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## Effect of Nursing Guidelines on Patients Undergoing Inguinal Hernia Repair Outcomes.

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### Abstract

Inguinal hernia is a common type of hernia in which a loop of the intestine protrudes directly through a weak area of the abdominal wall in the groin region. This study aimed to assess the effect of nursing guidelines on patients undergoing inguinal hernia repair outcomes. A study was conducted in the general surgical departments at Assiut University Hospital. A consecutive sample of (60) patients was obtained. This sample was divided into study and control group (30) each. Tools utilized for data collection were interview questionnaire sheet and patients' evaluation sheet. Results showed that all the studied patients were male, aged above (30) years, married, manual workers and smokers. The level of patients' knowledge in study and control group preoperative was unsatisfactory (100%) while before discharge level of knowledge for study group was satisfactory (67.7%), also the level of complications decreased in study group than in control group. **Conclusion:** level of knowledge for patients who take designed nursing guidelines was higher than who didn't take any designed nursing guidelines also level of complications was lower in study group. **Recommendation:** each patient is given booklet include designed nursing guidelines about inguinal hernia disease and surgery .

**Key words: Designed Nursing Guidelines; Inguinal Hernia Repair & Patient's Outcomes.**

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## Assessment of Knowledge and Practices of Health Team Toward Radiation Hazards and it's Safety Measures at Assuit University Hospitals

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### Abstract

Radiation is a threat to health in work place and in general environment. Workers in radiation therapy department are exposed to a variety of occupational hazards. Health care and safety measures compliance may decrease the health sequences of hazards occurrence. The study aimed to assess knowledge and practice of health care team about radiation hazards and it's safety measures. A descriptive design was used in this study. It was conducted at the Main Assuit University hospital and South Egypt Cancer Institute. A convenient sample (300) from heath team workers from the previous setting. Two tools was used (1) Self administrative and interview questionnaire. (2) Health team observation check list. **Results:** There were significant statistical differences in relation between health team knowledge and their performance. The study concluded that health team had poor knowledge about radiation hazards and most of them had satisfactory practice about safety measures. It recommend that hospitals must be provide radiation departments with adequate personal protective equipment to reduce exposure of health system from radiation hazards and establish plans for periodical safety training courses and educational programs for health team members in radiation setting to help in improving their practice and update their knowledge.

**Keywords:** *Radiation.Safety measures. Knowledge &Practice.*

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## Effect of Early Rehabilitation Program on Mechanically Ventilated Patient's Outcomes

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### Abstract

**Background:** Rehabilitation is a cornerstone in management of mechanically ventilated patients in ICU concerned reducing impairments, preventing complications and reduce weaning time. **Therefore, the aim** was to identify the effect of early rehabilitation on mechanically ventilated patient's outcomes. **Quasi experimental research design** was used to conduct this research. **This study was carried out at** general intensive care unit at Sohag University Hospitals. **The sample of this study** was consisted of 60 patients, divided into study and control group equally. **Tools used in this study;** **Tool I:** Modified patient assessment sheet, **Tool II:** patients complications assessment sheet, **Methods:** Each patient of the study group subjects were exposed in addition to routine hospital care to two sessions/day of rehabilitation program until disconnection from mechanical ventilator. However control group subjects were exposed to routine hospital care only. **The main results:-** Finding of the present study revealed a significant statistical differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) found between both groups in relation to improvement on oxygenation, length of stay on mechanical ventilation, length of ICU stay, respiratory infection, and weaning in study group compared to control group. **Conclusion:** Applying early rehabilitation for mechanically ventilated patient help to reduce complications and improve the outcomes. **Recommendation:** Further researches are recommended to include information about the follow-up of these patients out of ICU.

**Keywords:** *Rehabilitation, Early Mobilization & Weaning & Patient's Outcomes.*

## Nurses' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Neonates with Tracheoesophageal Fistula at Assuit University Children Hospital

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### Abstract

Tracheoesophageal Fistula (TEF) is one of the most serious congenital anomalies in neonates with a high rate of morbidity and mortality that require a very special care pre & post operatively. The **Aim** of this study was to assess nurses' knowledge and practices regarding care of neonates with tracheoesophageal fistula in neonatal intensive care unit at Assuit University Children Hospital. A descriptive research **Design** was used to conduct this study. The subjects included a convenient **Sample** of 40 nurses caring for neonates with TEF who admitted to NICU at Assuit university children hospital. Two **Tools** were used to collect the necessary data, structured interview questionnaire and observation checklist which were developed by the researcher. **Results** of this study revealed that (62.5%) of the studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of knowledge regarding care of neonates with TEF while (67.5%) of them had competent level of practices regarding neonates with TEF. There were statistically significant differences between total mean scores of the studied nurses' level of knowledge and practices  $p=0.045$ . The study **Concluded** that nurses had unsatisfactory level of knowledge and competent level of practices regarding neonates with TEF. It was **Recommended** that implementation of periodical educational programs for nurses working at NICU are mandatory.

**Key words:** *Tracheoesophageal Fistula (TEF), Congenital Anomalies, NICU & Nurses.*

## **Effect of Implementing Suggested Nursing Teaching Protocol on Patients' Outcomes with Mandibular Fracture**

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### **Abstract**

Mandibular fracture is the most common facial fractures and it is an important surgical condition in the world. Aims of the study; assess patients' knowledge about nutrition, oral care and jaw exercises, design, implement and evaluate the effect of suggested nursing teaching protocol on patients' outcomes with mandibular fracture. Research design; A quasi-experimental research design was utilized on a convenient sample of 60 adult patients divided into two equal groups (study and control) 30 patients for each. Tools; I) Patient with mandibular fracture an interview schedule. II) Patient assessment schedule. Results; There was statistically significant difference between study and control groups post implementing nursing teaching protocol as regard knowledge level of patients about nutrition, oral care, and jaw exercises. There was statistically significant difference between study and control group as regards late complications. Conclusion; Patients' knowledge regarding nutrition, oral hygiene and jaw exercises were inadequate. So a specialized nursing teaching protocol was designed, implemented and evaluated. Study group showed improvement in wound healing, maintain normal body weight and decreased incidence of complications while control group showed increase incidence of these complications. Recommendations; Simple illustration booklets should be available for patients to provide them with simple explanation about safely living.

***Keywords: Fractures, Mandibular, Nursing, Protocol, Teaching***

## Parenting Styles and Behavioral Problems among Early Adolescents at Qena Governorate

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Parenting plays an important role in the transition from adolescence to adulthood and socialization. Parenting behavior can restrict or reinforce optimal individuation amongst adolescents. **Aim of the study:** to assess the relationship between parenting style and behavioral problems in adolescents. **Subjects and method:** Correlational descriptive research design was used for this study. This study was conducted at four preparatory schools; 2 schools for urban areas and 2 for rural ones which were chosen randomly. A total sample is 363 adolescents. Two tools were used for this study: tool I youth self-report (YSR) to assess behavioral problems in adolescents and Parent Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) to assess Parenting styles (authoritative, permissive, and authoritarian). **Results:** there was a significant relation between authoritarian parenting style and both of internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems enlisted in youth self-report. The most significant factor affecting abnormal behavioral problems among adolescents is authoritarian parenting style. **Conclusion:** Authoritarian parenting style with low responsiveness and high demanding in parenting behavior has shown to be directly related to increased children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms. **Recommendations:** Training programs for parents about the best style they should use with their children.

**Keywords:** *Parenting style, Internalizing, Externalizing Behavioral Problems& Adolescents*

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## Nurses' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Endotracheal Suctioning in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Assiut University Children's Hospital

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### Abstract

Tracheal suctioning is an essential aspect of effective airway management. It is imperative that nurses are aware of the risks and are able to practice according to current research recommendations. So, this study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and practices regarding endotracheal suctioning. **Design:** A descriptive research design was used to conduct this study. **Subjects and Method:** This study included 40 nurses working at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) at Assiut University Children's Hospital. Two tools were used to collect the necessary data: a structured interview questionnaire to assess nurses' knowledge and observational checklist used to assess nurses' practice. **Results:** The nearly three quarter of nurses (72 %) had unsatisfactory level of knowledge related to endotracheal suctioning while 62% of them had satisfactory practice level. None or few of nurses performed completely the items related to infection control precautions, disinfections steps, and patient safety. **Conclusion:** The study revealed deficiency in knowledge with satisfactory practices. Statistically significant relations were shown between knowledge and practices among studied nurses. The study's researchers recommended that continuous evaluation for nurses caring of neonates with endotracheal tube and provision of continuous educational programs associated clinical training on regular basis.

**Key words:** *Endotracheal suctioning, Nurses, NICU & Neonate.*

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## Assessment Knowledge & Practices of Health Team Working in the Blood Banks Regarding to Infection Control at Assuit City.

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### Abstract

Health care staff working in the blood banks and transfusion services are at risk of exposure to pathogenic organisms in blood. **The study aimed** to assess knowledge and practice of health team toward infection control in the blood banks at Assuit city. A descriptive research design was used in the study. The total number of this studied sample was 129. Two tools were used in the study; **tool 1:** Self-administrator questionnaire **tool 2:** observation check list. **Results** the present study found that slightly more than two-fifths of studied sample (41.1%) had unsatisfactory knowledge about infection control. While slightly more than three-quarters of them (75.2%) had unsatisfactory performance concerning infection control measures in the blood banks. There was a positive correlation between knowledge and performance of studied sample ( $r=0.132$ ). While there was a negative correlation between age and years of experience with knowledge about infection control among the studied sample ( $r=-0.031$ ,  $-0.133$  respectively). It **concluded** that the studied sample had poor knowledge and performance toward infection control in blood bank. **Recommendations** providing training program about the infection control measures and its importance for the new employees in the blood banks. Providing continuing training courses about infection control for all health team. Distribution of a simple guide book about the infection control.

**Keywords:** *Blood Bank, Infection Control, Knowledge, Practice & Standard Precautions.*

## Effect of Blood Transfusion Precautions on Patient's Outcomes Undergoing Open Heart Surgery

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### Abstract

**Background:** Cardiac surgery is the largest consumer of blood products in medicine; although believed lifesaving, transfusion carries substantial adverse risks. **Aim of the study:** evaluate the effect of blood transfusion precautions on patient's outcomes undergoing open heart surgery. **Patients and Methods:** A quasi experimental design was adopted. A total of 60 adult patients post open heart operations divided equally into two groups (study group & control group). **Tools: tool one; Patient Assessment Sheet; Part (I)** Socio-demographic data, **Part (II)** Clinical Data, **Part (III)** Blood Transfusion observation Sheet. **Tool two;** Administering a Blood Transfusion Checklist. **Results:** The study group stayed less duration in the hospital and ICU than the control group with statistical significance difference as regard hospital stay in which  $p < .02$  and statistical significance difference as regard ICU stay in which  $p < .000$ . As regards abnormal reaction during blood transfusion half of the control group had fever compared with one third of the study group. **Recommendation & Conclusion:** it can be concluded that, the applying of blood transfusion precautions on patients undergoing open heart surgery was successful in reducing hospital and ICU length of stay and complications of blood transfusion, and recommended that, hospital should provide ongoing quality programs for health care professionals.

**Keywords:** *Blood transfusion precaution, Patient's outcomes & Open heart surgery*

## Nurses' knowledge and practice regarding Wound Infection in Surgery Unit at Assuit University Children Hospital

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### Abstract

Surgical site infections (SSIs) are one of the most important healthcare-associated infections. The SSIs play a major role in increasing morbidity and mortality rates, prolonging hospitalization, and increasing hospital readmissions. **The aim of the study** was to assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding wound infection in surgery unit at Assuit University Children s' Hospital. A descriptive research design was used in this study. **Subjects and Methods:** the study was carried in surgery unit of Assuit University Children Hospital. A convenience **sample** of 30 nurses working in surgery unit of Assuit University Children Hospital. Data collection tools were a structured questionnaire interview sheet to assess nurses' knowledge and an observation checklist to evaluate nurses' practice regarding wound infection. **Results** were shown satisfactory level of knowledge and unsatisfactory level of practice regarding wound infection in surgery unit at Assuit University Children Hospital. The study **concluded** that nurses had satisfactory level of knowledge and deficiency in practice. Statistically significant relations were shown between knowledge and practices among studied nurses. **The study recommended** Provision of continuing education programs associated with clinical training related to infection control

**Keywords:** *Wound Infection/ Surgical Site Infection, Nurses, Pediatric/Children, Knowledge& Practice.*

## Effect of Educational Nursing Program on Nurses' Awareness About Cervical Cancer at Assiut Women's Health Hospital

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### Abstract

**Background:** Worldwide, cervical cancer is the third most common type of cancer in women, it claims the life of almost half a million women worldwide each year. **Aim:** To assess the effect of educational program on nurse's awareness about cervical cancer. **Subject and method:** A quiz experimental study design was used in this study, the sample included all nurses working in the Assiut Women's Health Hospital, they were 66 nurse. Pre and post test done to evaluate nurse's awareness about cervical cancer based on evaluation of nurses knowledge and attitude about cervical cancer. **Results:** The majority of the sample lived in rural area and had a diploma degree in nursing. The mean age of nurses were  $29.3 \pm 9.6$  year, near to three-quarter of nurses had adequate knowledge about cervical cancer and more than two-thirds of them had positive attitude toward Pap smear as a screening test after implementation of the educational program, also it was observed a statistical significant relation for nurse's knowledge in pre and post test. **Conclusion:** There was an improvement in nurses' level of knowledge and their attitude become positive toward cervical cancer screening. **Recommendations:** Provide educational program about cervical cancer and its preventive measurements for nurse in all areas that provide maternity services.

**Keywords:** *Cervical Cancer, Screening Test, Pap Smear & Nurses Knowledge.*

## Knowledge and Attitude about Infertility among Infertile Males at Main Assiut University Hospital.

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### Abstract

**Background:** Male infertility is a common and severe health problem. Infertility not only affects one's ability to have children, but also has emotional, psychological, family, and societal effects. **Aim of the study:** to assess knowledge and attitude about infertility among infertile males. **Methods:** Cross-sectional research design was used in the study. **(Setting)** The present study was conducted at outpatient's clinic of dermatology and andrology department at Main Assiut University Hospital. **The sample of this study** consisted of 200 infertile male who had come to outpatient's clinic of dermatology and andrology department **Tools** was utilized for data collection were infertile male knowledge and attitude questionnaire sheet. **The results** show that generally poor level of knowledge (62%) and a negative attitude (65.5%) toward male infertility. There were statistically significant differences between personal characteristics of infertile male and their knowledge and attitudes regarding male infertility. **Conclusion:** The sample study of the infertile male had poor knowledge about male infertility and had a negative attitude toward male infertility. **Recommendations:** Health education for males about infertility. Increase public awareness about infertility through mass media.

**Keywords:** *Male Infertility, Knowledge, Attitude & Assiut University Hospital.*

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## Prevalence and Predisposing Factors of Compartment Syndrome among Patients with Lower Limb Fracture at Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

Compartment syndrome is a painful condition that most often occurs following trauma. **The aim of the study** was to identify the prevalence and predisposing factors of compartment syndrome among traumatic patients at Assiut University Hospital. **Subjects and Method:** This study was carried out in trauma unit at Assiut University Hospital. The study sample consisted of all patients with lower limb fractures admitted to trauma unit within 6 months period. The following tools were utilized for data collection: **first tool "Patient's interview questionnaire "**, **second tool "Patients' assessment for the presence of compartment syndrome"**, **third tool "Patients' assessment of risk factors sheet.** **Results:** incidence of compartment syndrome among traumatic patients at Assiut University Hospital over six months period was 15 patients out of 217 lower limb fractured patients 6.9%. Regarding the predisposing factors, the highest percentage (53.3%) was related to crushing injury. **Conclusion:** The incidence of acute lower extremity compartment syndrome at Assiut University Hospital was 6.9%. High energy injuries such as road traffic accidents and fall from height as well as gun-shot injuries are the most predominant precursors for lower extremity compartment syndrome. **Recommendations:** Monitoring of intra compartmental pressure for patients having risk factor for developing compartment syndrome should be considered to allow for early detection and management.

**Keywords:** *Prevalence, Predisposing Factors & Compartment Syndrome.*

## Mothers' Knowledge and Practices for their Children with Sickle Cell Anemia At New Valley Governorate Hospitals

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### Abstract

Sickle cell disease (SCD) is a genetic blood disorder associated with multiple health complications including anemia and recurrent pain episodes. **Objectives:** This study aimed to assess the mothers' knowledge and practices for children with SCA at New Valley governorate hospitals. **Design:** A descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Subjects and method:** This study included 45 mothers of children who were diagnosed with SCA. **Setting** This study was conducted in the inpatient pediatric unit and pediatric clinics at New Valley governorate hospitals. **Tool:** A structured interview sheet was utilized to collect the necessary data. **Results:** It was found that more than one third (40% ) of mothers had satisfactory knowledge. Slightly more than one third of mothers, (35.6%) had poor knowledge about SCA. It was found that half of mother's (51.1%) had satisfactory level of practice, while 48.9% had unsatisfactory level of practice regarding SCA. **conclusion** the low level of maternal education was a significant risk factor for the poor knowledge and poor practices of the mothers regarding management of SCA. **Recommendations:** Effective genetic counseling, neonatal screening test should be applied at the New valley governorate hospitals for early detection of SCA, and health education program sessions for mothers of children with SCA.

**Key words:** *Sickle Cell Anemia, Sickle Cell Trait, Genetic Blood Disorders.*

## Labor Outcomes of Implemented Evidence-Based Nursing Guideline during the Third Stage of Labor

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### Abstract

**Background:** there is a question with obstetricians and health staff whether implemented evidence-based guideline, can affect labor outcomes. This study was conducted to implement evidence-based guideline practice during the third stage and all stages of labor will affect in reducing postpartum hemorrhage and giving better labor outcomes. **Aim of the study:** to determine effect of an evidence-based guideline on caring a woman during the third stage of labor and evaluate the labor outcome of evidence-based intervention (EBI). **Materials and methods: Design:** A quasi - experimental design. **Tools** structured interviewing sheet including socio-demographic data. Observational sheet including nursing practice, and Follow up sheet including assess blood loss. **Setting:** data collected from delivery unit, Minia University maternity Hospital. **Sampling:** simple random sampling, one hundred included in the study; divided into two equal (control and study group). **Results:** the study revealed that there were mean of blood loss after 1, 2, 3 hours of delivery can lower in the study than control group. On the other hand, There was a highly significant relationship between maternal outcome and their neonatal apgar score level (P= 0.001). **Conclusion and Recommendation:** further researches are still needed to implemented guideline of nursing practices for childbirth and measures could be decreasing intra-postpartum hemorrhage and others complication.

**Keywords:** *Implemented of Evidence &Based To (Labor Outcomes)*

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## Nurse's Knowledge and Performance Regarding Children with Traumatic Brain Injury at Assiut University Hospital.

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### Abstract

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is no degenerative, congenital insult to the brain from an external mechanical force, possibly leading to permanent or temporary impairment of cognitive, physical and psychosocial functions. **Aims** assess nurse's knowledge and performance related to the care of children with traumatic brain injury at Assiut University Hospital. A descriptive research design used to conduct this study. The convenience sample involved 71 nurses at Assiut University Hospital (6) working at Cardiopulmonary resuscitations unit, (49) in trauma intensive care unit and (16) trauma intermittent care unit. **Results** significant differences found between nurse's knowledge and their level of education and between nurse's perform, knowledge and attending training courses ( $P=0.001$ ). **Conclusion** the studied nurses had adequate knowledge and performance about traumatic brain injury statistically significant differences were found between nurses. **Recommendations** were implemented or prepare rehabilitation program for child family to help them to involve in care of child, develop booklet for nurses about management of pediatric traumatic brain injury in Arabic, encourage comities to develop prevention programs for community for prevent child falling. Establishing a small nursing library in hospital units supplied with Arabic recent books nursing periodicals and procedure manuals.

**Key words:** *Trauma, Brain Injury, Nursing & Children.*

## Parent-Adolescents Conflicts and its Relation with their School Achievement and Self-esteem

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### Abstract

**Background:** Parent-adolescent conflict is complex and multifaceted construct as it includes any differences of opinions, whether it is negative or positive between parents. This study **aimed** to identify the parent-adolescents conflicts and its relation with their school achievement and self-esteem. A descriptive correlational **research design** was used. 1018 adolescents were recruited in this study. It was conducted at eight governmental preparatory schools, four schools in urban areas and four in rural areas in assiut governorate, Upper Egypt. Four **tools** were used for this study as demographic questionnaire for the adolescents and their parents, parent-adolescent issues checklist, adolescent self-esteem scale and adolescents' school achievement. **Results** indicated that the majority of the studied adolescents (93.6%) had conflict with their parents. The greater the conflict between adolescents and their parents, the higher the school achievements occurred,  $p=0.004$ . But there was no statistically significant relation between the adolescents' self-esteem and parent-adolescent conflict. **Conclusion**, the majority of adolescents had higher frequency of conflict issues but intensity of conflict was not severe with their parents. Parent-adolescent conflict-had a positive effect on adolescent School achievement. The present study **Recommended** that, parents should be aware of physical, cognitive and psychosocial changes and needs of the adolescents to deal with their children positively. Periodical assessment should be done for self-esteem to all children in schools for early detection and management of any problem.

**Key words:** *Parent-Adolescent Conflicts, School Achievement & Self-esteem.*

## Assessment of the Agreement level of Folliculometry Performed by Trained Nurses versus Infertility Clinicians

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### Abstract

**Background:** Nurses can achieve competence in performing Folliculometry (FM) during ovarian stimulation cycles (OSC) within a reasonable timeframe. However limited information is available regarding the difference in the folliculometry performance between nurses and physicians in Arab countries. **Aim:** The aim of this study was to assess the level of agreement of the Folliculometry Scans (FS) performed by trained nurses compared to infertility clinicians. **Subjects and Methods:** A quazi experimental (Counterbalanced design) was conducted in the Obstetrics and Gynecology/Ultrasonography Unit at King Fahd Hospital University-Saudi Arabia for 104 eligible infertile consecutive patients performed 346 ultrasound scans by 6 postgraduates OBGYN nurses and 6 infertility clinicians. The nurse had hands on training given by expert infertility consultants for 8 sessions. Two tools were used for data collection, a checklist observation sheet to assess the performance of the nurses before starting the study, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> tool was the observation of follicular Scan (FS) findings of all raters. **Results:** Almost perfect agreement was observed between both raters regarding all FS quantitative and qualitative uterine and ovarian values at different times of menstrual cycle. **Conclusion:** With appropriate training and supervision, the nurse can perform FS and interpret the quantitative and qualitative findings with high level of agreement and accuracy similar to that obtained by infertility clinicians.

**Keywords:** *Folliculometry; Inter-rater Agreement; Inter-Rater, Accuracy & Infertile Women.*