge and attitudes as regarding epilepsy. **Recommendations:** Application of continuous health education programs for parents in different grades with emphasis primary health care services especially epileptic children care to improve the parents' knowledge and attitude.

Keywords: *Knowledge's, Attitude, Epilepsy, Children Parents.*

Effect of Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCE) and Direct Observation Assessment Methods on Nursing Students' General Conditions and their Clinical Achievements " A Comparative Study"

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Abstract

Aim of the present study was to compare the effect of Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCE) and direct observation methods of assessment among nursing Students. Subject and methods :Twenty four nursing students,2nd year-Apply medical Science-Taif university, KSA were included in the study. Two tools were used to collect data for the present study, first is, a structured self-administered questionnaire to collect data related psychological, cognitive, physiological and general effects of exams on students. Second, an observational Checklist was developed for each procedure to assess students' clinical performance. Pass is considered when at least 60% of marks obtained in both exam with direct observation and OSCE methods .Results of the present study revealed that statistically significant differences were found between clinical exams using the direct observation and OSCE methods related to physiological and general effects. No statistically significant differences were found between clinical exams using the direct observation and OSCE methods related to psychological and cognitive effects as well as students' clinical achievements. The present study concluded that general effect of exam on students were better when using OSCE than the direct observation assessment method. The present study recommended that OSCE should be used as a method of assessment the clinical achievement for nursing students and further studies should be done in this area.

Keywords: OSCE, Direct observation method of assessment, Traditional &Evaluation

Factors hindering critical care nurses' compliance with evidence based guidelines for prevention of secondary brain injury

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Abstract

Background: Evidence-based clinical guidelines provide nurses with a method to use critically appraised. But, there are several barriers to their implementation which can be grouped as barriers related to individual nurse characteristics, organizational characteristics, and the nature of research information. **The aim of the study:** was to identify hindering factors for critical care nurses' compliance with evidence based guidelines for prevention of secondary brain injury. **Materials & Method:** Two tools were developed to collect data. "Evidence based guidelines for prevention of secondary brain injury observational checklist tool" and "Factors hindering nurses' compliance with Evidenced based guidelines for prevention of secondary brain injury questionnaire tool" to determine factors hinder nurses' compliance with evidenced based guidelines for prevention of secondary brain injury. **Results:** The study revealed that the overall average compliance with seizure control recommendations was the highest (91.9%) followed by maintaining adequate nutrition and preventing DVT recommendations which were more than two thirds among secondary brain injury prevention recommendations. Moreover, the organizational barriers were the most reported barriers by the majority of the CCNs (84%). **Conclusion:** In conclusion, the barriers to studied nurses' compliance are ranked and categorized as organizational barriers, followed by nature of research information barriers, then personal barriers.

Key words: *Hindering factors, Nursing Compliance, Evidence Based Guidelines & Secondary Brain Injury.*

Adequacy of Supportive Nursing Care on Pregnancy Outcome among Women Expecting Pre-Term Birth

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Abstract

Background: Prevention of preterm birth remains one of the most important challenges in maternity care. Researchers have shown that adequate supportive nursing care is an effective intervention in improving pregnancy outcomes. **Aim:** The current study aimed to examine the adequacy of supportive nursing care on Pregnancy outcomes among women expecting pre-term birth. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design 2 groups; study group (41 women received supportive care) and control group (40 women received their care by hospital admissions). Setting: Fayoum university hospital and home visits. **Tools:** five were used a structured interviewing questionnaire, knowledge assessment sheet (pre test), pregnancy follow up chart, neonatal assessment sheet and self-monitoring diary. **Results:** There were no significant differences between groups regarding mean of gestational age and birth weight at birth.. In addition the mean duration of maternal stays in hospital was significantly shorter for the women received supportive nursing care than in the hospital group. Over and above significant differences between groups as regard neonatal secondary health problems (as respiratory problems were found more among women received the hospital care. **Conclusion:** Supportive nursing care has positive pregnancy outcomes more than hospital care among women expecting preterm birth and protocol of care at home have to be considered in management plan. **Recommendations:** Home care should be considered as a viable alternative to hospital care for women expecting preterm birth and Protocols of supportive nursing care for women with high risk pregnancy should be designed and validating.

Keywords: *Supportive care-Hospital care –Pretermbirth &Pregnancy out comes*

Effect of Community Engagement on Acquired Teamwork Skills of Nursing Students

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Abstract

Background: Designing clinical experience and implementing community engagement that engage nursing students with community members ensure the needs of the community are met and improved student's teamwork skills. **Aim:** Determine the effect of Community engagement on acquired teamwork skills of nursing students. **Design:** Quasi experimental research design was used: **Setting:** Two villages from El-Beheira Governorate, namely: Zarkone village and Zaweet Ghazal village, Egypt. **Subjects:** All undergraduate nursing students with grade four where n=73 for study group and n=73 for control group. **Tool:** Students' Teamwork Skills Structured Questionnaire Sheet Tool used to collect data about sociodemographic data and teamwork Skills of nursing students. **Results:** The study group reported higher level score of teamwork skills from 4.1% to 75.3% after the implementation of the community engagement with a statistically significant difference $P < 0.001$. On the other hand. the control group shows that there is no a statistically significant difference between pre and post-test. **Conclusion:** The nursing students acquired higher teamwork skills as an effect of implementation of community engagement activities, and this was observed among study group rather than control group. **Recommendation:** Application of community engagement concept in other nursing curriculum to foster nursing students' interest in their own communities, enhance sense of belonging and provide community services.

Keywords: *Community Engagement, Teamwork Skills & Nursing Students*

Role of Nurses in Adopting Joint Commission International Standards for Safe Medication Administration

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Abstract

Background Nowadays people are more solicitous about risks and patient safety in healthcare environment which reflects on the mission of health care organizations to provide a high quality of care. **Aim:** Study aimed to: (1) Assess nurses' knowledge regarding medication safety standards. (2) Identify the cognitive effect of JCI standards on the performance of nursing staff. **Design:** A descriptive correlation research design. **Setting:** The study was carried out at As-Salam International Hospital. **Sample:** include 100 nurses (50 in Medical and 50 in surgical units). **Tool:** two tools were used. (1) Self- Administrated Questionnaire to assess nurses' knowledge. (2) Observation Checklist, to assess nurses' performance, the tools was developed by researchers based on joint commission international 5th edition, and literature review, tool was juried then data was collected. **Results:** Regarding knowledge a significant difference related to drug calculation was found, highly significant difference regarding medication documentation. Concerning nurses' performance, highly significant difference related to post medication administration items. A strong correlation between nurses' knowledge regarding medication administration and their performance was found. **Conclusion:** the research hypothesis was rejected by the study finding, unsatisfactory level of performance and a strong correlation between nurses' knowledge and nursing staff performance regarding medication safety standards. **Recommendation:** Obligatory medication administration training program should be conducted for nurses. Encourage the use of root-cause analysis for improving the work environment.

Key words: Nurses Role, JCI & Safe Medication Administration.

Effect of Internet Addiction on Academic Performance among Undergraduate Nursing Students

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Abstract

Internet addiction (IA) is a relatively new field of academic inquiry. It has an effect on many aspects of a person's life, including academic performance, relationships, and physical and mental health. **The study aimed to** determine the effect of internet addiction on academic performance among undergraduate nursing students **Research design:** Descriptive research design was utilized to achieve the aim of the current study. **The study sample:** Convenient sample of 130 undergraduate nursing students were the participants of this study who studying in the third year, faculty of nursing, Sohag University on March 2016. **Tools:** There were three tools used in the current study as the following: socio-demographic sheet, Young's internet addiction scale and academic performance sheet. **Results:** (53.75%) of the participants were female, the mean age of them was 19.48 ± 1.68 years. 50% of the students spent 3-5 daily times on internet among students. There were an association between the internet addiction and academic performance. Also, (89%) of students agree to raise the awareness about internet addiction and its effects through holding classes as preventive strategies to decrease harm from IA. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that excessive internet usage is one of the major activities seen among undergraduate nursing students which can lead into addiction and affect their personal, social and academic performance. **Recommendation:** Health care providers must be aware of the possible negative impact of internet addiction and internet usage needed to be controlled and may affect negatively on the academic performance of students.

Key words: *Internet Addiction, Academic Performance & Undergraduate Nursing Students.*

Effect of a Health Education Program on Postnatal Mothers' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Their Exclusive Breastfeeding Continuation

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Abstract

Background: The practice of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) as one of the most effective strategies for reducing infant morbidity and mortality that influenced by maternal knowledge and attitudes in addition to other factors. Postnatal support through health educational program from experts increases BF duration. **Aim:** This study examines the effect of health education program on knowledge and practice of postnatal mothers regarding their **continuation of** exclusive breastfeeding. **Subjects and Methods:** A quazi experimental design was applied on a convenient sample of 50 postnatal women who were selected and divided equally into study and control groups. **Tools:** Three tools were used, an interview questionnaire, the Nursing Outcomes Classifications Scale and the breastfeeding observation form (B-R-E-A-S-T) **Results:** HEP significantly improved the maternal emotional bonding in the study group before, immediately after & 6 months later to be 57.1%, 95.2% & 95.2% compared to 76.2%, 81.0% & 81.0% respectively among the control group. Moreover, a significant improvement in the study group compared to control group concerning effective lactation, continuity of EBF and the total median score of practicing breastfeeding techniques. **Conclusions:** A remarkable improvement in postnatal knowledge and techniques of breastfeeding after receiving the health education program compared to those who received the hospital routine care.

Key words: *Heath education program, Postnatal Mothers & Exclusive Breastfeeding.*

The Effect of Blended Learning Versus Traditional Learning in Teaching Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation on Students' Performance

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Abstract

Blended learning is a hot topic nowadays. Recently, it has become more widely approved in higher education institutions. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a lifesaving procedure. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of using blended learning on the nursing students' performance regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and comparing between nursing students' performance (knowledge & practice) exposed to blended learning versus traditional learning regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation. A quasi-experimental design was utilized on a group of (80) second year nursing students, at the Technical Institute of Nursing (40) in the control group and (40) in the study group of both sexes. A Purposive sample was used in the study. Two tools were utilized to collect data: Self-administered questionnaire sheet, student's practice observational checklist. The result showed that there is a statistically significant difference between the control and study groups regarding knowledge ($p < 0.05$), and a high statistically significant difference between the study and control groups regarding practice ($p < 0.001$). The study concluded that, blended learning as a teaching method has highly statistically positive effect on students' performance regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The study recommended that the application of blended learning be applied on a large number of student samples, different topics, and different facilities to evaluate its effectiveness.

Key words: Blended learning, Student Performance, CPR & BLS