

International
**NURSING
SCIENCE
CONFERENCE**

21-23

AUGUST, 2023

LONDON
UK

Venue:

Copthorne Hotel Slough-Windsor
Cippenham Ln, Slough SL1 2YE, United Kingdom

21-23 AUGUST

BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS



INTERNATIONAL
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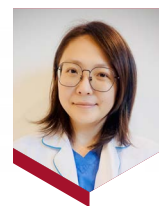
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*Thank You
All...*

Welcome Message

On behalf of the Scientific Committee, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to the International Nursing Science Conference (Nursing Science 2023) being held in the beautiful city of London, UK. The theme of this year's conference "Prospecting Innovations and Advancements for the Betterment of Nursing Science." will focus improving outpatient treatment, improving patient health and experience and expanding data analysis abilities among nurses to embrace new challenges and advance the profession. While you are here, I sincerely hope that you take the opportunity to network, learn, share and collaborate with international experts. All of us on the Scientific Committee would take great pleasure in meeting you in person (or later through email) and learning more about your amazing work. I wish you an enjoyable and productive conference. I hope you enjoy your stay in this wonderful city and use pre and post conference times to enjoy the sites. We are enthusiastic about your attendance and participation. Enjoy the conference!

Be safe and healthy!

Nina Beaman

Aspen University, United States



Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues and Health Care Providers,

My warm thanks to Magnus Conference Committee for the opportunity of welcoming and addressing you. It is an honor and privilege. I am grateful that we are gathered in this Hybrid Conference to exchange ideas on addressing the diversity of healthcare management worldwide especially in this critical juncture of our civilization where disease knows no borders.

The “International Nursing Science Hybrid Conference” is scheduled during August 21- 23, 2023 in London, UK. It will cover a wide spectrum of presentations that focus around the theme “ Prospecting Innovations and Advancements for the Betterment of Nursing Science”.

Moreover, it will feature internationally renowned speakers who will share, discuss and dissect significant new developments and scientific advancements. They will also be sharing insights into cutting edge technologies that will impact the future of clinical trials and related fields. So we are looking forward to a highly productive meeting of great scientists and nurses from different countries around the world.

I congratulate for your commitment, active participation and wishes you All the success.

Prof. Elvessa Narvasa

Quebec CCM, Canada



Welcome Message

On behalf of the Scientific Committee, I take immense pleasure in welcoming you to the International Nursing Science Conference (Nursing Science 2023) herein the beautiful city of London, UK. The theme of this year's conference "Prospecting Innovations and Advancements for the Betterment of Nursing Science." will focus improving outpatient treatment, improving patient health and experience and expanding data analysis abilities among nurses to embrace new challenges and advance the profession. I trust and hope that you can connect with your colleagues during this multi-dimensional conference, with both virtual and/or face-to-face interactions.

All of us on the Scientific Committee would take immense pleasure in meeting you in and developing collaborative partnerships. I wish you an enjoyable and productive conference. London is one of my favorite cities and I am sorry that we cannot meet face-to-face at this time, but who knows what next year may bring. We are enthusiastic about your attendance and participation. Enjoy the conference!

Daryle Wane

Pasco-Hernando State College, United States



Welcome Message

Welcome and warm greetings to you all.

On behalf of the Scientific Committee, I, Professor Jean Ross, welcome you all to the International Nursing Science Conference (Nursing Science 2023) herein the beautiful city of Windsor, London, UK. The theme of this year's conference "Prospecting Innovations and Advancements for the Betterment of Nursing Science."

Firstly, I would like to thank the experts for taking their precious time out of their busy schedules and making it to this event to present their research. Secondly, I want to thank you the delegates for attending this conference. Thank you to the sponsors of this conference, your support is greatly appreciated. Thank you to the organizers of the conference for your hard work behind the scenes.

This conference will focus on improving outpatient treatment, improving patient health and experience and expanding data analysis abilities among nurses to embrace new challenges and advance the profession. While you are here, I sincerely hope that you take the opportunity to network, learn, share and collaborate with international experts. In this conference I hope you will meet new colleagues, discuss together your work and make new connections and possibility of future collaborations.

All of us on the Scientific Committee would take great pleasure in meeting you in person and learning more about your amazing work. I wish you an enjoyable and productive conference. I hope you enjoy your stay in this wonderful city and use pre and post conference times to enjoy the sites. We are enthusiastic about your attendance and participation. Enjoy the conference!

Now, I open the floor to our keynote speakers. Thank you so much everyone! Hope you enjoy the conference sessions.

Professor Jean Ross

Otago Polytechnic, New Zealand



Keynote Speakers



Nina Beaman
Aspen University,
United States



Daryle Wane
Pasco-Hernando State
College, United States



Robin Adams Geiger
Ingenovis Health,
United States



Lisa Wallace
Morehead State University,
United States



Elvessa Narvasa
Quebec CCN,
Canada



Jean Ross
Otago Polytechnic,
New Zealand



Jelena Roganovic
University of Rijeka,
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Nataliya Petrova
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Prabha Grace
Carmel College of Nursing,
India

*Thank You
All...*



ABOUT MAGNUS GROUP

Magnus Group (MG) was established with the primary aim of fulfilling the needs and collective objectives of the scientific community, with a specific focus on Sciences, Engineering, and Technology. Our mission is to promote the exchange of ideas and knowledge, fostering collaborations among scientists, academicians, and researchers within the same field or across interdisciplinary research areas. We take pride in our expertise in organizing conferences, meetings, seminars, and workshops, featuring distinguished and exceptional speakers from around the globe. These events offer you and your organization an extensive platform for networking, enabling you to globalize your research and establish your unique identity. Our conferences and workshops are aptly described as an "ocean of knowledge," where participants can navigate their intellectual journey, gather valuable insights, and discover pearls of wisdom.

We encourage innovative research and strategic thinking, empowering individuals and organizations to overcome complexities in their respective fields. With participation from 90 different countries and 1090 different universities, our conferences have been a resounding success. Our inaugural International Conference on Oncology and Radiology (ICOR) took place in Dubai, UAE. Typically, our conferences span over 2-3 days and encompass keynote presentations, oral sessions, interactive workshops, and poster presentations, providing comprehensive coverage of diverse topics.

At Magnus Group, we operate with efficiency and dedication, managing various conferences worldwide without compromising on service and quality. Our team of proficient employees ensures the smooth execution of each event, contributing to the overall success and satisfaction of our participants.



ABOUT Nursing Science 2023

The International Nursing Science Conference 2023 (Hybrid Event) serves as a platform for meaningful interaction among global experts in the realms of Nursing and healthcare. Its primary objective is to facilitate the exchange of research and translational studies concerning advancements in related fields. This event aspires to unite distinguished scientists who are in advanced stages of their careers alongside young researchers from diverse disciplines. Anticipated are novel insights emerging at the crossroads of various fields, all with the shared goal of addressing crucial challenges pertaining to human health and well-being.

With a strong emphasis on inventive approaches, this webinar presents an opportunity for professionals encompassing scientists, educators, medical practitioners, nurses, and physicians from diverse healthcare domains including therapeutic advancements. The aim is to expose them to fresh concepts that have the potential to propel their own research endeavours forward, while fostering new connections and collaborations within their professions. Esteemed honorary speakers will deliver the latest clinically relevant information, leaving participants more enriched and inspired than they could have imagined.

Nursing Science 2023 aiming not only to facilitate knowledge sharing but also to foster a sense of unity and camaraderie and aspiring young scholars who all share a common area of interest. The focus was on streamlining and tailoring the learning experience, infusing each moment with inspiration and joy.

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DAY 01

KEYNOTE FORUM



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Nurse as designer: Innovative practice contributing to nursing science

Nurses within contemporary landscapes of care do not recognize themselves as designers, this is despite Florence Nightingale been acknowledged as a leading nurse designer in the 1800s. Acknowledging nurses as designers is now a hidden aspect of everyday nursing practice, which we reveal in this presentation, and the contribution to nursing science that design makes. Nurses engage with creativity and critical thinking to imagine possible solutions in their everyday practice as they encounter unexpected situations with diverse population groups in numerous contexts. An example of nurses as designers is showcased in this presentation, is a case study of Rakiura/Stewart Island, New Zealand. The creation of imaginative resources by nurse learners demonstrates their impact on how to improve identified health issues of related population groups. Problems encountered by nurse learners when they engage with communities and guided by the Community Health Assessment Sustainable Education (CHASE) model, to allow them to release their creativity and curiosity. This is an important skill for problem solving; to plan, develop evidence-based health promotion messages and apply these messages into creative resources which are presented back to the community. All imaginative resources are in alignment with local policy and are approved for wider distribution to the community under Intellectual Property which remains with the nurse learners. This way the resources have a continued life once they have been handed to the community, so the community can progress on with the information and ensure the sustainability of the health promoting resources. Equally important is the engagement by nurse educators to facilitate imaginative approaches to be explored and recognizes this as legitimate components of nursing practice and pedagogy.

Audience Take Away Notes

- This presentation will help the audience reflect on their work and the clients they care for
- This research could offer other faculties an approach in which to expand their research or teaching
- This presentation will offer nurses how apply design thinking principles that can improve nursing practice
- A designer plans, creates and implements and produces a product. The solution may or may not be successful, however it is the ability to develop confidence which further influences risk-taking and creativity which enhances the nurses' practice



Jean Ross^{1*}, Laurie Mahoney¹, Phil Osborne², Samuel Mann³

¹College of Health, Otago Polytechnic, Dunedin, New Zealand

²Te Maru Pumanawa College of Creative Practice and Enterprise, New Zealand

³CapableNZ, Otago Polytechnic, Dunedin, New Zealand

Biography

Jean is Professor of Nursing, originally from Wales, UK. Jean has more than 30 years' experience of working with the rural nursing workforce in New Zealand. The cumulation of her work associated with rural nursing, includes activism, research, and education. Education includes undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral engagement. Jean's initial work with rural nurses commenced in Wales and continued with the establishment of the Centre for Rural Health in New Zealand of which she was co-director. Jean is also an advocate for sustainable rural community development and nurse education. Jean's focus is research directive which both informs and directs her practice.

- o Problem solving
- o Critical thinking
- o Creative solutions
- o Innovative practice
- o Evidence-based practice
- o Looking at the world differently
- o Sustainable practice

Ceating a culture of mentorship: Empowering nurses to reach their full potential

Mentorship is an essential component of nursing practice that has been shown to improve job satisfaction, retention rates, and patient outcomes. Mentorship can also help health care organizations and academic institutions retain nurses and nurse educators, which can curb a shortage of nurses and nurse faculty. It's important to understand the dynamics of mentoring or being mentored and the benefits of sustained relationships that foster growth in the profession.

In this session, we will explore the benefits of mentorship for both novice and experienced nurses, as well as the role of mentorship in promoting professional development and career advancement. The session will also highlight best practices for establishing and maintaining effective mentor-mentee relationships, including strategies for overcoming common challenges and barriers.

By the end of the session, attendees will leave with a better understanding of the importance of mentorship in nursing and practical tools for implementing mentorship programs in their own organizations.



Dr. Robin Adams Geiger

Ingenovis Health (Trustaff, Fastaff, U.S. Nursing Corporation, Cardio Solution, Health Care Support, VISTA, and Springboard), United States of America

Biography

Dr. Geiger is the Senior Vice President, Clinician Advocacy at Ingenovis Health. She is board-certified as a Nurse Executive and Nurse Practitioner. She maintains clinical privileges as a Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP) co-founder and owner of a telehealth clinic in Florida. She 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 has published and presented on multiple healthcare topics. She is passionate about clinician advocacy, health equity, and mentorship. She resides in Florida with her family.

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DAY 01

SPEAKERS



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Dr. Latiena F. Williams

University of South Florida, United States

Strengthening community partnerships: Improving health outcomes among persons experiencing homelessness

Background/Significance: Homelessness is a major public and social health problem. For years, nurses have been on the frontline with a substantial and significant role in caring for the most vulnerable populations in guiding, assisting, and aiding the homeless to access health and social services as well as helping them to navigate out of homelessness.

Purpose: A unique partnership between a College of Nursing and a homeless shelter was created to provide onsite medical oversight and coordination of care for individuals experiencing homelessness. Prior to this partnership there were no staff working at the shelter with a medical or nursing background which led to clients being sent to the hospital for non-emergent health issues and less than optimal coordination of care for clients with health issues. Through this partnership, the health needs of individuals experiencing homeless are managed and supported by a doctorally prepared registered nurse with a background in community health and coordination of care.

Summary of the Innovation or Practice: The overarching goal of this partnership is to improve access to care for individuals experiencing homeless and to improve health outcomes in this population. Oftentimes, if a resident at this homeless shelter needs to be seen by a healthcare provider, the shelter staff must arrange for the individual to be sent to the emergency room which is not best practices for the client as well as leads to a financial burden for the client and the hospital. This is not the most optimal or beneficial way to provide care for that client. Receiving care should not be a burden to the individual, the facility, or the hospital. Through a unique partnership between a homeless shelter and a College of Nursing, the provision of an onsite doctorally prepared registered nurse who provides coordination of care has expanded access to care, reduced emergency room utilization, and has improved health outcomes in this vulnerable and underserved patient population.

Biography

Dr. Latiena F. Williams is a focused Florida native who is passionate about addressing health disparities. As an educator, she has had the opportunity to teach students from a variety of backgrounds, cultures, and disciplines. She has a strong background in pediatrics, public health, and providing care to vulnerable populations. She is deeply familiar with her community and is a great resource for other healthcare professionals in identifying community needs and opportunities. She completed an internship in Washington, DC that focused on working with other nurse leaders nationally on increasing access to healthcare with a focus on social determinants of health. She has given many national and international presentations and authored several scholarly publications. Her recent research focused on strengthening community partnerships that may improve health outcomes among persons experiencing homelessness.



Robyn Peel

Department of Education and Learning, Western Health, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Nursing education: Back to business as usual or moving towards the new normal

Education was very important in successfully managing acutely ill patients with COVID 19. Educators spent all their time in clinical areas teaching skills one to one to nursing staff. This was labour intensive but skills were acquired and patients were safe. After significant lockdowns and a suspension of face to face education in groups work had to be done on how education would be delivered at Western Health in the future. Many early career nurses had missed out on vital education and this needed to be addressed. Group sessions were held to gain educator input and a committee was formed with clinical and educational staff input on everyone's role in the delivery of best care at the bedside. There was also a need for education to play a role in recruitment and retention as Western Health is a rapidly expanding organization in an environment of a shortage of nurses and midwives. A new model of education was planned, which was collaborative, based at the bedside and had components of eLearning and simulation. There was a significant reduction in didactic teaching and all face to face sessions were interactive and engaging. The model is now in place and working well and feedback has been positive.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The importance of collaboration to ensure staff are enthusiastic about education
- Using eLearning for theory components and teaching the practical at the bedside or face to face in group sessions
- How to create an effective educational model that serves everyone's needs and helps in the delivery of best care to all patients
- Looking at innovative career pathways and workforce pipelines to maintain and increase the nursing and midwifery workforce at a rapidly expanding health service in an environment of significant staff shortage

Biography

Robyn Peel has been nursing for decades and has spent the last 20 years in education. She has a graduate diploma in critical care nursing and a Master of Health Professional Education both from Monash University, Melbourne. She is in educational leadership managing a large team and creating educational frameworks and innovative approaches to ensure all staff are receiving high quality education. She is passionate about the importance of education in recruiting and retaining staff and works with staff on career planning so they can achieve their goals at Western Health.



Jennifer Nanna, RN, BSN

Customer Success Manager, Current Health, a Best Buy Company. Boston, United States

Telehealth in the new nursing world

Technology has greatly impacted how the care of patients is delivered, changing the field of nursing dramatically over the last 3 years. The increase in the use of telehealth has allowed for the profession to grow by providing increased flexibility and the demand for new roles. Nurses who chose to immerse themselves in this dynamic environment have become champions in the field and therefore highly sought after due to their ability to adapt and embrace this type of high quality care. Nurses now have the ability to gain greater control over the entirety of the patient experience by having continuous access to platforms and applications used to provide holistic patient care. Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) has transformed nursing as well as the US healthcare system. RPM has shown that it improves patient outcomes by allowing providers to make data driven decisions. Providers are also able to have greater focus on complex cases as they can monitor multiple lower acuity patients at one time. Telehealth has also been vital in allowing more patients to be cared for than ever before. RPM has effectively reduced healthcare disparities by providing access to patients that would have otherwise not had access to care. Patients are also afforded the ability of having greater control over their own care enhancing engagement. Telehealth has transformed care delivery. Nursing has driven this transformation. The technology is dynamic and the care is exceptional. Better ability to monitor means better outcomes and higher volumes of satisfied, healthy patients.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Value of moving into the telehealth space
- Nurse Empowerment to learn and conquer the technology
- Telehealth in the Post Pandemic World
- Daily Impact on Health Systems

Biography

Jennifer graduated from Carlow University with her Bachelors of Science in Nursing in 2008. She immediately took an opportunity to learn about organ transplant with a world renowned team at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. After having her first son, she decided to change career paths and work in the field of Emergency Medicine. Jennifer has held all bedside positions from staff nurse to management within many different hospital systems and emergency departments. During the Pandemic, she decided to take a leap of faith and leave the bedside for the dynamic world of Telehealth Nursing. Telehealth has broadened her view of nursing and she was able to move into a Customer Success Role. Jennifer will complete her MBA at LSU by the spring of 2024. Personally, Jennifer lives with her husband and 4 children in Pittsburgh, PA.



Modupe Oshadiya, Georgiana Assadi

Department of Mental Health Nursing, Kings College
London, United Kingdom



Nurse-educators' perspectives on the academic performance of Graduate Entry Nursing (GEN) students on the MSc mental health nursing programme

Understanding the perspectives that nurse educators have on the academic performance GEN students offers a unique contribution to the discussion around nursing as a relative newcomer to the professional socialisation process. This study sets to understand what the perspective of nurse-educators on the academic performance of GEN students. There is a known attainment gap, however this is an under-researched area, so having insight into the nurse-educators' perspectives can add nuanced depth.

Audience Take Away Notes

- This piece of work will allow audience members to reflect on their contributions to supporting student development and continuation on courses
- It will also offer key information to audience members to promote them having a greater understanding of the student nurse cohort, and some key differences between BSc student nurse cohorts and those on an MSc course
- This initial research will add to the current body of knowledge around the needs of GEN students which allows other faculties to contribute to what is currently known by expanding their own research or reviewing/evaluating teaching approaches?

Biography

Modupe Oshadiya is in the 2nd year of a Doctorate in Education (EdD) and her research is focused on empowering BAME students in academia. She has experience in substance misuse nursing and the implications of mental ill-health on physical health of people African descent. Modupe's present role includes the professional development of pre- and post-qualification nursing students.

Georgiana is a registered mental health nurse. She has worked in a variety of clinical areas such as health tech, integrated services, and clinical safety, before moving into higher education in 2018. Her areas of interest include integration, clinical safety, workforce development and education, therapeutic interventions, and the use of technology within health. Georgiana teaches across the BSc and MSc pre-registration nursing programmes in her current role as a Lecturer in Mental Health Nursing Education at Kings College London.



Pin LO RN. MSN

Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taichung, R.O.C (Taiwan)

A qualitative study on the women who experienced a stroke

In recent years, gender issues have been highly valued all over the world, and women's health is also a topic of policy attention. When women cannot complete self-care and require help from others due to stroke, whether their needs can be properly understood and satisfied becomes an important gender issue. The aim of this study explored the experience of women with stroke. A qualitative approach was used in this study. Participants were recruited from a medical center in Central Taiwan and were selected using purposive sampling. A total of 19 women with stroke experience were admitted in this study. "Break the cocoon and become a butterfly." is the core category in this study, which includes six categories and 19 subcategories. Women with stroke experience will go through the process of "break the cocoon and become a butterfly." If the healthcare providers can take care both of physiological and psychological problems, intervene in time to listen and encourage them, then provide individualized health education and information, they can adapt to the coexistence of the disease more quickly and get better quality of life.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Understand the impact of stroke on a female patient from their experience
- Explore the feelings and emotions experienced by female stroke patients throughout their recovery process, and understand the journey of recovery and adaptation
- Learn the physical and psychological problems with the women who experienced a stroke
- Learn the mental needs and support for women who experienced a stroke
- Providing quality care to female stroke patients involves a professional and patient- centered approach that addresses their individual needs and promotes their recovery

Biography

Miss. Pin Lo works at the Taichung Veterans General Hospital, R.O.C (Taiwan). She was a nurse in Neurosurgery and Neurology combined ward for 9 years. She professions in Neurosurgery and Neurology nursing skill and knowledge. She got her nursing master's degree from National Taichung University of Science and Technology in 2022. Then she got the nurse practitioner license in Taiwan, now she works as a nurse practitioner in the department of ear, nose and throat.



Sepideh Naseri^{1*}, Mansour Ghafourifard²

¹Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, United Kingdom, MSc of nursing, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

²Assistant professor of nursing, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

The impact of work environment on nurses' compassion in the intensive care units

Background: Compassionate care has been introduced as the main part of the nurses' identity and a most valuable asset. The characteristics of the work environment may facilitate or hinder the provision of compassionate nursing care.

Aims: Considering the importance of compassionate care in intensive care units where the patients experience many sufferings, this study aimed to assess the relationship between the work environment and nurses' compassion in the intensive care units.

Methods: In this multicenter cross-sectional study, a total of 235 nurses were selected by random sampling method from the intensive care units. Data were collected by demographic questionnaire, the Sussex-Oxford Compassion for Others Scale (SOCS-O) and the Practice Environment Scale of the Nursing Work Index (PES-NWI). The collected data were analyzed by SPSS (ver.21) software using ANOVA, independent t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient.

Results: The mean total score of nurses' compassion was 72.42 ± 9.57 . The results showed that the highest score was related to the subscale of understanding the universality of suffering (15.16 ± 2.62) and the lowest score belonged to the subscale of "tolerating uncomfortable feelings" (14.14 ± 2.18). There was a significant and inverse relationship between the patients per nurse's ratio and the mean score of nurses' compassion ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, Pearson correlation coefficient showed that the mean total score of the nursing work index had a significant positive the relationship with mean score of the compassion for others ($r = 0.16$, $P = 0.016$).

Conclusions: The results of the present study showed that the working environment of nurses in intensive care units could affect the nurses' compassion toward others. According to the results, the nursing work index had a positive correlation with the mean score of nurses' compassion. Therefore, health care managers and leaders should pay more attention to the promotion of nurses' working environments and they should remove the barriers of compassionate care delivery.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The importance of work environment for cultivation of compassionate care in clinical practice
- Good working environment of nurses is associated with higher nurses' compassion toward others
- Nurse managers could play a main role in establishing healthy work environments and supporting nurses for developing compassionate care. For this, they should try to remove the organizational barriers such as heavy work load and paper works
- Nurses should improve their personal ability for showing compassion toward others
- It is suggested to compare the nurses' compassion between nurses working in the intensive care units with nurses working in other clinical contexts in the future studies

Biography

Sepideh Nasserri is 26 years old, studied Bachelor of nursing at the Urmia University of medical science, Iran and graduated as Master of medical surgical nursing at Tabriz University of medical science in 2022. At March 2023, she registered as a community health registered nurse at Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, United Kingdom. She is interested in nursing research and published 4 articles in different journals. She has also participated as an oral lecturer in 2 nursing conferences and will develop her researches in new settings of the new country.



Rudo Juliet Ramalisa^{1*}, Prof E du Plessis², Dr S Scholtz³

¹Department of Health Science, Vaal University of Technology, Vanderbijlpark, South Africa

²Faculty of Health Science, North-West University, Potchefstroom Campus, South Africa

³Faculty of Health Science, North-West University, Vanderbijlpark Campus, South Africa

A conceptual framework for cultivating attentiveness in nursing

Background: There is a dearth of literature on attentiveness and its cultivation, although it is significant to care and ethics of care. An attentiveness approach in healthcare, more over South African healthcare may “reconstruct and revitalise the nursing profession for a long and healthy life for all” because it disapproves nurses’ detachment and allows an optimal connection with patients. Attentiveness in care is centred in the theory of presence (Baart, 2001), and is the core element in care which can be understood as a necessary way of acting or being in order to know (or to help) other people.

Purpose and method: This research forms part of a larger three phase study each phase with a concomitant methodology and objective. In this first phase the objective is to generate a substantive theory on attentiveness following the grounded theory approach. The theory generation is centred around the cultivation of attentiveness through the practice of mindfulness by nurses working in a psychotherapy unit of a psychiatric hospital.

Results: The results in phase one yielded three categories, namely *mindfulness practises*, *outcomes of practicing mindfulness* and *foundations for cultivating attentiveness through practising mindfulness*. These categories are interconnected, share overlapping ideas whereby the previous one speaks to the subsequent.

Conclusion: Mindfulness practices has enabled nurses to develop a greater self-awareness and uncovered innate compassionate attitudes towards patients. Mindfulness practices has also been associated with the ability to manage resurfacing trauma the nurse may have been experienced in their past. This further enabled nurses to pay attention, be present in the moment and non-judgementally.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The researcher will discuss the Theory of Presence, a theory which originates from the Netherlands and how it fits into mental healthcare nursing
- How nurses’ attentiveness can influence/impact nursing care and patient’s experience of care
- Factors which can make nurses to cultivate attentiveness

In the Presence Theory by Andries Baart, this theory relates to ‘being there with the other for the sake of being there’. Solving arising problems is not excluded but does not come first. However, to offer assiduous attention, to present as human as possible to the other and build a relationship in order to do what can be done. The audience will learn about presence is a professional humanity and that it takes place by way of being and followed by a way of doing. This research was first developed in the Netherlands by Professor A Baart who is a professor at the Catholic Theological University in Utrecht and has expanded to social workers, healthcare professionals, educators and police officers. The results of this study could be of fundamental value to the professional practice of nurses as well as the quality of care received by patients. Little is understood about the concept of attentiveness in nursing care and how this can be cultivated. This concept may be undervalued as it does not involve intervention in contemporary healthcare and nursing care. However, by understanding that the essence of nursing is to care, and the core of care is

attentiveness could highlight the significance of this concept in practice. The healthcare system with its various challenges, may well be impacted through understanding this attentiveness approach. Therefore, this research is relevant as attentiveness to patients has an ethics-of-care perspective. Being attentive to the dependence and interdependence of others could help nurses appreciate their needs for care, which is followed by a responsibility to respond to this need (Klaver, 2016:16). Nurses responding to a patient's needs ultimately improves the delivery of care received by the patients. This shift in care delivery may indirectly be experienced when the patients feel attended to or with changes in morbidity. Incorporating this approach into contemporary healthcare could furthermore reduce nurse-related litigations, by delivering nursing care that is patient-centered. Another significant impact of the research is the contribution to scientific literature as there is a dearth of information and literature on this approach.

Biography

Ms Rudo Juliet Ramalisa graduated with a Bachelor of Nursing from the North-West university, Potchefstroom Campus in 2010. She completed a Master of Nursing degree in 2014 with specialization in Psychiatric Nursing. In 2018 she registered for a PhD in Nursing science at the North-West University and is currently completing her theses titled A model to cultivate attentiveness of nurses working in mental healthcare which is under the Caring presence in nursing project.



Maliheh Sadeghnezhad^{1*}, Fatemeh Heshmati Nabavi², Fereshteh Najafi³

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Achieving mutual benefits in nursing academic-service partnership: A scale developmental and psychometric evaluation

To develop and assess the psychometric properties of the achieving mutual benefits scale in nursing academic-service partnership. The first step taken for the establishment and continuation of successful academic-service partnership is the identification of mutual benefits of partners involved. The rate of achievement of these benefits reflects the success rate of the partnership program. The current methodological study went through three consecutive phases. In the first phase, the concept of mutual benefits in nursing academic-service partnership was defined and analyzed by the hybrid model approach. In the second phase, an item pool was generated by the findings of the first phase. Finally, the psychometric properties of the scale were evaluated in the third phase. The achieving mutual benefits scale in nursing academic-service partnership manifested excellent content validity. Exploratory factor analysis supported a six factor with an explained variance of 59.06%. The Cronbach's α values of the scale ranged from 0.77 to 0.93. The content validity index of 0.97, and internal consistency of 0.76 were obtained for the final scale. The findings of this study showed that mutual benefits in nursing academic-service partnership have different dimensions in the fields of nursing education, research and services, and it is necessary to consider all these dimensions in organizing partnership programs as well as assessing the success of these programs.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Nursing managers can assess extent of achievement the mutual benefits in nursing academic-service partnership by designed scale in this study
- Clinical manager can redesign their partnership with a new look by results obtained from the scale
- All aspects of academic-service partnership can be considered carefully by using a valid scale like this

Biography

Maliheh Sadeghnezhad studied Nursing at the Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran and graduated as MSc in 2009. She then worked as a nursing instructor for 2 years at Azad University, Mashhad, Iran. She received Ph.D degree in 2019 at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Iran. She then joined the patient safety and quality improvement department as an expert at Ghaem hospital, Mashhad, Iran. Nowadays, she works as a nurse in University Hospital Lewisham, London.



Tom De Keyser (RN, PhDs)*, Prof. Dr. P. Boon (MD, PhD, FEAN)

Division of Head Movement and Senses, University Hospital Ghent, Ghent, Belgium

Aggression against health care professionals, a critical review

Introduction: Aggression to Health Care Professionals (HCP) is a common occurrence both in psychiatric or non-psychiatric inpatient and outpatient settings. The overall prevalence of patient perpetrated violence (workplace violence - type 2) ranges from 9.5% to 74.6%, depending on the studied population, with verbal abuse as the most commonly reported form. The objectives of this review are twofold. First we intended to perform a retrospective analysis of the literature for the last 10 years for workplace violence and aggressive behavior against HCP, nurses in particular. Second, we identified evidence-based interventions to manage and prevent workplace violence or aggressive behavior against HCP.

Methods: 5487 studies were identified by searching online databases (Pubmed, Cochrane and Cinahl) using a wide variety of keyword combinations (aggression, workplace violence, health care professional, nurse, management and intervention). After screening on the publication date (2011-2021), the methodology (systematic reviews, reviews, meta-analysis and randomized controlled trials) and the language (English), 430 papers remained. 24 studies were eligible after screening the in- and exclusion criteria and 19 were finally included for this review after reading full text and verify the specific aim of this review. Nine of them were descriptive, 10 had an interventional focus. This review only reports on patient related violence and focuses on verbal and physical aggression, patient and worker characteristics, risk factors and the consequences of being confronted with patient aggression. Furthermore, this review deals with the management of aggression in 1) Violence prevention programs, 2) Education and training programs, 3) Pre-and post-event interventions, 4) De-escalation techniques and 5) General competences, attitudes and skills for HCP.

Results: The main findings of this review are that HCP were at high risk for experiencing violence and that reported aggression is related to dynamic factors which make it unpredictable and highly context-related. Moreover, to be confronted with violence leads to serious emotional consequences such as depressed feelings (28.1%), anxiety, fear or helplessness (17.4% - 50.3%), as well as reduced job satisfaction (69.2%) and lower work performance (30.1% - 31.1%). Overall, the evidence for the effectiveness of interventions to manage aggression in a pre-or post-event setting was weak. None of the studies reported interventions which are highly effective. Only a risk assessment can lead to a reduction of aggression events. The number of aggressive incidents (relative risk reduction -68%) and the number of patients engaged in aggression (relative risk reduction -50%) were significantly lower in the groups systematically screened by a risk assessment.

Conclusion: Further research on the development of (more) effective interventions against aggression is highly needed.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The audience will be informed about the most recent findings of patient related violence. Patient and worker characteristics will be discussed, risk factors and consequences defined. They will learn which factors are determinative and what may be possible effects on the mental status, job satisfaction and work performance of health care workers
- Secondly, they will learn how to deal with the management of aggression. Interventions were clustered in five groups (1) violence prevention programs, 2) education and training programs, 3) pre-and post-event interventions, 4) de-escalation techniques and 5) general competences, attitudes and skills for HCP) and the effectiveness will be discussed. We focus on evidence based interventions and tips and tricks will be reached to facilitate workplace implementation

Biography

Tom De Keyser studied Nursing Science at the University of Ghent, Belgium and graduated in 2010. He started as Registered Nurse in the University Hospital Ghent, Department Psychiatry. In 2013 he became care manager of the division for Head, movement and senses and is co-chairman of the center of excellence in nursing. Recently, he started a Ph.D. thesis focusing on all aspects of aggression on health care workers, nurses in particular, supervised by Prof. Dr. P. Boon.



Maliheh Sadeghnezhad^{1*}, Maliheh Siasar²

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Evaluation of patient fall preventive program on nurses' knowledge and the number of patient falls in one of the teaching hospitals of Mashhad in 2022

The current study examined the effect of patient fall preventive program on nurses' knowledge and number of patient falls in one

of the teaching hospitals in Mashhad, Iran. This was a quasi-experimental study was conducted on 600 nurses employed in the hospital affiliated to Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Iran, who were selected via proportionate stratification sampling. Preventive program includes developing two educational posters and booklet consisting of key pointes to prevent patient fall based on standard guidelines. The subjects answered to a researcher-designed test which measured their knowledge related to patient fall prevention measures in two phases, in a form of a pretest and a posttest. Number of patient falls were evaluated before and after conducting preventive program. Data analysis was performed by SPSS version 25 using descriptive indexes, and Wilcoxon test. The significant level was considered less than 0.05. Nurses' knowledge scores were found to be significantly different in the pretest and posttest ($p < 0.001$). Examination of the number of falls in the quarter before and after conducting patient fall preventive program showed a significant decrease from 19 to 7 cases. The results demonstrated that presented preventive program in this study can have a significant impact on improvement the level of patient safety by reducing the number of patient falls through increasing knowledge of nurses and awareness of patients.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Nurses and clinical mangers can use presented program in terms of decrease the number of falling as an important never event in hospital
- By decrease the number of patient falling, staying of patients can decrease
- Falling of patients is an important event in increase of financial burden

Biography

Maliheh Sadeghnezhad studied Nursing at the Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran and graduated as MSc in 2009. She then worked as a nursing instructor for 2 years at Azad University, Mashhad, Iran. She received Ph.D degree in 2019 at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Iran. She then joined the patient safety and quality improvement department as an expert at Ghaem hospital, Mashhad, Iran. Nowadays, she works as a nurse in University Hospital Lewisham, London.



Arlene V. Pamplona*, Abeer Abdullah Al Bahri, Fatema Al- Lamki, Ghaida Saif Al Naabi, Ghaith Moosa Al Mamari, Ibtisam Musabah Al-Hatmi, Manal Hilal Al-Abri, Nasser Humaid Al Ghafri, Noor Ali Al- Shaqsi, Omaila Khamis Al Makdami

Oman College of Health Sciences/Nursing Department, South Al Batinah Branch, Al Rustaq, Sultanate of Oman

How do performance-based examination influence learning? An evaluative study of BS nursing student perception

Background: Assessment of clinical competence is an essential component of nursing education, as the students' clinical nursing skills and performance are the foundation of their professional practice. Current literature revealed that over the past few decades, Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) has proven to be a valid and reliable tool, which can influence different learning domains among student nurses related to clinical competencies. Apparently, very few studies were done in Oman nor there was no baseline study conducted at Oman College of Health Sciences (OCHS) on this aspect. Cognizant that using it as a form of skills lab assessment at nursing college is still in its infancy stage, it is deemed necessary to know and validate its effectiveness as a form of clinical assessment to ensure that the competencies among nursing students on this newly established college of Bachelor Nursing Program in OCHS will be achieved.

Objective: The study was conducted to explore Oman College of Health Sciences BS Nursing Students perception on how Objective Structured Clinical Examination influences learning.

Methods: The study employed quantitative descriptive research design. Data were gathered with the use of a pilot-tested researcher-made survey questionnaire from purposively sampled Bachelor Nursing Students from South and North Al-Batinah branches, including Year II, III, and IV of Academic Year 2020-2021, (n = 172) where (Male: n= 33; Female: n= 139) using gender and year level as the subgroup of stratified sampling. Data were treated using ranking, weighted mean, T-test, and One way ANOVA. Counter-checking was done by using SPSS.

Results & Discussion: Findings revealed that the respondents agreed that Objective Structured Clinical Examination influences learning in terms of knowledge, skills and attitude domains (composite mean = 3.9;3.8;3.8 respectively). The T test values showed no significant differences on the perceived assessments on how OSCE influence learning between the profiles of the respondents in terms of gender while there were significant differences in terms of year level based on the F values of one-way ANOVA.

Conclusion: OSCE had positive influence in improving nursing students' knowledge, skills and attitude which can be described under "knows how, shows how and does" respectively, on Miller's pyramid. Significant and non-significant differences were found between the profile of the respondents and their assessments on how OSCE influence learning. Hence, OSCE can be a worthwhile valid strategy of teaching and assessing nursing student's clinical competencies as long as it is properly designed in achieving the standard clinical competencies of nursing graduates thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Based on the findings of the study through my presentation, it shed light in the evaluation and validation of the effectiveness of OSCE as a form of clinical assessment to ensure that the competencies among nursing students at the newly established college of Bachelor Nursing Program in Oman College of Health Sciences will be achieved
- A set of recommendations was drafted for possible adoption by the clinical instructors who use OSCE as a form of performance-based examination to test the competencies of nursing students while practicing their craft. These were based on the lowest items rated in the assessment of the respondents. They were believed to be not completely achieved by the respondents thereby need to be focused by the clinical instructors. With this, the students will be able to utilize the use of OSCE as a form of performance-based examination to the fullest
- Furthermore, the aim of the recommendations given were towards instructional guidelines that will hopefully help all concerned academicians to maximize the use of OSCE not only as an assessment tool but on how OSCE influence holistic clinical learning experience not just in gaining skills and knowledge but most importantly in terms of attitude or affective domain on which according to Mary. C (2011), it is the most neglected one in higher education, although it is deemed the “gateway to learning”

Biography

Mrs. Arlene V. Pamplona is a Master degree holder in Education, a Professional Teacher major in Science and a Registered Medical Laboratory Scientist. She gained her bachelor degree from Centro Escolar University in Manila Philippines and her post graduate studies at Polytechnic University of the Philippines. Being a research enthusiast, she participated in numerous institutional research endeavors, facilitated research workshops in institutional and national level, has presented in various national scientific seminars, and international research conferences like in Global Episteme Conference on Nursing at Rome Italy in 2019 and in Social Sciences, Health and Environment Conference 2013 in Sydney Australia where she was awarded Best Oral Presenter by IAMURE Multidisciplinary Research. She also published several researches at the Journal of Nursing Education and Practice (JNEP Sciedu Press) in Canada. Currently, she is the science and research teacher at Oman College of Health Sciences.



Franz Porzsolt MD, PhD

Institute of Clinical Economics, Germany

Clinical economics: A new task for different levels of the nursing professions

Clinical Economics (CLINECS) was born 45 years ago from the different results that I observed as a young oncologist in our hospitalized patients and read in the scientific literature. It took more than 10 years for us to realize the cause of this difference: the results reported in the literature were obtained on selected "mono-morbid" patients under experimental study conditions, while we observed results in everyday care in non-selected "multi-morbid" patients that were treated under the non-experimental conditions of the daily "natural chaos of care".

The differences between experimental research and care under everyday conditions (either with or without systematic analysis of results) are explained. Clinical Economics is a new subject that describes the added value of health services that can be measured under everyday conditions. However, this added value can only be measured if two conditions are met. The natural chaos needs to be resolved by simple statistical methods and second, society, including politicians and health care providers need to develop interest in CLINECS. Finally, we discuss the possibilities of CLINECS to combine not only marginal economic successes with not only marginal health progress.

Any health reform that is carried out without measuring the added value achieved is equivalent to flying blind without functioning navigation instruments. No one will think of putting undoubtedly useful health services to the test. However, there are numerous diagnostic and therapeutic measures that are doubted not only by some skeptics. The benefits of these measures should be assessed and confirmed.

Biography

Franz Porzsolt MD, PhD in 1968-74 Medical school at Philipps University of Marburg/Germany.

1975/76 Postgraduate Ontario Cancer Institute, Toronto/ONT.

1976-96 Internship, consultant, and deputy-director Dept Internal Medicine III, University Hospital Ulm/Germany.

1997 Development of CLINICAL ECONOMICS focusing the objective & subjective value instead of monetary costs to change from a service- (or profit-) based [business perspective] to an outcome- (or market-) based management of healthcare [national economy perspective].

2012 German IQ-award of the German section of MENSA INTERNATIONAL.

2013 Fellow of The New York Academy of Medicine.

2013 Foundation of the non-profit Institute of Clinical Economics, e.V., D-89081 Ulm/Germany www.clinical-economics.com Ringgold ID: 587744

2015 Publications on the Pragmatic Controlled Trial (PCT) and related methods represent a collection of non-experimental results & tools that enable combination of providing care under the unstructured chaotic conditions of day-to-day care but analyzing the outcomes of care under structured conditions. This "squaring the circle" needs to replace randomization by Bayes statistic.



Maria Kozlowski-Gibson*, Mary Gergis

Cleveland State University School of Nursing, College of Health, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America

Caring in nursing education

A lifetime of nursing education is a necessity because of the continuous scientific advancements changing the nursing practice. The role of nursing educators as facilitators of student development increases the conditions for academic success of graduate and Registered-Nurse-to-Bachelor-of-Science-in-Nursing students at a time of economic hardship, nursing shortage, and continued epidemics. Contemporary education plans must consider the students relevant modern life commitments and stress levels for education to be effective. While accrediting agencies are interested in reducing the bridge between education and practice, it is important to highlight the need for "caritas" exchange between instructor and students during the educational process as an ethical ideal based on Jean Watson's human caring theory.

Audience Take Away Notes

- How to combine professional development with the rigors of clinical nursing
- Importance of connecting theory to nursing education
- Need for a reform in nursing education
- Flexibility of educators as a factor in reducing student stress and increasing graduation rates

Biography

Dr. Maria Kozlowski-Gibson is Associate Professor at Cleveland State University, researcher, author, and peer reviewer for journals with broad clinical, educational, and legal training. Innovative, resourceful, caring, and team builder. Committed to diversity and inclusion. She holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Higher Education Administration and Master of Science in Nursing from the University of Phoenix. Highly skilled in utilizing a wide variety of teaching aids, motivational strategies, and technological approaches to engage students in the learning process and she efficiently relates subject matter expertise to real world applications. Focused on achieving and maintaining high standards in the Nursing profession.



Dr. Michele L. Lopez

College of Health Professions, Pace University, Pleasantville, NY, United States

The importance of health literacy for new nurses

This session will provide a framework identifying key concepts for workshop participants to apply in their own environments which will proactively address potential health literacy deficiencies. It is essential that nursing students become familiar, comfortable, and competent in addressing health literacy with the health care seeking population. Health literacy is an essential component to addressing public health issues. New nurses may not be equipped to manage and address the diverse needs of the health care seeking population due to challenges such as limited clinical experiences and variation in nursing content delivery associated with the COVID crisis.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Describe the role nurses play to promote and improve health literacy
- Identify potential challenges which impair graduate nurses from integrating client health literacy into individualized client treatment plans
- Describe potential strategies and initiatives which will enhance health literacy

Biography

Michele Lopez is a life-long health education practitioner and learner, earning a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Pace University and a Master of Arts in Nursing Administration, Leadership and Organization from Columbia University, Teacher's College and a Doctorate of Health Education from A.T. Still University, College of Graduate Health Studies. Michele has completed research on incivility and bullying in nursing academia. Michele has been a nurse educator for more than 19 years, teaching LPN, ADN-RN, BS-RN and graduate degree nursing programs in traditional classroom settings and online environments, clinical, and nursing labs. In addition to her years spent as an educator, she has 28 years nursing experience in various specialty areas including mental health nursing, medical surgical nursing, pediatrics, and home health care. Michele has completed course work or holds certificates for clinical simulator education, diabetes management, and nurse education. She has received work study grants for curriculum development, medical math, and infection control. Michele has helped many students succeed in nursing programs. She has dedicated her career to sharing her learning experiences with others. She is a trained member of the LGBTQ Ally program, and a trained Stephens Minister. Michele serves as a mentor to new teachers and graduate students, and is a graduate of Pace University's Come Teach with Us Academy for math and science. Michele has developed and delivered review courses for NCLEX certificate and license exam preparation. She has been called upon to review content material for nursing and health textbooks. Michele was also selected from a group of nurse educators by Assessment Technologies Institute (ATI) to perform NCLEX exam item writing. Michele is an Assistant Professor of Nursing at Pace University, and serves in the Medical Reserve Corp.



Dr. Mary Anbarasi Johnson

Professor and Head, Pediatric Nursing Department CMC Vellore, Dr.MGR Medical University, India

Innovations in pediatric intensive care - A nursing perspective

Pediatric Critical care nursing is a specialty within nursing that deals specifically with human responses to life-threatening problems. What is the responsibility of critical care nurse? Critical Care Nurses are responsible for making sure that critically ill patients and members of their families. Many innovations have been taking place in PICU and this articles discusses few of them in series one and in the following series which will be discussed in the next article. Innovations are part of life in every field and more so in the health care field. Innovations are mandatory in Pediatric Intensiver care setting in order to promotre patient safety, satisfaction and provide cost effective care. Following are few innovations tried in some PICUs and they work well. Innovations like family centered care, use of advanced technology, rhobotic nursing, individualized care, evidenced based care, problem based learning in PICU, patient safety, quality assurance emphasis, advanced patient monitoring, telecommunications, use of pediatric early warning scores, triaging etc. Pediatric nurses play a vital role in incorporating innovations in to practice so that theory can be translated in to practice. Patient safety and nursing care excellence is a well emphasized concept and therefore to, promote nursing care excellence nurses must be empowered to bring in innovations. Small or major projects can be adapted to find evidence for practive. Innovations promote patient satisfaction as well staff satisfaction.

Biography

Mary Anbarasi Johnson working as a professor and Head in pediatric nursing department, CMC Vellore. She worked as Clinical Nurse Specialist in PICU for a year and as Assit Professor in USA for two years. Also worked in administration in nursing, in Saudi Arabia Defense Sector. CMC gave the 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 Protec-tion, OSCE by Dr. MGR Medical University as well Diabetic Educators programme etc. It also gave the opportunity to be examiner or paper setter for various levels of nursing students for 6 universities and inspector for Dr. MGR Medical University. She is very much interested in reviewing articles. She have published in 70 national, international journals and presented in around 30 national and international conferences. She also have contributed for 5 book chapters and is working on publishing a book soon. She served in CMC Vellore as addl. Deputy Nursing Superintendent for staff training and quality assurance as well in CMC Institutional research board as a member for a term of 4 years. Mary is a reviewer or editorial member or advisory member in more than 50 international journals. Also a recipient of Presi-dent's Gold medal for standing first in the university for B.Sc. programme. I give all thanks to Lord Jesus Christ who is the reason for my living. Mary Anbarasi Johnson indented to her family, teachers and friends for their encouragement and support and particularly to CMC Vellore which has mentored her.



Dr. Laurie Bladen

Pennsylvania Western University, Clarion Campus, Clarion Pennsylvania,
United States of America

Developing a nursing department structure: Integrating three university nursing departments

In July 2021, the State System of Pennsylvania, United States of America, Board of Governors voted to integrate three Universities into one university. On July 1, 2022, Clarion (CU) and Edinboro (EU) integrated with California University (CalU) to become Pennsylvania Western University (Penn West). This integration of the three schools in the western part of Pennsylvania is necessary for the financial sustainability of the universities. With declining enrollment in traditional student populations, Penn West is shifting its focus from becoming financially viable. All three universities will maintain campuses at the current locations, and the establishment of Penn West Global Online will provide additional resources to capture more of the online market.

Due to the integration, the nursing department now offers all program levels of nursing education, starting with an Associate Degree in Nursing, accredited through the Accreditation Commission for Education in Nursing (ACEN). Next is the baccalaureate in nursing (BSN) programs located at the Clarion and Edinboro campuses (each having different programs until the fall of 2023) and the RN- BSN Completion (RN- BSN) previously with individual programs located at both California and Clarion campus. The RN- BSN program has adopted Clarion's program and is performing a teach-out of the California RN- BSN program during the AY 2022-2023. During the AY of 2022-2023, a new curriculum is being developed to start in the fall of 2023. The BSN legacy programs at the Clarion Campus (BSN and RN- BSN) are accredited by ACEN, and expect a site visit during the spring of 2024. The Master's level options include a Master of Nursing – Family Nurse Practitioner (MSN- FNP), a Master of Science in Nursing Administration and Leadership (MSN- ADM) program option, and a Post-master's Family Nurse Practitioner Certificate. Also, a Doctor of Nursing Program (DNP) is offered.

Due to the expansion of the nursing department post-integration, an internal structure was implemented to manage the department's work. This presentation will describe the development of the Nursing Department structure of this new University, why the structure was needed, the committees, their purpose, and their tasks. Also, the benefits of this structure and the lessons learned will be presented.

Audience Take Away Notes

- How to create a decision-making structure in a new nursing department
- How to develop and use a communication vehicle in a nursing department
- Establish a self-governing structure in a nursing department
- Develop committees to manage the workload of accreditation for nursing departments

Biography

Dr. Laurie Bladen received her ASN from Ohio State University/ Lima Technical College, her BSN from the University of the State of New York, an MBA from the University of Phoenix, an MSN from South University, and her Ph.D. from the University of Phoenix. Her dissertation was on the Relationship between Embodied Nursing Knowledge and Client Outcomes in Home Health. She is also a Certified Nursing Educator and a Fellow at the American Academy of Case Management. Over her 41-year professional career, Dr. Bladen has been a staff nurse, nursing supervisor, and Director

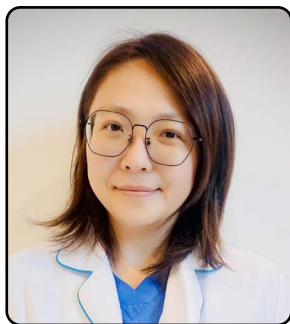
of Home Health. Dr. Bladen designed and started a disease management clinic that served rural patients with education and treatment of diabetes, wounds, and infections. Dr. Bladen was the first Chair of a Department of Nursing that integrated with two other universities. She has served as Mu XI's President, a Sigma Theta Tau International Nurses Society chapter. She is a member of the Pennsylvania State Nurses Association and The American Nurses Association.

21-23 AUGUST

DAY 01
POSTER



INTERNATIONAL
NURSING SCIENCE
CONFERENCE



Jing-Yi, Lin*, Yu-Ling, Wang

National Taiwan University Cancer Centre, Taipei, Taiwan (R.O.C)

Effect of combined social communication platform in breast cancer patients

Purpose/Background: In Taiwan, breast cancer is the first common cancer among women. Patients who were usually feeling anxious when they were newly diagnosed with breast cancer. Information explosion and incorrect information also can lead them to confuse awfully. Owing to limitations of medical environment, that's difficult which provide complete information and respond to them immediately.

Methods: Discussed with the breast cancer team members, and then combined social communication platforms to establish an immediate response system and continuous cancer nursing care for patients. Itemize four categories: pre-operative preparation, post-operative care, side effects of chemotherapy, and hospitalization issues aimed at common problems. It can reply with Artificial Intelligence (AI) alternatives used in medical members' non-duty time to avoid missing the patients' questions. Enrolled patients who were newly diagnosed with breast cancer and using the social communication platform starting in November 2021. After 9 months (September 2022), investigated patients to fill out the questionnaire. Then 276 questionnaires were distributed. Based on the calculation of the confidence interval of 95%, the sufficient number of samples is within $\pm 10\%$ of the surveyed value, needed for recoveries of 72 questionnaires at least.

Results: Therefore, 78 questionnaires were recovered and analyzed. 51.3 % (n=40) completely agree with the content is enough to help them resolve common problems during treatment. 67.9 % (n=53) completely agree with the convenience of social communication platforms. 67.9 % (n=53) completely agree in confidence with reduced anxiety during treatment. 78.2 % (n=61) of the patients completely agreed for the social communication platform is necessary and helpful.

Conclusions: In the research, it can establish immediate communication with patients, enhance the quality of nursing care and increase information correctness. In addition, can reduce their feeling of anxiety. Expected that can be used widely in different attributes of cancer patients. Helping them be able to deal with medical problems immediately, create an excellent medical environment.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Combining social platforms with cancer care to provide ongoing, immediate care for cancer patients
- Reduce the burden on clinicians to make phone calls with patients. Committed to clinical care to improve the quality of clinical care
- Thereby reducing the uncertainty of cancer patients in the treatment process and providing correct nursing care information

Biography

Ms. Jing-Yi Lin studied Nursing at the Chang Gung University of Science and Technology and graduated as Bachelor in 2012. Afterward, devoted her clinical nursing care in emergency transport and trauma wards for 8 years. The obtained license as Nurse Practitioner in 2020. Currently working as a nurse practitioner in the oncology surgery ward of National Taiwan University Cancer Center. Among them, the article "Using Multimedia to Improve the Established Nurse-Patient Relationship" was published at the 2016 ICN Conference. In 2018, she was awarded the honor of excellent poster publication by the Taiwan Society of Evidence-Based Medicine and Nursing.

21-23 AUGUST

DAY 02

KEYNOTE FORUM



INTERNATIONAL
NURSING SCIENCE
CONFERENCE

Emerging paradigm of patient care in the age of wearable technology

Advancement in technology changes the world in a warp speed. Wearable devices holds great potential in reshaping the health provision and has a positive impact on the wearer's health. We are seeing growing numbers of users actively changing their behavior for the better with the adoption of wearable devices. Integrating them in our

life style enhances the quality of life, improves healthcare delivery and medical education.

Wearable devices have evolved and there is an increasing interest in their application in medical settings. It can provide information on patient's behavior like blood pressure, breathing patterns and blood glucose levels. It can also generate signals detecting activity. Wrist-worn accelerometers assist in the evaluation of sleep quality in healthy subjects as well as in in-patient and ICU settings where poor sleep has been linked with adverse outcomes. There are also wearable devices that can provide information on heart rhythm. Frequent heart rate tracking as a means of enhancing routine monitoring for early detection may enable the wearer to seek medical guidance, otherwise these conditions would likely go undetected for some time. This can also be a component of an early warning system to detect clinical deterioration for patients with chronic diseases. Furthermore, it could enable detailed and near-continuous characterization of recovery following critical illness. It is a means of recording useful information and incredible amount of data.

Advancement in the area of wearable systems will continue to transform and enhance the quality of our care. Responsive patient care, challenges and opportunities, and future innovations will be explored in this presentation.

In the near future, Healthcare providers, will inevitably care for patients with wearable technology.



**Elvessa Narvasa, RN, MSN,
Ph.D., CCRN**

Quebec CCN, Montreal, Canada

Biography

Prof. Elvessa Narvasa has completed Master of Science in Nursing from Montreal University, Canada. PH.D. She is the Provincial Director of Canadian Council of Cardiovascular Nurses. Served as Co- President of Quality Assurance; Team Leader for Hospital Accreditation, Founder of ICU Intermediary care. She had been selected to write the exam for Cardiovascular Certification by the Canadian Nurses Association. Furthermore, she does both in-service as well as invited nurse educator of different hospitals ICU-CCU; PACU/OR and Consultant of College Nursing Faculty. Organizing committee executive of International Society of Pituitary Surgeons; Multidisciplinary Perioperative Medicine, Montreal University. Invited speaker of Quebec Intensive Care Association as well as 2018 -2019 Keynote speaker of International Healthcare Conferences; Honourable Chief Guest of Colloquium World Nursing Conferences; 2019 International RFCCN. SAARC, Critical Care Society. Chairperson, United Research Forum since 2020. Moreover, an International Virtual and physical Conferences keynote and plenary speaker 2020 till present 2023 organized by different groups worldwide.

Late adverse effects of the treatment for childhood cancer

During the past decades, significant advances have been made in the treatment of pediatric malignancies, with more than 80% of children being cured in developed countries. Therapy responsible for this survival rate can also produce adverse long-term health-related outcomes, referred to as late effects. Late effects manifest months to decades after the completion of cancer treatment. It is estimated that more than 60% of pediatric cancer survivors develop at least one chronic condition and almost 30% experience serious or life-threatening complications during adulthood. The common late effects of childhood cancer encompass several broad domains including growth and development, organ function, reproductive capacity, secondary malignancies, and psychosocial sequelae. Late effects can be anticipated based on therapeutic interventions, but the magnitude of risk and the manifestations in an individual survivor are influenced by numerous factors which are tumor-related, treatment-related, and host-related. Any organ system can be affected. Late effects also contribute to an excess risk of premature death among long-term survivors. Relapsed primary cancer remains the most frequent cause of death, followed by cause-specific mortality from subsequent primary neoplasms, and cardiac and pulmonary toxicity.

Childhood cancer survivorship is a national public health priority. Long-term follow-up care has taken place in a variety of settings: primary care clinics (pediatrics, internal medicine, family practice), oncology clinics (pediatric and adult), and specialized long-term follow-up clinics. To facilitate survivor and provider access to appropriate follow-up care, compendium of exposure- and risk-based health surveillance recommendations has been developed, including guidelines, health links and comprehensive reviews.



Jelena Roganovic

Department of Pediatrics,
Clinical Hospital Centre Rijeka,
Faculty of Medicine University of
Rijeka, Croatia

Biography

Dr Roganovic completed medical education from Rijeka/Croatia, Padua/Italy, and Cincinnati/USA. She is the Chair of the Department of Pediatrics Faculty of Medicine Rijeka, and the Head of the Division of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Clinical Hospital Centre Rijeka, Croatia. She published more than 300 papers, book chapters, proceedings, and abstracts. Dr Roganovic is a president of the Croatian Society for Pediatric Hematology and Oncology and a certified member of many national and international pediatric societies, taking an active and remarkable contribution in several European boards/committees (EXPeRT, PanCare). She serves as a reviewer for a number of national and international journals, and as an editorial board member of several journal of international repute.

Relevance of clinical practice in nursing education

Engaging students and faculty in nursing education is a complex process impacted by multiple factors including but not limited to knowledge, experience, work, family, passion, commitment, and societal constraints. Combine that with changes in technology and we have had to adapt how we learn, treat and care for our patients. This has challenged us to find new ways to make nursing education not only timely but relevant. Research continues to show us that the need for nurses continues to increase but we are still lagging in how best to train and educate these individuals. The age of many practicing nurses and nursing faculty have reached retirement age and we need to look towards the future of both student and faculty to continue the professional growth of this discipline. The “nursing student” has changed and we as nursing faculty must incorporate the **relevance of clinical practice in nursing education** to help promote the discipline of nursing science. We will look at the emerging roles of nursing students and nursing faculty in the present day and how they have been impacted by the health pandemic. Then we will focus on the importance of making clinical practice relevant in the educational setting. Lastly, we will focus on learning engagement methods that can be used to promote relevance of clinical practice in nursing education.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Explain the emerging roles of nursing students and nursing faculty
- Describe the concept of relevance of clinical practice in nursing education
- Identify learning engagement methods that can help promote the concept of relevance of clinical practice in nursing education



**Daryle Wane, PhD, APRN,
FNP-BC**

BSN Program Director/Professor
of Nursing Pasco-Hernando State
College, FL 34654, United States
of America

Biography

Dr. Wane has a PhD in Nursing Science as well as a master's degree from University of South Florida and is a Board-Certified Family Nurse Practitioner. She also has undergraduate degrees in Nutrition and Nursing from Brooklyn College and Downstate Medical Center College of Nursing. Dr. Wane is the BSN Program director at Pasco-Hernando State College. She has published numerous supplements in textbooks as well as journal articles and has been serving as an editorial board member and peer reviewer for several journal publications. She is also a member of Sigma Theta Tau Nursing Honor society.

The neurobiology of aggression: De-escalation and whole-brain processing techniques

This presentation will discuss the neurobiology of the brain and how aggressive responses in patients, peers, and family members can be de-escalated with a clearer understanding of how to activate the entire brain. Based on theory, practical tips will be given that can be used in practice and every-day life.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Participants will learn how to use knowledge of brain chemistry to de-escalate anger and aggression
- In order to have more therapeutic and productive communication, participants will use knowledge of neurobiology to build trust, show respect, and model non-aggressive communication
- Techniques shown in this presentation can be used at work, home, or whenever confronted with a situation requiring de-escalation and whole-brain processing



Dr. Nina Beaman

School of Nursing and Health Sciences, Aspen University, Phoenix, AZ, United States of America

Biography

Dr. Nina Beaman is the Chief Nurse Administrator of the Aspen University School of Nursing. Being a forensic psychiatric nurse, she works to help victims of trauma survive and thrive. Her knowledge of neurobiology has served her well in de-escalating angry patients, students, and peers—as well as raising five daughters!

School-Age mental health stress reduction

The purpose of this research presentation is to discuss school-age child mental health priorities. Researcher will provide the challenges faced by school nurses in Kentucky and the impact on children related to education and learning gaps. The aim is to engage attendees in advocating for a school nurses in every Kentucky public school all day, every day. Researcher will discuss evidence-based practice stress reduction and coping strategies to optimize school-age child learning. Researcher will further discuss the roles of school nurses, such as educators, counsellors, mediators, providing mental health resources, performing health screenings, and making health referrals to optimize child health. The researcher will explain how school nurses are vital in bridging learning gaps between educators, parents, and children at an early age to improve and optimize long-term outcomes. Bridging gaps may increase school-age child school attendance and manage chronic healthcare conditions promoting health. In addition, children who attain a good education will be able to generate more societal income for future growth. Children hold the future and nurse advocacy and research is needed to bridge knowledge and application gaps to benefit long-term outcomes in Kentucky.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Identify 3 school-age stress reduction activities to enhance learning
- Discuss how providing child stress reduction activities can bridge the gap between knowledge and application
- Describe at least 2 way that stress reduction activities and mental health resources can optimize child health outcomes



**Dr. Lisa Wallace, DNP,
MSN, BSN, RNC-OB, NE-BC**
Morehead State University,
Morehead, KY, United States

Biography

Dr. Lisa Wallace is an Assistant Professor at Morehead State University with over 32 years of experience as a Registered Nurse. She completed her Doctoral of Nursing Practice degree in 2020, Master of Science in Nursing degree with a focus on Leadership/Management Tract in 2009. She maintains two national certifications, Inpatient Obstetrics and Nurse Executive. Previous roles include staff nurse, charge nurse, nurse manager, and director. Her areas of expertise include obstetrics, neonates, leadership and management, and pediatrics. She is a BLS, ACLS, PALS, ALSO, NRP Instructor, and Team STEPPS master trainer. She has various evidence-based practice scholarly publications and podium/poster presentations at various professional conferences.

21-23 AUGUST

DAY 02

SPEAKERS



INTERNATIONAL
NURSING SCIENCE
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Gizem Açıkgöz^{1*} and Ülkü Baykal²

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Science, Istanbul Kent University, Istanbul, Türkiye

²Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Science, Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul, Türkiye

The development of the nurses' autonomous behavior scale regarding professional roles

Professional autonomy in nursing means making independent decisions in accordance with professional basic principles and rules, professional practice standards and legal regulations related to the profession in professional practices, the basis of which is care. Professional autonomy in nursing improves the clinical results of caregivers, ensures the continuity of nursing care and patient safety, and increases the quality of nursing care. Scales can be used to determine the level of autonomous behaviours of nurses. Although there are scales measuring nurses' individual and professional autonomy in the literature, no measurement tool has been found that evaluates nurses' autonomous behaviours regarding their professional roles. The research was conducted in quantitative research design in order to develop the "Nurses' Autonomous Behavior Scale Regarding Professional Roles". The draft scale was created with qualitative research data and literature review by researchers. The research was conducted with 534 nurse's works in public, university and private hospital in Istanbul. SPSS 25 package program was used in the analysis of data. The content validity of the 59-item draft scale, which was created with qualitative research data and literature review, was found to be 0.90 after expert opinion. With item analysis, items with item-total correlations below 0.40 were removed. According to the results of the exploratory factor analysis of the scale, whose suitability for factor analysis was evaluated, a structure consisting of 23 items and four dimensions as care, education, research and management was obtained, supported by confirmatory factor analysis and convergent-discriminant validity. Test-retest method was used to determine the reliability of the scale against time, and there was no statistically significant difference between the scale total and sub-dimension mean scores $t: 0.619$, $p < 0.619$ and there was a very strong and significant positive correlation $r: 0.983$, $p < 0.001$ was observed. In the internal consistency analysis, Cronbach's alpha values were found to be 0.932 in the total scale and 0.771 (Care), 0.809 (Education), 0.918 (Research) and 0.896 (Management) in its sub-dimensions. It has been observed that the "Nurses' Autonomous Behavior Scale Regarding Professional Roles" is a valid and reliable scale.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Why the autonomy is important in professional nursing practice
- How can we measure nurse's autonomous behavior
- How can we make the validity and reliability of a scale
- What stages does the validity and reliability study of a scale consist of
- What are the autonomous behavior levels of nurses regarding their professional roles in Türkiye

Biography

Gizem Açıkgöz studied Nursing at the Gülhane Military Medical Academy, Ankara, Türkiye and graduated in 2008. She got her master degree on nursing management at Marmara University Institute of Health Science in 2015 and got Phd degree on nursing management at İstanbul University Cerrahpaşa Graduate Education Institute in 2023. She worked as a intensive care nurse in cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit of Haydarpaşa Educational and Research Hospital, İstanbul from 2008 to 2016. Then she started to work as a intensive care responsible nurse in cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit of Sultan II. Abdülhamid Han Educational and Research Hospital until 2020. Now she works as a assistant professor at İstanbul Kent University, Faculty of Health Science, Nursing Department since June 2020. She study on nursing management, nursing professionalism and autonomy, quality and patient safety in health care. She has two ERASMUS Staff Teaching Mobility experiences at University of Politecnico de Portalegre and University of St. Clement Ohridski of Bitola. She has published on SCI, e-SCI, international and national index. She also has more than 30 presentation at international congress and conferences.



Kodchakon Piasai, Ph.D.

Institute of Nursing, Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand

Caregivers knowledge and care children with asthma in North Eastern Thailand

Background: Asthma in children can be controlled and cured by receiving appropriate caring. Caregivers are authority who is influence on the controlled of asthma and the exacerbation of the disease.

Aim: The purpose of this study aimed to examine the knowledge and caring behaviors of caregivers of Thai school-age children with asthma.

Methodology: The purposive samples were 127 caregivers of Thai school-age children who had been treated at the Easy Asthma Clinic in 14 primary government hospitals in North Eastern Thailand. The instruments of this study consisted of a personal questionnaire, the knowledge of asthma and treatment questionnaire, and care children with asthma questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The reliability of these instruments using Kuder-Richardson (KR-20) statistics. The reliability of knowledge questionnaire and care children with asthma questionnaire are 0.74 and 0.68 respectively.

Results: The findings of the study showed that caregivers of Thai school-age children with asthma had good knowledge about stimulating factors, signs of exacerbation, and treatments for asthma (84.3%, 98.4%, and 93.7% respectively). The three lowest knowledge scores of caregivers are the benefited of Inhale Corticosteroid Drugs (ICS), how to used ICS, and side effects of ICS (11.8%, 15.0%, and 16.5% of respectively). Moreover, they had good caregiving behavior about avert stimulus and medication use for asthma (78.0% and 90.6% respectively).

Recommendation: Healthcare providers should be advice caregivers about medication that used to treat and control exacerbation of asthma. In addition, nurses should raising awareness for caregivers to prevent an aversive stimulus of asthmatic exacerbation.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Other researchers can use these findings as a base for a comparative study on the knowledge and caring of caregivers in other countries
- Researcher can be using these results for create the intervention to increase caring technique for caregivers
- Nurses should focus on giving advice on correct medication use

Biography

Dr. Kodchakon Piasai she got bachelor's degree in nursing from Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Saraburi in 1994. She received a Master of Nursing Science in Pediatric Nursing from Khon Kaen University in 2000. Finally, she completed her Ph.D. in nursing at Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. She has experience in pediatric nursing especially respiratory disease in children for more than 20 years. Nowadays, she is the head of the School of Pediatric Nursing, at Suranaree University of Technology. She has completed research related to Pediatric cancer. Her area of interest is innovation in nursing.



Mgr. Lenka Gutova MBA, LL.M*, Ing. Monika Vanhova MBA, Mgr. Tomas Petr Ph.D, Mgr. Ondrej Krahula MBA

Deputy director for non-medical health profession and health quality management care, Central Military Hospital in Prague, Czech Republic

No smoking policy in central military hospital Prague

The aim of the presentation is to share the experience of implementing the rules of a non-smoking hospital in practice among patients and staff of the Central Military Hospital in Prague (CMH Prague). CMH Prague participating in the "International Network of Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Service Organizations" it helps implement the health promotion process for patients and employees in order to gain more control over their own health and contribute to its improvement. In year 2018 CMH Prague became the eighth hospital in the Czech Republic included in The National GNTH Network of the Czech Republic, informally referred to as the network of non-smoking hospitals. This program brings together medical facilities with the intention of fighting smoking, as the most significant preventable cause of mortality and morbidity of the population. Worldwide, this initiative is covered by the so-called Global Network for Tobacco-Free Healthcare Services, which currently consists of 24 sub-networks from 16 countries. The CMH Prague is aware of the negative impact of smoking, especially in the area of health risks. We try to motivate our patients and employees to stay abstinent from nicotine and, of course, also to stop smoking, or to stop using nicotine in other forms (nicotine sachets, etc.). A specific part of the program is the smoking ban for patients in the CMH Prague psychiatric department.

Biography

Mgr. Lenka Gutova, MBA, LL.M is the deputy director of non-medical healthcare professions and quality management in the Central Military Hospital in Prague. She has been working as the deputy director for more than twenty years. On top of that, she is also active as an assistant professor at the 3rd Medical Faculty of Charles University in Prague, specifically at the Institute of Nursing. She has played a vital role in improving the quality and safety of health services in the Czech Republic.



Vanessa Webb*, Steve Suckling

Nurture Health and Care Ltd, United Kingdom

Revisiting nightingale: The role of nursing advocacy and the imperative shift toward values-based care

The language we use reflects the values we have. If this argument is applied to investigations, reports and recommendations carried out in healthcare over the past 30 years we would see that technical procedural language and activity is valued and humanistic language and practice is increasingly sidelined.

This presentation seeks to trace the historical progression of nursing theories and practice, highlighting the seminal influence of Florence Nightingale. Nightingale's foundational ethos, emphasising the nursing profession's essential role in patient care, represents a cornerstone of modern nursing. However, in the evolving landscape of healthcare characterised by an increasing emphasis on evidence-based medicine, rules, and compliance, the fundamental tenet of nursing as an advocate for the patient has experienced a subtle yet significant erosion.

This argument illuminates the critical dichotomy between Nightingale's patient-centric approach and the contemporary rule-bound model, recognising an apparent loss of the nursing role as a patient advocate. While acknowledging the benefits of evidence-based medicine in enhancing patient outcomes and quality of care, this discussion underscores the danger of allowing it to overshadow the empathetic, values-based approach embodied in Nightingale's philosophy. A harmony of perspectives needs to be sought.

Realigning with a values-based approach in nursing is both a tribute to Nightingale's ideals and a forward-thinking strategy. This strategy ensures that nursing continues to influence patient-centred care significantly. The presentation also explores strategies for exploring and realigning perspectives such as the use of public domain reports and generative AI, supervision, mentoring and education.

Audience Take Away Notes

- We will share examples of where traditional evidence-based medicine has been overly dominant and this has shadowed other perspectives and reduced insight
- We will illustrate how context has often been underappreciated in decision making
- We will provide examples of how compliance orientated service is often at odds with a values led service
- Will demonstrate that open-source generative AI can assist in developing a wider perspective and greater insight

Biography

Professor Vanessa Webb (MBBS, RGN, MSc, BSc, DLM, DFMS, FMERSA, and MFMLM). As the Co-Founder and Medical Director of Nurture Health and Care Ltd, she is dedicated to making a positive impact and supporting the educational journeys of others. Vanessa serves as the Chair of The Maslow Foundation, a visiting professor at Staffordshire University, and the research lead for UKAFN&P. Her extensive experience encompasses roles such as Medical Director of Mountain Healthcare Ltd and G4S Forensic & Medical Services. Vanessa's leadership journey emphasises values, positive role modeling, and empowering others to manage risk and uncertainty. She is also actively involved as a Trustee for Survivors In Transition and in various other influential positions.



Lin-Yuan Chang^{1,2*}, Chin-Yi, Chao^{1,2}, Wei-Wen, Lin²

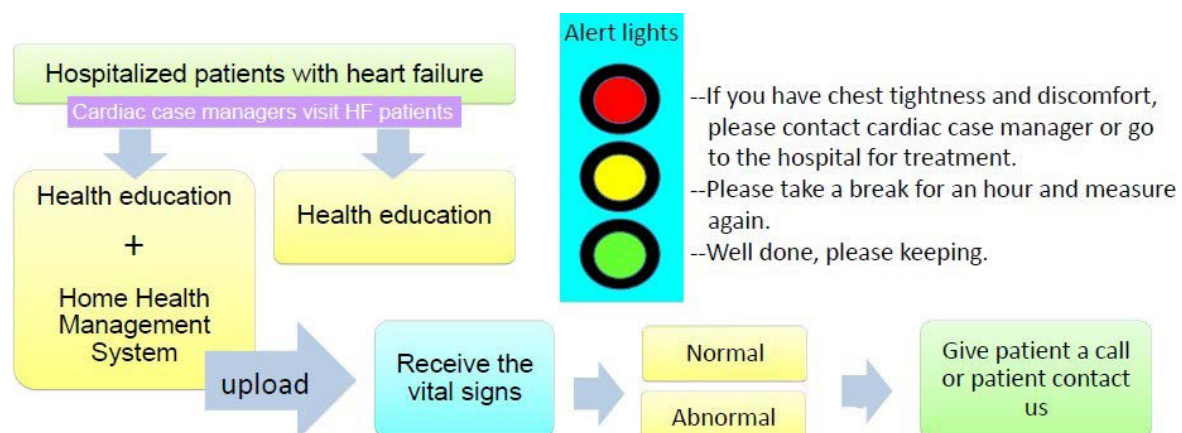
¹Nursing Department of Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan

²Cardiovascular Center of Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan

The impact of use "Home Health Management System" for heart failure patients

Objectives: As time changes, in the era of developed technology, everyone has a smartphone to use. Therefore, the division of Heart Failure of Taichung Veterans General Hospital designed a "Home Health Management System." Coronary heart disease, valvular heart disease, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, endocrine disease, and so on, lead to the end course of the disease to heart failure. Thus, heart failure is a global epidemic, affecting at least 26 million people worldwide, and the morbidity rate is rising day by day and is increasing dramatically with the aging of the population. How to make heart failure patients take care of themselves and prevent heart failure from getting worse is important.

Methods: Cardiac case manager's visit hospitalized patients with heart failure, we provide health education and assist in the installation of the Home Health Management System (HHMS) to monitor self-weight, blood pressure, and heartbeat. The patient uploads the measured values to the cloud every day and compares the readmission rate due to heart failure in a chart review.



Results: Beginning to investigate in August 2021, the analysis results show that the rate of hospitalization within one year after using the HHMS is 24.6% and 5.3% after more than twice rehospitalizations within one year. No one died. The hospitalization rate within one year without using the HHMS was 61.1%, 19.4% were hospitalized more than twice within one year, and 2.8% died within one year. The results of the study found that those who did not use the HHMS had a higher chance of being hospitalized again. With this HHMS, not only the heart failure care team can receive the patient's daily data but also use the red, yellow, and green lights to let patients know whether their data are normal. It can control disease and improve one's daily life. It is expected that the types, grades, and quality of life of heart failure can be analyzed in the future.

Biography

Lin-Yuan studied nursing at Hungkuang University, Taiwan, and graduated with an MS in 2021. When she graduated with a Bachelor's degree she started work at Taichung Veterans General Hospital in a medical intensive unit from 2013 to 2019. She transferred to Gastroenterology and ENT ward in 2019-2021. Be a Cardiology case manager starting in 2021. Published a poster assessing the Effectiveness of a Clinical Handoff Training Video for New Nurses in Taiwan and an oral presentation in ICN. Ongoing research: The relation between heart failure patients and smoking cessation. Heart Failure Patient's thoughts on hospice care.



Pornpawee Chuenjairuang

Faculty of Nursing, Sisaket Rajabhat University, Sisaket, Thailand

Development of holistic health promotion model of older persons by family and community participation in Duan Yai sub-district, Wang Hin district, Sisaket province

The aim of this participatory action research was to develop holistic health promotion model of older persons by family and community participation in duan yai sub-district, wang hin district, sisaket province. The research consisted of two major components: situational analysis and developmental process. The participants comprised 3 groups, which included 15 older adult and family, 6 members of the team provided care, and 15 community leaders. Collecting data by focus groups, in-depth interviews, and participant observations. Content analysis was utilized to analyze the data. The results from situational analysis showed that the holistic health promotion of older adults were lacked clarity of intelligence/spiritual wellness aspect, and mismatched the lifestyle needs of such individuals, and lack of integration and participation of older adults, their family and community stakeholders in designing holistic health promotion interventions and being consistent with the social, economic, political, and environmental aspects. The developmental process included 1) Holistic health promotion for older persons by family and community integration and participation; 2) Development of assessment tools of holistic health promotion for the older adults consistent with the community context 3) Practice guidelines of holistic health promotion for the older adults consistent with the social dimension, economic, political, and environmental aspects in the community context being developed; 4) Adapting holistic health promotion activities for the appropriate community context. The participatory developmental process resulted in: the older adults consistent with their needs during each stage of illness; health care providers providing needed care services via and, the primary care unit having a holistic health promotion by family and community participation to use when providing holistic wellness promotion for the older adults. These findings suggested that the family and community participation in the health promotion management model can help the older persons get holistic which match the needs in daily activities, and obtain continuing quality holistic health promotion in the community context until the end of life in community context.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Health professionals raising awareness and understanding of the holistic promotion wellness for older adults
- The findings can be used to holistic promotion wellness for older adults in other Buddhist contexts
- Healthcare provider can be used the holistic promotion wellness of older adults experiencing for integrating virtual models of care

Biography

Asst. Prof. Dr. Pornpawee Chuenjairuang got bachelor's degree in nursing from Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Songkhla in 1986. She received a master of nursing science in Medical and Surgical Nursing from Mahidol University in 1993. Finally, she completed her Ph.D. in nursing at Khon Kaen University, Thailand. She has experience in adults and older adults nursing especially nervous system and chronic disease for more than 30 years. Nowadays, she is the dean of the Faculty of Nursing, at Sisaket Rajabhat University. Her area of interest is community and innovation in nursing.



Gizem Açıkgoz^{1*} and Ülkü Baykal²

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Science, Istanbul Kent University, Istanbul, Türkiye

²Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Science, Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul, Türkiye

Nurses' views on autonomous behaviors regarding professional roles

Professional autonomy in nursing means making independent decisions in accordance with professional basic principles and rules, professional practice standards and legal regulations related to the profession in professional practices, the basis of which is care. Professional autonomy in nursing improves the clinical results of caregivers, ensures the continuity of nursing care and patient safety, and increases the quality of nursing care. In order for nurses to be successful in their professional autonomy behaviours, they need to know about autonomy and how they can act autonomously in their own profession. The research was conducted in qualitative research design in order to determine nurses' views on autonomous behaviors regarding their professional roles. The research was conducted with 17 nurse's works in public, university and private hospital in Istanbul. Data were collected using the "Interview Form" consisting of 11 questions with individual in-depth interviews, The MAXQDA program was used in the analysis of qualitative data. Data were evaluated in four main themes: "professional autonomy", "professional autonomy in nursing", "individual's own professional autonomy" and "autonomy in nursing roles". It has been determined that professional autonomy is closely related to professional regulations, professionalism, independence and responsibility, there are autonomy practices in nursing care, treatment practices, education and research, there are positive and negative situations that affect professional autonomy in nursing and there are important areas to be considered for its development. Nurses also stated the practices in which they can exhibit autonomous behavior within the framework of their professional roles. It has been observed that nurses encounter different problems and are affected by different situations while exhibiting professional autonomy behavior, and they are aware of autonomous behaviors related to their professional roles.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Why the autonomy is important in professional nursing practice
- What is the level of awareness of nurses about professional autonomy
- What do nurses need in order to exhibit professional autonomy behavior
- What autonomous behaviors nurses exhibit in their professional roles
- How nurses see themselves in displaying professional autonomy behavior

Biography

Gizem Açıkgoz studied Nursing at the Gülhane Military Medical Academy, Ankara, Türkiye and graduated in 2008. She got her master degree on nursing management at Marmara University Institute of Health Science in 2015 and got Phd degree on nursing management at İstanbul University Cerrahpaşa Graduate Education Institute in 2023. She worked as a intensive care nurse in cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit of Haydarpaşa Educational and Research Hospital, İstanbul from 2008 to 2016. Then she started to work as a intensive care responsible nurse in cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit of Sultan II. Abdülhamid Han Educational and Research Hospital until 2020. Now she works as a assistant professor at İstanbul Kent University, Faculty of Health Science, Nursing Department since June 2020. She study on nursing management, nursing professionalism and autonomy, quality and patient safety in health care. She has two ERASMUS Staff Teaching Mobility experiences at University of Politecnico de Portalegre and University of St. Clement Ohridski of Bitola. She has published on SCI, e-SCI, international and national index. She also has more than 30 presentation at international congress and conferences.

**Diane Yeo**

Diane Yeo Mindfulness, London, Ontario, Canada

Mindfulness for everyday life

Transform Your Life by Being Here Now. Life is filled with change and uncertainty. We can't control what is happening on the outside. We can, however, learn how to increase our resiliency and experience peace, calm and clarity on the inside. Explore mindfulness. Join me and learn how mindfulness can help you to quiet your busy mind, calm your body and improve your overall well-being. Learn effective tools you can use from morning to night to release stress, feel more grounded and present, handle day-to-day pressures with more ease, and enjoy your life. The good news is anyone can do this – all that is required is the desire.

Biography

Diane Yeo is known and appreciated for her clarity, authenticity, and compassionate approach to self-discovery. Diane Yeo takes a real-life approach to mindfulness through her coaching, speaking engagements, retreats, and workplace programming. Like so many others, Diane has struggled with anxiety and depression at different times in her life. She longed for peace but had focused all her efforts on fixing herself and searching outside for the answer. It was grace that led her to meditation and changed the course of her life, connecting her to the peace within her all along. Diane has been practicing mindfulness since 1995 and teaching mindfulness since 2006 when she left a busy marketing career to follow her passion. Recognizing the need for mindfulness to be both accessible and inspirational, Diane developed the SimplyPresent™ program to share what she had learned with as many people as possible. After a life-threatening event in October of 2019 reaffirmed Diane's dedication to teaching and being of service, living a life that genuinely encompasses the truth that "all we have is this moment."



Rasha Atia Kadri Ibrahim^{1*}, Aisha Namshan Aldawasari²

¹Nursing Department, Fatima College of Health Sciences, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

²Nursing Department, Fatima College of Health Sciences, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates

Relationship between digital capabilities and academic performance: The mediating effect of self-efficacy

Background: Numerous nations, among them the UAE, acknowledge the value of education in building citizens with excellent knowledge that they can utilize in their future careers. On the same page, students of all levels consistently strive for exemplary academic achievement. Academic performance is seen as a crucial aspect of education. Many variables, including social skills and student conduct, contribute to the quality of academic variables. Among the critical factors for academic success is a lack of ability to access educational materials, and students are not confident enough to use them.

Purpose and Methods: The aim of the current study is to investigate the relationship between digital capabilities and academic performance among nursing students as well as the moderating role of students' self-efficacy. A cross-sectional, correlational, descriptive, and quantitative was applied. Data was collected from 200 students during the academic year 2022-2023. Hayes Process model 4 macro was employed to investigate the role of students' self-efficacy mediating effect of on the association between digital capabilities and academic performance.

Results: The digital capability level and self-efficacy level were high. Additionally, the academic performance level was moderate. Hayes revealed that the direct effect of digital capabilities on student performance in presence of the mediator was significant ($b = 0.0063$, $p = 0.022$). Hence, self-efficacy partially mediated the relationship between digital capabilities and Student Performance.

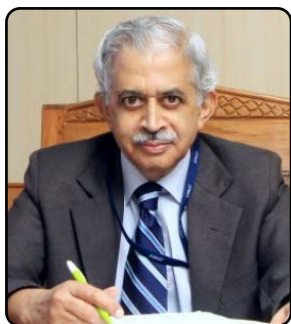
Conclusion: The study emphasized the importance of improving students' digital capabilities that enhance their confidence and self-actualization. As well as nursing students are encouraged to improve their sense of self-efficacy throughout their tenure in college because it is a predictor of future success.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Highlight the main five domains of digital capabilities
- Digital capability and Self-efficacy are associated with improved academic performance
- Students with low self-efficacy should work on themselves
- In order to prevent students from dropping out of college, it is necessary to implement early monitoring of the obstacles they encounter in order to intervene promptly

Biography

Dr. Rasha Ibrahim has a Ph.D. in Nursing Science (2019) as well as a master's degree (2015) from Alexandria University, Egypt, and is a Board-Certified Registered Nurse. She also has undergraduate degrees in Nursing from the College of Nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt. Currently, she is working at Fatima College of Health Sciences, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. She has 16 years of experience working in a variety of sectors, including clinical and educational settings.



Dr. B. Vishnu Bhat

Director medical research, Professor of Pediatrics and Neonatology Aarupadai veedu medical college and hospital, Vinayaka mission's research foundation-DU, Krimampakkam, Pondicherry, India

Should we look beyond antibiotics while treating neonates with sepsis?

Sepsis is an important medical emergency among neonates affecting 15-20 infants per 1000 live births in low and middle-income countries. The mortality can be as high as 15-20% especially among pre-term and low birth weight babies. Antimicrobial resistance is an important issue that needs to be tackled. The restricted use of effective short spectrum antibiotics for the minimum number of days should be recommended. The maintenance of good hygienic practices and antibiotics stewardship are other measures to curtail infections and reduce antimicrobial resistance. Gram negative bacteria like *E. coli*, *Klebsiella*, *Acinetobacter* and *Pseudomonas* are responsible for most of the neonatal infections. Among the Gram-positive organisms; *Staph aureus*, *Streptococci*, *Enterobacter* species are common. But the major issue is the non-specific presentation of sepsis among neonates and non-availability of reliable screening tests for early diagnosis. It is observed that there is variable individual susceptibility of neonates for infection. Global DNA methylation studies and infection related gene analysis showed that there is significant genetic difference between infants with infection and healthy controls. There is increase in inflammatory mediators at the initiation of infection process. As the disease advances, the surge in inflammatory mediators leads to organ damage and death. Use of Narciclasine, a plant anti-inflammatory alkaloid has been found to be beneficial in reducing the severity and better survival among sepsis induced neonatal rat model. Zinc is a micronutrient found to be beneficial in reducing susceptibility to infection among neonates. Moreover, it reduces duration and severity of diarrhea and respiratory infections among children. We observed reduction in mortality and morbidity among neonates with sepsis who received Zinc in addition to antibiotics. One should be careful in avoiding administering Zinc in higher amounts since it can cause copper deficiency and other side effects.

Biography

Dr. B. Vishnu Bhat is a Director - Medical Research and a Professor of Pediatrics and Neonatology at Aarupadai Veedu Medical College and Hospital, Pondicherry. Also the Former Director and Dean Research, JIPMER.

Experience: Training of Undergraduates & Postgraduates in Pediatrics since 1979, Faculty -National teachers training centre since 1987, Training of Post-Doctoral (DM) and PhD in Neonatology since 2009.

Publications: Scientific papers -384

Chapters in books -71

Edited a book on Protein Energy Malnutrition

Edited a book on NICU protocols of JIPMER

Edited a book on NNF protocols in Perinatology

H-index:35, i-10 index:82, Citations: 4287, Reads: 97,240, RG score:41.63.

Associate Editor: Indian Journal of Pediatrics Reviewing articles for many National and international Medical Journals.

Awards: Best outgoing student from school

Best Intern award

Best scientific paper award - JIPMER Scientific Society - Thrice

BR Santhanakrishnan award for best paper in Tamilnadu IAP

Nagasamy oration of National Neonatology forum -TNSB-2013

Oration of Kerala Nocon - 2014

Oration of JIPMER scientific society -2014

National neonatology forum fellowship award -2014

Life time achievement award – Pondicherry chapter of Indian Medical Association- 2015

Raj-Neocon oration -2016

Internal oration for JIPMER research day -2017.

Internal oration of Aarupadai veedu medical college & hospital-2020

Annual oration of National neonatology forum of India – 2021

Dr.K.C Chaudhuri 'Life time achievement award oration' of Indian journal of Pediatrics-2022

Life time research achievement award during CAMR conference of AVMC 2022

Life time achievement award and Dr.Rita sood memorial oration- Medical education unit, India-2022

WHO fellowship in Basic MCH care –Nepal & Thailand - 1989

WHO fellowship in Neonatology at University of Illinois, Chicago, USA-1992.

Field of interest: Medical education, perinatal asphyxia, Neonatal sepsis, Congenital malformations, Management of Preterm and low birth weight infants.



Sara Ester Barbosa¹, Vanessa Aparecida Vilas-Boas², Maria Isabel Pedreira De Freitas^{3*}

¹Nursing School, University of Campinas/Master student, Campinas-SP, Brazil

²Nursing School, University of Campinas/PhD, Campinas-SP, Brazil

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Microorganisms in ready-to-use laryngoscopes can be caused by multidrug-resistant infections

Background: Antimicrobial resistance is currently one of the biggest global health problems, especially in the intra-hospital environment. To reduce the risk of cross-infection, controlled medical devices will be disinfected according to their classification of use. Based on Spaulding's classification, the blade is considered a semi-critical item, when it encounters the patient's mucosa, and the handle as a non-critical item.

Objective: To analyze the presence of microorganisms in ready-to-use laryngoscopes in a public teaching hospital in Brazil.

Method: Slides were immersed in sterile distilled water, followed by sonication and dwell to loosen particles. The microbiological wash was filtered through a 0.45 µm membrane that was placed on blood agar. To collect the cables, a friction swab was used, moistened in sterile water, and seeded on a blood agar plate by exhaustion. Plates were incubated at 35°C (± 2°C) for up to five days. The samples were observed from a qualitative point of view and the identification of genus and species by mass spectrometry remained. Descriptive analysis, association with chi-square test and Fisher's exact test, and a Poisson regression model were performed. The results were considered approved for the prevalence ratio, with a significance level of 5%.

Results: A total of 158 slides and 45 handles were collected. There was microbial growth in 59.49% and 64.44% of the samples, respectively, with isolated fungi and potentially pathogenic bacteria from the ESKAPE group (Enterococcus faecium, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Acinetobacter baumannii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Enterobacter sp), producers of extended-spectrum β -lactamase and carbapenemases. The units that adopted the highest microbial growth on the slides were the wards (82.76%) and the adult and child intensive care units (80.49%), with a 4x greater chance of contamination in other sectors (prevalence ratio of 4.18-4.48, $p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: Nursing plays a fundamental role in patient care strategies and in actions to combat antimicrobial resistance within the multidisciplinary team. Infection caused by medical devices favors the transmission of microorganisms by multidrug-resistant.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The audience will be able to understand that the laryngoscope (cable and slide) should be disinfected according to Spaulding classification of use
- This way of cleaning the laryngoscope will help combat the spread of bacterial multidrug resistance
- This research provided answers to problems identified in medical devices that can help in creating a more efficient designer, as it discusses new data on multidrug resistant bacteria present on the surface of these medical devices

- This research demonstrates that improper processing favors cross-transmission of multiresistant bacteria
- List all other benefits
 - o It favors the identification of the quality of care provided in different sectors in relation to the cleaning and disinfection of medical supplies
 - o Favors the development of a microbiological analysis process for medical devices used in daily practice, which can be carried out by students and nursing professionals in a multidisciplinary activity with microbiologists and biologists
 - o Develops the ability to deepen knowledge about microbiology taught many times at the beginning of the student's training

Biography

Dr. Maria Isabel studied Nursing at the University of Sao Paulo (USP), Brazil. Completed her master's degree in 1977 and PhD in 1992 in the same university. She was faculty at the USP (1972-1977); State University of Londrina (1978-1997); University of Campinas (UC) (1997-2022). She created a Nutritional Therapy group at the University Hospital of Londrina. She did postdoctoral work supervised by Eleny Theodosopoulo, PhD, RN and Theofanis Katostaras, PhD, MD at Kapodistrian University of Athens on a fellowship offered for postdoctoral studies in Greece, by the General Directorate of Internal Affairs in 2005. She obtained the position of Associate Professor at the UC. She has published over 20 researches.



Sara Mohammed Aljanabi

Ministry of Health, Saudi Arabia

Nurses' perception toward workplace violence at Dammam medical tower, Saudi Arabia

Male and female nurses face violence in their workplace because of daily exposure to challenging situations as a result of dealing with different types of patients, visitors, and their families.

Aim: The study aimed to assess nurses' perceptions toward workplace violence at Dammam Medical Tower, Saudi Arabia.

Methods: A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional design was used to conduct this study. The sample size consisted of 300 nurses working at Dammam Medical Tower using a convenient sampling technique from January to March 2019 and using modified tool obtained from 'Survey on Workplace Violence' by Massachusetts Nurse's Association.

Results: The most common workplace violence for the last two years was verbal abuse and threatening. Additionally, sexual assault was less violent in the workplace. Around one-third of nurses reported all incidents to management, and less than half of them stated that the management was supportive and tried to find a solution. However, only 10% of them underwent related training regarding work place violence prevention. Also, more than a quarter of nurses reported that a clear policy and procedures addressing violence are needed to combat violence in the workplace. There is a significant difference between nurses who work in outpatients or emergency department and total violence incidents.

Conclusion: Verbal abuse and threatening are deemed to be the most common violence being occurred in the workplace, while patients and relatives are the commonest offenders. The administration of the workplace should develop a clear policy to address the violent act in work and enhance the violence concept in the orientation courses.

Biography

Sara Aljanabi, RN, MSN is Director of school health nurses, quality coordinator in PHC Eastern health cluster, Eastern province, Saudi Arabia. Sara Aljanabi a nurse for over 11 years and is currently a director of school health nurses at EHC and quality coordinator at Alkhobar health network in SA. I received my undergraduate nursing degree from College of Health Sciences and Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University. Master's Degree in king Abdul Aziz University, Lean Six-Sigma master black Belt from Anexas Europe. Pass three levels of MANJAM leadership program in health ministry. For the past 6 years I have been the intensive care unit nurse supervisor in Almshae'er hospitals in Haj season. I have lectured on a multitude of nursing topics. I am active in a variety of health associations, including Saudi Diabetes and Endocrine Association (SDEA), Saudi Society for Blood Disorders (SSBD), Saudi Osteoporosis Society (SOS), and Al Ata'a society. I published many topics and participated in many research works. I also taught a critical care courses and school nurse courses. I skilled in taking a project and initiative from concept to reality. I have many volunteers work in the Saudi Red Crescent and the King Salman Centre for Humanitarian Aid and Relief. Recently, I participated in organizing sports tournaments as a member of the Saudi Boxing Federation and as a national boxing referee.



Almadani, Noura A, Mughayzil, Hawra A, Alsalamdeen, Ahlam A and Aman, Roua Hassan Aman*

Eastern Health cluster, Saudi Arabia

Assess the causes of absenteeism among nurses working in hospitals eastern region, Saudi Arabia

The largest groups of health care providers in the country are nurses; they delivered the high percentage of health care. Despite the fact that being the largest group of health providers, the nursing workforce has experienced an acute shortage affecting the delivery of health care. Saudi Arabia is challenged with a chronic shortage of qualified Saudi nurses, accompanied by high rates of absenteeism due to uncertain causes. Aim: This study aims to assess the causes of absenteeism among nurses working in General hospital, and to compare it with other nurses working in psychiatric hospital in Eastern region, Saudi Arabia. Method: Descriptive study design was utilized to conduct in Eastern region of Saudi Arabia. A survey containing an adapted (PES) Practice Environment Scale of Nursing Work Index with where distributed to three hospitals: Erada complex for Mental Health at Al-Dammam, the Prince Saud bin Jalawi Hospital in Al-Ahsa, and Qatif Central Hospital and Dammam Medical Tower. 257 nurses participated on this survey. Result: There was a significant difference in absenteeism between Prince Saud Bin Jalwi (mean =2.94, SD=.885) and Qatif Central Hospital (mean = 2.34, SD = 1.073). Among the reasons of absenteeism, majority is having health problem, stress working, and (47%) personal and family problem (60%) no cooperative from supervisor, working different shift without weekend off. And no supportive and appreciate from head of department. Conclusion: Nurses were found to have lack of commitment to their present job/work and are extremely dissatisfied in the administrative section. Since majority of the respondents answered they have never been absent for a month, thus considering their level of satisfaction and commitment scale, developing a motivation strategy, to make employees feel that their work is valued and creating flexibility by providing a flextime.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Assess the causes of absenteeism among nurses working in General hospital
- What are the causes of absenteeism among nurses working in the hospital?
- Improve the administrative communication
- Increase level of satisfaction and commitment scale, developing a motivation strategy

Biography

Ms. Roua Aman RN, BSN, MSc in 2010 (Health care Management from IRACH royal collage (In 2020 be member with search committee in Eastern Health cluster. Research Mentor, Nurse Educator in Erada complex and mental health in Dammam. I have published more than one research articles in scientific health journals.



Dr. Brittany Nicole Hudgins-Graham, EdD, MSN, RN, CNE, CNE (cl)

School of Nursing, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC, United States of America

Graduating Bachelor of Science in nursing (BSN) students: Satisfied, fatigued, or stressed?

Nursing care is not a duty that should be taken lightly—it is of utmost importance that nursing care is delivered to clients safely with empathy and competence. Professional nurses, such as a Registered Nurse (RN), are on the frontlines of providing care. The backbone of a true caring professional is compassion, where care providers have a feeling of empathy for the suffering or misfortune of others and understand the client's personal feelings or experiences without being judgmental (Mathias & Wentzel, 2017, e. 1). However, nurses may experience compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue, or secondary traumatic stress. Upon graduation, pre-licensure Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) students seek to become an RN. Michalec, Diefenbeck, and Mahoney (2013) suggest because burnout and compassion fatigue are such a detriment to nurse well-being and the nursing workforce overall, it is essential to uncover if and to what extent nurses-in-training may be suffering from these debilitating affective/cognitive states.

Audience Take Away Notes

- This study seeks to investigate the following:
 1. Does compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue, or secondary traumatic stress exist amongst final semester pre-licensure BSN students?
 2. What interventions do students recommend the faculty should offer to assist students with managing compassion fatigue or stress?
- Results from this study will provide nurse educators with assessment data related to graduating students as well as possible interventions to implement to assist with managing compassion fatigue or stress

Biography

Dr. Brittany Nicole Hudgins-Graham began her nursing studies at Isothermal Community College (Spindale, NC) and graduated with an associate degree in 2010. She obtained her Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Appalachian State University (Boone, NC) in 2012. For graduate studies, she attended Gardner-Webb University (Boiling Springs, NC) and received her Master of Science in nursing (2015) and Doctor of Education (2018) degrees. She has been involved in nursing education since 2014. Her primary background prior to entering nursing education was in emergency nursing. Currently, she serves as an Assistant Professor of Nursing at Western Carolina University.



Patricia Conley^{1*} PHD RN PCCN, Deb Onoutka² RN MHN, Maithe Enriguez³ APRN, PHD, FAAN

¹Clinical Nurse Coordinator, Progressive Care Unit, Research Medical Center, Kansas City, Missouri, United States

²Executive Director of Crossroads Hospice and Palliative Care Kansas City, Missouri

³Associate Dean for Graduate Education, Research College of Nursing and Infectious Disease Nurse Practitioner, Research Medical Center, Kansas City, Missouri

Perception of gratitude among new registered nurses: A mixed methods study

The presentation will cover a gratitude study conducted on newly registered nurses recently hired at a Level 1 Trauma Center in the Midwest of the United States. The perception of gratitude was measured with a 6-item valid and reliable questionnaire and the experimental group also journaled aspects of gratitude. Scores from gratitude questionnaires showed a mean gratitude score of 37.8 (n = 81), and a mean score on the end-of-study questionnaire was 39.2 (n = 20).¹ Qualitative data analysed from participants journal entries revealed three themes: personal life (people), tangible items (home, food, car) and work (experiences, support from co-workers, gaining confidence).¹ A point of interest is that the study began just before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and concluded while the crisis was still being managed. As hospitals search for ways that are cost effective to help retain staff and reach new goals, encouraging the practice of gratitude is one feasible option.

Audience Take Away Notes

- List 3 benefits to health care professionals who practice gratitude
- Describe 2 evidence-based outcomes that can benefit health care organizations that have employees who self-report a high level of gratitude
- Propose 2 methods hospital organizations could use to promote gratitude among health care professionals

Biography

Dr. Patricia Conley obtained her BSN and MSN from Saint Louis University and her PhD from Medical University of South Carolina. She is a Clinical Nurse Coordinator on a Progressive Care Unit in Kansas City, Missouri. In addition, she is member of Sigma, American Association of Critical Care Nurses and Kansas City Nurse Research Consortium. In addition, she is the recipient of the March of Dimes Nurse of the Year Award for Intermediate Care/Telemetry and has multiple publications.



Kimberley D. Ryan

Associate Professor, Brandon university Faculty of Health Studies, Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada

Use of student evaluations to measure post-secondary education teaching effectiveness: Are they reliable and valid measures? If not, what alternative evaluation strategies should be considered?

The use of student evaluations to measure teaching effectiveness at post-secondary institutions has been the subject of much debate. Some scholars suggest that the use of term end student evaluations are useful tools that can improve both student learning outcomes and teaching performance. While others argue that factors such as bias, stereotyping, and faculty characteristics such as race, gender, age, and appearance negatively impact student evaluation results. Since demonstrated evidence of successful teaching is a requirement of tenure and promotion within post-secondary institutions, it is imperative that its evaluation be based on the best possible evidence. In this presentation, the author will share options for providing such evidence which in turn will provide assurance that faculty are evaluated using methods that are fair and valid as well as reliable.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Describe the limitations of student evaluations of teaching performance when used to inform decisions about tenure and promotion within academia
- Outline alternatives to measuring teaching performance in academia
- With knowledge acquired from my presentation, post-secondary educators will be better equipped to advocate against the sole use of student evaluations when determining important HR decisions such as tenure and/or promotion.
- Yes, this research that other faculty could use to expand their research or teaching
- Yes, this provide a practical solution to a problem that could simplify or make a designer's job more efficient
- Yes, Will it improve the accuracy of a design, or provide new information to assist in a design problem

Biography

Kimberley's expertise in undergraduate psychiatric nursing education spans close to four decades. Areas of research interest include suicide in rural populations, equine assisted psychotherapy/learning, undergraduate and graduate psychiatric nursing education, curriculum development, teaching and learning, mental health psychiatric nursing, mental health of rural and isolated populations, dementia, distance education, and ongoing continuing competency. Kimberley's strength lies in qualitative research. She has disseminated research findings in 30 publications and presented at 44 National and International conferences. In addition to working in academia, Kimberley offers Equine Assisted Psychotherapy services through not-for-profit, private practice.



Elizabeth N. Kangoya^{1*}, Nefundula B Shidute²

^{1,2}University of Namibia, Southern Campus: School of Nursing and Public Health, Keetmanshoop, Namibia

Investigation on the challenges experienced by student accoucheurs during clinical placement in maternity ward: A case study of unam southern campus students

Midwifery has a long history of being seen as a female-only profession. However, nursing and midwifery have evolved to incorporate males over time. Even though some men have performed care responsibilities from the profession's inception, nursing has traditionally been a female-dominated profession. The study aimed at investigating the challenges experienced by student accoucheurs in maternity wards at Southern Campus Keetmanshoop. A quantitative study as data was interpreted in statistical form using the descriptive exploratory. Data was entered and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. A response rate of 80% (n=24) was achieved. The population of respondents was male student nurses only from 2nd year to 4th year. The results showed that, female nurses prefer working with female students rather than male 58%. Furthermore, Maternity ward nurses often chase male students out of maternity wards 83%. The highest number of respondents with an average of 49 % confirmed that there are indeed challenges faced by student accoucheurs and factors contributing to them. Not all the respondents agreed a few gave negative responses. The study therefore concludes that there are indeed challenges faced by student accoucheurs such as being chased out of maternity wards by nurse managers, female nursing student preferences, critics and unacceptance of student accoucheurs by expectant mothers furthermore the research findings also outlined factors contributing to these challenges such as cultural believes, gender inequality low self-esteem towards student accoucheurs.

- The study findings are aimed at informing the Ministry of Health and Social Services on how to improve the practicing experience of student accoucheurs and to ensure that the student accoucheurs receive the best quality training.
- The results could also inform the Universities on how to best prepare student accoucheurs to practice in maternity wards, as well as to overcome the challenges that they might encounter during their training.
- This study might also serve as a foundation to other researchers who want to improve and come up with solutions on how to overcome challenges faced by student accoucheurs.
- It also aimed to provide awareness to the society, nursing council and other health related departments on what student accoucheurs are going to encounter during clinical placement in maternity ward.

Biography

Ms. Elizabeth N. Kangoya studied Nursing at the University of Namibia and graduated in 2005 with a Diploma in comprehensive Nursing and Midwifery. She started working as a Registered Nurse in the State facilities in Namibia at the same time doing a Bachelor of nursing Advance Practice. She later worked as a Registered Nurse at a Private Hospital in Namibia. In 2015 she joined the University of Namibia as a Clinical Instructor. She obtained a Master of Nursing Science at the same institution and was further promoted to Lecturer position in 2021. She has published 2 research articles in Scientific journals.

21-23 AUGUST

DAY 02

POSTERS



INTERNATIONAL
NURSING SCIENCE
CONFERENCE



Dr. Michele L. Lopez

College of Health Professions, Pace University, Pleasantville, NY, United States

Nursing student perceptions of incivility in academia

Nursing is a trusted and noble profession. However, nurses are not consistently humane with each other. Incivility in nursing has longstanding roots in the literature- "Nurses eat their young." The culture of aggression may originate in nursing academia. Nursing student perceptions in academia was studied using the INE-R survey. Student age and health care experience were variables explored to determine if any correlations exist to perceptions of incivility. The data did not reveal any significant correlations when students in a community college setting were surveyed. However, the study found role modeling behavior and civility was a significant strategy suggested for improving civility in academia.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Identify and describe student perceptions of incivility in academia
- Evaluate the data collected from the research study in relation to student age and health care experience and the correlation to perceptions of incivility
- Discuss behaviors and actions deemed uncivil and identify consequences for incivility in academia
- Recognize the importance of role modeling behavior and civility

Biography

Michele Lopez is a life-long health education practitioner and learner, earning a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Pace University and a Master of Arts in Nursing Administration, Leadership and Organization from Columbia University, Teacher's College and a Doctorate of Health Education from A.T. Still University, College of Graduate Health Studies. Michele has completed research on incivility and bullying in nursing academia. Michele has been a nurse educator for more than 19 years, teaching LPN, ADN-RN, BS-RN and graduate degree nursing programs in traditional classroom settings and online environments, clinical, and nursing labs. In addition to her years spent as an educator, she has 28 years nursing experience in various specialty areas including mental health nursing, medical surgical nursing, pediatrics, and home health care. Michele has completed course work or holds certificates for clinical simulator education, diabetes management, and nurse education. She has received work study grants for curriculum development, medical math, and infection control. Michele has helped many students succeed in nursing programs. She has dedicated her career to sharing her learning experiences with others. She is a trained member of the LGBTQ Ally program, and a trained Stephens Minister. Michele serves as a mentor to new teachers and graduate students, and is a graduate of Pace University's Come Teach with Us Academy for math and science. Michele has developed and delivered review courses for NCLEX certificate and license exam preparation. She has been called upon to review content material for nursing and health textbooks. Michele was also selected from a group of nurse educators by Assessment Technologies Institute (ATI) to perform NCLEX exam item writing. Michele is an Assistant Professor of Nursing at Pace University, and serves in the Medical Reserve Corp.



Doreen A. Callaghan, EdD, MSN, RN^{1*}, Cynthia O'Sullivan, PhD, MSN, APRN, FNP-BC²

¹Nurse Education Department, Massasoit Community College Brockton, Massachusetts United States of America

²Davis and Henley College of Nursing, Sacred Heart University Fairfield, Connecticut United States of America

The status of simulation utilization in long-term care settings in the USA: Opportunities for nursing education

Long-term facilities in the United States are charged with the provision of quality care to those it serves. The adoption of an innovative educational strategy could assist in enhancing patient outcomes. The aim of this non-experimental, exploratory, descriptive correlational study design was to explore the current status of simulation utilization in LTC settings to determine their organizations' readiness to adopt this innovative education strategy. Results of this study identified the current status of simulation utilization in LTC settings in the United States and quantify Directors of Nursing Services perceived overall readiness to adopt simulation. This study found 73% of the 52 respondents did not use simulation. Of those who did, manikins were the predominant modality (57.14%). The Simulation Culture Organizational Readiness Survey (SCORS) instrument with modifications was used to with permission to capture the key tenets of organizational readiness. The Total Overall SCORS-M Score mean of 87.49 (range of 42-178) indicated that LTC settings were "Somewhat" ready to adopt simulation. A call for further research to examine the current state of simulation utilization on a broader scale to enhance outcomes and potentially improve the quality of care rendered to those residing in LTC settings in the United States is warranted.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Describe the current state of simulation utilization in LTC settings in the United States
- Identify how Directors of Nursing Services in LTC settings rate their organizations' readiness for simulation- based education integration
- Identify opportunities for collaborative simulation-based education activities between LTC settings and academic nursing institution

Biography

Dr. Doreen A. Callaghan is currently the Department Chair of Nursing Program at Massasoit Community College in Brockton, Massachusetts, USA. She earned her Doctorate of Education in Nursing at Southern Connecticut State University, a MSN from the University of Phoenix and a BSN from Northeastern University. She has over twenty- five years of diverse nursing experience with the last decade focused on nursing simulation and education. She obtained a certificate of achievement in Clinical Simulation from the University of Southern Indiana and a Healthcare Simulation Educator certificate from Saint Anselm College. She is a member of the Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, the International Nursing Association for Clinical Simulation and Learning, and the Society for Simulation in Healthcare.



Alessia Delalio

ASST Spedali Civili di Brescia, Lombardia, Italy

“Patients’ care excellence and peritoneal dialysis”

Peritoneal Dialysis (DP) is a method of great value in the treatment of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) but, in the Italian context, it is a "marginal" dialysis which has however led its professionals to develop excellent skills in the context of the Italian nursing profession. In 2005, “EDTNA/ERCA ITALY” (today SIAN) promoted national research “on the ratio nurse/no. patients in peritoneal dialysis services in Italy”, highlighting the functions and role of the nurse. The areas in which PD nurses operate are extremely diversified: from the clinic to hospitalization, at home and in social residential contexts, confirming the ability to adapt one's professionalism to health needs, promoting and guaranteeing continuity of care, realizing, already in the past decades, the integration between hospital and territory. A continuum that begins in the pre-dialysis phase, continues with training in the method and management of the disease, following the person even at home and finally, passing through any complications, reaching the transplant or, where it is not possible, accompanying the person and the family in the most difficult of paths, that of the end of life, becoming a figure of very strong and irreplaceable reference. Empowerment of the patient, enhancement of the family and of the figures who contribute to the treatment path, are objectives concretely achieved by pursuing the physical and above all social rehabilitation of the person, in their own life context. In recent years, the nursing and medical professions have worked side by side to build the "value of health", believing that it is one of the greatest values that a modern society can aspire to for its citizens/patients. Ten years after the publication of the article "Patients' care excellence and peritoneal dialysis" it can be said that PD nurses have developed a model of "taking charge" consolidating it even before it was assumed as the main paradigm of health care reform currently underway in Italy. The main aspects that can be transferred to other clinical contexts are the ability of the DP nurse to be Care Manager and Case Manager at the same time, with a view to long care, integrating with all the services that can support the person, in his disease course. These specific skills are related settings, specific study paths can provide knowledge but only the implementation in the field allows them to be transformed into expert skills, in a unique "sense making" in relation to the single person. It is hoped that research, in the future, will be able to measure the outcomes of "Care in Peritoneal Dialysis", as a result of a process and not of a single service, by borrowing the indicators of the National Outcomes Program, restoring dignity to a method and its professionals which, for some time now, have been a concrete example of the feasibility of that "welfare state" model which places the person at the center of all the services that come together to respond to their need for health, not just for the treatment of their pathology.

Biography

Dr. Alessia Delalio, nurse coordinator, graduate from the University of Brescia, worked on Peritoneal Dialysis from 1998 to 2011 and was the national he worked of the Peritoneal Dialysis Research Group from 2012 to 2015. She obtained four specialization master's degree in management, geriatric assistance and management of born-out and related work-related stress, and have one specialization course: "The one highly specialized for managers of complex structures". She currently works at the territorial division of the “Direzione Aziendale delle Professioni Sanitarie e Sociosanitarie” of the ASST Spedali Civili of Brescia.

21-23 AUGUST

DAY 03

KEYNOTE FORUM



INTERNATIONAL
NURSING SCIENCE
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Health related quality of life in chronic disease patients: The association with medication adherence and duration of treatment

The definition of adherence, the quantification as well as the causes and effects of non-adherence have been the subject of research by the scientific community for many years. More specifically, the scientific articles focus on the concepts of adherence, compliance, persistence and agreement with treatment (concordance). According to the American College of Preventive Medicine, the term “non adherence” encompasses a variety of voluntary and involuntary behaviours, which lead either to a higher or to a lower one receiving the recommended treatment. Low compliance rates in pharmaceuticals treatment are a growing problem, especially in chronic diseases. The aim of the present study is to examine the association of health-related quality of life among chronic disease patients with medication adherence and duration of treatment. The psychometric tools which were used is the MVQOLI-15 for the evaluation of quality of life as well as the SEAMS questionnaire for the measurement of medication adherence. Sixty - five patients were recruited including 26 males and 39 females with a mean age of 71,92 ($\pm 8,59$). The results showed that the total score of medication adherence (SEAMS) was positively and statistically significant correlated to the health-related quality of life and specifically to the dimension of function ($r=0,258$, $p=0,038$). Duration of medication treatment was also positively and statistically significant correlated to the dimension of function ($r=0,288$, $p=0,020$). The findings of the present study provide strong evidence that medication adherence and duration of medication treatment may affect health-related quality of life among chronic disease patients.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The issue of adherence to treatment is of great importance in the field of nursing
- Consequently, nurses have an important role in the management of medication adherence in chronic disease patients



Aikaterini Psillaki¹, Foteini Tzavella², Paraskevi Theofilou^{1*}

¹Hellenic Open University, School of Social Sciences, Patra, Greece

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Biography

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Effectiveness of video assisted comprehensive teaching program on knowledge, stigma, compliance, and life coping mechanism among the tuberculosis patients

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health problem and ninth leading cause of death worldwide. It is one of the most worrying infectious disease in the under developed countries. Diagnosis and treatment of those who are transmitting mycobacterium tuberculosis is very effective in tuberculosis control strategy. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the effectiveness of booklet and video assisted teaching programme on knowledge, stigma, compliance and life coping mechanism among tuberculosis patients using bio chemical and physiological variables. The objectives were To compare the effectiveness of booklet and video assisted teaching programme on knowledge, stigma, compliance and life coping mechanism among tuberculosis patients. and To compare the effectiveness of booklet and video assisted teaching programme on biochemical and physiological variables among tuberculosis patients.

Research Approach: A quantitative research approach was used.

Settings: TB Units of Karuvelippady of Ernakulam District, Kerala.

Research Design: A comparative quasi experimental pre-test and post-test design was used for this study.

Sample size: All TB patients who fulfill the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected by simple random sampling technique. Each group consisted of 40 participants.

Pre-test data collection: Assessment of demographic, disease and social characteristics, knowledge questionnaire, stigma scale, compliance check list, life coping questionnaire, biochemical parameters (HB, ESR, SpO₂) and physiological parameters (SBP, DBP, Temp, Pulse, Res and WT).

Intervention: Booklet was given to all patients in the 'B' group, VAT was given to all patients in the 'V' group and Booklet + VAT were given to all patients B+V group. Booklet and VAT contain definition of TB, types, causes, factors and mode of transmission, signs and symptoms, diagnosis, treatment by DOTS, Diet in TB, preventive methods, and mindful breathing exercise.

Post-test data collection: Post test 1 was collected after 15th day of the intervention by using same tools used in the pre test and post test 2 was done on 45th day only in biochemical and physiological variables in all three groups. Data analysis and interpretation was done by descriptive and inferential statistics- Kruskalwallies one way ANOVA on Ranks, Willcoxon signed Rank test, One way ANOVA and One way RM ANOVA, percentage, and Chi square.



Dr. Sr Prabha Grace

Principal cum HOD, Medical Surgical Department, Carmel College of Nursing Nalammile, Chunangumvaly Aluva, Kerala, India

Biography

Prof. Dr. Prabha Grace CMC belongs to the Congregation of Mother of Carmel, Ernakulam, Kerala. At present she working as the Principal of the Carmel College of Nursing, Nalammile, Aluva, and Kerala, India. She obtained my Master of Science (Medical Surgical Nursing) from CMC Vellore, Chennai, in 2006. And PhD in 2019 from Saveetha University, Chennai. additionally she is a member of the inspection committee of Kerala Nursing + Midwives council and Kerala university of Health Science Thrissur. She also a reviewer of many National and International journals and also published many articles in different journals. And have facilitated many conferences and workshops at the state and National level. She have 25 years of working experience in different fields of clinical education and research. Prabha Grace a resource person for motivation classes in schools, seminars and an active member of Jesus youth activities. Also have written book about Mother Mary - "Marian Feasts" and St. Joseph, "Oliminnum Tharakam".

Results: All the three groups showed significant difference in the knowledge when compared to the pre-test. ($p < 0.001$). but all the three groups not shown any significant difference in stigma of TB patients when compare to the pre-test. ($p < 0.001$) and in the life coping. Most of the patients from three groups 90% to 97.5% had agreed that TB medication will heal the disease faster. More than half of the patients had improved knowledge regarding the resistance to drugs if they miss the doses of medications.

Conclusion: This video assisted comprehensive teaching program helped to improve knowledge ($p < 0.001$), reduce stigma ($p < 0.05$) and increased life coping mechanism ($p < 0.01$) among TB patients.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Video assisted comprehensive teaching program, Knowledge.

The burnout syndrome among medical personnel

One of the conditions for high quality work in any field of activity is the ability to perform it. This ability among other things requires a certain state of physical and mental health. The medical professions require a lot of dedication, both physical and psycho-emotional costs due to the complexity of tasks, diverse contacts, responsibility, and risk for both patients and employees. All of the above can lead to the development of burnout syndrome. Each professional group in health care system has its own characteristics that can lead to the development of this syndrome, so it needs in separate study. In this paper, we studied the severity of the burnout syndrome among the medical staff of a psychiatric hospital. The severity of the syndrome was determined by the method of V.V.Boyko, which provides for the allocation of three phases: tension, resistance, exhaustion. The first is characterized by dissatisfaction with oneself, feelings, anxiety and depression; the second – by the economy of emotions, reduction of professional responsibilities; the third – by the emotional detachment, the presence of psychosomatic manifestations. The severity of the listed phases and individual symptoms was analyzed among 119 employees (doctors, nurses, and junior medical staff). In general, the syndrome was formed in 39% of employees (in 42% it was in the stage of formation, in 19% it was absent). This distribution, as well as the distribution by individual manifestations of the syndrome, differed among people of different ages and different categories of personnel. Based on the study, recommendations for primary and secondary prevention of the syndrome were developed.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The audience will learn about the prevalence of emotional burnout syndrome in general and the severity of its individual phases and symptoms among various categories of medical personnel (people of different ages, doctors, nurses and others) working in a psychiatric hospital. In addition, various possible methods of preventing the development of this syndrome will be presented



Nataliya Petrova

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Biography

Petrova N.G. graduated from the 1-st Saint-Petersburg State I.P.Pavlov medical university (Russia). Then she completed her postgraduate education at the Department of Social Medicine at the same university and became Ph.D. in public health and health care. She worked as an assistant professor and professor of this department. For the past 10 years Petrova N.G. is the head of the nursing department at this university. Since 2001 she is a professor. Petrova N.G. is the author of over 600 papers in the field of public health, nursing and nursing education, and the quality of medical care.

Investigation of burnout, anxiety and depression in health professionals: Which is the effect of demographic and occupational variables?

The aim of the present study is to investigate levels of burnout, anxiety and depression among health professionals (medical and nursing staff), the association of burnout with anxiety and depression as well as the effect of demographic and occupational variables. One hundred twenty-five health professionals (medical and nursing staff) who were working in a public hospital in the broader area of Athens, participated in the study. Specifically, 41 males and 84 females with the majority of them being in the category of 36 - 45 years of age. For the data collection, the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and the HADS questionnaire were used. The results showed that there was a statistically significant and negative correlation of emotional exhaustion to HADS total ($r = -0,377$, $p = 0,000$) as well as HADS anxiety ($r = -0,417$, $p = 0,000$). Also, there was a statistically significant and negative correlation of depersonalization to HADS total ($r = -0,370$, $p = 0,000$) as well as HADS anxiety ($r = -0,431$, $p = 0,000$). Regarding differences between males and females in relation to burnout, anxiety and depression, the results showed that females presented higher emotional exhaustion in comparison to males ($p < 0,05$). Regarding differences between levels of age in relation to burnout, anxiety and depression, the results showed that older health professionals (> 55 years) presented higher anxiety in comparison to the other age groups ($p < 0,05$). Concerning the variable of education, the results indicated that only in emotional exhaustion differences were observed ($p < 0,05$) with those who have studied in Institutes of Vocational Training to present higher values of emotional exhaustion (75,42) while graduates from high school presented 73,95 and graduates from university education presented 71,31 and finally those health professionals holding a master or PhD presented 48,89. Concerning the variable of profession, the results indicated that only in emotional exhaustion differences were observed ($p < 0,05$). Specifically, those who were nursing assistants (which means graduates from a secondary school) presented higher values of emotional exhaustion (79,37) while nurses (which means graduates from university) presented 77,39 and supporting healthcare staff (graduates from an obligatory school) presented 59,57. Finally, medical staff indicated the lower scores of emotional exhaustion (48,73) compared to the groups of nurses. With regards to the factors of marital status and work experience (in years), no statistically significant differences were observed. The findings show a strong association between burnout and HADS scores. Finally, the effect of demographic and occupational variables on burnout is observed.



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Biography

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Audience Take Away Notes

- It is concluded that public hospitals should be immediately staffed with a psychiatrist specialty as well as with a psychologist-psychotherapist in order to cover the needs of health workers and to support the therapeutic work

Concerns about wrong delivery of the bad news in clinical practice

The information transferred by words influences the function of the human body's energetic picture, according to the subject matter, solicitation degree, context, and individual structure. Bad news has the capacity to converse the feelings through the grief, and the best info goes with joy, excitement, and improving the well-being; there are communications being in front of the indifference. Annoyed news content and inappropriate verbal, and nonverbal communication style alter the individual health. The evidence in daily work reflects how dangerously the bad news on the mind, heart, acts and blood vessels functioning; they decrease the life quality, and expectancy, and increase the cost of palliative care in the population. The Universe nothing displays forever, and so the interest in the art of delivering bad news in clinical practice is necessary, in order to diminish the human health alteration, as a quick response to their impact. The art of transferring bad news to the person rarefies the power of such info which devastates an individual. Professionalism in sharing the data and integration of compassionate care in the management of the individual lifetime alteration or termination has to be taken into account. Investing time in caring for other people in suffering, the openness, candidness, and alleviating distress will return to each professional in the form of the appreciation, respect, and recognition from the individual, community members, and as an ideal, finally, the people's love shines on the personal trouble time, defining the excellence in clinical practice. Educational programs are required.



**Sofica Bistriceanu, MD,
PhD**

Academic Medical Unit –CMI,
Romania

Biography

Dr. Sofica Bistriceanu studied in Romania at the 'Gr. T. Popa' Iasi University, and graduated as MD in 1984, research in family medicine, Maastricht University, 2000, Ph.D. in 2009, Iasi, at the same institution. She joined the European, American, Asian Primary Care Research Group, American Academy on Communication in Healthcare, APTR, IHI, NICHQ, EPCCS, EURACT, WONCA Meetings. Dr. Sofica Bistriceanu is the author of more than 80 research studies shared abroad and received awards for some of them. She is a member of Academy for Professionalism in Health Care, a member of The Journal of Patient Experience (JPX) Editorial Review Board, and an Associate Editor of PriMera Scientific Publication. Dr. Sofica Bistriceanu is the representative of the Academic Medical Unit located in NT, ROU. She is the author of seven volumes of poems published by Chronica Iasi Publishing House, and Time, Iasi Publishing House.

21-23 AUGUST

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SPEAKERS



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**Eileen Petrie**

Charles Sturt University, Australia

Recruitment and retention into mental health nursing workforce; Student work integrated learning experience influencing graduate preparedness

Work Integrated Learning (WIL) is an educational strategy that provides students with experiences in real health workplaces facilitating student competencies and capabilities development. It is supervised, purposeful, situated, and contextual within nursing industry partnerships having behavioural, constructivist, cognitive and humanistic theoretical underpinnings. This better prepares students to graduate transitioning to nursing employment through the extensive development of workplace readiness progressing in maturity and autonomy through acknowledgement of past learnings, reflection, and the influence this may have on future learnings.

Activity: Exploration of undergraduate nursing students' perceptions of their work integrated learning (WIL) experiences was undertaken for students enrolled in a Bachelor of nursing at regional university. Factors that shape student learning during WIL were examined. Data was collected via an online survey.

Significance: It is essential to identify factors that influence student satisfaction with WIL to inform curriculum development and industry engagement. Nursing professional practice demands developing a wide range of competencies in undergraduate nursing students to ensure graduates are safe and effective practitioners. This calls for the design of practical and authentic learning experiences in undergraduate programs. The reduction of dedicated Mental Health Clinical Placements is reducing the specific learnings for this specialty area.

Impact: Nursing student placement experiences, engagement, and learning influence the development of the student nurse into a workplace ready graduate. Clinical learning requires a unique combination of workplace and university capabilities. By examining student experiences in this contested space, we aimed to ensure the quality and competence of the future nursing workforce. Effective teaching strategies must be considered when introducing adult learners to the requisite varied learning experiences in nursing education. Learning is not isolated within the individual's mental processing; it is affected by the cultural, political, physical, and social dynamic components of the person's existence thus providing a basis for socio-constructivist learning. As the student progresses with the level of education and, the influences of WIL experiences in various organisations over the years of the degree, the student will move from the novice to competency in their transition to graduate practice.

Biography

Eileen Petrie commenced her nursing career as a generalist nurse at St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne Australia and followed through with her Basic Psychiatric Nursing qualifications at Mayday Hills Hospital, Victoria Australia. Since qualifying as a Registered Psychiatric Nurse, she worked for 10 years in the psychiatric clinical setting. Eileen has attained the degrees in Post Graduate Diploma in Community Psychiatric Nursing (La Trobe University), Master of Nursing Science (La Trobe University), PhD (Adelaide University) and Graduate Certificate Higher Education Teaching and Learning (Charles Sturt University). Eileen has been appointed as a Senior Fellow Higher Education Academy UK. Eileen has been in Academia since 2002 as a Senior Lecturer La Trobe University Victoria Australia; Assistant Professor University of Canberra Australian Capital Territory Australia; and Lecturer Charles Sturt University New South Wales Australia. She has achieved national and international publications and conference speaking. Eileen's roles within the University sector include Clinical Director of Nursing, Masters Coursework Coordinator, Honours Coordinator, Post Graduate Mental Health Subject Coordinator, Coordinator Bachelor of Nursing Mental Health Major, Promoting Mental Health, Child and Adolescent Nursing, and Psychiatric Geriatric Nursing. Her lecturing component includes lecturing into all levels of Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Higher Degree levels. Eileen's area of research expertise is in Action Research and examined stressors in rural and remote community mental health teams which contribute to workplace burnout using this methodology for her PhD.



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Nursing students' experience of workplace violence in clinical practice: A qualitative systematic review

Aims: To systematically identify, appraise and synthesise qualitative studies investigating Registered Nurse students' (RNS) experiences of workplace violence (WPV) while on clinical placement. It is expected that the literature review findings will guide the development of targeted programs and policies to address WPV against RNS.

Background: WPV affects RNS during clinical placements as they are vulnerable to violence due to their limited experience and skills to challenge abusive behaviour. RNS are chosen for their scope of practice and the training requirements. RNS reported experiencing WPV mainly from colleagues, staff, teachers, doctors and supervisors, which resulted in leaving nursing practice, impacting students' progression and healthcare systems. This review examines all types of violence RNS face irrespective of the abuser.

Methods: A qualitative systematic review of existing literature was conducted through a comprehensive database search of eight databases MEDLINE, CINAHL, Web of Science, Scopus, Embase, Cochrane Central and ProQuest. Furthermore, reference lists of included studies were searched to identify further research. English language qualitative primary studies of any study design were searched from inception to 6th June 2022 and included if they met the inclusion criteria. Double review process utilised from screening until data synthesis reported according to PRISMA. JBI critical appraisal tools were used to assess the studies, and data extraction utilised JBI QARI tool and screened for credibility and confidence in findings.

Results: A total of 18 studies met the inclusion criteria, and the studies were conducted in nine countries. Five main themes relating to RNS experiences of WPV while on clinical placement were identified, including: 'Types of workplace violence', 'Perpetrators', 'Causes', 'Consequences' and 'Management of workplace violence'.

Conclusions: This qualitative systematic review provides new and significant knowledge in understanding the phenomenon of WPV experienced by RNS while on clinical placement.

Relative to clinical practice: This review highlights the unwillingness of RNS to reach out to instructors or clinical placement leaders in many situations and identifies avenues of support and awareness that are crucial to empower and enabling students to seek support.

Keywords: Nursing, Perception, Qualitative research, Students, Workplace Bullying, Workplace violence.

Biography

Hila Ariela Dafny is a senior lecturer (Nursing) and researcher in the College of Nursing & Health Sciences at Flinders University. She teach across a broad range of nursing subjects, including undergraduate, postgraduate and HDR students. And her research experience includes Systematic Review, Umbrella Reviews, Co-design, Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Research Design, collaborating with researchers and publishing in Q1 Journals. Her research has contributed to the overall body of knowledge on workplace violence within the healthcare sector. It examines nursing students experience of violence perpetrated by patients and visitors and the impact on them, including consequences and management of WPV.



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Research on challenges of dementia management based on Integrated Care Theory: From the perspective of community health services centers

Background: The number of older adults (OA) with dementia is increasing in China and worldwide. Integrated, people-centered health services emphasizes establishing a strong primary health care system which provides the first-contact health service thus plays a very important role in dementia management. However, the development of dementia management in community health services centers (CHSCs) is not clear.

Method: A 2-month field research that included semi-participatory observations and in-depth interviews was conducted in three CHSCs in Suzhou, China, from February to March 2023. The dementia care related work was observed in three CHSC, and 14 service providers, including general practitioners, nurses, etc. were interviewed and observed using purposive sampling. The Rainbow model was used as the coding framework. Field notes, interview text, and other data were analyzed by content analysis method. Nvivo 12 was applied in this analysis.

Results: This study identified 13 Challenges, respectively six, five and two challenges in organizational, professional and clinical integration dimension. For organizational level, identified challenges included Lack of social institutions in CHSCs-led screening, Not fully exerted function of MC, Uncoordinated functions between CHSC and memory center/Specialist clinic from tertiary hospital, Lack of benefit sharing mechanism, Unstable information sharing systems, and Goals stuck in the agreement. For professional level, identified challenges included Insufficient joint effort within health care providers, Unformed MDT between CHSCs and DSCs, No detailed professional service norms, Lack of performance evaluation, and The negative attitudes of professionals in CHSCs. For clinical level, identified challenges included not involved a single or coherent process and Unwilling participation.

Discussion: The China has been promoting integrated care at the system level. However, the management of CHSC is still in development. The challenges and related reasons found in this study has a guiding role for policymakers and practitioner of dementia health services to further develop effective policy and strategies.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Learn how to conduct field research in Nursing research, especially those related to social science research
- Understand challenges of implementing people-centered dementia management from the perspective of CHSC
- The challenges identified in this study were enlightening for improving dementia management strategies
- Encourage audience to further reflect on the integrated care in dementia older adults in their country and promote their research

Biography

Taomei Zhang studied Nursing at Shanghai Jiaotong University and graduated as MS in 2021. She is currently a Nursing PhD student at Soochow. She had two year work experience as a clinical nurse in Neurosurgery, General Surgery, Emergency, and ICU department. Her research fields mainly include Geriatric nursing, Pediatric nursing, and Dementia prevention. She published 4 research articles in SCI(E) journals.



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Socio-educational activities for the elderly

This is the presentation of a program of socio-interactive activities, in compliance with the Public Policies for the Elderly, in Brazil developed at the Instituto Paraibano de Envelhecimento (IPE-UFPB); a supplementary body, linked to the Rectory of the Federal University of Paraíba. Its character is executive, advisory and of training for elderly people, with technical-administrative and scientific-academic autonomy, who seeks to fulfill the university's social role for the community, in the municipality of João Pessoa-Paraíba, in Brazil's Northeastern region. It was created by the Resolution nº 22/2015 of the University Council (CONSUNI-UFPB) in 2015 and opened on April 26, 2019, being the first thematic institute, in this modality, in Latin America within the scope of public universities. Its mission is: to generate knowledge about aging and health; to train specialist professionals in the field of Gerontology, from an interdisciplinary perspective, qualifying them to intervene in the field of promoting the Health of the Elderly, based on a Space for Health Promotion Practices; to promote actions centered on Public Policies for Elderly Care to promote healthy and active aging; and, to act as an executive, and advisory body in the field of Aging, in addition to offering teaching, research and extension activities to the elderly in said municipality, in partnership with the Municipality and the State. It is composed of the following: Presidency and Vice-presidency; Technical-Scientific Council; Administrative Advisory, Communication Advisory and an Elderly Care Division; Secretariat; as well as the following research laboratories: Laboratory of Health, Aging and Society (LASES), which includes the Interdisciplinary Group for Studies and Research on Aging and Social Representations (GIEPERS), registered with the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) and the International Group Research in Health, Aging and Functioning (GIPSEF); Functionality, Pain and Technology Laboratory (LAFDTec); Memory and Cognition Laboratory (LAMC); Laboratory of Pre-Clinical Tests in Aging (LEPEN); Laboratory of GeroTechnology (LABGEROTEC); where the Professional Master's Course in Gerontology (PMPG) operates. At the moment, 835 seniors participate in the IPE. The Institute offers activities such as: Tai Chi Chuan; Stretching; Dance; Biodance; Bodybuilding; Postural Education; Conversation Circles; Computing; Hydrotherapy; Ground Exercise; Lectures on different themes; travel courses in English, French and Spanish; yoga; water aerobics; listening psychological; guidance on: right to health and citizenship; guidance on control and self-medication; phytotherapy; Global Assessment of the Elderly Person; cognitive activities; games intergenerational, relaxation; music and instrument lessons musicals. All activities performed look to meet the needs of the elderly population by dealing with the problems presented by this population through important benefits for quality health in promoting healthy and active aging. In addition, it is a space for research and training human resources in the field of aging with benefits for the academic community.

Descriptors: Training of Human Resources; Search; Health promotion; Healthy Aging.

Biography

Antônia Lêda Oliveira Silva is a Full Professor at the Federal University of Paraíba. Nurse by UFPB; Master in Social Psychology by UFPB; PhD in Nursing EERP-USP; Post-Doctorate in Social Psychology-UL-ISCTE/Portugal; Postdoctoral fellow at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland; Professor of the Professional Master's Program in Gerontology-UFPB; President of the Paraíba Institute of Aging at UFPB; Coordinator of the Health, Aging and Society Laboratory; Leader of the International Research Group on Health, Aging and Social Representations; Founding Researcher of the International Research Network on Social Representations in Health - EU/Portugal; Collaborating Member of the Research Unit of the CHRC-UNL/Portugal.



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Lived experiences of people living with paraplegia in selected panchayats in Ernakulum district

Spinal cord damage below Thoracic 1 (T1) level is termed paraplegia and this may affect functions of lower limbs, trunk and pelvic organs, and may cause impairment of bowel, bladder function and brings sudden and profound life changes. The purpose of this study is to explore the lived experiences of people living with paraplegia in selected panchayats in Ernakulam district.

Methodology: A purposive sampling technique was used to recruit participants, using Kizhakkambalam and Edathala panchayat as an outlet for the recruitment of sample. Ten persons living with paraplegia were selected. The interview focused on obtaining a description of participants experience after being paraplegic. Audio taped interviews were transcribed into significant statements and analyzed using Colaizzi's phenomenological method. The data collected was analyzed concurrently with data collection, using thematic content analysis.

Results: The four main themes that emerged from the data during analysis were:

1. Miserable life with a cluster of themes such as initial hardships and hospitalization, elimination agonies, emotional concerns and financial crisis.
2. Aftermath of Paraplegia with a cluster of themes as impaired sensation and strength, world of pressure sore, infection and falls, wheel chair bound life and reluctant to go out and weight gain.
3. Social impact and Expectations with cluster of themes like society's attitude, wheel chair friendly environment, welfare policies and plans and the last theme.
4. Moving towards resilience with a cluster of themes such as supporting hands and beliefs, scheduled routines, nurturing fitness and rehabilitation.

Conclusion: The study explored the lived experiences of persons with paraplegia. While there are commonalities in the lived experiences of persons with paraplegia, it is important that we do not lose sight of the individual uniqueness and dynamic lived experiences of each patient. More over the results of this study provided basis for implications in nursing practice, education, administration and research.

Key words: Lived experiences, Paraplegia, Colaizzi's phenomenology.

Biography

Bimitha Cyriac, working as lecturer in Samaritan College of nursing. Worked as a staff nurse in medical ward. Participated in National research abstract. Selected to publish journal in international journal of nursing practice. Selected as Best researcher in post graduation. Secured first rank in post graduation from institution. Interested in conducting qualitative research. Member of Quality Assurance team.



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Determination of baby-related anxiety, fear of loss and SC practice skills in pregnant

Background: Low molecular weight heparins, which are the reference anticoagulants used in pregnancy for many years due to their advantages such as easy use and long plasma half-life in recent years, are considered safe for the fetus since they do not cross the placenta. However, since some expectant mothers have difficulty in adapting to these treatment methods, which are mandatory during pregnancy, this situation leads pregnant women to worry and pessimism during the learning phase of injection. It is emphasized that this anxiety experienced during pregnancy is a global health problem due to its negative consequences on mother and baby.

Objective: The study was planned to determine the concerns about the health of the baby, the fear of losing the baby, and the ability to administer injections in pregnant women who applied subcutaneous injection.

Material and Method: Data were collected using the "Participant Introduction Form", "Subcutaneous Injection Administration Skills Evaluation Form", and the Diagnosis Form for Worry and Fear of Loss in Pregnant Women. Pregnant women who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria between 01.07.2022 and 31.10.2022, followed up in the Family Health Center no.5 and applied subcutaneous injection were included in the study. The measurement tools were applied by the researchers by face-to-face interview method during the application of the pregnant women to the clinic.

Results: 37.3% of women have a chronic disease, and hypothyroidism (10%) and hypertension (7.3%) are common. The mean duration of subcutaneous injection of the women was 2.71 ± 0.99 , it was determined that they injected the most because of the low threat (71.8%), the majority of them received training on injection (82.7%) and they received this training from health professionals (71.8%). It was observed that women made the most mistakes in the subcutaneous administration phase, during the delivery of the drug into the tissue. Considering the concerns of pregnant women about the health of the baby due to subcutaneous injection, 68.2% of pregnant women are feared that a problem will develop in their baby's organs and 95.5% are feared that they will lose their baby.

Conclusion: The fact that pregnant women take on the responsibility of administering subcutaneous injection becomes a secondary source of stress. It is important to teach, support, follow and answer the questions of subcutaneous administration correctly and completely to pregnant women. Identifying the most common problems in such applications allows the service to be improved.

Keyword: Subcutaneous administration, pregnant, high risk pregnant.

Biography

Dr. Asli Eker received her MSN degree from Mersin University, Department of Midwifery, and her doctorate from Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty, Department of Women's Health and Diseases Nursing. She struggles to empower women, protect their health and increase the level of social well-being. She has articles, verbal/poster presentation, book chapters and is a referee in journals. She is the layout editor of Mersin University Health Sciences Journal. She also teaches undergraduate and graduate level courses. She developed the "Lactation Management Model" and was awarded an international congress (verbal presentation). She has also been providing breastfeeding counseling for a long time.



Atul Sharma

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India

Preventive strategies for substance use

Drug abuse is a global phenomenon, affecting almost every country in the world, but its extent and characteristics differ from place to place. Illicit drug abuse not only affects the health and lives of individuals but also affects the political, social, and cultural foundation of all countries. Problems of drug dependence produce dramatic costs to all societies in terms of productivity, transmission of infectious diseases, family and social disorder, crime, and excessive utilization of health care.

The adolescent period involves exploring with new things along with an experience of physical, social, emotional and mental changes. However, with the growing magnitude of responsibilities, experiences and competition among young adult, the issue of risky behaviour that affects the health of adolescents has received immense attention. Substance use among people is one such risky behaviour that had emerged as a global concern. Substance use is defined as the use of harmful mood-altering substances like alcohol, illicit drugs, tobacco and others. Substance use turns health-abusive when taken at the repeated course, leading to deleterious health issues and impairments with the capacity to affect the body physically, mentally and socially.

Globally, the consumption of alcohol was alone attributable to more than 3 million deaths. Of this alcohol consumption-related death burden, India contributes a larger portion of 273,000 preventable deaths.

According to the report “Magnitude of substance use in India”, the use of harmful substances like opioids, inhalants, sedatives, injected drugs, and alcohol had increased at an alarming rate, especially among adult Indian men. In India, consumption of tobacco and alcohol has become common among adolescents, and in the case of tobacco consumption, the age of initiation was observed to be as low as 12 years. Smokeless tobacco usages have also become very popular in India owing to its easy availability and inexpensive price. Moreover, the use of both smokeless and smoked tobacco, alcohol and cannabis (a psychoactive drug) is widely prevalent among the adolescents residing in the Indian slums.

Biography

Mr. Atul Sharma is a Assistant Professor, Department of Mental Health Nursing, Institute of Nursing Education Research, AIIMS Bathinda PG Clinical Exposure.

UG – Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Bangalore (Karnataka).

PG – Father Muller College of Nursing, Mangalore, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Bangalore (Karnataka).

Education Qualification:

- One of the prestigious institution in South India - Father Muller Medical College hospital, Built since 1880 with Bed Capacity of 1250 (Mental Hospital with 100 Bed Capacity).
- Child Psychiatry – Kusumagiri Child Psychiatry Center, Kochi, Kerala.
- NIMHANS Bangalore.
- Sakalwara Community Mental Health Center – Bangalore.
- Experience - After UG – 2 Years & After PG – 8 Years.
- Research Areas: Child Psychiatry, Stress Management, Depression, Substance Use Disorder.

Awards:

- Organized Various National & International Conference.
- Best Paper Presentation Award in National & International Conferences.
- Best out going student award in PG.
- First Prize in Intercollege Skit Completion by UNESCO Chair Bio-ethics.
- As a Resource person in National Conferences & Courses.



Eta nee Vivian Enow Ayamba^{1*}, Liwonjo Agnes Namondo¹, Ekongefeyin Sintieh Nchinda Ngek², Eric Ngala¹

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Nurses' knowledge and practices on surgical site infections in Sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Buea regional hospital, South West Region in Cameroon

Background: Surgical site infection (SSI) refers to infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissues which occur following surgery; usually, within 30 days of operation or after a year if implant was done. Surgical site infection is a major cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide, affecting 5.6% of surgical procedures overall in Low and Middle income Countries.

Objectives: This study sought to investigate nurses' knowledge on surgical site infections, determine nurses' practices in the care and prevention of surgical site infections.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted. Forty nurses working at the Buea Regional Hospital (BRH) in Fako Division the Buea Health District, Cameroon participated in the study. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the study site, while the convenient sampling method was used to enroll eligible participants. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Data was entered into Epi Data Version 21.0 and was analysed using SPSS version 21.0.

Results: The results revealed that 65.0% knew what surgical site infection is, 100% approved the importance of preoperative counselling in the prevention of SSI and reported that patient hygiene is important in the prevention of SSIs. All nurses (100%) disapproved the use of lotions on surgical wounds. Few respondents (2.5%) had poor knowledge on practices in the care and prevention of SSIs.

Conclusion: The study revealed that all most all of the participants had good knowledge and practices regarding the prevention, care and management of patients SSI. Though there was a strong and positive correlation between knowledge and practices, more education needs to be given to nurses through seminars and re-educational programmes to improve on their knowledge and keep them updated with the current trends.

Keywords: Knowledge, Practices, Prevention, Management, Surgical site infection.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Surgical site infection is a major cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide
- Nurses had good knowledge and practices regarding the prevention, care and management of patients SSIs; however, more education needs to be given to nurses through continuous seminars and other educational programs to improve on their competencies and keep them updated with the current trends
- SSI is the cause of longer hospital stays and more health complications, increasing mortality risks and costs
- The nurses' role give them a distinctive chance in reducing the propagation of hospital acquired infections

- Nurses need to be alert and smart in order prevent, identify early signs of SSIs and intervene adequately
- It be a reminder to nurses of their role in alleviating suffering, disease prevention and health maintenance
- Audience will be able to apply knowledge gain in their day to day practice
- Yes, it could help other faculty to conduct a further research in this area and educators could use the findings of this research to emphasise the need for nurses to always demonstrate the qualities of an excellent nurse
- Yes, it could help in revising and designing of nursing programmes
- Yes, it will help in both, to improve the accuracy of a design, or provide new information to assist in a design problem

Other benefits:

- It will help to train ideal nurses who will effectively carry out their roles and responsibilities in general, and specifically with respect to providing care to patients with SSIs
- It will help in the training of nurses who will provide high quality and safe care to patients with SSIs
- It will help to train nurses who will advocate for prevention of nosocomial infections and short hospital stay

Biography

Dr. Eta nee Enow Vivian Ayamba has a Bachelor of Nursing Science Degree, a Master's Degree in Nursing Education and PhD in Special Education. She has worked in the hospital for over thirteen years as a Senior Principal Nurse, while teaching on a part time basis. Currently she is a Senior Lecturer of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Buea, Cameroon and the Coordinator for Data Science Center for the Study of Surgery, Injury, and Equity in Africa (D-SINE-Africa). She has supervised and examined many research projects and theses, participated in national and international conferences and also serves as a reviewer for many international journals. She is an author and has published many articles in peer review journals.



Arraji Maryem*, Boumendil Karima, Iderdar Younes, Al Wachahmi Nadia, Chahboune Mohamed

Hassan First University of Settat, Higher institute of Health Sciences,
Laboratory of Health sciences and Technologies Settat, Morocco

Adherence of type II diabetics in Morocco: Cross-cultural adaptation and validation of a measurement tool

Type 2 diabetes is a disease of great frequency and is a major public health dilemma. The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) reports that in 2013 more than 382 million people were diabetic or 8.3% of the world population. In our country Morocco, studies conducted on small samples show figures around 2% in adults aged 20 and over. However, as age advances, the prevalence of diabetes increases to 5 to 6%. Nationally, a Ministry of Health survey conducted in 2000 among a random sample of 2000 Moroccans aged 20 years and older in 100 Moroccan municipalities reported an overall prevalence of diabetes of 6.6%. The International Diabetes Federation reported 1.5 million Moroccan adults aged 20 years and older with diabetes in 2010 and predicts 2.5 million by 2030. The diabetic patient plays a pivotal role in the management of his or her disease, which requires him or her to make a series of lifestyle adjustments as soon as the diagnosis is made. The application of health recommendations is described as therapeutic adherence, which refers to the patient's willingness to actively participate in the treatment or health behaviors established in collaboration with the health care professional. Non-adherence to therapy is a frequent phenomenon in patients with type 2 diabetes, which has an important impact on the management of this disease. In Morocco, and to our knowledge, we do not have validated tools that will allow us to measure therapeutic compliance in type 2 diabetics. It is in this perspective that we have conducted this work, the main objective of which is to translate and validate in the Moroccan context a tool for measuring compliance in these patients. To carry out this work, the method adopted is translation and counter-translation, in order to validate this tool GMAS (the General Medication Adherence Scale), which aims specifically at the evaluation of therapeutic adherence in our target population. This will allow public authorities and practitioners to identify, among patients, those at high risk and to intervene in order to improve their adherence.

Keywords: General medication adherence scale adherence, Type 2 diabetics.

Biography

Maryem Arraji is 27 years old, PHD student of Moroccan nationality, in the 2nd year of the doctoral cycle, belonging to the higher institute of health sciences, at the Hassan First university of Settat Morocco, working on type II diabetics in Morocco: Therapeutic observance, dietary approach and life hygiene, occupying the position of a primary education teacher.



Ammari Nada*, Abdellah Gantare

Hassan first University of Settat, Laboratory of Health Sciences and Technologies, Higher institute of health sciences, Settat, Morocco

Organizational ethical climate and its influence on nurse professional outcomes

Introduction: Recruitment and retention shortages in the nursing workforce have become a global issue facing health systems. In developing countries, an increasing number of experienced nurses and even new graduates intend to leave the profession or leave their home countries to seek better opportunities abroad, which amplifies the unequal distribution of health professionals between developed and underdeveloped nations. Healthcare structures are faced with the challenge of recognizing performance variables associated with their human resources and utilizing them proactively to create work environments conducive to preserving their working staff, as well as improving the quality of care provided. The concept of ethical climate has been gaining traction in the nursing literature, with increasing evidence showcasing its association with various nurse and patient outcomes.

Objective: in this presentation a summary of the literature surrounding the concept of ethical climate will be exhibited in addition to its association with nurse outcomes with special focus on turn over and intention to leave. Furthermore, this presentation intends to highlight the role of educators and leaders in guiding and helping students, new graduates, and exercising professionals to recognize how the ethical climate of their work shapes their practice and career choices. This presentation intends to demonstrate how organizational ethical climate can be a significant indicator within health care structures and can be a useful for the reduction of turnover intentions and identifying negative aspects of work environments that might hinder ethical practice. The evidence surrounding the following associations with Ethical climate will be discussed: civility, citizenship behavior, trust, job satisfaction, work engagement, absenteeism, ethical behavior, moral distress, burnout, with large focus on turnover intention. Additionally, its association with patient outcomes such as mortality, medical errors, and overall patient satisfaction.

Conclusion: Ethical leadership and management play an important role in creating an ethical working environment that contributes to increasing job satisfaction and in turn, lower the intention to leave. It is through creating positive ethical climates utilizing positive ethical leadership and the promotion of healthy communication and teamwork that we can improve professional and patient outcomes consistently and durably.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Delineating the Number of articles published, and the strength of evidence, methodology and measurement tools used in addition to geographical distribution of the research on the topic and directive for future research
- The importance of considering ethical climate as a performance measurement that not only is important for ethical practice but can also indicate the risk for high turnover of health professionals.
- The role of leadership in creating ethical climates conducive to preserving the nursing capital
- Understanding how the association between different actors in health care structures contribute to creating an ethical climate that shapes professional outcomes for health professionals and patients

- The role of education and continued education to accompany nursing students, new graduates and working nurses in navigating the work climate and recognizing how it influences their career choices

Keywords: Ethical climate, Nursing and midwifery, Organizational ethics, Professional outcomes turnover, Ethical leadership.

Biography

Ammari Nada studied nursing and midwifery at the higher institute of health sciences in the Hassan first university and graduated in 2017, she then earned her master's in advanced health care and continued her Masters in The University of Granada specializing in promotion of autonomy and end of life care. She wrote her master's graduation paper on the development of professional identity and Moroccan nursing and midwifery status and growth. She is currently pursuing her Ph.D. in health ethics focusing on the nursing profession and how ethical components of practice influences nursing professionals' outcomes.



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Improving clinical learning environment: Views and expectations of student nurses in Limbe regional hospital, Cameroon

Background: Clinical teaching lies at the heart of nursing education and the role the clinical learning environment (CLE) plays in Nursing Education cannot be underestimated. Clinical education constitutes about 50 percent of any curriculum.

Objectives: This study aimed at describing the views and expectations of nursing students regarding the CLE.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The study was carried out at the Regional Hospital Limbe (LRH) from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017. Purposive and consecutive convenience sampling methods were employed to select the sites and enroll participants respectively. The study population comprised all the student nurses on clinical placements in LRH. Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire made up of both open and closed-ended questions. Data was collected on the views and expectations of nursing students regarding the CLE, and ways of improving clinical learning. Data collected was entered into Epi info for analysis. Data was analysed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative data was analysed using the systematic process of thematic analysis where responses were read to gain understanding and insight into the participants' views and expectations regarding the CLE, and suggestions for improving clinical learning. Ideas or viewpoints were identified and grouped under umbrella terms or key themes. For the quantitative data, frequencies of responses were determined. Data was presented using frequency tables and cross-tabulation.

Results: A total of 50 student nurses participated in the study. The findings revealed that 30(60%) of the participants reported being stressed and anxious in their first clinical placement. A conducive learning environment was top 21(42%) regarding participants' expectations of the CLE. A high proportion (40[80%]) of the participants mentioned ineffective communication between clinical teachers and students as one of the challenges faced in clinical learning. Half (16[32%]) of the participants stated that in order to improve clinical learning there is a need for skillful clinicians who promote positive relationship with students.

Conclusion: Clinical learning is an essential part of nursing education and the clinical learning environment is expected to be conducive that is, accommodative and stress free in order to promote effective learning for all student nursing.

Keywords: Clinical Learning Environment, Expectations, Nursing Students.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Clinical teaching is a vital part of nursing education
- Most students are stressed and anxious in their first clinical placement
- Students expect the clinical learning environment to be conducive in order to promote effective

- Students face challenges such as ineffective communication between clinical teachers and students in clinical learning
- To improve clinical learning, clinical teachers need to be knowledgeable, skillful and promote positive relationship with students
- Yes, It be a reminder to nurses of their role as role models for students
- It will help them improve their knowledge and skills in order to become effective clinical teachers
- Yes, it could help other faculty to conduct a further research in this area and educators could use the findings of this research to emphasise the need for nurses to always demonstrate the qualities of an ideal nurse especially in the clinical setting and ways to promote students' learning
- Yes, it could help in revising and designing of nursing programmes
- Yes, it will help in both, to improve the accuracy of a design, or provide new information to assist in a design problem

Other benefits

- It will help nurses to interact better with students in the clinical learning environment and promote effective learning.
- It will help in transforming novices into competent nurses who will provide high quality and safe care to all patients.
- It will help to reduce stress and tension in the clinical learning environment.

Biography

Dr. Eta née Enow Vivian Ayamba has a Bachelor of Nursing Science Degree, a Master's Degree in Nursing Education and PhD in Special Education. She has worked in the hospital for over thirteen years as a Senior Principal Nurse, while teaching on a part time basis. Currently she is a Senior Lecturer of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Buea, Cameroon and the Coordinator for Data Science Center for the Study of Surgery, Injury and Equity in Africa (D-SINE-Africa). She has supervised and examined many research projects and theses, participated in national and international conferences and also serves as a reviewer for many international journals. She is an author and has published many articles in peer review journals.



Jamie Rausch, Ph.D., RN

Indiana University Fort Wayne, School of Nursing, Fort Wayne, Indiana,
United States

Adipose tissue dysregulation leads to chronic systemic inflammation

Endocrine organs are known for synthesizing and secreting hormones. Those hormones go on to regulate bodily functions throughout the body. In the last 20–40 years, it has been established that adipose tissue does just that. The hormones released from adipose tissue are referred to as adipokines and include leptin, adiponectin, resistin, and visfatin. This lecture will focus on leptin and adiponectin specifically. These adipokines influence many bodily functions including appetite, insulin sensitivity, inflammation, immunity, and fatty acid oxidation to name a few. Normally, adipose tissue, seen in lean individuals, secretes leptin in limited quantities and adiponectin more abundantly. These hormones go on and work to create a state of homeostasis. However, dysregulation of adipose tissue occurs when these hormones are produced in discordance with normal values and effects are seen in processes throughout the body. Nearly all cells in the human body have receptors for leptin and adiponectin, which have been shown in the literature to be important regulators of inflammation. Leptin tends to have pro-inflammatory actions and adiponectin tends to have anti-inflammatory actions. When adipose tissue is dysregulated leptin and adiponectin production is altered and inflammation is then affected. Adipose tissue continues to produce adipokines but the levels of adipokines have changed. Leptin production increases and adiponectin production decreases. The result is increased inflammation without a pathogen or injury that inflicted damage, which is referred to as sterile inflammation or chronic systemic inflammation. Consequences of adipose tissue dysregulation can include insulin resistance, increased inflammation, dyslipidemia, increased thrombosis, atherosclerosis, and cellular proliferation. Which in turn leads to increased risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, depression, arthritis, and cancer.

Audience Take Away Notes

- By attending this lecture, learners will gain a deeper understanding of the role adipose tissue and its dysregulation in inflammation
- Audience members will learn that chronic diseases have a much more complex background than previously believed
- Considering information from this session, researchers can add this information to their studies of chronic diseases to further elucidate pathways of inflammation in chronic diseases

Biography

Dr Jamie Rausch, PhD, RN, is an Assistant Professor at Indiana University Fort Wayne. She graduated from Ohio State University with a PhD in nursing science in 2020 and was a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Future of Nursing Scholar. She received a BSN with Cum Laude honors from Ohio University. Her research is focused on clarifying biological links between systemic inflammation and chronic diseases specifically effects of adipokines, leptin & adiponectin, which are inflammation regulators.

**Dr. Sharon Hall Murff PhD MSN RN, CCRN-K**

School of Nursing, Grambling State University, Grambling, Louisiana, United States of America

Jesting, jokes and health

Laughter is good for one's health. Both humor and laughter are linked to positive health outcomes. The aim of this presentation is to present the physiological, emotional, and psychological benefits of humor and laughter.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Describe what is meant by jesting and joking
- Explain the impact of negativism on the body
- Discuss the benefits of laughter and a positive mental attitude

Biography

Dr. Sharon Hall Murff has spent 47 years working in the field of nursing in various capacities. She graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina and a Master's of Science in Nursing from Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Dr. Murff received a PhD in Public Health with a focus on Community Health Education and Promotion from Walden University in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Currently, Dr. Murff is an Associate Professor and the Holder of the Councilman Joe Shyne Endowed Professorship at Grambling State University School of Nursing, in the Graduate Nursing Program, where she serves as the Coordinator for the Nursing Educator Program.



Kenston Henderson Sr.

Live With Lyfe, LLC, United States of America

Uncovering implicit bias in nursing: Enhancing cultural competence

Implicit biases can have a profound impact on healthcare delivery and patient outcomes. In this workshop, we will explore how implicit biases can impact nursing care and the steps that nurses can take to become more culturally competent healthcare providers. Through interactive discussions and exercises, participants will gain an understanding of implicit bias, how it affects nursing care, and the role of nurses in addressing implicit biases. We will examine the effects of implicit bias on patient outcomes and healthcare disparities, and strategies for minimizing the impact of biases on nursing care. This workshop is ideal for nurses looking to gain a deeper understanding of implicit biases in healthcare delivery and how to become more culturally competent healthcare providers. Participants will gain practical strategies for addressing implicit biases in nursing care, leading to improved patient outcomes and healthcare delivery. Kenston Henderson Sr. aka “The Bias Disrupter”, “The Game Changer”, and “The Winning Conversations Enthusiast” is the founder and CEO of Live with Lyfe, LLC a talent development company. He is an ICN leadership award recipient, TEDx Signature Speaker, a certified John Maxwell Leadership Speaker, Trainer, and Coach. With over 18+ years of experience in Human Resources, Kenston has delivered hundreds of presentations in over 35 different states. Since the pandemic his impact has extended into international areas in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and South America. Kenston authors two books “Winning Conversations: How to Communicate Successfully and Courageously about Race” and “Parenting like a Boss: Intentionally Committed”. In 2022 he created Cultural Transformation in the Workplace: The 7 Keys to Create and Cultivate Racial Equity online course.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Define Implicit Bias: Participants will gain an understanding of what implicit bias is and how it affects nursing care
- Examine the Impact of Implicit Bias on Nursing Care: Participants will learn about the ways that implicit bias can impact nursing care, including patient interactions, diagnosis, and treatment
- Understand the Effects of Implicit Bias on Patient Outcomes: Participants will gain an understanding of the impact of implicit bias on patient outcomes and healthcare disparities
- Strategies for Addressing Implicit Bias in Nursing: Participants will learn practical strategies for identifying and addressing implicit biases in nursing care
- Enhancing Cultural Competence: Participants will learn about the role of cultural competence in nursing care, and strategies for enhancing cultural competence in their practice

Kenston's Life Quote: *“If you're doing lyfe alone, you're doing it all wrong”*

Biography

Kenston Henderson, a renowned speaker, trainer, author, and coach. He's the Founder and CEO of Live with Lyfe, a top-tier training and development company. Known as “The Game Changer,” “The Bias Interrupter,” and “The Winning Conversations Enthusiast,” Kenston has over 18 years of HR experience and 20 years of helping individuals unleash their potential. With his expertise and passion, he's dedicated to transforming people and organizations alike. Get ready to Change the Game with Kenston Henderson!

**Thad Cummings**

Thad Cummings, United States

Breaking down mental health stigmas

Focus: Working in the pandemic in the ER and ICU, Thad learned firsthand the stressors in healthcare and staff burnout/turnover. This workshop is designed to help break down barriers that lead to mental health stigmas and change culture to become more inclusive of the stressors and barriers that statistically nearly 1/2 (or more) of the workplace team is facing. This will lead to a healthier corporate environment, employee retention, satisfaction, higher morale, and a more resilient workplace.

Workshop/Speech Dynamics: The focal point of this workshop is using the latest social psychology research to breakdown what is causing the emotional and physical stress in the workplace and the stigmas that society has implemented in reaction to it. There will be hands on discussion/engagement from the audience to use real work examples and process through how you not only address but create safe environments to allow these conversations to the table. The final part of the workshop is providing tangible tools on how you implement personal/corporate changes once these issues are brought to the surface in healthy and constructive ways. This will provide the starting framework for how staff and leaders can create healthier, stronger workplace environments.

1. Start the conversation – techniques for addressing mental health with your team
2. Create a corporate culture that advocates and recognizes the need for mental health
3. Build trust, resilience, and connection for more effective team dynamics

Structure: The structure begins with an introduction to the research and why these principles are universally important. Then the workshop will become hands on with engagement from the audience as we process through the lessons together out loud. The final segment is left for how the participants can take this work back to their places of work along with a Q&A.

Biography

Thad Cummings is the author of *Running from Fear and Radical Compassion*. After spending a decade running social enterprises and a non-profit, Thad's world collapsed when he became ill and lost everything. After years of diving into physical and mental healing, he has pursued a new dream in the founding of Changing Company. Working through the heart of COVID in ER's and ICU's, Thad continues his work with healthcare groups healing their culture from within against the backdrop of stress, burnout and mental health stigmas. His passion is for bringing new conversations to the table where all voices are heard, barriers are broken, and the polarization of our community is diminished.



Mohtashami Jamileh

Associate Professor, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Community-based psychiatric mental health nursing

Introduction: The World Health Organization defines health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellness, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Mental illnesses are health conditions involving changes in emotion, thinking or behavior (or a combination of these). The high prevalence of mental disorders worldwide is not only an important medical factor but also entails a number of negative social and economic burdens on society and potential impacts on quality of life, productivity, health-related work losses and increased healthcare costs.

Discussion: Mental health and substance use disorders affect 13% of the world's population. 970 million people worldwide have a mental health or substance abuse disorder. It is estimated mental disorders are attributable to 14.3% of deaths worldwide, or approximately 8 million deaths each year. There are effective treatments for mental disorders and ways to alleviate the suffering caused by them. Access to health care and social services capable of providing treatment and social support is key. Determinants of mental health and mental disorders include not only individual attributes such as the ability to manage one's thoughts, emotions, behaviors and interactions with others, but also social, cultural, economic, political and environmental factors such as national policies, social protection, standards of living, working conditions, and community support. With considering the important role of community and families in the management of chronic diseases, health system in the world has shifted from hospital-based care to community-based care in the last two decades. Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing (PMHNs) is a specialized area of nursing practice committed to promoting mental health through the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of patients presenting with mental health problems and psychiatric disorders along a continuum of care. Community-based psychiatric-mental health care covers a wide range of services. PMHNs provide care in partnership with patients within the community as an effective method of responding to the mental health needs of individuals, families, and groups.

Conclusion: Mental illnesses are the main cause for disability worldwide, and contribute substantially to loss of healthy life years. Numerous service delivery models exist for the delivery of community-based mental health services. Community services can play a crucial role in promoting mental health awareness, reducing stigma and discrimination, supporting recovery and social inclusion, and preventing mental disorders.

Keywords: Mental health, Mental illness, Community-Based Mental Health Nursing.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Community-Based Mental Health Nurses have an important role to play in promoting public mental health

Biography

Jamileh Mohtashami has been Associate Professor, Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse at Department of Psychiatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. She has 32 years of working experiences in different fields (clinical, educational and research). She received her PhD in Nursing from Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in 2013. She has been frequent speakers at domestic and foreign conferences and she has written several books and articles. She has published more than 50 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.



Victoria Nyirenda

Mponela Rural Hospital, Malawi

Nurse educators' engagement in research in christian health association of Malawi nursing colleges

Engagement of nurse educators in research is required to enable students to develop a clear understanding of how to take care of patients. The study aimed at assessing the extent of nurse educators' engagement in research in CHAM Colleges. The study used the quantitative approach. A descriptive research design was used to obtain data from 98 nurse educators in CHAM Colleges. Data was analyzed in SPSS. Data was presented in frequency tables and graphs. The findings revealed that only n=37 (37.8%) respondents have ever conducted research. Majority of the respondents have been involved in research activities in one way or the other though involvement was low. For example only 4.10% of the respondents published in peer reviewed journals. The results also revealed barriers in engaging research of which inadequate funding n= 52 (53.1%) was the greatest. The findings suggest provision of adequate funding, increase intakes of post graduate nurse educators and building research capacity in order for nurse educators to engage in research.

Biography

Victoria Nyirenda is Bachelor of Science in Nursing and Midwifery in 2012 at Mzuzu University, Master of Science in Nursing & Midwifery Education in 2019 obtained at University of Malawi. She is highly motivated with eleven years of practical experience in the care of patients, clinical teaching and managerial work. She has worked as a Nursing Officer at Kasungu District Hospital She has worked in different departments like Medical-Surgical Nursing, Surgical High Dependency Unit, Maternity and ART clinic. Currently, she is Senior Nursing officer working at Mponela Rural Hospital. She is also a co-opted member of Nurses and Midwives Council of Malawi under inspection and investigations department.



Elizabeth N. Kangoya^{1*}, Elka N Nghihalevali²

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Exploring nursing student's perceptions on the use of smartphones in clinical settings as a learning tool

Smartphones have become vital to our lives due to their many features, such as their size, portability, and access to the internet at any time and place. The aim of this study was to find out how nursing students felt about using cell phones as a learning aid during clinical placement. The study adapted an exploratory strategy within a qualitative approach. The study recruited 17 nursing students from the University of Namibia's (Southern Campus). Six of the nursing students were used for pilot study and were not included in the main study, which had eleven nursing students. Semi-structured interviews were used to acquire the findings of this study until data was saturated. The research finding indicates that nursing students perceived smartphones as a support mechanism for making clinical decisions and for patient care. Nursing students were able to acquire clinical information on their smartphones to respond correctly when confronted with a situation. Smartphone use in healthcare settings may have an impact on the quality of patient-centred communication and pose a risk to patient safety. Smartphone use in healthcare settings may cause healthcare providers to get distracted and patient treatment to be disrupted. Furthermore, it has the potential to cause adverse events, jeopardizing patient safety. The results of this study provide knowledge on the use of smartphones by nursing students in the clinical setting, which could help to establish measures that guarantee adequate patient care and responsible use of these devices.

- The study findings are aimed at informing universities together with the Nursing Councils of to understand the benefit of cell phone use during clinical settings as a learning tool.
- The result of the study could also be useful to the Universities, to assist in reviewing the policy and adapt to technology.
- Finally, the results might also be used to fill the knowledge gap experienced by students during clinical.

Biography

Ms. Elizabeth N. Kangoya studied Nursing at the University of Namibia and graduated in 2005 with a Diploma in comprehensive Nursing and Midwifery. She started working as a Registered Nurse in the State facilities in Namibia at the same time doing a Bachelor of nursing Advance Practice. She later worked as a Registered Nurse at a Private Hospital in Namibia. In 2015 she joined the University of Namibia as a Clinical Instructor. She obtained a Master of Nursing Science at the same institution and was further promoted to Lecturer position in 2021. She has published 2 research articles in Scientific journals.

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POSTER



INTERNATIONAL
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Roel of flap to finger glucose ratio on predicting vascular compromise in free flap

Free flaps have become a mainstay for tissue reconstruction in many types of oncological surgery. However, vascular compromise remains the main cause of flap failure and is costly. In detecting early signs of vascular compromise, lacking of objective parameter and depending on the ability and experience of the observer are the major challenge. A total of 138 free flaps were included in our study. Among these, vascular compromise occurred in 47 free flaps. We conducted a prospective study of a cohort of patients who underwent free flap reconstruction to compare clinical examination with flap to finger glucose ratio for postoperative monitoring. Flap to finger glucose ratio were used in 47 vascular compromised free flaps. Flap partial necrosis were found in patients with flap to finger glucose ratio lower than 0.7 and server vascular compromise was seen if flap to finger glucose ratio is lower than 0.5. There were few cases of over diagnosis using flap to finger glucose ratio. In our practice, flap to finger glucose ratio could serve as a predictor of vascular compromise, which compliment clinical evaluation. Due to its features of cheap, convenient and fast, oncological nursing ability was improved in post-reconstruction surgery.

Audience Take Away Notes

- In post-reconstruction surgery, whether vascular compromise happened hard to determine, especially for novice nurse. Flap to finger glucose ratio could help them to monitor free flap in clinical nursing
- Free flap condition and degree of necrosis usually hard to determine. Flap to finger glucose ratio serve as an objective parameter in free flap nursing and make the nursing work more efficient
- We introduced a cheat, convenient and fast method for determine vascular compromise after reconstruction surgery. Flap to finger glucose ratio improves accuracy of free flap condition and nursing ability

Biography

Mr. Junbin Zhang studied clinical medicine at the Shanxi Medical University and graduated as MS in 2004. He then achieved master degree at Sun Yat-sen University in 2012 and Ph.D. at Huazhong University of Science and Technology in 2016. After three years postdoctoral fellowship supervised by Dr Lisong Teng at the Zhejiang University, he obtained the position of an attending surgeon focused on tissue reconstruction in oncological surgery at the Chongqing University Cancer Hospital. He has published more than 20 research articles in SCI(E) journals.

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Notes

*"We wish to meet you again at our
upcoming events"*

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