



WNSC 2024



2nd Edition of World Nursing Science Conference

*Theme: Advances in Modern Nursing Practices and Exploring the
Frontiers of Nursing Science*

Venue: DoubleTree by Hilton
Hotel San Francisco Airport, San
Francisco, CA, USA

**September
7-8, 2024**



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About

Precision Global Conferences

Precision Global Conferences is a highly established scientific conference organizer. We take high integrity in conveying your achievements to the world and emphasize your incredible work and scientific contribution. Precision global conferences have developed the progression, broadcast, persistence, research, and development activities in cancer, neurology, and nursing science,

We support the beacon of quality research works and efforts of academicians, researchers, scientists, doctors, and all the future young to be experts to confide their outstanding works fearlessly. Our primary goal is to make health care accessible and understandable to people. We are ecstatic to pass on the ray of research, developments, and cutting-edge therapies worldwide. Hence, we are here to organize and conduct highly esteemed conferences.

This conference will emphasize the outstanding works and their medicinal consequences through hybrid presentations. If you're searching for a perfect podium that can reflect your professional ethics and voice your appointment, we are here with the best team, welcoming your honourable presence.

About Nursing World Conference

We cordially invite you to the 2nd Edition of the World Nursing Science Conference (WNSC 2024) on 7-8 September 2024 in San Francisco, California, USA. The conference will accentuate the ground-breaking spirit of enriching the nursing profession. The nursing conference presents the industry's most innovative studies and research to give researchers, medical professionals, and academicians the most recent and cutting-edge evidence for optimum healthcare practices and safety.

Conference Theme: **"Advances in Modern Nursing Practices and Exploring the Frontiers of Nursing Science."**

There are 27.9 million nurses worldwide in the workforce. First and foremost, we would like to express our profound gratitude to all nurses, clinicians, and medical personnel for their contributions to the country's enduring struggle against COVID-19. We are forever indebted to them for all the sacrifices they made for society.

Nursing science is the cornerstone of the healthcare industry. Over the years, the demand for nursing has kept rising to unprecedented proportions, given the current nursing shortage, which necessitates many nurses. Hence, we believe it's crucial to discuss innovative advancements like monitoring outpatient therapy, highlighting professional status, and enhancing patient health and hospital experience to ensure the highest level of medical safety.

We are convinced that all nursing professionals will find this seminar extremely informative. We aim to fill the gaps in the current academic and scientific fields. Grab your seat quickly to participate in the conference's most crucial conversations to date.



DAY 1

2nd Edition of World Nursing Science Conference

7-8, September 2024
San Francisco, CA, USA



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Value Based Care: Implications for Nursing

Adele Webb

Executive Dean of Healthcare Initiatives at Strategic Education, Inc. USA

According to the American Nurses Association, 81% of nurses reported feeling exhausted, and 71% reported feeling overwhelmed in 2021. Working long shifts and addressing complex patient needs can cause emotional distress in nurses. According to the literature, nurses are reporting feeling exhausted and overwhelmed. Over time, these feelings can lead to compassion fatigue, defined as a condition in which the cumulative burden and stress of nursing practice cause individuals to lose their ability to nurture and empathize with their patients. The COVID-19 pandemic has helped create a perfect storm for compassion fatigue. Fatigue, in general, can affect an individual's mental and physical functions. In healthcare settings, fatigue can impair decision-making and slow responses to patients' needs, compromising care. Left unaddressed, it can impact an individual's mental health and lead to post-traumatic stress disorder.

Biography

Adele Webb earned her Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree from the University of Akron, her master's in nursing from Ohio State University, and her Ph.D. in Nursing from Wayne State University. She began her nursing career as a NICU nurse and transitioned into the emergency room in a paediatric setting. In the early 1990s, Adele began focusing on HIV in underdeveloped countries. Over the last 25 years, Adele's focus has been on international nurse capacity building concerning both communicable and non-communicable diseases. She has received extensive funding for her global work and has published her findings in several refereed journals. She has contributed to WHO guidelines, testified to the Institute of Medicine, and given testimony to the White House on nursing workforce issues. A sought-out speaker on international nursing care issues, Adele continues to collaborate with the World Health Organization as well as the World NCD Congress. This work has resulted in Adele's contributions to nurse capacity building in 56 countries. In recognition of her body of work, Adele has received not only the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care Lifetime Achievement Award she has also received the Nicholas Andrew Cummings Award for Excellence in Interprofessional Practice from the National Academies of Practice. Adele is an International Council of Nurses Global Health Fellow, a Fellow in the National Academies of Practice, and a Fellow in the American Academy of Nursing.



Strength in Solidarity: Uniting Against Nursing Burnout and Building a Culture of Well-being

Robin Adams Geiger

Senior Vice President, Clinician Advocacy at Ingenovis Health, USA

Nursing burnout is a critical issue impacting healthcare systems worldwide, leading to decreased job satisfaction, increased turnover, and compromised patient care. This presentation explores the power of solidarity among nurses as a transformative approach to combating burnout and fostering a culture of well-being. We will delve into the multifaceted nature of burnout, examining its causes, symptoms, and long-term consequences on both nurses and patient care outcomes.

Drawing from empirical research, case studies, and firsthand accounts, we will highlight successful strategies for building resilience and promoting mental health within nursing teams. Key focus areas include the implementation of peer support networks, effective communication practices, and institutional policies that prioritize nurse wellness.

Attendees will gain insights into practical interventions and organizational changes that can create a supportive work environment, emphasizing the importance of community, mutual aid, and shared responsibility in the nursing profession. By uniting against burnout, we can cultivate a sustainable culture of well-being that empowers nurses, enhances patient care, and strengthens the entire healthcare system.

Biography

Dr. Geiger is an accomplished, results-driven, board-certified nurse executive with over 20 years of clinical leadership experience, leading national teams and creating program initiatives in federal, corporate, and academic settings. She is the Senior Vice President of clinician Advocacy for Ingenovis Health, where she is proud to lead the ACT (Advocacy, Career, and Tools) program focused on clinician support and well-being.

She is board-certified as a Nurse Executive and Nurse Practitioner and maintains clinical privileges as co-founder and owner of a concierge-based telehealth practice in Florida. Dr. Geiger holds several board positions. She is the Chair of the Chief Nurse Advisory Board for Ingenovis Health, a board member of the National Diversity Council, and a board member of the American College of Education Nurse Advisory. She is often sought as a global motivational speaker and lecturer on nursing leadership, mentorship, and nurse education. She hosts the Clinician Voice podcast and ACT for Health Professionals Webinar Series.

Dr. Geiger has served as Associate Dean of Academic Affairs for National University, Vice President of Clinical Services/ Chief Privacy Officer for Muscular Dystrophy Assoc., and Head Nurse for Veterans Affairs Community Care. She is passionate about clinician advocacy, health equity, and mentorship. She resides in Florida with her family.



DAY 1

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ORAL PRESENTATIONS



Predictive Models: A New Age in Patient Care

**Cristen Mackwell^{1*}, Julie Sarinelli², Steve Chen³, Allyson Janssen⁴,
Natalie Peleg⁵, Denise Fochesto⁶, Donna Watridge⁷**

¹Atlantic Health Systems- Hackettstown and Newton Medical Centers, United States of America

²Executive Director, ISS-Atlantic Health System

³Quality & Patient Safety Project Manager-Atlantic Health System

⁴Lead Application Systems Analyst-Atlantic Health System

⁵Senior Manager of Information Technology-Atlantic Health System

⁶Director of Information Technology-Atlantic Health System

⁷Chief Nursing Officer-Newton and Hackettstown Medical Centers

Early recognition of the deteriorating patient is important in preventing cardiopulmonary arrest and reducing mortality. Early Warning Scores (EWS) are a composite evaluation of a patient's basic physiology, changes in the score are the first indicators of clinical decline and are used to prompt further patient assessment. Predictive models are an evidence-based approach to increase patient safety, that identifies patients who are most at-risk for clinical decompensation. A mid-size integrated hospital system implemented a predictive model with proactive approach for managing decline. A community hospital within the system hypothesized the predictive model would reduce rapid responses within six hours of admission. The primary outcome of the quality improvement project was to ascertain the impact of a predictive model on rapid responses within six hours of admission.

This was a quantitative quasi-experimental quality improvement project with retrospective data review. Data were collected at baseline in 2019 and post-implementation from January 2020 to December of 2023 for the total number of rapid responses within six hours of admission. The EHR tool was designed to include guidelines for the nurses to consider when completing a focused assessment before calling a provider. Each shift, the primary nurse reviews the scores and assesses their patients. The clinical specialist or charge nurse also reviews the scores, completes a chart review, assesses the patient, and coordinates a discussion with the primary nurse and provider to prevent patient decline.

The number of rapid responses within six hours of admission decreased from 25% to 3.5%, yielding an 86% reduction in RRTs within six hours of admission from 2019 through December of 2023. Utilizing an interdisciplinary, evidence-based approach to decreasing in-hospital events is crucial in reducing mortality. The data yielded both clinical and statistical significance. This quality improvement project could easily be replicated and was fiscally responsible. Limitations to this project include one community hospital, retrospective review, and team member turnover. Nursing implications for the study include additional studies implementing EWS to improve patient safety.

Biography

Cristen Mackwell has been a registered nurse for over twenty years with varied experience in both the acute and outpatient settings. She is currently enrolled in a PhD in nursing program and holds a Doctor of Nursing Practice, Master of Science in Nursing, and Bachelor of Science degrees. She holds certifications as a CEN, CMSRN, and in EBP-C, GERO-BC, NPD-BC, and CDP. Cristen currently works as a clinical nurse specialist with a focus in research and innovation and the NICHE coordinator for Hackettstown and Newton Medical Centers. Additionally, Cristen adjuncts for two nursing programs. She is professionally involved as the chair for the CMSRN national recertification committee, program and research/EBP committees co-chair for CNJNE, the Northern New Jersey Chapter of AACN as chapter president, the New Jersey State Nurses Association on the legislation committee, AMSN chapter president for Northern New Jersey, research committee member for NJONL, and sits on the EBP and Aging RIG for ENRS. Cristen was inducted in Sigma Theta Tau in 2003 and became a DAISY Award honoree in 2021. Cristen regularly presents at the state and national level and has been published for work related to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.



First-Time Fathers' Attitudes Towards, and Experiences With, Parenting Courses in Denmark

Kenneth Reinicke

Department of Social Sciences and Business, Roskilde University, Denmark

Several studies report that men, just like women, go through a complex emotional upheaval when they are about to become parents and that men need support to be able to tackle parenthood in the best way possible. Most studies on pregnancy and childbirth address mothers, thus focusing mainly on the importance of motherhood and the relationship between mother and child. Studies on guidance from health professionals have concentrated mostly on how mothers can be helped to improve their parental skills. While the focus on fathers and fathering has gained momentum over the past 20–30 years, inadequate acknowledgment of fathers as equal parents remains a central concern.

Fathers' problems risk being overlooked because they manifest in ways that neither the fathers themselves nor health professionals necessarily recognize as having to do with fatherhood. Society does not always "notice" when men need help because many men are socialized to conceal and distort their feelings, so men's unacknowledged problems and unrecognized needs are therefore of central importance (Madsen et al., 2002; Reinicke, 2012).

This presentation deals with a qualitative study addressing the extent to which parenting courses attended by both the mother and the father constitute an appealing institutional service for first-time fathers and whether they find them useful in tackling the challenges they face during the pregnancy and after the birth.

More specifically the study is guided by the following questions.

1. How do parenting courses attended by both mothers and fathers constitute an appealing institutional service for first-time fathers?
2. How beneficial do fathers perceive parenting courses to be in addressing the challenges they encounter during pregnancy and postpartum?
3. What are the obstacles when motivating men to take part in activities targeted at fathers?

The presentation also explores difficulties with recruiting fathers to such courses and ensuring their continued attendance since men's masculinity dilemmas can affect the extent to which they are willing to seek help and to complete such courses. The findings indicated that fathers' sense of responsibility and awareness of their role as a father in their child's life was strengthened, and overall, they were satisfied both with the topics addressed during the course and with the teaching. Strong networks were formed among some of the parents at the parenting course. Caution is called for when drawing general conclusions about the benefits of such courses for first-time parents, as they are seldom attended by parents with minority ethnic backgrounds or by vulnerable and underprivileged parents.

Biography

Kenneth Reinicke is Associate professor, Ph.D. of Masculinity studies at Roskilde University's Department of Social Sciences and Business, Denmark. Kenneth's recent publications include the books *Drengemænd i krise?* (Boys and men in crisis, 2012), *De unge fædre* (The Young fathers, 2016), *Men After #MeToo* (2022). Kenneth Reinicke is widely sought as a gender expert in the Danish Media. Kenneth has over the years worked on how to help vulnerable and disadvantaged fathers manage their fatherhood, particularly focusing on how institutions can assist fathers.



CAM, We Talk about Advancing Geriatric Nursing Management by Optimizing the Electronic Health Record

Patrick Dwyer*, Cristen Mackwell², David Clark³, Donna Watridge⁴

¹Atlantic Health System- Hackettstown Medical Center, USA, ²Clinical Nurse Specialist for Research and Innovation and NICHE/GEDA/Age Friendly Coordinator Hackettstown and Newton Medical Centers, ³Director of Nursing-Hackettstown Medical Center
⁴ Chief Nursing Officer-Hackettstown and Newton Medical Centers

Delirium is a potentially life-threatening geriatric emergency. When a patient is admitted, the Confusion Assessment Method (CAM) can be utilized to detect and potentially prevent a patient from developing delirium while admitted in an acute care setting. A progressive care unit at a community hospital was noted to have a delirium rate lower than the national average. The author's hypothesized education and observation of the CAM on admission would impact identification rates of delirious patients.

This was a quantitative quasi-experimental quality improvement (QI) project with a sample of 1,506. Baseline data were obtained from 1,488 charts of patients admitted in the previous eight months. The percentage of patients that were identified as delirious was 2%. The team members from the progressive care unit all received one-on-one education regarding the CAM with embedded case studies. Subsequently, trained nurses were observed for accurate CAM assessments on admission. During the project period, zero patients were identified as delirious on admission. Three patients were noted to have disorientation on day two of admission. On day three, one additional patient was identified to be disoriented in some manner. The post-implementation data yielded a delirium rate of 22% and aligned with the national average. The data was clinically significant as delirium identification rates improved.

Accurate CAM assessments on admission to obtain a baseline score is essential for early identification of delirium. The subsequent CAM assessments were not observed; however, based on the chart audits accurate CAMs were conducted. Further recommendations include observing subsequent assessments and implementing the project on other units. Additionally, the electronic health record was optimized to trigger the delirium care plan when signs or symptoms of confusion were charted. Predictive Delirium Models (PDM) are in development which may better assist with identifying those patients at risk and minimizing or preventing adverse outcomes. Limitations to this project include one unit, study design, and retrospective data review.

Biography

Patrick Dwyer has been a nurse since 2013 when he graduated from Ramapo College of New Jersey with a BSN. He also completed his MSN and DNP from Ramapo College of New Jersey in 2019 and 2023 respectively. In 2021 Patrick became a Progressive Care Certified Nurse. He started his career as a cardiac/telemetry nurse. He then transitioned to the Emergency Department where he spent time at the bedside and as the Clinical Practice Supervisor. Patrick has been a poster presenter at national, regional, and state conferences. He currently works at Hackettstown Medical Center as the Assistant Nurse Manager for the Intensive Care and Progressive Care Units.



The Impact of Robotic Pets in the Emergency Department: A New Frontier in the Patient Experience

Cristen Mackwell^{1*}, Douglas M Cook², Ashley Haak³, Justin LaBrie⁴, Matthew Pennucci⁵, Kathie Smith⁶, Karen Coughlan⁷, David Clark⁸, Bethany Lichtenwalner⁹, Donna Watridge¹⁰

¹Atlantic Health Systems- Hackettstown and Newton Medical Centers, USA, ² Director, Emergency Services-Newton and Hackettstown Medical Centers- Emergency Department, ³ Nurse Manager -Hackettstown Medical Center Emergency Department, ⁴ Assistant Nurse Manager-Emergency Department-Newton Medical Center, ⁵ Assistant Nurse Manager-Emergency Department- Hackettstown Medical Center, ⁶ Unit- Based Educator-Emergency Department-Newton Medical Center, ⁷ Emergency Department, Hackettstown Medical Center, ⁸ Director of Nursing-Hackettstown Medical Center, ⁹ Director of Nursing-Newton Medical Center, ¹⁰ Chief Nursing Officer-Newton and Hackettstown Medical Centers

The growth of the older adult population is on an upward trajectory and is expected to continue through 2050. The emergency department can be an anxiety-provoking situation that compounds an older adult's medical comorbidities. Older adults in the emergency department are at risk for developing delirium and are at increased risk for falls, restraint use if pulling at intravenous lines and interrupting medical treatment, medications to manage anxiety and behaviours, and need for a companion sitter to ensure safety. Nonpharmacologic interventions are imperative to avoid unnecessary medications and restrictive practices. Animal-assisted activity (AAA) has been utilized to impact the aforementioned issues; however, pets are not readily available to assist the older adult population in hospitals. Robotic pets provide a feasible alternative and have yielded similar positive results to live animals. The authors hypothesized the use of robotic pets in the emergency department would decrease patient's anxiety during their stay.

This was a randomized control trial with a sample of 198 patients. If patients agreed to participate in the study, they were randomized to the control or intervention group. Both groups completed a GAD-7 upon consent, 30 minutes after consent, and then again before discharge. However, the intervention group was able to choose either a robotic cat or a robotic dog. While data analysis is still in progress, the research team noted the clinical significance of the use of robotic pets. For example, patients who had previously required a companion sitter for safety did not require one if randomized to the intervention group.

Preliminary findings of this randomized control trial support the implementation of robotic pet therapy programs within the hospital setting. The project was also environmentally responsible as the patients who were randomized to the intervention group were allowed to take the robotic pet home with them. Limitations to this study include a rural location and two small community hospital emergency departments. This project could easily be replicated. Future research should be conducted in alternate emergency department settings to further validate the use of robotic pets.

Biography

Cristen Mackwell has been a registered nurse for over twenty years with varied experience in both the acute and outpatient settings. She is currently enrolled in a PhD in nursing program and holds a Doctor of Nursing Practice, Master of Science in Nursing, and Bachelor of Science degrees. She holds certifications as a CEN, CMSRN, and in EBP-C, GERO-BC, NPD-BC, and CDP. Cristen currently works as a clinical nurse specialist with a focus in research and innovation and the NICHE coordinator for Hackettstown and Newton Medical Centers. Additionally, Cristen adjuncts for two nursing programs. She is professionally involved as the chair for the CMSRN national recertification committee, program and research/EBP committees co-chair for CNJNE, the Northern New Jersey Chapter of AACN as chapter president, the New Jersey State Nurses Association on the legislation committee, AMSN chapter president for Northern New Jersey, research committee member for NJONL, and sits on the EBP and Aging RIG for ENRS. Cristen was inducted in Sigma Theta Tau in 2003 and became a DAISY Award honoree in 2021. Cristen regularly presents at the state and national level and has been published for work related to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.



Nurses as the Healing Environment: Using neuro arts to enhance nursing self-care and foster patient connection in hospital practice

Alice Jacobs Vestergaard

Assistant Professor, Samuel Merritt University, USA

Although the COVID-19 Pandemic has eased, the hospital clinical workforce remains challenged with high levels of burnout, stress, and staff turnover (Murthy, 2022). The American Nurses Foundation (ANF) 's most recent Pulse on the Nation's Nurses Survey (Survey 4, May 2023) revealed that 66% of those nurses surveyed reported feeling stressed.

The Blueprint for Neuro Arts (2021,) specifies in the Executive Summary that the expressive arts are an effective tool to address burnout and stress amongst hospital clinicians. Additionally, the National Organization of Arts in Health (NOAH,) further clarifies the role expressive/neuro arts plays in mitigating clinician burnout, enhancing communication, and promoting resilience (2021).

This pilot research project examines the outcomes of training 60 hospital nurses employed at Marshall Hospital in Placerville, California. The nurses from different hospital departments, participated in a four-hour workshop in which they 1) Explored how the application of creative arts can improve wellness, enhance communication, foster patient connection, and promote resiliency for patients and self, 2) Related experiential narrative arts activities to healing processes, and 3) Applied the Blueprint for Neuro Arts to clinical practice. The results of the pilot study indicated that the workshop outcomes were successful, and the workshop will be made available to the entire frontline nursing staff as well as other hospital clinicians in the future.

Biography

Dr Alice Vestergaard is an internationally published author, educator, and researcher with extensive global experience and expertise in the expressive arts and global healing modalities. She has had careers in industry, academia, and community health settings. Currently serving as an assistant professor at Samuel Merritt University, Dr Vestergaard is the creator of the university's HEARTS program (Health Education and the Arts.) She is an innovative pioneer in creating and conducting evidence-based neuro arts workshops for clinicians to help mitigate stress, burnout, moral injury, and vicarious trauma. She is a Jean Watson Caring Science Certified Caritas Coach™, a certified Heart Math™ trainer, and a past recipient of the Friend of Nursing Award from the Association of California Nurse Leaders (ACNL).



Duodenal plasmablastic lymphoma in a human immunodeficiency virus-negative patient: a case report

Sumeet Kumar*Abbas Ali Hussain, Aresha Masood Shah

Dow University of health sciences, Pakistan

Plasmablastic lymphoma is a rare type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that generally presents an aggressive clinical course. It is strongly associated with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and the most common site of involvement is the oral cavity. Although extraoral PBL has been reported in several places, small intestine involvement is extremely rare.

Case presentation: Here, we describe an exceptionally rare case of a 24-year-old immunocompetent Asian Male patient with newly diagnosed plasmablastic lymphoma of the duodenum. The patient was admitted to our oncology facility due to the patient's clinical course, which included persistent vomiting, hematemesis, weight loss, and generalized weakness. Computed tomography of the abdomen (triphasic) of the patient showed thickness at the 2nd part of the duodenum measuring 2.6 cm in width and 16 cm in length blocking the pancreatic and common bile ducts by entering the second section of the duodenum. The biopsy specimen's pathological investigation indicated abnormal cells with plasmacytoid characteristics and a high proliferation index. The diagnosis of PBL was confirmed by immunohistochemical profiling. Supportive therapies like blood transfusions, antacids, and antiemetics were started to manage the patient's symptoms. Palliative radiation was also anticipated for the lesion site.

Conclusions: Duodenal involvement to the extent seen in our patient is exceptionally rare and, to the best of our knowledge, has hardly been described. The main goal of the article is to review the literature and report a case.

Biography

Sumeet Kumar is recent graduate from Dow university of health sciences Pakistan and is currently going to pursue a residency in US healthcare in internal medicine. He is ECFMG certified physician. He has already 5 publications in healthcare which forced the focus towards rare diseases.

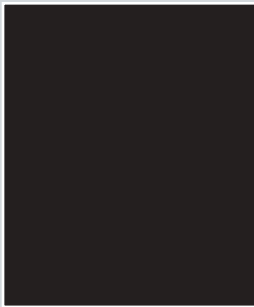
DAY 1

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POSTERS





Spirituality Among Female People Living with HIV In Thailand: A Cross-Sectional Study

Natawan Khumsaen^{1*}, Panarat Chenchob², Supanee Peawnalaw³

¹Department of Paediatric Nursing, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Sanpasithiprasong, Faculty of Nursing, Praboromarajanok Institute, Ubonratchathanie, Thailand

²Department of Adult and Gerontological Nursing, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Buddhachinaraj, Faculty of Nursing, Praboromarajanok Institute, Phitsanulok, Thailand.

³Department of Adult and Gerontological Nursing, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Suphanburi, Faculty of Nursing, Praboromarajanok Institute, Suphanburi, Thailand

Introduction: Globally, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are major public health concerns. As women experience HIV infection, it is important for them to find meaning in their lives. It is increasingly agreed in literature that spirituality play an important role in life and has a significant impact on complexity of living of HIV-infected female patients.

Methods: This cross-sectional study aimed to evaluate two dimensions of spirituality of HIV-infected female patients in Thailand. Data were collected using a set of questionnaires, including JAREL spiritual well-being scale and spiritual practices checklist. Purposive sampling method was applied to recruit participants treated in a secondary healthcare setting in Thailand. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data. This article presented preliminary data.

Results: The study included one hundred HIV-infected female patients, with mean age of 41.19 years (SD=7.68). There was a wide range of time since HIV diagnosis (less than a year to more than 7 years) (mean=3.24; SD=1.16). Majority (95%) of women indicated adhering to antiretroviral therapy. The most frequently used spiritual practices were family activities, listening to music, and visiting a temple or quiet place. The overall spiritual well-being was at a moderate level (mean= 87.65; SD=22.09). Moreover, there was a significant positive relationship between the overall spiritual well-being and the number of spiritual practices used ($r = 0.29$, $p < 0.01$)

Conclusions: Developing intervention programs focusing on the advantages of spirituality has the potential for health benefits to cope with the disease in HIV-infected female patients.

Biography

Dr. Khumsaen is a nursing instructor at Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Sanpasithiprasong, Faculty of Nursing, Praboromarajanok Institute, Thailand. She holds a PhD (nursing) from the Case Western Reserve University, USA. She was a post-doctoral trainee in the University of Michigan School of Nursing Strengthening NCD Research and Training Capacity in Thailand program (D43 funded by NIH). Her research interest has focused on HIV/AIDS, risky behaviors among vulnerable populations, including LGBTQ. While in her post-doctoral training program, she examined the perception of HIV/AIDS as a chronic disease among late adolescents and men who have sex with men (MSM) living in Thailand.



DAY 2

2nd Edition of World Nursing Science Conference

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ORAL PRESENTATIONS



Utilization of Nurses in the Backcountry

Judi Carpenter

Intermountain Health, USA

Studies have shown that people are traveling to remote, austere areas to recreate. What happens when you become lost, fatigued, or injured in the backcountry? Treating and transporting sick, injured, and lost victims in the backcountry can be challenging. Interacting with Search and Rescue (SAR) agencies, fire services and park rangers play a crucial role in ensuring safety of individual in these settings. Finally, I will encourage participants to step out of their comfort zones and consider pursuing unique and challenging career paths in the field of nursing.

Biography

Ms. Judi Carpenter graduated from the University of Utah with her BSN in 1986, completed her MS in 1990 and her DNP in 2010 at the same university. She has been flying for over 34 years for Intermountain Health. She has presented at national Air Transport Conferences, state EMS conferences and international presentations. Her career path reflects a strong commitment to nursing, continuous education and leadership in the transport operations and contributes to the field through speaking engagements and publications.



To investigate the effect of heated and humidified air on bronchopulmonary dysplasia in extremely preterm infants during birth resuscitation

Xiaoyun Xiong

Head Nurse of the Department the Department of Neonatology of Shenzhen Maternal and Child Health Hospital, China

Objective: To study the effect of heated and humidified air sources on bronchopulmonary dysplasia in extremely preterm infants during resuscitation at birth.

Methods: A retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical data of extremely preterm infants admitted to the Department of Neonatology, Shenzhen Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital. According to the time of resuscitation with a heating and humidification air source, the infants were divided into a non-heating and humidification group and a heating and humidification group. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the effect of heating and humidification air source resuscitation at birth on bronchopulmonary dysplasia in extremely preterm infants.

Results: A total of 226 extremely preterm infants were enrolled. The incidence rates of BPD in the non-warming and warming groups were 36.59%(45/123) and 22.33%(23/103), respectively. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that compared with the non-heating and humidity group, the risk of BPD in the heating and humidity group was significantly reduced, and the OR value was 0.483(95%CI 0.254, 0.917).

Conclusions: The use of heated and humidified air during resuscitation after birth can reduce the risk of bronchopulmonary dysplasia in extremely preterm infants.

Biography

Xiaoyun Xiong did a Doctor of Nursing. She has worked in the NICU of Shenzhen Maternal and Child Health Hospital for 30 years as the head nurse of the department. The Department of Neonatology of Shenzhen Maternal and Child Health Hospital is a national clinical key specialty and a training base for specialized neonatal nurses in Guangdong Province. She is in charge of the training base for nurses. She is a postgraduate tutor. Her research topics include nursing extremely premature infants, kangaroo mother care, and breastfeeding premature infants.



Addressing HIV and Heroin Injecting/Smoking in Ngara Clinic, Nairobi (Kenya)

Jane Mukiri Kiara

Chief Nursing Officer, Kenya

This presentation focuses on managing HIV and heroin injecting/smoking among patients at Ngara Clinic in Nairobi, Kenya. Here's a concise overview of my approach: Understanding the Challenge Patients at Ngara Clinic face dual risks: HIV transmission among heroin injectors and smoking habits among those on methadone treatment. HIV Management: To tackle HIV Needle Safety: Providing clean needles reduces HIV spread through injection. Testing and Treatment: Offering HIV tests and medication ensures early detection and proper care. Integrated Care: Combining HIV support with addiction treatment provides comprehensive care. Behavioural Support: Counselling helps patients adopt safer practices and stick to treatment. Heroin Smoking Intervention For heroin smokers: Quit Support: Offering help and medications encourages smoking cessation. Education: Informing about the dangers, especially with HIV, motivates quitting. Integrated Services: Incorporating smoking cessation into methadone treatment enhances overall care. Collaboration for Success: Success depends on teamwork among healthcare providers, policymakers, community groups, and patients. Advocating for supportive policies strengthens our efforts. By integrating HIV management and smoking cessation into Ngara Methadone Clinic's services in Nairobi Kenya, we can improve health outcomes and reduce the impact of HIV and heroin Injecting/smoking. Collaboration and straight forward strategies are vital for success.

Biography

Ms. Jane Mukiri Kiara, a seasoned Kenyan chief nursing officer, brings over two decades of dedicated service to healthcare. Leading as the chief nursing officer at the methadone county clinic in Nairobi, she focuses on preventing HIV spread among opioid users and managing care for HIV-positive individuals.

Prior roles at Biafra Health Facility and Eastleigh Health Centre highlight her commitment to HIV testing and maternal care, ensuring early detection and proper treatment. Ms. Kiara's unwavering dedication to improving healthcare, particularly for vulnerable populations, is invaluable in Kenya's fight against HIV/AIDS.



Neighborhood District Nursing

Maria McIlgorm * Mary Frances McManus, Sonia Glendinning and Keith Kelly

Chief Nursing Officer's Group, Department of Health, Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK

Delivery of healthcare is changing, with a greater focus on a model of prevention and self-care and a move away from a focus on ill health. Health and Wellbeing 2026: Delivering Together (2016), sets out a vision for a greater emphasis on primary care services through the roll out of multidisciplinary teams which are embedded around general practice. The teams work together to keep people well by supporting self-management and independence by providing proactive management of high-risk patients. People today want to lead full and productive lives, staying independent for longer and in line with wider societal changes, expect improved access, choices, and control when it comes to public services.

In order to meet these changing needs and make Health and Wellbeing 2026: Delivering Together (DoH 2016) a reality, the District Nursing Framework 2018-2026 was launched in 2018. Its aim is to provide a twenty-four-hour, seven day a week district nursing service. District nurses will work in Neighbourhood District Nursing Teams in partnership with patients, carers, families, and their communities to achieve better health and wellbeing outcomes.

They will be instrumental in:

Population Health Management

Improving people's experience of care

Optimizing health and care resources

Supporting and empowering staff

To make delivering of this Framework a reality, district nurses were supported with the development of a bespoke leadership programme to enhance their ability to influence the current transformational agenda and enable them to become more innovative and entrepreneurial.

As this model began to roll out across the region, the trusts have successfully implemented an 8am- 8pm district nursing service. Significant changes have been made and the impact it has had on service delivery and the team is huge. By incorporating PACE (Person-centered, Assessment, Care Planning and Evaluation) documentation this has significantly improved true patient-centered care, involving patients and families every step of the way.

Communication within the whole team has been key, stemming from daily handovers of patients within the team, participation in practice meetings and widespread provision and adoption of technology. This has resulted in staff being much more knowledgeable about their patients and their individual needs. The extended working hours have improved communication between families and the district nursing service in particular outside of the normal Monday to Friday hours. The increased availability of the district nurse outside of normal working hours has enabled the nurse to tailor their visits to allow the opportunity to assess and discuss the patient care with the General Practitioner and or other members of the multi-disciplinary team. This has been especially beneficial when planning for palliative patients. District Nurses are finding that visits are often pre-emptive as opposed to reactive in nature.

With the improvement of communication and technology new relationships are being forged both inside and outside of primary care. District nurses are more socially aware and can offer a much more holistic approach to person-centered care.

The adoption of the neighborhood district nursing model has been transformational, for the patients, families, and the staff. The investment in staff training has witnessed a sea-change in mindsets, attitudes, and approaches to delivering care. Staff feel valued and supported to develop their career pathways by furthering their knowledge and skills.

It is the vision for Northern Ireland that we further extend this model of neighborhood district nursing to all areas and embrace it in its entirety as we move from a focus of ill health to enabling people to remain within their own families, homes, and communities for as long as possible

Biography

MariaMcIlgorm was appointed to the post of Chief Nursing Officer (CNO) for the Department of Health in March 2021. Prior to joining the Department, Maria was a professional advisor within the Scottish Government. Maria joined the nursing register in 1988 before becoming a midwife in 1990. Since then, she has worked across a range of acute and community settings within Health and Social care in England and Scotland and has gained extensive leadership, management and strategic experience. Maria graduated from the University of the West of England in 1994 with an undergraduate degree in Midwifery. In 2011, Maria successfully completed a leadership programme with the Harvard Business School, gaining a postgraduate diploma in Leadership Practice from Edinburgh Napier University. Most recently, Maria completed a Coaching and Leading for Improvement Programme through NHS Scotland.



Treatment of Chronic Muscle Spasm and Pain with the CMECD® Procedure

Roger H. Coletti

Interventional Health, PA, USA

It has been noted by multiple researchers that there is Spontaneous Electrical Activity (SEA) at painful trigger points. This author has studied chronic muscle spasm and found that SEA is always present and appears to be the cause for the chronic nature of muscle spasm and resulting chronic pain. Chronic muscle spasm and resulting chronic pain can last for years and cases where the spasm lasted for decades were not only found but successfully treated with the CMECD® procedure. This procedure consists of EMG guidance searching for the SEA and using a combination of phenoxybenzamine, Lidocaine and dexamethasone to extinguish the SEA. Large areas of muscle often need to be treated. Thanks to lidocaine acting as an antiarrhythmic, the SEA is extinguished within seconds and the phenoxybenzamine then takes over after about one hour. With the resolution of the SEA, the muscle can immediately relax. The phenoxybenzamine forms a covalent bond on the alpha motoneuron receptor and the result is a duration of action of 2-3 months. This is enough time for the muscle to recover the prolonged effect of ischemia resulting from the prolonged spasm. Muscles treated in this fashion need only a single injection. Recurrences are rare and only occur if there is a repeat overuse or traumatic injury. The CMECD® procedure is available for use by any medical caregiver that is licensed to give injections. The ability to permanently relieve chronic pain without the use of opioid drugs should prompt interest in this procedure.

Biography

Dr. Coletti did a fellowship in interventional cardiology in New York and had a career in interventional cardiology in New Jersey and Delaware, USA. He was board certified in internal medicine, cardiovascular disease, interventional cardiology, and nuclear cardiology. He had an interest in chronic muscle spasm and found that chronic muscle spasm had an ischemic etiology and developed a technique using EMG guidance to reverse the ischemia and resolve the chronic muscle spasm. His publication in this area is 12 abstracts, a book and 2 recent articles. He is currently retired from clinical practice and no longer has institutional affiliations.



Association of Intertemporal Decision-Making, Diabetes Self-Management, and Health Outcomes in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

Meihua Ji*, Pina Ji, Xiaojing Wang, Kailu Wu

School of Nursing, Capital Medical University, China

The prevalence of diabetes had reached pandemic proportions globally. Strong evidence has indicated the importance of decision-making in self-management behaviours. Intertemporal decision-making is described as individuals weighing the costs and benefits that occur at different time (especially now and future) and then making various judgments and choices, it is associated with various health-related behaviours. However, there is limited evidence in examining the relationships between this concept and diabetes self-management, health outcomes among Chinese patients with diabetes. Therefore, the primary aim of this study was to investigate the relationships among intertemporal decision-making, self-management behaviours, and health outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2DM). Methods: Following convenient sampling (N = 368), a cross-sectional study was conducted in patients with T2DM between November 2021 and April 2023. Data were collected using self-reported questionnaires and the retrieval of clinical information from medical records. The concept of intertemporal decision-making was operationalized as delay discounting, which was measured using 12 pairs of monetary choices. Outcome variables included diabetes self-management behaviours, HemoglobinA1c (HbA1c) and diabetes complications. Hierarchical regression and binary logistic regression models were used to explore the relationships among intertemporal decision-making, self-management, HbA1c, diabetic retinopathy and carotid artery disease. Results: Our analyses showed that intertemporal decision-making was negatively associated with physical activity ($B = -0.250$; 95%CI: $[-0.479; -0.022]$, $p < 0.05$) and carotid artery disease ($OR = 1.397$; 95%CI: $[1.062; 1.839]$, $p = 0.017$). Specifically speaking, individuals with lower rate of delay discounting have healthier physical activity; meanwhile, when the rate of delay discounting increased one-unit, the risk of the developing carotid artery disease increased by 39.7%. However, delay discounting was not associated with HbA1c ($B = 0.02$; 95% CI: $[-0.162; 0.202]$) and diabetic retinopathy ($OR = 0.898$, 95%CI: $[0.699; 1.153]$), $p > 0.05$, in this sample. Conclusion: The study reveals that a lower delay discounting can promote healthier physical activity and decrease the incidence of the carotid artery disease. These results offer new knowledge for researchers and clinicians to consider the concept of intertemporal decision-making in developing interventional programs to improve physical activity and reduce carotid artery complication in patients with T2DM.

Biography

Meihua Ji, PhD, RN, is Associate Professor at the School of Nursing, Capital Medical University, Beijing China. With much of the research work being conducted in the area of chronic disease management, my research topics are involved in the self-management, treatment adherence to recommended regimen for diabetes and coronary heart disease (CHD), along which various factors affecting the self-management and other health outcome are examined, and the use of digital health methods are also explored to promote self-management of patients with CHD. In addition, another area of interest is the use of information technology to promote accuracy of delirium screening in various settings.



Telehealth and Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)

Sindu Padmanabhan

PhD – Psychology Affiliated to Bharathiar University, India

Telehealth and Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) have emerged as integral components of modern healthcare, revolutionized the delivery of patient care, and expanded access to medical services. This abstract explores the transformative impact of telehealth and RPM, examining their applications, benefits, and challenges.

The evolution of telehealth is traced from its inception to its current state, highlighting the role of technology in bridging geographical gaps and improving healthcare accessibility. Telehealth encompasses a spectrum of services, from virtual consultations and telemedicine to remote monitoring of patients with chronic conditions. The abstract delves into how these technologies have become essential tools for healthcare providers, offering timely and efficient care.

Remote Patient Monitoring takes center stage as a proactive approach to managing chronic illnesses and promoting preventive care. The abstract discusses the role of wearable devices, sensors, and smart technology in collecting real-time health data, enabling healthcare professionals to monitor patients remotely. The benefits of RPM include early detection of health issues, reduced hospitalizations, and improved patient engagement in self-care.

The abstract addresses the challenges associated with the widespread adoption of telehealth and RPM, including issues related to privacy, data security, and equitable access to technology. It also explores potential solutions and strategies to enhance the effectiveness of telehealth services.

As the healthcare landscape continues to evolve, telehealth and RPM present opportunities to reshape the patient experience and optimize healthcare delivery. The abstract invites further exploration and discussion on the potential of these technologies to improve patient outcomes, enhance care coordination, and contribute to the broader goals of healthcare accessibility and quality.

Biography

Sindu is a multifaceted professional with a passion for the intricacies of the human mind and a dedication to enhancing knowledge through research and communication. With a diverse skill set that spans psychology, writing, reviewing, editing, and research, Sindu has made significant contributions to both the academic and literary worlds.

As a psychologist & independent researcher, she brings a deep understanding of human behavior, cognition, and emotions to their work. They have a proven track record of helping individuals navigate life's challenges, offering evidence-based therapeutic interventions, and conducting innovative psychological research. Their empathetic approach and commitment to improving mental well-being have earned them a respected reputation in the field. Their work has been published in leading academic journals and has contributed to the advancement of knowledge in their field. They are known for their innovative research methodologies, critical thinking, and dedication to addressing important questions in psychology.

They have served as a peer reviewer for numerous prestigious academic journals, ensuring the quality and rigor of research in psychology and related fields. In addition, they have worked as an editor for both academic and popular publications, helping authors refine their ideas and communicate them effectively to a broader audience. With a flair for the written word, Sindu is a skilled writer who has authored numerous articles, essays, and books on topics ranging from psychology and mental health to personal development and well-being. Their ability to distill complex concepts into accessible and engaging prose has made their work highly sought after by both academic and general audiences.

Throughout their career, she has demonstrated a commitment to lifelong learning, staying at the forefront of their field, and promoting the importance of psychological well-being. They continue to inspire and educate others through their writings, research, and therapeutic practice, making a lasting impact on individuals and the broader community.



Vitamin D and Periodontal Health: A Cross-sectional Study

Vesile Elif TOY

Department of Periodontology, Faculty of Dentistry, Inonu University, Malatya, Turkey

Background: Vitamin D is significant for bone metabolism besides its immunomodulatory effects and its deficiency is a universal health problem. Adequate vitamin D intake and maintaining optimum serum levels of vitamin D are crucial not solely for bone, phosphate and calcium metabolism, but also for overall health and well-being. Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease resulting in progressive destruction of the tooth-supporting structures and is one of the most prevalent diseases worldwide. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between vitamin D concentration and periodontitis.

Method and materials: Forty patients with periodontitis and 40 periodontally healthy subjects participated in the study. Periodontal clinical indexes (plaque index, gingival index, probing pocket depth and clinical attachment level) were measured. All patients were tested for serum vitamin D concentration (25(OH)D), parathyroid hormone, and serum bone-related biomarkers (alkaline phosphatases, calcium, and phosphorus) that are regulated by vitamin D.

Results: Periodontally healthy subjects had higher serum 25(OH)D concentration (31.24 ± 4.2 ng/ml) than patients with periodontitis (16.4 ± 4.4 ng/ml) ($p < 0.05$). After adjustment for age and gender, the associations remained significant ($p < 0.05$). Vitamin D and calcium levels were inversely correlated with probing pocket depth and clinical attachment loss. No significant differences were observed among the other bone-related biomarkers between the groups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that vitamin D deficiency may be a potential risk factor for periodontitis and may contribute to the severity of periodontitis. Considering the high prevalence of vitamin D deficiency and periodontitis, screening the vitamin D status of patients routinely is requisite..

Biography

Vesile Elif Toy completed her high school education at Ankara Atatürk Anadolu Lisesi in Beşevler, Ankara, from 1982 to 1989. She pursued her higher education at Hacettepe University Faculty of Dentistry, obtaining her Master's degree from 1989 to 1994. Later, she continued her academic journey at İnönü-Selçuk University Faculty of Dentistry, specializing in Periodontology, where she completed her doctoral studies from 2011 to 2016. Dr. Vesile Elif Toy is fluent in English, as evidenced by her score of 92.5 in the University Entrance Exam for Foreign Language (ÜDS). Currently holding the title of Assistant Professor, she is affiliated with İnönü University Faculty of Dentistry in the Department of Periodontology, located in Malatya.

Dr. Toy has actively contributed to the field of dentistry, with a focus on periodontal surgery and implantology. Her research portfolio also extends to areas such as the impact of vitamin D on oral health and the relationship between obesity and periodontal health. Through her diverse range of studies, Dr. Toy has demonstrated a commitment to advancing knowledge in dentistry and promoting oral health in various contexts. Her dedication to research and education, coupled with her clinical expertise, makes Dr. Vesile Elif Toy a valued and respected member of the academic and dental communities.



Surgical Patients' Experiences of Discharge Planning and Home Care in the Northern Part of Ghana- a Qualitative Study

Atinyagrika Bernard ADUGBIRE* Aziato Lydia

University for Development Studies, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Department of General Nursing, Ghana

Background: The purpose of the study was to explore surgical patients' experiences of discharge planning and home care in the Northern part of Ghana.

Methods: The study was conducted at a referral hospital located in the Northern part of Ghana. A qualitative explorative descriptive design was adopted for the study. A purposive sampling technique was used to recruit participants. Data was saturated with 15 participants aged between 23 and 65 years. All the interviews were audio-taped and transcribed verbatim. Data analysis was done using the process of content analysis.

Results: Nurses educated surgical patients on discharge to avoid smoking, alcohol drinking, chewing cola nuts, and strenuous exercise to promote healing and prevent complications. Patients were educated to keep their wounds dry and clean. Patients were advised to eat nutritious food, vegetables, and fruits and take their medications as prescribed. They were to report drug effects and come to the hospital for follow-up visits. Patients were urged to come for daily wound dressing at the outpatient department. On the contrary, some nurses did not educate patients on signs of wound healing or infection. Some nurses were rude to the patients during wound dressing. Nurses did not visit patients at home when they were discharged from the hospital.

Conclusions: The study showed that although nurses were able to educate discharged patients on how to manage their health at home, there is a need to improve communication and attitude to enhance care.

Biography

Mr. AdugbireAtinyagrika Bernard is a lecturer at the General Nursing Department of the School of Nursing and Midwifery, University for Development Studies, Tamale. He is the School of Nursing and Midwifery coordinator for the Directorate of Community Outreach Program for the Third Trimester Field Practicum Program (TTFPP) of the University. He has published five articles in peer-reviewed journals. He had successfully defended his PhD (Nursing Sciences) degree at Stellenbosch University, South Africa. He held various positions namely a member of the school disciplinary committee board, and a member of the School Examination Committee for the NMC licensing examination.



Enhancing Psychiatric Nursing Education through Artificial Intelligence: A Futuristic Approach

Kadir Uludag

Shanghai Jiao Tong University, School of Medicine, Mental Health Center, China

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in nursing education has been transforming the way healthcare professionals acquire and apply knowledge, particularly in specialized fields such as psychiatry. This abstract presents a futuristic approach to enhancing psychiatric nursing education through the use of AI.

Psychiatric nursing education requires a comprehensive understanding of mental health disorders, effective therapeutic interventions, and the ability to provide compassionate care to individuals experiencing psychiatric conditions. AI technologies offer promising opportunities to augment traditional nursing education methods and address the challenges faced by educators in this domain.

By leveraging AI, educational institutions can develop intelligent virtual platforms that simulate real-world psychiatric scenarios, allowing nursing students to engage in immersive, interactive learning experiences. These platforms can utilize natural language processing and machine learning algorithms to provide personalized feedback, guidance, and assessment to students, fostering critical thinking skills and clinical decision-making abilities specific to psychiatric nursing.

Furthermore, AI-powered virtual assistants can serve as valuable resources, delivering up-to-date psychiatric knowledge, evidence-based practice guidelines, and relevant research findings. These assistants can engage in intelligent conversations with students, answering questions, providing explanations, and promoting deeper understanding of psychiatric concepts.

The integration of AI in psychiatric nursing education also enables data-driven approaches for identifying knowledge gaps, analyzing learning patterns, and tailoring educational content to individual student needs. By analyzing large datasets, AI algorithms can generate insights to optimize curriculum design and delivery, ensuring that educational programs remain current, relevant, and effective.

In conclusion, the integration of AI technologies in psychiatric nursing education presents a transformative and promising approach to enhance learning outcomes. By leveraging AI-powered virtual platforms, virtual assistants, and data-driven insights, educators can provide nursing students with immersive, personalized, and evidence-based learning experiences, ultimately preparing them to deliver high-quality care in the field of psychiatry.

Biography

Kadir Uludag holds Ph.D. in Applied psychology (Chinese Academy of Sciences). He is currently doing postdoc in Shanghai Jiaotong University Mental Health Center. His research interest includes schizophrenia research, drug addiction and educational psychology. In addition, he runs a website to share and comment on peer-reviewed articles.



Acute kidney injury and Nursing Activities Score in critically ill patients

Tayse Tâmara da Paixão Duarte^{1*}, Kamilla Grasielle Nunes da Silva², Wisble Pereira de Sousa³, Alberto Augusto Martins Paiva⁴, Ruth Silva Rodrigues Vasconcelos⁵, Wellington Luiz de Lima⁶, Marcia Cristina da Silva Magro⁷

¹PhD in nursing. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. ²Nurse. Master of Science in Nursing. Brazilian University Hospital, Brasília, Brazil. ³Nursing graduate. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. ⁴Nurse. Master's student in Nursing. Postgraduate Nursing Program. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. ⁵Nursing graduate. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. ⁶Nurse. Master's in nursing. Federal District health department. Brasília, Brazil. ⁷PhD in nursing. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil

Abstract: Early identification and interventions are necessary in the scenario of critical patients with a high incidence of acute kidney injury (AKI), therefore an adequate dimensioning of the nursing team is among the necessary conditions to avoid work overload and enable quality care. The objective of this study was to verify the risk factors for AKI in critically ill patients and the impact on nursing workload.

Methods: Prospective quantitative cohort study carried out in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) with follow-up of 141 patients. Clinical and demographic characteristics were collected, in addition to the Simplified Acute Physiology Score III (SAPS III), Sequential Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) and nursing workload was quantified by the Nursing Activities Score (NAS). Acute kidney injury was identified by kidney disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO). The Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests were used to verify associations between variables, considering p values <0.001 to be significant.

Results: AKI was identified in 41.85% of patients. Those with AKI remained in the ICU longer (9.0 [5.3 - 14.0] days vs 5.0 [3.0 - 8.0] days, p<0.001), used more vasoactive drugs (73% vs 33%, p<0.001) and diuretics (36% vs 17%, p=0.012) and were more severe according to SOFA scores [3.30 (2.26 - 5.00) vs 0.66 (0.06, 2.29, p<0.001] and SAPS 3 [55 (42 - 65) vs 0.66 (0.06 - 2.29, p<0.001] when compared

to patients without AKI. The burden of nursing work, quantified by the NAS, was higher in patients with AKI [RR 5.93 (95% CI 3.35 - 11.1), p<0.001].

Conclusion: Critically ill patients with AKI using vasoactive drugs and diuretics have a more severe clinical condition expressed by the SAPS and SOFA and require a greater workload expressed by the higher Nursing Activities Score.

Biography

Tayse Tâmara da Paixão Duarte has a doctorate in nursing from the University of Brasília (UnB). Since 2013 she has been a professor at the University of Brasília, Brazil. She is a member of the Integrated Study Group and Research Groups on Care Technology. Since then, she has published in congresses and journals on cardiology and nephrology in nursing.



Acute kidney disease in critically ill patients

Tayse Tâmara da Paixão Duarte^{1*}, Kamilla Grasielle Nunes da Silva², Wisble Pereira de Sousa³, Alberto Augusto Martins Paiva⁴, Ruth Silva Rodrigues Vasconcelos⁵, Wellington Luiz de Lima⁶, Marcia Cristina da Silva Magro⁷

1PhD in nursing. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. 2Nurse. Master of Science in Nursing. Brazilian University Hospital, Brasília, Brazil. 3Nursing graduate. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. 4Nurse. Master's student in Nursing. Postgraduate Nursing Program. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. 5Nursing graduate. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil. 6Nurse. Master's in nursing. Federal District health department. Brasília, Brazil 7PhD in nursing. University of Brasília (UnB), Brasília, Brazil

Early identification of acute kidney injury (AKI) and acute kidney disease (AKD) has been the therapeutic target in intensive care since critical interventions must be initiated to preserve a functional reserve and thus alter the natural history of kidney disease and prevent the establishment of chronic kidney disease. The objective of this study was to verify the incidence and identify factors associated with acute kidney disease in critically ill patients. Methods: Prospective quantitative cohort study carried out in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) with follow-up of 141 patients. AKI was identified by kidney disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO). AKD was identified when the increase in creatinine was sustained for a period equal to or greater than 7 days up to 90 days after exposure to an initial AKI event. To evaluate the recovery of renal function, the calculation of the ratio of serum creatinine (sCr) in relation to the basal sCr was adopted, which were then classified as: (1) Total recovery of renal function: creatinine returns to the basal sCr value; (2) Did not recover: sCr remains at a value above 1.5x in relation to baseline. The Chisquare and Fisher's exact tests were used to verify associations between variables, considering p values <0.001 to be significant. Results: AKI was identified in 41.85% of patients and of these, 20% progressed to AKD. Those with AKI were older [61 (51 – 65) years vs 57 (46 – 68) years, $p=0.742$], and remained in the ICU longer [14.0 (12.0 - 15.0) days vs 7.0 (5.0 - 13.0) days, $p=0.01$]. Of the patients with AKD, 75% had greater renal impairment, represented by the KDIGO 3 classification ($p=0.005$) and only 15% managed to recover renal function ($p=0.002$), showing a reduction in functional reserve over time. Conclusion: Critically ill patients with AKI were older, with prolonged ICU stay, evolving with lower functional reserve given the reduced recovery of renal function and greater renal impairment (KDIGO 3)

Biography

Tayse Tâmara da Paixão Duarte has a doctorate in nursing from the University of Brasília (UnB). Since 2013 she has been a professor at the University of Brasília, Brazil. She is a member of the Integrated Study Group and Research Groups on Care Technology. Since then she has published in congresses and journals on cardiology and nephrology in nursing.



A Study on the Current Status and Influencing Factors of Mindfulness in Patients with Hepatolenticular Degeneration

Tiemei Wang^{1*}, Nianwei Wu^{2,3,4}, Senlin Wang^{2,3,4}, Yan Liu⁵, Yanjun Liu⁶

¹Department of General Surgery, The Third People's Hospital of Chengdu & The Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China. ²Department of General Surgery, Center for Obesity and Metabolic Health, The Third People's Hospital of Chengdu, The Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, China. ³Research Center for Obesity and Metabolic Health, College of Medicine, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, China. ⁴Medical Research Center, The Third People's Hospital of Chengdu, The Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, China. ⁵West China School of Public Health and West China Fourth Hospital, Sichuan University/West China School of Nursing, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China. ⁶Department of General Surgery, The Center of Gastrointestinal and Minimally Invasive Surgery, The Third People's Hospital of Chengdu, The Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, China

Introduction: Mindfulness is an important factor to promote mental health and wellbeing. This study investigates the current status of mindfulness in patients with Wilson's disease (WD) and to explore the effects of psychological resilience, perceived social support, and acceptance of illness on their mindfulness.

Methods: By using the convenient sampling method, 68 patients with WD were selected from May 2019 to January 2023 in 12 tertiary hospitals in Chengdu. General information questionnaire, five facet mindfulness scale, resilience scale, acceptance of illness and perceived social support scale were used to conduct the investigation. Structural equation model was used to analyze the data.

Results: The score of mindfulness of patients with WD was (128.63±22.62), and there were statistically significant differences in different courses of disease, clinical classification, and hospitalization times ($P<0.05$). Perceived social support ($\beta=0.18$, $P<0.01$) and psychological resilience ($\beta=0.36$, $P<0.05$) directly affected mindfulness, perceived social support ($\beta=0.21$, $P<0.01$), and acceptance of illness ($\beta=0.11$, $P<0.05$) indirectly affected mindfulness through psychological resilience.

Conclusion: Patients with WD have moderate levels of mindfulness, psychological resilience, perceived social support and acceptance of illness directly or indirectly affect their mindfulness. Nursing staff can help patients improve their mental defense ability, actively seek more social support, dialectical view, and accept the disease to improve their level of mindfulness to promote physical and mental health.

Biography

Supervisor nurse, master's degree, IntensiveCare SpecialistNurse, skilled in surgical emergency care patients, Member of the second Committee of the Medical Care Branch of Chinese Geriatric Society, Member of Nursing Branch, Digestive Minimally Invasive Branch, Sichuan Bioinformatics Society, Member of Ethics Committee of Sichuan Nursing Society, Presided over a scientific research project of the provincial nursing society and a hospital-level project, As a main researcher, I participated in a scientific research project of the provincial Medical Association and won the second prize of the Science and Technology Award of the Provincial Nursing Society, As the first/corresponding author, I published 1 SCI paper, and 6 Chinese core journal papers, and 2 utility model patents.



Psycho emotional Functional Mechanism of Reiki Technique within Innovative Explanatory functional Psychological Paradigm

Andreyanna Ivanchenko

M. P. Dragomanov National Pedagogical University. Kharkiv Institute "Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, Ukraine

Experienced, highly stressful situations leave a deep imprint on the spiritual-psychological state of a person. Nevertheless, Reiki, along with other ancient Eastern techniques of body self-rehabilitation, can act as effective bioenergetic therapy, leading to a significant reduction in unwanted psycho-emotional/affective-behavioral reactions; thus, it can be applied as a means of health improvement, public nursing, and healthcare.

The aim of this research was, first, to identify the emotional-therapeutic effect of Reiki on the human body and, second, to explain its psycho-emotional somatic-physiological operative mechanism.

Our results established a multifaceted connection between the use of Reiki and leveling various negative symptoms: it was repeatedly confirmed that Reiki improves the somatic-physiological functioning of the body, has a positive effect on subjective well-being, enriches the quality of life, activates the person's defense mechanism, optimizes social inter-actioning. However, traditional medicine does not recognize the Reiki benefit despite evident Reiki efficiency. Moreover, Reiki is still being studied only at the clinical-medical level without any psychological analysis, not a single work reveals Reiki psychological genesis, Reiki psychological roots are not considered, nothing is known about its operational psycho-emotional-physiological mechanism.

This study is the first analytical investigation of the Reiki technique. It was carried out within the author's explanatory-functional psychological paradigm: the psychological essence of Reiki is clarified, and an adequate explanation of its psychological-functional mechanism is given to reveal how Reiki improves the somatic-physiological functioning of the body, replenishes protective-compensatory resources, unblocks the circulation of psycho-bioenergetic flow which, consequently, normalizes physiological-somatic indicators. Currently, the use of Reiki techniques seems to be relevant everywhere. There is an urgent need for training/rehabilitation of military personnel and professional specialists of law-defense enforcement agencies and for improving the population's health. The results obtained and the accompanying psychological-analytical substantiation of Reiki may be useful for further, more consistent large-scale coverage of the problem posed.

Biography

Andreyanna Ivanchenko is a Full Professor, Professor of the Department of Practical Psychology, M. P. Dragomanov National Pedagogical University, Doctor of Psychological Sciences (2017), PhD in Psychology (1985): Ph.D. in General Psychology was received in 1985; the defense of the second dissertation for receiving the title of Doctor of Sciences in Psychology – in 2017.



Integrating Mental Health into Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Management

IZERE GAHEZA Felson

University of Rwanda, Rwanda

As Level One university of Rwanda mental health nursing students at the University of Rwanda, our abstract delves into the imperative of integrating mental health considerations into the management of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). This paper examines the bidirectional relationship between mental health and NCDs, emphasizing the critical need for holistic care approaches. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) pose a significant public health challenge globally, contributing to morbidity and mortality rates. However, the impact of NCDs extends beyond physical health, often encompassing mental health implications such as depression, anxiety, and decreased quality of life. Conversely, individuals with pre-existing mental health conditions are at a higher risk of developing NCDs due to various factors including lifestyle, medication side effects, and socioeconomic determinants. Addressing mental health within the context of NCD management is crucial for optimizing patient outcomes and promoting overall well-being. Integrated care models that acknowledge the interconnectedness of physical and mental health domains are advocated. These models emphasize early screening, collaborative treatment planning, and ongoing support to address the complex needs of individuals living with NCDs and co-morbid mental health conditions and encourage them to visit psychologist and other mental health mentors. Furthermore, community-based interventions play a pivotal role in promoting mental health and preventing NCDs. Health promotion efforts aimed at fostering healthy lifestyles, reducing stigma surrounding mental health, and enhancing access to mental health services are essential components of comprehensive care. In conclusion, integrating mental health considerations into NCD management is imperative for delivering patient-centered care and addressing the multifaceted needs of individuals. By prioritizing holistic approaches, healthcare systems can effectively mitigate the burden of NCDs while promoting mental well-being at individual and population levels..

Biography

Felson IZERE GAHEZA Date of birth: 13/06/2004 Gender: male Nationality: Rwandan Marital status: single Telephone: +250791726974 E-mail: gahezajoffre@gmail.com Occupation: Student at University of Rwanda persuing Advanced Diploma in Mental Health Nursing Since June 2023 I had finished my Secondary studies 2022 Hobbes: I like reading books and playing Footbal.



Role of the paediatric nurse in the operating theatre during EXIT procedures

Francesco Paolo Gagliano^{1*}, Silvia Lico², Giulia Brocanelli³, Arianna Marielli⁴, Laura Carlesi⁵, Marilena Trozzi⁶, Ilaria Pannacci⁷

1 Nurse at the department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care and Operating room of the Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital. 2 Pediatric at the department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care and Operating room of the Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital. 3 Nurse at the department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care and Operating room of the Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital. 4 Nurse at the department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care and Operating room of the Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital. 5 Nursing Coordinator at the S. Onofrio. Operating Theatre of the Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital. 6 Medical Director of the Simple Operating Unit "Airway Surgery" of the Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital. 7 Coordinator of the Department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care and Operating Room of the Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital

This project is made to achieve and to implement a structured care plan. It was created with the participation of two hospitals in Rome- Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital and S. Peter Fatebenefratelli Hospital in Rome. EXIT is a unique technique that establishes cardiopulmonary support during a c-section while maintaining placental bypass. This procedure is made for fetuses with a serious pathology (diaphragmatic hernia, cervical or thoracic lesions, cardiac diseases, and tumors) who require a series of techniques and operations (tracheal intubation, operative endoscopy airway or tracheostomy) to support respiratory system. This process needs a multidisciplinary team and a scheduled surgery. In case of: premature rupture of membranes or early labour or fetal malposition or modification of vital signs EXIT method is applicable for Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia. Fetal cervical and oropharyngeal masses are treated with EXIT technique and sometimes with ECMO (Extra Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation) to support cardiovascular and respiratory system through tracheal intubation or tracheostomy. From June 2022 to March 2024- Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital in partnership with S. Peter Fatebenefratelli Hospital in Rome implemented EXIT project and they inserted 15 patients to treat. It's essential do a briefing before and after the procedure, to organize and to plan roles and responsibilities of effective teamwork. The role of ENT theatre nurses within EXIT procedure is fundamental to provide and to offer the highest quality of care. Theatre ENT nurses need to have the skills and ability to participate and to be an effective member of the multidisciplinary team. For this reason, Paediatric ENT Nurses should: have knowledge and clinical skills about paediatric patients, assist and collaborate with the surgeons to facilitate surgical ENT procedures, be familiar with the correct equipment in the operating room, have specific requirements and experiences of anaesthesia and emergencies in paediatric patients, and communicate effectively with all the team members. Theatre ENT paediatric nurses perform a variety of tasks and for this reason need to have satisfactory education and appropriate training. The aim of this work is to describe and to develop a procedure to define the role of the nurse who is specialised in ENT surgery, especially in EXIT procedure, to standardise all the competencies, and responsibilities.

Biography

My name is Francesco Paolo Gagliano, and I graduated in Nursing in 2006 from Tor Vergata University of Rome, Italy. Since then, I have been practicing at Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital: I worked for 12 years in the Emergency Room; in 2019, driven by an enthusiasm in learning new procedures and techniques, I decided to move to the Operating Room, where I currently work. I am particularly fascinated by the airway anatomy and physiology, and I recently started assisting the ENT surgeons in airway operations and became the point of contact for this area in my division. In 2022 I obtained a master's in nursing leadership and management.



Eight weeks of postural correction exercises improve postural control in mentally retarded children with scoliosis

Leila Ahmadnezhad*¹, Sara Ghasemi², Behnam Gholami-Borujeni³

¹PhD in Sport Sciences, Independent researcher, Tabriz, Iran.

²Physiotherapy and rehabilitation Student, Istanbul Medipol University, Istanbul, Turkey.

³ Department of Sport Biomechanics and Motor Behavior, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Mazandaran, Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran

The Health and disease of children affect the health and disease of society and future generations. Mental retardation is one of the most common mental disabilities that are allocated about 3% of the world's population. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of postural correction exercises on static and dynamic balance in mentally retarded children with increased scoliosis angle. 24 mentally retarded female children with scoliosis deformity (scoliosis angle greater than 10 degrees) were selected and randomly divided into two groups; experimental group (N=12) and the control group (N=12). The angle of scoliosis was measured by using a Cobb angle. In addition, the BIODEX Balance System (BBS) was used to evaluate the static and dynamic postural control. Eight weeks (three sessions per week) of intervention were carried out in the experimental group while during this period control group did not experience any intervention. To analyze the data paired t-test and one-way ANCOVA test were used. The results of the research showed that corrective exercises had a significantly positive effect on scoliosis angle ($P<0.05$) and all directions of postural control in the static and dynamic states among mentally retarded children ($P<0.05$). So it can be concluded that performing corrective exercises may be effective in the improvement of scoliosis angle and also static and dynamic postural control among mentally retarded children.

Biography

Leila Ahmadnezhad received her PhD degree in 2020 in course of Physical Education and Sport Science. Her main area of research is rehabilitation in low back pain, also work people with disability. Her specific research interest is inspiratory muscle training. She teaches rehabilitation courses at the college.



Molecular epidemiology of methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus* species in healthcare workers of a blood bank in the Brazilian Amazon

Cristina Motta Ferreira*, Roberto Alexandre Alves Barbosa Filho, Guilherme Motta Antunes Ferreira, Marcus Vinicius Guimarães de Lacerda, Cintia Mara Costa de Oliveira, Vanderson de Souza Sampaio, Lucyane Mendes Silva, Andreza Gomes Pascoal and William Antunes Ferreira

Pharmacist-Biochemistry, Master in Tropical Pathology and PhD in Tropical and Infectious Diseases, Brazil

Background: Healthcare workers are susceptible to colonization by multiresistant bacteria, which can increase the risk of outbreaks. **Methods:** Samples were collected from the nasopharynx, hands, and lab coats of healthcare workers. The phenotypic identification was carried out using a VITEK®2 rapid test system. PCR tests for the *mecA* gene and the sequencing of the amplicons were performed. *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* phylogenies were reconstructed using the Bayesian inference. **Results:** A total of 225 healthcare workers participated in this study. Of these, 21.3% were male and 78.7% female. *S. epidermidis* and *S. aureus* showed high levels of resistance to penicillin, ampicillin, erythromycin, tetracycline and ceftiofur. The prevalence of methicillin resistant *S. aureus* was 3.16% and methicillin resistant *S. epidermidis* was 100%. Multilocus sequence typing identified 23 new *S. epidermidis* sequence types, and one new allele and sequence type for *S. aureus*. The frequency of methicillin-resistant *S. epidermidis* in nursing and hemotherapy technicians as a percentage of the total number of healthcare workers was 5.8–3.1%, while the frequency of methicillin resistant *S. aureus* in hemotherapy technicians and biomedics, as a percentage of the total number of healthcare workers was 4.2–8.9%. **Conclusions:** The healthcare workers at the city's blood bank, even when taking the necessary care with their hands, body and clothes, harbour methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* sequence types, which, as a potential source of multidrug resistant bacteria, can contribute to nosocomial infections among hematological patients.

Biography

Pharmacist-Biochemistry, Master in Tropical Pathology and PhD in Tropical and Infectious Diseases. Coordinator of the Postgraduate Program in Sciences Applied to Hematology (PPGH), at the State University of Amazonas from 2017 to 2019. Amazonas Quality Award - Services category, offered by Federation of Industries of the State of Amazonas in 1997, with the Rh(D) negative Pregnancy Control Program. Merit Honor Award, offered by the Manaus-Amazonas City Hall in 2020. Active researcher at the HEMOAM Foundation in the area of microbiology, especially clinical bacteriology, with an emphasis on multidrug-resistant hospital pathogens, and in the areas of hematology, hemotherapy and mycology. Actually, professor at the Postgraduate Program in Sciences Applied to Hematology (PPGH).



Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Goal Achievement and Associated Factors among Type 2 Diabetes Patients at Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Aklil Hailu^{1*}, Abdisa Beyene², Teshome Habte¹.

¹Addis Ababa University College of Health Sciences School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ethiopia

²Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Background: Achieving the recommended low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goal is vital for managing cardiovascular risk. However, research on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goal achievement and associated factors in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Ethiopia, is limited. While global rates vary from 18% to 73%, there is a need for further investigation in this region to better understand and address the factors influencing low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goal attainment. The objective was to assess low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goal achievement and associated factors among type 2 diabetes patients.

Methods: Institution based quantitative cross-sectional study design was conducted among type II diabetes patients at Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Systematic random sampling technique was used to select patient records. Data was collected by using a structured and pretested checklist and some variables were also collected from the chart review, structured questionnaire and analyzed using Epi info version 7.2 and SPSS version 25. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regressions were performed to examine the association between variables. Adjusted odds ratios (AOR) with 95% confidence intervals were calculated, and a p-value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant for associations between independent and outcome variables.

Result: The LDL goal achievement among type II diabetes patients is 58.9%. Total triglyceride level (AOR=0.19, 95%CI, 0.12, 0.54, $P < 0.0001$), history of smoking (AOR=0.198, 95%CI, 1.06, 1.10, $P < 0.0001$), 40-65 years of age (AOR=0.21, 95%CI, 0.05, 0.87, $P = 0.03$), BMI (AOR=0.19, 95%CI, 0.12, 0.54, $P < 0.0001$), were found to be statistically significant independent predictors for LDL Goal Achievement in type II Diabetes patients.

Conclusion: In the current study, significant proportions of type II DM patients fail to attain acceptable levels of LDL cholesterol. Factors like total triglyceride levels, smoking history, older age, and increased BMI influenced low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goal achievement. Advanced in age, increase in BMI, smoking, and higher levels of triglyceride were determinants of LDL cholesterol goal achievement. Patient education on lifestyle modification mainly cessation of smoking diet and exercise may be recommended to achieve the LDL cholesterol goal.

Biography

MSc in Adult Health Nursing, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2012 BSc in Nursing, Sheba university college, Mekelle, Ethiopia 2005 to 2008 Higher diploma in learning-teaching in higher education, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2016 Certificate of PHD course, on complex interventions paediatric health care at lund university, 2020 And I have nine original research publications



Designing An International Midwifery Simulation Program to Promote Quality Education

Omaima Changuiti^{1,2*}, Ibtissam YOULYOUZ-MARFAK²

¹International University of Rabat (UIR), Higher School of Paramedical Sciences (ESSP), Health Sciences Research Centre (CReSS), Rabat, Morocco

² Hassan First University of Settat, Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Laboratory of Health Sciences and Technology, Settat, Morocco

Background: Maternal and child health suffers from several problems worldwide. The midwife plays a key role in this regard and is an active actor who can be counted on to reduce these problems. The learning curriculum of future midwives must be developed through the adoption of new innovative teaching methods such as simulation. In this context, we propose an international simulation-based education program dedicated to midwifery students.

Methods: Conception of a pedagogical simulation program for the benefit of midwifery students, based on the logic model method and on the International Confederation of Midwives' (ICM) essential competencies for midwifery practice.

Results: The program includes forty-seven scenarios, with the different types of simulation carefully chosen according to the educational objectives of each session. The short-, medium- and long-term effects are anticipated. The short version of the program has been validated and reviewed by international reviewers. This program is the first of its kind in Morocco.

Conclusion: Simulation-based learning has proven its effectiveness in the initial education of health sciences students through several studies. However, the operationalization of this tool remains a challenge for many health institutions.

Biography

Research Professor at the International University of Rabat, Morocco. In 2013, I got my scientific baccalaureate option physics chemistry with honours. Then I joined the Higher Institute of Health Sciences of the University Hassan I of Settat Morocco, I was in the first promotion of a new unique institution of its kind.

I got my Bachelor in Midwifery Sciences in 2016. Then, I got my master's degree in advanced health care in 2018. After that, I integrated the doctoral cycle, where I was able to have a lot of skills. The doctoral thesis was the most difficult experience I have lived in my whole life, but this hard and relentless work resulted in my doctoral defense, and I took the title of the first doctor in Morocco in Health Sciences with very honorable mention and congratulations of the jury. Currently, I am a research professor at the International University of Rabat, Morocco.



Seeing is Believing. Analysis of the Influence of Congestion Determined by Lung Ultrasound on 30-Day Mortality in Patients with Heart Failure. Step by Step Study

Lidia López García

Cardiovascular Institute, San Carlos Clinical Hospital, Madrid, Spain

The symptoms shown by frail patients with heart failure (HF) are sometimes different and the most common symptoms may be absent, delaying the diagnosis and finding patients with more severe HF. The use of lung ultrasound in these patients could help to objectify real congestion.

Observational, multicenter and prospective study carried out in the Cardiology and Internal Medicine Service of 28 hospitals in Spain. All patients admitted within the first 48 hours of admission with a main diagnosis of heart failure and with NT-ProBNP greater than 300 pg/ml on admission were included. A binary regression was performed to study the influence of congestion variables determined by lung ultrasound and chest x-ray on 30-day mortality. To calculate the sample size, a power of 80% and an alpha error of 0.05 were used up to N= 778.

The main finding described in this study is the high fragility that we found in the patient with HF 75.8% n=583. The results obtained after a binary logistic regression to study the influence of the most frequent and significant comorbidities in the patient with an SPPB score <5 on 30-day mortality show that the presence of pleural effusion present in the lung ultrasound at Admission increases the patient's death by 8.71 times at 30 days of follow-up (p=0.03).

The use of lung ultrasound performed systematically in these patients could help establish a diagnosis and initiate early treatment.

Biography

Dr. Lidia López García graduated in Nursing and holds a master's in research from Complutense University of Madrid since 2017. She began her doctoral studies in 2019 on heart failure and frailty, obtaining the doctoral degree in 2023 with a "Cum Laude" mention and receiving Extraordinary Doctorate Award from the Complutense University of Madrid. She Currently, she combines her clinical work at the Cardiovascular Institute of the San Carlos Clinical Hospital in Madrid with teaching and research. She is a faculty member at the Complutense University of Madrid and Alfonso X el Sabio University, a scientific committee member of the Spanish Association of Cardiovascular Nursing (AECC), and a member of the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the European Society of Cardiology.



Nursing education curriculum for improving patient safety

Kungeh Clement Gwe* Prasad Narayana

Harvard medical school, Public Health literacy, Boston, Cameroon

Throughout the 21st century, the role of nurse has evolved significantly. Nurses work in a variety of settings, including the hospital, the classroom, the community health department, the business sector, home health care, and the laboratory. Although each role carries different responsibilities, the primary goal of a professional nurse remains the same: to be the client's advocate and provide optimal care on the basis of evidence obtained through research. Many nurses are involved in either direct patient care or administrative aspects of health care. Nursing research is a growing field in which individuals within the profession can contribute a variety of skills and experiences to the science of nursing care.

In preparing future nurses who are competent to provide safe care, nursing education has an important role in developing knowledge, skills, and attitudes of nurses. This article aims to present important points about the incorporation of patient safety into the nursing education curriculum for improving patient outcomes. It is concluded that policy makers and educators should attend the development of necessary competencies in nurses, bring creativity into the style of patient safety education, and consider the culturally specific aspects of the phenomenon of patient safety during designing nursing education curricula. The application process, the various learning opportunities and responsibilities performed by the nurses, and the benefits and outcomes of the experience are described. The authors hope that by sharing their learning experiences, more nurses will be given similar opportunities using the strategies presented in this article. Nursing research is critical to the nursing education and is necessary for continuing advancements that promote optimal nursing care. The findings from this study provide some initial insights into the state of nursing education science in Cameroon. Despite the small sample, the findings affirm the paucity of research in nursing education and that the discipline must attend to the developmental needs of nurse researchers who study phenomena related to nursing education.

Explain how the audience will be able to use what they learn?

Nursing research is vital to the practice of professional nursing, and the importance of its inclusion during undergraduate instruction cannot be overemphasized. Only with exposure and experience can students begin to understand the concept and importance of nursing research.

How will this help the audience in their job? Is this research that other faculty could use to expand their research or teaching? Does this provide a practical solution to a problem that could simplify or make a designer's job more efficient? Will it improve the accuracy of a design, or provide new information to assist in a design problem? List all other benefits.

They now realize that nursing and research can be combined, and that optimal nursing care is dependent on the latest research findings. In addition, the students believe this opportunity has been beneficial in learning that nurse researchers are valuable to nurses in other settings. For example, one of the long-term goals of this research study is to develop appropriate interventions for children who are more susceptible to and at risk for the harmful effects of tobacco smoke due to their genetic heritage.

Biography

Dr. Kungeh Clement Gwe studied medical Biochemistry at the Yaoundé University 1, Cameroon and graduated with BSC and MPH in 1997 and 2005 at the University of Durbanwestville. He then joined the research group of Prof. Michael Rudolph at the Wits medical School, Johannesburg, South Africa. He received PhD degree in 2014 from the University of Ambrosiana, Milan, Italy. He has attended Similar course at Harvard medical school, John Hopkins University and many others. receive special award from books for peace from Milan, Italy. Obtain my fellowship from Netherlands on M&E.Went bible school where he obtain a diploma in counselling.



Incontestable Correlation of Nursing and Future Health

Mary Michelle Arsenault

Infectious Disease Specialist at Midland Florida Infectious Diseases Specialists Clinical
Research Coordinator at Midland Florida Clinical Research Center LLC in
DeLand, Florida- USA

The purpose of this excerpt is to point out a few major points why nursing science and practices need modernized innovations to meet population health needs. Nurses are every community hero found in every community, providing expert care from birth to the end of life. With roles ranging from direct patient care, nurse educators and case management to establishing nursing practice standards, lobbying in politics and policy development, developing quality assurance procedures, and directing complex nursing care systems. All areas of bedside nursing and nursing science require modern advancement to meet the needs of our ever-changing populations. Nurses are the backbone of healthcare. They care not only for their patients but also for the patient's family, their colleagues, and their communities. They advocate for their patients, provide education, and bedside care. The emergence of APNs practice has led to an increased availability of improved access to health care services and high quality care. The health future of human population lies in the fact that nurses continue to play more effective roles in advancing population health. The specific knowledge and skills nurses bring to communities include but not limited to assessing individuals and families for appropriate community health needs; use modern data collection processes and knowledge from evidence-based environmental factors; respond to public health epidemics/pandemics/endemics in communities; and educate and augment awareness towards prevention of community diseases and spread. Covid-19 was an excellent example of the unassailable role played by nurses. Nursing plays a great role in elimination of health disparities. One of the most powerful concept for nurses, is the reduction of health disparities by increasing awareness of diverse cultural-competencies, advocating for their patients, lobbying for patients rights, and participating in the legislative processes. The forefront exploration of the frontiers of nursing science should be abreast with eliminating health disparities by advocating for patient rights, determining appropriate resources for low income and uninsured populations, and removing numerous practice barriers for APNs.

Biography

Mary Michelle Arsenault is a semi-retired nurse after serving for 37 years in areas of midwifery and nursing, currently working as an Infectious Disease Specialist at Midland Florida Infectious Diseases Specialists and as a Clinical Research Coordinator at Midland Florida Clinical Research Center LLC in DeLand, Florida. Mary Michelle possess a wide range of experience as a Clinical Research Coordinator for COVID-19, HIV, HEP C, and other infectious diseases in one of the most successful ID clinic and a Clinical Research Center in DeLand and Orange City, FL. Other areas of expertise include Psychological Trauma Advisor, certified by UNICEF, and a compassion in charity endeavors especially in Community Development. Mary Michelle is a Founder of a 501 c 3 charity org(Kiwonnonongo Foundation Inc.(KFI)) that empowers school children, youths, and women through education. She founded schools that cater to 400 sch children per year, that are devastated by illiteracy rates as high as 98%. The org. goals are to allow easy access to both formal and informal education to sch children, community youths, and women. To date, Mary Michelle has had the privilege to work closely with FAO, UNICEF, and the UN, on community and global issues.



Quality of Work Life in Nursing: Key Indicators and Outcomes

Ali Jafar S Aljarash

University of Hafr Al Batin, Saudi Arabia

Abstract: Quality of Work Life in Nursing: Key Indicators and Outcomes Abstract

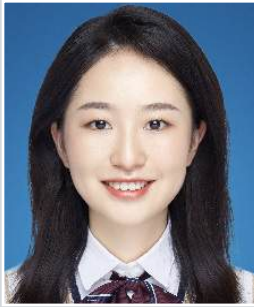
background: The nursing work life quality plays a crucial role in shaping the overall well-being and professional satisfaction of nurses, as well as the delivery of high-quality patient care.

Objective: The aim is to evaluate nursing work life quality and its aspects, along with demographic and work factors as predictors, in Eastern Region Saudi Arabia.

Methods: The Brook's Quality of Nursing Work Life Survey (QNWL) was administered to nurses working in Eastern region hospitals in Saudi Arabia. Multiple regression analyses investigated how various dimensions of the QNWL, work-related and demographic factors influence the overall quality of nursing work life and its individual dimensions. Univariate ANOVA explored differences between groups for demographic and work-related variables in terms of QNWL. Multiple regression explored the effect of work-related and demographic variables on overall QNWL and its underlying single dimensions.

Results: A total of 251 nurses participated. The total mean scores' of QNWL was 172.12 (SD = 27.37), which indicates a moderate QNWL. Most nurses demonstrated moderate total QNWL levels (65.3%), moderate satisfaction with home life/work life (70.9%), work design (73.7%), and work world (55.4%), and high satisfaction with work context (67.7%). Overall QNWL regression model was significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Nurses in Saudi Arabia face challenges with QNWL. This study's results call on nursing policymakers and institutional heads to create robust strategies addressing these issues by improving workplace conditions, which will elevate care quality, staff numbers, and retention in healthcare. **Keywords:** Quality of nursing working life, Quality of life, nurses, nursing practice, Saudi Nursing, nursing retention, nursing satisfaction.



The incidence and influencing factors of renal insufficiency after radical cystectomy: a systematic review

Yu Qingmei* Shi Tao, Guan Hongxue, Mao Yujun, Li Zhaoyi

Yunnan Provincial Hospital of Oncology, China

Objective To systematically evaluate the incidence of renal insufficiency after radical cystectomy in patients and its influencing factors, providing reference evidence for clinical practice to develop effective intervention measures. Methods We included Chinese and English languages studies retrieved from China National Knowledge Infrastructure, VIP, Wanfang, China Biology Medicine disc, PubMed, Web of Science, and Embase, from the establishment of each database until September 30, 2023. Two researchers independently screened the literature and assessed the quality according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The incidence rate was analyzed using stata14 software, and descriptive analysis was performed for the influencing factors. Results A total of 16 studies with 7,336 patients were included. The meta-analysis showed that the incidence rate of renal insufficiency after radical cystectomy was 30% (95%CI: 0.25~0.35). Subgroup analysis revealed higher rates of renal insufficiency in studies with a duration of 5 years or more (0.30, 95%CI: 0.24~0.37), studies conducted in Asia (0.35, 95%CI: 0.28~0.42), and postoperative eGFR < 45 ml•min⁻¹•1.73•m⁻² (0.33, 95%CI: 0.29~0.36). Descriptive analysis results indicated that age, body mass index, diabetes, hypertension, preoperative eGFR, hydronephrosis, urinary tract infection, ureteral stricture, acute kidney injury, chemotherapy, urinary diversion method, and tumor staging were risk factors for renal insufficiency. Conclusion The overall incidence rate of renal insufficiency after radical cystectomy is 30%, and the risk increases with prolonged surgery time. There are multiple influencing factors. Healthcare professionals should prioritize screening and continuity of care for high-risk populations of postoperative renal insufficiency, intervene on high-risk factors to reduce the incidence of renal insufficiency.

Biography

Yu Qingmei, born on January 25, 1998 in Baoshan City, Yunnan Province, is a skilled nurse and nursing master's student at Kunming Medical University. She earned a B.Sc. in Nursing from Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. As a surgical nurse at Yunnan Provincial Hospital of Oncology (2020-2022), she won the National First Prize in the "Healthy China 2021 Popular Science Competition" and the Infection Control Lecture Competition. Currently pursuing a Professional Master's degree, Yu has authored three papers, reflecting her dedication to nursing practice and research.



Google Trends and Trend Analysis of Online Behavior During the COVID-19 Pandemic ;A Saudi Arabian experience

Gil M. Parentela

King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Mental health condition was greatly affected by COVID-19 Pandemic through various social distancing measures implemented to counter its spread. Netizens were all abuzz on personal issues like anxiety, depression, and even panic. This study aimed to determine the COVID -19 Pandemic's effect on mental health as reflected through manifested online behaviors. Data were collected through the Google Trends using specific search terms, and official government health data. These were analyzed using trends analysis. Results showed three instances of actual COVID -19 case spiked increases that showed influence to Saudi residents as reflected on their online reactions. Prevailing behaviors were reflected in their actual search term inputs and presented adaptation despite the unpredictable rise and fall of actual COVID -19 cases in the kingdom. Thus, search trending data can be an alternative in looking for behavioral patterns as impact measures to social and health events like the COVID- 19 Pandemic.

Biography

Dr. Gil Parentela is known to most as a mental health professional, educator, academic manager and administrator, researcher, humanitarian advocate, Global Goodwill Ambassador, and a travel enthusiast. Highlighting his professional experience included a wide range of focus such as mental health, health education and management, curriculum development and administration, and research. His professional status included two doctorate degrees (2012 & 2023) and more than two decades of professional experience mostly in the Higher Education (local and international), as well as enjoying different professional and socio-civic affiliations.



The Willingness of Therapeutic Professions' Students to Work with Older Adults: The Effect of Educational Interventions

Ahuva Even-Zohar

Shoshi Werner, Nursing Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ariel University, Israel

Abstract: Background and purpose: In light of the aging population, there is a need for more therapeutic professions in health services, to treat older adults. However, students in therapeutic professions are not interested in working with older adults, either because of ageism, low prestige, or because of a lack of knowledge about aging. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of educational interventions on therapeutic professions students' willingness to work with older adults after graduation.

Methods: The sample included 187 students (studying: nursing, social work, physiotherapy, and speech therapy) in the first semester of their first year of study, before their studies in courses about aging, and before they entered into practical training. The study was conducted in three stages. In the first stage, the students filled out questionnaires about ageism, knowledge about aging, behavior towards older adults, a socio-demographic questionnaire, and questions about their willingness to work in the field of aging. In the second stage, the students were divided into two groups: a research group and a control group. The research groups' students participated in an educational session dealing with interventions in the field of aging through a simulation and a movie. In the third stage, two months after the educational session, all the students filled out all the questionnaires again.

Results: The findings show that the lower the level of ageism among the students, the higher their willingness to work with older adults. In the examination of each profession separately, it was found that only among the students in the social work research group did the level of ageism decrease, and the behavior toward older adults became more positive after the educational session. In addition, ageism was a mediator variable between knowledge about aging and the willingness to work with older adults. It was also found that the greater the contribution of the educational session, the lower the level of ageism among the students; their behavior toward older adults was more positive, and they were more likely to consider working in the field of aging.

Conclusion and implication: In light of the extension of life expectancy, more therapeutic professions are needed to meet the needs of older people in various areas. To increase the choice of students to work in the field of aging, a variety of creative methods, such as simulations, in the curriculum should be implemented.

Biography

Ahuva Even-Zohar, PhD, Social worker and Senior lecturer, School of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, Ariel University, Israel. As a social worker, I worked for many years with older adults in the community. My research includes intergenerational relationships in older families; quality of life of older adults; needs and solutions for the older population; online health services for older adults; ageism; sexuality in later life; and poverty. Teaching subjects related to psychosocial issues and intervention methods with older people and their families; old age policy, and community services for older adults; management and operation of institutions for older adults.



A randomized controlled study of the effect of Tetradiumruticarpum hot compress on gastrointestinal function after orthotopic neobladder surgery in the ileum

Tao Shi* Mingxia Chen, Xiu Feng, Xin Zhou, Qingmei Yu

Yunnan Tumor Hospital, China

Abstract: To evaluate the effect of Tetradiumruticarpum hot compress on the recovery of gastrointestinal function in patients with neobladder in situ ileum.

Methodologies: A randomized controlled trial study was conducted, and 46 patients who underwent ileal orthotopic neobladder surgery at the Urology Department of Yunnan Cancer Hospital from July 2021 to December 2022 were included as research subjects. The random number table method was used to divide the patients into an experimental group of 23 cases and a control group of 23 cases. The control group was given a simple hot compress based on routine care, and the experimental group was given an Evodia Fructus hot compress on the basis of routine care—the baseline data of the two groups. The two groups of patients were compared between the first postoperative flatus time, defecation time, bowel sound recovery time, abdominal distension, incidence or degree of intestinal obstruction, and overall efficacy score of gastrointestinal function recovery.

Outcome Statistical analysis of the demographic data and disease and surgery-related data of the two groups of patients showed no significant difference ($P>0.05$). The first postoperative flatus time of patients in the experimental group (50.74 ± 7.18) hours was significantly earlier than that in the control group (68.91 ± 7.19) hours, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=8.57$, $P<0.001$). The time it took for the patients in the experimental group to return to normal postoperative bowel sounds was (19.04 ± 1.94) hours, which was shorter than the control group's (20.48 ± 2.54) hours. The difference was statistically significant ($t=2.15$, $P<0.05$). The first postoperative defecation time of the patients in the experimental group was (54.74 ± 6.43) hours, which was significantly earlier than that in the control group (70.70 ± 6.37) hours, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=8.46$, $P<0.001$). The number of patients in the experimental group who experienced postoperative abdominal distension was less than that in the control group, and the degree of abdominal distension was lighter than that in the control group. The difference was statistically significant ($Z=-2.62$, $P<0.05$). There was 1 case of intestinal obstruction after surgery in the control group, but no intestinal obstruction occurred in the experimental group. There was no significant difference in the number of cases of intestinal obstruction after surgery between the two groups, and the difference was not statistically significant ($P>0.99$). The overall efficacy scores of gastrointestinal function recovery in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group at 24h, 48h, 72h, and 96h after surgery, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Tetradiumruticarpum hot compress can promote the early recovery of gastrointestinal function in patients after ileal orthotopic neobladder surgery, and the operation is simple, safe, economical, and convenient, and has certain application and promotion value in clinical practice.

Biography

Head nurse of the Urology Department of Yunnan Provincial Cancer Hospital, master's degree, master's tutor, deputy chief nurse. The main research area is oncology nursing management. He has participated in more than 20 projects, published more than 10 papers as the first author, invented 6 utility model patents, and edited 3 monographs. Hosted 8 provincial, departmental and school-level scientific research projects.



Study on the effect of low head and high foot prone position ventilation in children with severe and critical swine flu

Chen Jinxiu

Head nurse of PICU of Tongji Hospital of HUST, China

Objective To investigate the effect of low head and high feet prone position ventilation on improving respiratory function in children with severe and critical swine flu. Methods A total of 33 cases of severe and critically ill children with swine flu who received mechanical ventilation from May 2022 to April 2023 in the pediatric intensive care department of three Grade A hospitals were selected as the study objects. The changes of respiratory function and the incidence of complications in infants with low head and high feet ventilation within 3 hours were compared by self before and after control. Results Compared with before prone position, SpO₂ and heart rate were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) and decreased ($P < 0.05$) after 1h ventilation in prone position with low head and high feet. After 2 hours and 3 hours of prone lying, the oxygenation index was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), and PaCO₂ was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference in the incidence of complications between the prone position with low head and high feet and the prone position without low head and high feet ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion The combination of prone position with head low and feet high inclined prone position can effectively improve the respiratory function of children with severe and critical swine flu without increasing the risk of complications.

Biography

National second-level psychological consultant, national health manager Deputy Chairman of Hubei Pediatric Nursing Society, Deputy Chairman of Nursing Group, Critical Care Professional Committee, Hubei Pathophysiological Society, Deputy Chairman of the medical Cooperation Group, Children's Intensive Care Physician Branch, Chinese Medical Doctor Association, Member of Pediatric Nursing Professional Committee, Chinese Nursing Association, Editorial member, Journal of Acute and Critical Care Nursing, Chinese Nursing Association, Member of Nursing Group, Critical Care Professional Committee, Chinese Pathophysiological Society, Member of Pediatric Emergency and Critical Care (PICU), Pediatric Care Alliance, Children's National Medical Center, Member of the science Popularization Committee of Hubei Pathophysiological Society, The nursing department of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology teaches in English, Visiting scholar, Ohio State Children's Hospital, USA.



Psychosocial issues of obese children -Nurses roles

Mary Anbarasi Johnson

Professor and Head, Pediatric Nursing Department, College of Nursing, India

Nurses play a crucial role in addressing psychosocial issues among obese children. Childhood obesity is a complex health issue that extends beyond physical health, impacting emotional well-being and social interactions. Here are some ways nurses can contribute to addressing psychosocial issues in obese children which are discussed in the article. Nurses need to be empowered to manage these concerns as they play a vital role in the health care team. By addressing psychosocial issues among obese children, nurses contribute significantly to the holistic well-being of the child, promoting positive mental health alongside physical health. It requires a multidisciplinary approach involving healthcare professionals, educators, and families to create a supportive environment for these children.

Biography

I am Mary Anbarasi Johnson working as a professor and Head in pediatric nursing department, CMC Vellore. I worked as Clinical Nurse Specialist in PICU for a year and as Assist Professor in USA for two years. US faculty & friends went out of their ways to help me. I also worked as Asst. Director of Nursing, in Saudi Arabia Defence Sector, (Kamish Mushayt Armed Forces Hospitals for the Southern Saudi Arabia Region). I have learnt much about military from the excellent and amicable team there. CMC gave me opportunity to be Master trainer for International Projects like GFATM, IMNCI at national level as well national projects like ICMR Infection control, Child Sexual Abuse Protection, OSCE by Dr. MGR Medical University as well Diabetic of Educators programme etc. It also gave me opportunity to be examiner or paper setter for various levels of nursing students for 6 universities and inspector for Dr. MGR Medical University. I am very much interested in reviewing articles. I have published in 70 national, international journals and presented in around 30 national and international conferences. I have also contributed for 5 book chapters and published a book. I have completed "Lean Six Sigma - Academy Europe, green, yellow and black belt. I have served in CMC Vellore as Deputy Nursing Superintendent for staff training and quality assurance, NABH Co-ordination, HICC-coordination etc. I have been CMC Institutional research board member for more than 4 years. NGO "INSO" had awarded me as well, I am thankful to them as well thankful to SAS society for giving me the fellow membership with them (FSASS). I am given opportunity to be the chief editor for a book on "Trends in Engineering, Management and Arts". I recently received "Life Achievement award" by the SAHEI. The best teaching faculty award and best administrative officer award was also bestowed this year by the Coimbatore Academy, India. My alma mater helped me to get "President's Gold Medal for standing first in the university for BSc (N) programme. CMC research guidance has given me opportunity to be speaker at many international conferences as well to be advisory member or editorial member or executive editor or reviewer in more than 80 international journals. I am thankful to **LORD JESUS CHRIST** who is the reason for my living and to my family, friends, teachers and my alma mater CMC.



PerceptionsOftheDynamicsofTeamCareandCommu nicationDuringResuscitationsinTheNeonatalIntensiv eCareUnit:AnInterview-BasedQualitativeStudy

NicoleKester

SunnybrookHealthSciencesCentre,UniversityofTorontoDivisionofEmergencyMedicine,
Canada



Preventing hypoglycemia is more effective than Treating

Chandni

Department of Nursing, Fortis Escorts Heart Institute, New Delhi, India

Hypoglycemia refers to a condition characterized by abnormally low levels of blood glucose (blood glucose less than 70 mg/dL). It often occurs in people who have diabetes, especially those who use insulin or certain oral medications to manage their blood sugar levels. However, it can also affect individuals who don't have diabetes too and it is a potentially life-threatening condition which is very much preventable. Our study examines the effect of system-based interventions on outcomes associated with serious hypoglycemia. There are many hospitals that have developed protocols to guide the treatment of these conditions and align with best practices. From Dec'22 to May'23, we noted an increasing trend of hypoglycemia among the admitted patients in our organization with rates ranging from 0.5 to 3 per 1000 patients' days and an average rate of 0.7 which was alert to Nursing team, the Quality initiative project on early detection of hypoglycemia and its reduction to strengthen the system to enhance patient safety was taken. There is reduction of cases from 14 to 04 during six months interventional phase. There was a marked improvement in events of nocturnal hypoglycemia which was not recordable previously, symptomatic, asymptomatic episodes and RT feeding related events. With Oral glucose 32% patients were managed, rest with 25% Dextrose IV administration. With prompt interventions & management and timely escalation of cases resulted no ICU transfer achieve better patient care outcome. Hence providing safe, effective management of hypoglycemia throughout the hospital and supporting the organization's goals to control blood glucose, we developed a formal evidence-based hypoglycemia protocol and treatment algorithm.

Biography

Currently Working as Nurse Educator at Fortis Escort Heart Institute, Okhla New Delhi since October 2020 till date. Core member of NABH 5th edition Audit, Nursing Excellence Audit & AHPI in Fortis Escorts Heart Institute. Experience working in critical care unit as a Registered nurse in Holy Family hospital (Delhi), in health care & school as a nurse. Registered nurse, Midwife and public health nurse, student of Rufaida college of Nursing, (Jamia Hamdard deemed to be university) New Delhi, Holy Family College of Nursing (Delhi university), Certified Licensed Nursing & Phlebotomy student at the Gadsden state community college of Alabama, United State of America. Caring, hardworking individual who has supervisory and leadership experience.



UNFOLDING THE CORE COMPETENCIES OF NURSE EDUCATORS in INDIA

Lalitha Rosali

Holy Spirit Institute of Nursing Education, India

Nursing is a scholarly discipline built on the bedrock of science and art. It stands tall as a 'lighthouse of care' through the nursing system, education, and practice. Nursing education is a combination of academic and real-life learning experiences. A nurse educator is a beneficiary and benefactor of knowledge together with professional judgments, skills, values, and attitudes, which is competency. Several western studies have documented that nurse educators' competency is a complex integration of role-specific, generic, and behavioural competencies. These competencies are integral to improving quality outcomes; however, very limited research on the competencies of nurse educators in India has been conducted. Hence, this paper humbly fills the gap as it purposely defines the core competencies of nurse educators in the country.

A descriptive mixed-methods design, specifically the convergent parallel design, was conducted in two (2) government institutions and thirteen (13) private institutions in the three (3) geographical zones of India. The information was obtained through an adapted core competency survey questionnaire from 240 nursing faculty and 125 master's students and through an in-depth interview with 21 vice principals, principals, and chief nursing directors. Relatively, the data underwent a dualistic technique of inductive and deductive thematic analysis.

The nurse educator core competency framework unfolded in this study is: manage and engage with and for students learning; facilitate effective holistic learners development; sustain competency and outcome-integrated curriculum effectiveness; motivate and strive for life-long professional development and quality improvement; strengthen leadership development and succession planning; foster a culture of research and scientific inquiry; and empower nurse educators for respectful inter-personal and inter-professional healthcare. These competencies will strengthen the uniqueness of competent nurse educators who can be looked up to as ideal nurses, educators, and leaders towards a more effective operation of nursing education, practice, and health care.

Biography

A brief autobiography Dr. Sr. Lalitha Rosali is a member of the Missionary Sisters Servant of the Holy Spirit, a religious order. In addition to being an active planner, a trustworthy teacher, and a genuine leader, she is a confident, committed, and devout nurse. Having worked in the field of education for nearly fifteen years, she feels that shepherd leadership embodies three qualities: integrity, inclusivity, and insight. She served at Holy Spirit Hospital in Mumbai, obtained her doctorate in nursing leadership and administration from St. Paul University in Manila, the Philippines, and her foundational training from St. John's College of Nursing in Bangalore, India. In her capacity as principal, she puts a lot of effort into maintaining the excellent tradition of the Holy Spirit Institute of Nursing Education. Her specialty is research. Furthermore, her goal strength is publication. She wants to make a contribution to the field of academic learning and evidence.



We expected more about sex in the sex week' - A qualitative study about students' experiences with a sexual health education programme, from a health-promotion perspective

Helene Trengereid Tempero*, Ragnhild Sollesnes and Eva Langeland, Elin Helbekkmo

Oslo Metropolitan University, master's Program in Health Sciences - Specialization in Public Health Nursing, Norway

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study is to explore adolescents' experiences with participation in a sexual health education programme named «Week 6», from a health-promotion perspective.

Methods: Six focus group interviews were conducted with adolescents aged 15–16 in Norway. Qualitative content analysis was used to analyse the data material.

Results: The results can be summed up by the main theme: “We like «Week 6» but ... we expected more about sex in the sex week”. The main theme consisted of two main analysis-derived themes: “The students want a topical sexual health education, with realistic and relevant learning subjects and exercises”, and “The students want to contribute to the content and implementation, in order to improve the learning outcomes of «Week 6»”. Further, four categories were identified: organization and content, positive experiences, the potential for improvement, and learning outcome. «Week 6» is desirable, but students expect to learn more. Teaching should have a positive approach, and adolescents do not want their educators to get embarrassed.

Conclusion: Although the teaching methods with active participation are enjoyable, it is necessary with more time for discussions and questions. Student participation in planning and implementation of the programme seems crucial for promoting salutogenic teaching processes.

Keywords: Adolescents, complicity, health promotion, positive sexuality, qualitative content analysis, salutogenesis, sense of coherence, sexual health, sexual health education.

Biography

Helene Trengereid Tempero is a public health nurse with a master's degree in clinical nursing from Western Norway University of Applied Sciences. Until August 2023 she worked with mental, sexual, and reproductive health for youths at an upper secondary school and at a youth health clinic. From August 2023 she works as an assistant professor in the master's Program in Health Sciences - Specialization in Public Health Nursing at Oslo Metropolitan University and has specialized in sexological counselling (NACS). In the coming years Helene will begin her PhD program at the Faculty of Health Sciences. Helene is 34 years old and lives in Oslo, Norway with her husband and children.



Effect of COVID-19 on High-Risk Neonate Home Care Program: An Audit Study

Mahboobeh Namnabati *1, Faramarz Kalhor², Raheleh Toghiani³, Afsaneh Ansari⁴

¹Department of Paediatric and Neonates, Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

²Department of Paediatric and Neonates, Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

³Department of Health Ministry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

⁴Department of Paediatric and Neonates, Student Research Centre, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Aim: To audit a high-risk neonate home care program during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Background: The home care program for high-risk neonates was started by the Department of Neonatal Health and needed to be reviewed and audited.

Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was conducted with the participation of 158 high-risk neonates discharged from neonatal intensive care units of hospitals in Iran. The researcher observed and evaluated seven areas of healthcare. The study was first performed in person, but after the COVID-19, the researcher evaluated these cares in absentia.

Results: The mean score of in-person "conduction" was 56.7 and in-absentia conduction was 52.5 and the mean score of in-person "education" was 63.6 and in-absentia conduction was 65.6. The results showed that there was no significant difference between the two in-person and in-absentia methods. Moreover, while 53.2% of caregivers performed well, 33.5% of them performed poorly.

Conclusion: Implementation of home care program for high-risk neonates is far from the optimal condition and needs regular evaluation and review of the instructions and implementations.

Implications for Nursing Management: Nursing managers should facilitate the conditions of neonate home care and prepare the mothers in the hospital. Additionally, some in-absentia care can be performed through tele-nursing.

Biography

Mahboobeh Namnabati has completed his PhD in nursing from Isfahan University of Medical Sciences. She is a professor in nursing and Midwifery faculty. She has published more than 60 papers about pain management, home care, infants and pediatric. She published two books about "Home care", "Pain in children" and "Breathing Care in the neonatal"which are teaching to students in Universities and usable for researchers.



Quality of life and its associated factors among women diagnosed with pelvic organ prolapse in Gynecology outpatient department Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples region public referral hospitals, Ethiopia

Belsity Temesgen*1, Mikias Arega2, Gerbaw Temesgen, Tigist Adeb3

1Midwifery Department, Debre Markos University, Debre Markos, Amhara, Ethiopia.
2Public Health Department, Debre Markos University, Debre Markos, Amhara, Ethiopia.
3Statistics Department, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Abstract: Background: Pelvic organ prolapse is an important public health issue that influences millions of women's lives; through limitations on physical, social, and sexual activities as well as psychological distress. However, there were scarcity reports on the quality of life for women with pelvic organ prolapse in Ethiopia. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the magnitude of quality of life and its associated factors among women diagnosed with pelvic organ prolapse in Gynecology outpatient departments in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples region public referral hospitals; Ethiopia.

Method: An institutional-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples region of public referral hospitals from January-July 25, 2022, among 419 diagnosed women with pelvic organ prolapse. A validated tool was used to collect the data. The collected data were entered into Epidata version 3.1 and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Bivariable and multivariable logistic regression was computed. The p-value of <0.05 was used to declare the final statistical significance.

Result: A total of 409 women with pelvic organ prolapse were included in the study, giving a response rate of 97.6%. The overall poor quality of life was 57.5%. Regarding the quality-of-life domains; personal relationships (73.6%), were highly affected, and sleep/energy (24.2%) was the least affected domain. Stage III/IV prolapse (AOR= 4.61, 95% CI: 2.51, 8.48), menopause (AOR=3.59, 95% CI: 1.85, 6.97), unmarried women (widowed, divorced) (AOR=3.81, 95% CI: 2.02, 7.19), low-income level (AOR=7.48, 95% CI: 3.67, 15.24), and longer duration of prolapse (AOR= 8.8, 95% CI: 4.81, 16.11), were significantly associated with poor quality of life of pelvic organ prolapse.

Conclusion: More than half of women with pelvic organ prolapse had a poor quality of life. Stage III/IV prolapse, longer duration of prolapse, low-income level, menopause women, and unmarried women are statistically significant factors for the quality of life of women with Pelvic organ prolapse. Therefore, the Ethiopian Ministry of health with its stakeholders better to develop an early detection and treatment strategy, and financial support for women with pelvic organ prolapses.

Key findings, trends in data, progress to date in relation to their job.
Any difficulties with methods and how I was or will be dealt with.
Whether my results confirm my hypotheses or how I answer my research question.
Likely implications or possible applications and what I plan to do next.

Biography

I am an academician and researcher at Debre Markos University, Ethiopia, with a bachelor of Midwifery from Gondar University and master of Midwifery Education from Mekelle University with an academic rank of assistant professor. I am unit leader of midwifery education program. I am experienced in data collecting, analysing, reporting, developing and implementing projects in our university. I have hands-on RCT, qualitative and quantitative research methods and managed to publish articles in reputable scientific journals. Now I am advising research both post graduate and undergraduate students in Debre Markos University. I have more than 14 published articles.



Prevalence and Determinants of Verbal Violence Against Nurses in the Laquintinie Hospital Douala; A Hospital Based Cross Sectional Study

Tina Feng* Tina^{1,6} Feng, Ojong^{1,3,4}Pimi, Mbantang^{1,3} Pelagie, Tanka^{1,3} Petra, Ngu^{1,4} Sandra, Kimbi¹Neolla, Nitcheu¹ Nirmala, Obianujun¹Emilife, Gwanvoma¹ Loveline, Ibiang¹ Daisy, Kwi¹ Claudine, Nkwenti^{1,5} Anim, Elangwe^{1,6} Joyce, Eyong^{1,4}Roustan, Atongno Humphrey^{1,2,3,4}

¹Department of Nursing, Alpha Higher Institute of Biomedical and Technological Sciences (AHIBTS) Douala ²Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Services, Douala General Hospital (DGH) Cameroon, ³Health Improvement and Population Safety (HIPS) Movement Cameroon
⁴Alpha Global Research Group (AGRG) Douala, ⁵Emergency Department Daniel Muna Memorial Hospital Douala Cameroon, ⁶Lincoln Institute of Health and Technological Sciences, Douala

Introduction: Violence as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation (WHO,2002). Violence against nurses is a complex and persistent occupational hazard facing the nursing profession (Farrell GA, Bobrowski C et al 2006). Research indicated that 79.5% had been subjected to verbal violence ((Celik et al., 2007, Franz et al., 2010). The absence of a universal definition for workplace violence within health-care settings and the ambiguity about what constitutes a violent event currently compromise research on the prevalence and magnitude of this phenomenon. The study was aimed to assess the prevalence and determinants of verbal violence against nurses in Laquintinie Hospital Douala (LHD).

Methods: A Hospital based Cross-sectional study was conducted on targeted nurses in maternity, surgical, pediatric, emergency, psychiatric units at LHD from November 2021 to July 2022. A non-probability convenient sampling was used to sample 200 Nurses. Nurses who worked in LHD, who accepted to take part of the study was considered. Data was collected using a questionnaire, analyzed using excel software SPSS version 21.0 considering CI of 95%, error margin of 5%, p- value of <0.05. Ethical principles were duly respected, administrative authorization (Ref: 005/AHIBTS/D/DDAA/SHS/BSC no/22), ethical clearance issued by the University of Douala (Ref: 3347 IEC-UD/07/2022/M), authorization from the data collection site (Ref: 0024/ACD/MINSANTE/DHL/SG) and participant informed consent was obtained.

Results: From the study, of 200 nurses a majority 44(21.6%) current unit of service was the pediatric and a minority of 21(10.3%) was the emergency. Mean age was 31.67 and a majority were females 136 (68%). A majority of the participants were not married (102, 51.0%), and (181, 90%) who were Christians. The prevalence of verbal violence against nurses was 190(93.1%) and there was a significantly positive correlation of independent variable and verbal violence of (P- value less than 0.05). Factors such as age, marital status, longevity in nursing profession, belonging to a nursing professional association.

Conclusion: The prevalence of verbal violence against nurses in Laquintinie Hospital Douala was relatively high. Nurses faced with verbal violence was determined by age, marital status, longevity in nursing profession, belonging to a nursing professional association which was statistically significant. Violence not only affects nurses' perspectives of the profession, but it also undermines recruitment and retention efforts which, in a time of a pervasive nursing shortage, threatens patient care. However regulatory, educational programs as well as nursing practice interventions can be established to ensure workplace safety environment for nurses.

Biography

Tina Feng is a registered nurse and has been amongst the health care team for 2years. Her job includes monitoring patients and treatment, devising care plans and providing medical care during emergencies, she believes that every single life matter and ensures that every day she handles her job with great careful attention. She had her bachelor's in nursing science at Alpha Higher Institute of Biomedical and Technological Science and has written numerous articles and journals, as well presented on various seminar platforms as a member of the Cameroon Nurses Association (CNA). She has also volunteered on many medical missions as a student and even till date.



Establishment and Clinical Application of Multidisciplinary Collaborative Rapid Rehabilitation Nursing Pathway in Perioperative Period of Brucellosis Spondylitis

Ying Zhang

Department of Orthopaedics, The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, Zhanjiakou, China

Abstract: To study the establishment and clinical application of multidisciplinary collaborative rapid rehabilitation nursing model in patients with brucellosis spondylitis during the perioperative period. Method: From January 2009 to January 2013, 39 patients diagnosed with brucellosis spondylitis were treated with focal clearance combined with posterior pedicle internal fixation. Nursing was randomly divided into 2 groups: 19 cases of routine nursing as the control group (group A); 20 cases of implementation of the nursing path as the intervention group (group B). In the intervention group, analgesic nursing plan, daily activity ability training path, medication compliance and health education path were used to effectively intervene on the evaluation parameters affecting rapid recovery and clinical efficacy (VAS score, daily activity ability mastery, Oswestry disability index and medication Morisky-Green index). The nursing effect and clinical evaluation of the two groups were compared.

Results: As time went by, VAS pain score, mastery of daily activity ability, Oswestry disability index and medication compliance between the two groups at the same time point were significantly different ($P < 0.05$). The clinical efficacy evaluation of the two groups showed that the excellent and good rate of group B was significantly better than group A, especially in the early stage, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions: The nursing path of brucellosis spondylitis is positively correlated with rapid recovery and clinical efficacy. Compared with routine nursing, it has a significant effect on accelerating postoperative rehabilitation and clinical efficacy.

Biography

Ying Zhang, female, 47 years old. The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, head nurse, associate professor. She has published 48 papers and edited 2 orthopedic books. Scientific research awards 13 times; 2 utility model patents and 1 invention patent.



Upskilling nurses in genomics via an innovative postgraduate course with proven positive impact on learners and service delivery

Aniko Varadi^{1*} Carpenter-Clawson, C,¹ Watson, M,^{2,3}, Miles, T,⁴ Pope, A,³ Lynch, K,³ Bell, D,⁵ Talbot, M,⁶ Kirwan, D,⁷ Pichini, A,⁷

¹University of the West of England, Bristol, UK, ²South West Genomic Laboratory Hub; ³Genomics Education, NHS England, UK; ⁴Royal United Hospital, Bath, UK; ⁵Macmillan Cancer Support, UK; ⁶The British Heart Foundation, UK and ⁷Genomics England, UK

The UK is recognised worldwide as a leader in genomics. The ambition of embedding genomic medicine in the diagnostic pathway requires involvement of the front-line clinical workforce, known as ‘mainstreaming’. Our earlier work showed that nurses lack knowledge and confidence in genomics; and identified easy to follow competencies for mainstreaming (Carpenter-Clawson et al., *Frontiers in Genetics* 2023).

Using our competency framework, we developed a 25 weeklong postgraduate online course comprising synchronous and asynchronous virtual lectures/tutorials and interaction within the cohort and with instructors. The module contains a “Talking Genetics” unit recognizing that aspects of genetic counselling will become part of the mainstreamed health service. To enhance genomic literacy the course includes “Cancer Genetic/Genomics”, “Rare and Inherited conditions” and “Pharmacogenetics” units. Key genetic/genomic concepts are illustrated via practice-relevant genetic conditions linked to tailored communication and appreciation the rights of all individuals to make their own informed decisions and voluntary action.

Three cohorts of nurses (n=122) completed this new module between 2019-2022. Impact on their competence and confidence in delivering genomics as part of routine care immediately and 12 months after completion was evaluated using the Kirkpatrick four-level training model. Professionals were surveyed and data analysed using parametric/non-parametric statistical tools, and thematic analysis. Our data (n=91; 75% response rate) indicate significant increase in confidence from score 2 to 4 measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 “Low confidence”; 5 “High confidence”) in all 13 competency areas after completion of the course; learners reported behavioural change, application of the newly gained skills to practice and service improvements through the development of, for example new nurse-led BRCA and Lynch services; several of our learners took up new roles, responsibilities to deliver genomic services.

This is the first competency-based fully evaluated genomic course for the frontline workforce that has clear positive impacts on learners and services.

Biography

I am a professor in Biomedical Research at the University of the West of England, Bristol. I became interested in genetics/genomics in the mid 90’ and used many of the molecular technologies for my research. In 2019 my team delivered the first postgraduate module in genomics specifically designed for nurses and midwives in England. To date we educated over 170 professionals, developed a new PGCert in Genomics programme and very proud that many of our past students are now leading on genomics transformation projects all over the country, demonstrating that mainstreaming can effectively be done by these professionals.



Does the Special Additional Deduction (SAD) policy reduce the vulnerability of households to poverty? Evidence from the China Household Finance Survey

Yali Li

Jiangxi University of Science and Technology, China

China has eradicated absolute poverty post-2020, yet the susceptibility of Chinese households to multi-dimensional poverty persists. Utilizing the China Household Finance Survey (CHFS) 2015-2019 micro-panel data, this study initially employs the Vulnerability as Expected Poverty (VEP) model to quantify the vulnerability of Chinese households to income and health poverty. Subsequently, it introduces an intensity double-difference model to assess the efficacy of special additional deductions (SAD) in mitigating the susceptibility of Chinese households to income and health poverty, using the quasi-natural experiment of special additional deductions for personal income tax in 2018. The findings reveal that the SAD policy substantially diminishes the vulnerability of Chinese households to income and health poverty by reducing the tax burdens, thereby facilitating an enhancement in their income standards and consumption structures. Nonetheless, a quality effect emerges upon stratifying samples by access to public medical insurance and government subsidies. Moreover, this policy exhibits a more pronounced impact on households in central and western China compared to those in the eastern and northeastern regions. Consequently, we highlight the optimization of the income redistribution mechanism of individual income tax and the consideration of regional differentiation in special additional deductions. We emphasize the completion of the redistribution adjustment mechanism through taxation, social security, and transfer payments, aiming to fortify the government fiscal redistribution policy package's effectiveness in achieving equity and reducing household vulnerability.

Biography

Doctoral degree in Economics, now working in Jiangxi University of Science and Technology, Business School, Assistant Professor, funded by China Social Science Foundation, the highest level of Chinese social science fund, has published more than 10 papers in the field of health vulnerability.



Exploration of nursing science through the study of QSAR for Alzheimer's Disease and the simulation of molecular docking and molecular dynamics

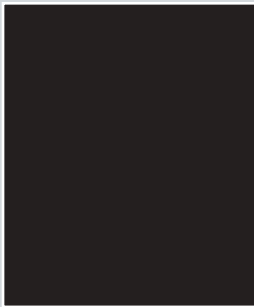
Khedraoui Meriem* AbdelkbirErrougui, Samir Chtita

Laboratory of Analytical and Molecular chemistry, Faculty of Sciences BenM'Sik, Hassan University II from Casablanca, Casablanca, Maroc, Morocco

The impact of Alzheimer's disease is enormous. Currently, more than 900,000 people live with the diagnosis, with their loved ones, who assume the care and the enormous economic and psychological costs that accompany the disease. If no cure is found, by 2050 this figure could triple globally. Approved anti-Alzheimer's medications do not cure Alzheimer's disease but aim to delay the onset of clinical symptoms. The current study relies on several molecular modeling approaches to develop novel potent AChE inhibitors. We conducted a 2D QSAR study using multiple linear regression based on a set of substituted 5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole and N-benzylpiperidine analogues, which were recently synthesized and demonstrated their activities inhibitors against acetylcholinesterase (AChE). Molecular descriptors, such as polar surface area, dipole moment, and molecular weight, are identified as the key structural properties governing the AChE inhibitory activity of the analogs in the database. The multiple linear regression (MLR) model is chosen according to its statistical parameters: $R^2=0.86$, $R^2_{test}=0.79$, $Q^2_{CV}=0.70$, $RMSE=0.336$, demonstrating its predictive reliability. Validation tests were adopted to verify the robustness of the model. As a result, 11 new molecules were designed with higher anti-Alzheimer activities. Their improved pharmacokinetic properties were demonstrated by an *in silico* ADMET study. Molecular docking was performed to explore the mechanisms of AChE inhibition and binding affinities in the active pocket. The binding scores of compounds M1, M2, and M6 were (-11.90 kcal/mol), (-12.52 kcal/mol), and (-13 kcal/mol), respectively, which are higher than the inhibitor standard Rivastigmine with a binding score of (-8 kcal/mol). Molecular dynamics simulations over 100 ns were used to validate the docking results, indicating that compounds M1 and M2 remained stable in the active site, confirming their potential as promising AChE inhibitors.

Biography

I am Khedraoui Meriem, second year doctoral student at the Ben M'sick Faculty of Sciences. My research focus for my thesis focuses on the research and design of a powerful new drug against Alzheimer's disease, so I have already published a scientific article in this area.



Conditions of nurses' work in Poland in the care of patients with COVID-19 disease

Lidia Elżbieta Sierpińska *1, 2, 3, Monika Mikołajewska 4,
Elżbieta Araminowicz-Kierklo 5, 6

1 Command, Military Clinical Hospital No. 1 with Polyclinic, Independent Public Health Care Unit, Lublin, Poland. 2 Faculty of Health Sciences, Radom Higher School, Radom, Poland. 3 Faculty of Health Sciences, Vincent Pol University, Lublin, Poland; e-mail: sierpinska1wp.pl Phone: +48 507-810-339, 4 Faculty of Health Sciences, Students' Scientific Circle, Radom Higher School, Radom, Poland 5 Faculty of Health Sciences, Military Clinical Hospital No. 1 with Polyclinic, Independent Public Health Care Unit, Lublin, Branch, Elk, Poland. 6 Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Elk, Poland University II from Casablanca, Casablanca, Maroc, Morocco

INTRODUCTION: Severe state of health of patients with COVID-19 increased the risk of arduous and hazardous work conditions of nurses in hospital wards. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a shortage of equipment, especially respirators, inhalers, oxygen masks, which are essential in the care of patients with pulmonary complications.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study was recognition of the conditioning of work of nurses during care of patients with COVID-19 during the state of epidemic threat.

METHOD: The study included a total number of 116 nurses who during the state of epidemic threat due to COVID-19 provided care to patients in hospital wards at the Mazovian Specialist Hospital in Radom, Poland. Due to infection with SARS-CoV-2 the patients were isolated in various hospital wards (conservative, surgical). The study was conducted by the method of a diagnostic survey (author-constructed questionnaire).

RESULTS: 69.0% of nurses reported that they were 'sometimes' provided with personal protection equipment. Approximately a half of respondents were trained in the use of personal protective equipment, 28.4% mentioned no such training. According to 60.3% of respondents nurse staffing was provided in accordance with regulations 'sometimes', 29.3% of respondents considered that it was not. 64.7% of respondents experienced stress caused by concern about infection with SARS-CoV-2, severe health state of patients, patient's death while on duty, and shortage of equipment. The main complaints related with stress were: difficulty concentrating, sleep problems, and headaches; 69.8% of respondents were exposed to hazardous factors at work (biological, physical, chemical); 69.0% experienced arduous factors. Shortages of medical equipment were reported – 'sometimes' (74.1%), and 'always' (15.5%), mainly the lack of respirators, cardiac monitors and inhalators.

CONCLUSIONS: Nurses employed in hospital wards during care of patients with COVID-19 in Poland worked under difficult conditions. Sometimes they were provided personal protection equipment, and nurse staffing was sometimes in accordance with regulations. Shortages of nursing staff occurred mainly on night duties and on non-working days/holidays (64.7%). In the opinions of the examined nurses there occurred a significant exposure to stress due to concerns about infection with SARS-CoV-2, severe state of health of patients, patient's death while on duty, and the shortage of equipment. Important hazardous factors were recognized (biological, physical, chemical), arduous factors (psychological load, physical effort, shift work), as well as shortages of medical equipment/devices (respirators, cardiac monitors, and inhalators).

Biography

Lidia Elżbieta Sierpińska, Master of Science in Nursing, Doctor of Medical Sciences. Specialist in public health and in the field of epidemiological nursing.

She has 33 years of experience as a Head nurse in the Military Clinical Hospital No.1 with Polyclinic, Independent Public Health Care Unit, Lublin, Poland. And 14 years experience as the Plenipotentiary Commander for quality management systems. She was an adjunct for 18 years at the Radom School of Higher Education in the nursing speciality.

She was the National consultant for defence in the field of nursing for 16 years. And a Member of the Bioethics Committee for Scientific Research for 6 years, at the Medical University, Lublin. Also, she has 3 years of experience as a Research and didactic employee at Vincent Pol University in Lublin in the nursing speciality.



Nursing Education Before Knee Joint Injection of Hyaluronic Acid- A Video Teaching Interactive Game as an Example

Zih-Ping Ho, Min-Fei Liao, Cheng-Jung Chan and I-Ju Yeh

Department of President Office, Chang Bing Show Chwan Memorial Hospital, Lukang, Taiwan

The operations of Knee Joint Injection of Hyaluronic Acid (KJI) require sterile surgical disinfection environment (SSDE) due to if bacterial infection into the thigh bone, it would be a serious condition for a patient. The KJI is very common in outpatient clinics, especially in elder people. The SSDE request several surgical nurses to assist this mission, even in outpatient clinics. The good KJI usually not easy to be noticed, but in some cases; someone feels bruising, temporary redness, swelling, and itching occurred, but would resolve in a short period of time. The skill proficiency directly affects how patient feel. In medical beauty industry, patients are asking and looking for painless a shot, not to mention suffering from subsequent bacterial infections. A good prognosis health education, including that do not rub the injection site, it has very commonly to talk to the patient. The previous literatures were seldom to discuss on nursing education using video teaching interactive (VTI) training game. This study focuses on nursing education of procedures of KJI within SSDE using a VTI game. The system constructed by Javascript and html5 computer languages. The real time system operation was built, the system would reciprocal and calculate the nurse responding time for memo each of operations step until they proficiency. It would be easy for new nurse knowing how keep clean at this skill. After repeat and iterative gaming on VTI game, it would be effective learning on KJI skills and enhancing quality on SSDE due to skill proficiency.

Biography

Zih-Ping Ho, he is assistant professor in Chihlee University of Technology. He received Ph.D. in Jan. 2010 in Tunghai University. He studied in department of nursing, Central Taiwan University of Science and Technology since 2019. He serviced at Show Chwan Health System since 2014. He ever received Health Care Design Champion in 2016. His research interest is pediatric care and emergency medicine nursing. He already published over 200



Nurse Burnout

Kathryn Watson*

Columbus State University (Student), Emory University Hospital (Employee), USA

Purpose: A study on nurse burnout was done to investigate the specific factors contributing to their exhaustion and explore its impact on patient care. The rationale recognized and addressed burnouts current and potential consequences, such as decreased job satisfaction, high turnover, and compromised patient outcomes in efforts to enhance both nurse well-being and quality patient care. **Method:** A quantitative study was collected utilizing the “Before and After” research model. Data was collected from nurses on a high acuity floor both before and after the implementation of well-being initiative. An anonymous questionnaire was completed by a little over two dozen nurses questioning the cause of their stress, if they feel supported by their peers and leaders, and if they have any current wellbeing strategies to help offset their stress. Post data was collected with the same questions and a couple of additional ones by a little under a dozen of nurses. Data was collected on whether the nurses utilized the break, if they did, did they find it beneficial, and if they didn’t, what prevented them from partaking. Lastly, data was collected regardless of their previous participation in the pilot on whether they would like to continue to utilize the break.

Results: The causes of nurse burnout in my pre data survey aligned with the data I retrieved in my literature review. The pre data collected showed that nurses were able to incorporate well-being strategies in their life, however it was unclear how many hadn’t and if it was working. After implementation of the “Rest and Restore” breaks the post data showed that nurses felt more supported by their peers and leadership and all staff members wanted to see the breaks continue.

Conclusions: In conclusion this study highlighted the growing issue of nurse burnout as well as its impact on healthcare. By acknowledging the issues resulting in nurse burnout and its implications on patient care, this study was able to emphasize the urgency on implementation of an intervention. A wellbeing practice, “Rest and Restore” break was piloted on a busy unit which proved to be beneficial to their overall wellbeing. While the study was done over a short time due to time constraints, everyone who participated in the post survey, said that they would like to see this pilot become a staple practice on the unit. Data continues to be taken with the unit’s new practice, which will be further shared with the hospital at the end of the year.

Biography

A dedicated nurse of papers or works.

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