Primary fears of childbirth of couples who have not yet had children in Turkey

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Purpose: This study aimed to describe and compare the fear of primary childbirth (FOC) among women and their partners with no children according to demographic characteristics.

Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted between July-August 2020, including couples residing in metropolitan or district regions and aged 18–35 years who had never been pregnant (n = 289). FOC among the couples and their demographic characteristics were compared in terms of readiness for pregnancy, birth, the postpartum period, baby care, breastfeeding, and readiness to provide social support in coping with FOC. Individual descriptive forms and the Women and Men Childbirth Fear - Prior to Pregnancy Scale (WCF-PPS/MCF-PPS) were used for evaluation.

Results: Overall, 65.4% of the participants were not planning a pregnancy in the next year. The difference between the total WCF-PPS/MCF-PPS scale scores between the women and men was not significant. There was a significant relationship between women's FOC and their place of residence. District residents had higher FOC. Conversely, we observed that the economic status, education level, and women's age did not impact FOC. Men with good economic status had higher FOC scores. Female university graduates living in metropolitan areas were not ready for pregnancy. Conclusion: Men and women's FOC scores were average and differed according to their place of residence and economic situation. Adding criteria for FOC to the content of pre-pregnancy and pre-conventional counseling and providing information packages to couples can help reduce the pre-pregnancy FOC.

Keywords: FOC, childbirth, couples, fear, demographic

Biography

Hulya Tosun works in the field of Women's Health Nursing. After working in hospitals and family health centers for 24 years, she started to work as an Academician at Beykent University in 2019. She still teaches at Kutahya University of Health Sciences on issues related to Women's Health. His views on nursing care can be expressed as follows; protecting women's health also means protecting child and community health. Dealing with the physical, psychological, mental and even spiritual life of the woman in her entire life period means a holistic nursing approach and nurses should be able to display multi-methodological approaches by making all care models a framework.

The Association between Lower Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis and Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters.

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Statement of the Problem: Peripherally inserted central venous catheter (PICC)-related venous thrombosis is mainly mural thrombus and limited to the venous route where the catheter is located. Increasing evidence has suggested that PICC-related venous thrombosis can even exceed the range of infusion route. However, there is no explanation for this clinical phenomenon. The purpose of this study is to elucidate the association between peripherally inserted central venous catheter (PICC) in upper extremities and lower extremity deep venous thrombosis (LEDVT) by observing the changes in D-dimer. This was a retrospective cohort study with 3452 patients (104 inserted with PICCs and 3348 without PICC) enrolled at the neurology department from April 1, 2017 to April 1, 2020. The patients underwent color Doppler ultrasound (CDU) and D-dimer examinations. LEDVT-related factors and D-dimer value were analyzed before and after PICC insertion. The predictive value of D-dimer for LEDVT was also evaluated.

Results: Univariate logistic regression analysis showed that PICC insertion increased the risk of LEDVT by 9 times and promoted the increase of D-dimer by 5 times. After risk adjustment, multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that PICC insertion increased the risk of LEDVT by 4 times and tripled the risk of D-dimer increase. The concentration of D-dimer was significantly increased after PICC insertion. D-dimer was unsuitable for excluding venous thrombosis in patients inserted with PICCs.

Conclusions: PICC insertion increases the level of D-dimer and the risk of LEDVT. The risks of venous thrombosis need to be assessed in patients inserted with PICCs to ensure the expected clinical outcomes.

Table 1 Logistic regression analysis of LEDVT-related factors

Biography

Dr. Liu Wanli has professional knowledge in nursing and pharmacy, and has been committed to the construction of safe infusion system. She is an important member of the intravenous therapy group on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and has won many awards related to intravenous therapy in China. In the prevention and treatment of complications related to infusion tools, Dr. Liu is good at transforming clinical problems into scientific research topics, and combining basic experiments with clinical trials to ensure the infusion safety of patients.

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Nurse Practitioners' Job Satisfaction and Associated Factors among Nurses working at the University of Gondar Specialized Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia: A Cross-sectional Survey study.

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Statement of the Problem: Job satisfaction is an important measure of cognitive as well as a behavioral component of employees' feelings of comfort in their particular work. It is also the outlook and spirit of certain professionals towards their work. Nurses' job satisfaction is a significant predictor of staff retention. Therefore, this study aimed to assess Nurse Practitioners' Job Satisfaction and Associated Factors among Nurses Working at the University of Gondar Specialized Hospital Northwest Ethiopia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study design was employed from May 15-20/2019. A total of 416 nurses participated in the study. A simple random sampling technique was used to select each study participant. A Minnesota satisfaction measurement tool was used to measure nurse practitioners' job satisfaction. A binary logistic regression analysis was used. Variables having p-value <0.05 in a multivariable analysis model were considered as statistically significant and independently associated with the outcome variable.

Result: The prevalence of nurses' job satisfaction was found to be 50.2%. Motivational factors such as professional advancement (AOR=2.737, 95% CI; 1.109, 6.751), work itself (AOR=4.250, 95%CI; 1.645, 10.983), recognition at work (AOR=11.869, 95% CI; 4.238, 33.241), growth at work (AOR=6.272, 95% CI; 2.278,17.264), and hygienic factors; organizational policy (AOR=5.623, 95% CI; 2.131, 14.836), relationship with friends (AOR=6.112,95% CI; 2.393, 15.612), work-securi-

ty (AOR=6.562, 95% CI; 95% CI; 2.374,18.136), relationship with supervisor(AOR=5.127, 95% CI; 1.796, 14.641), payment (AOR=5.889, 95% CI; 1.989, 17.438), and working conditions AOR=3.806, 95% CI; 1.195, 12.123) were the factors associated with nurses' job dissatisfaction

Conclusions: In this study, one of every two nurses experienced job dissatisfaction. Motivational factors such as professional advancement, work itself, recognition at work, growth at work, organizational policy, relationship with friends, work security, relationship with supervisor, payment, and working conditions were the factors associated with nurses' job dissatisfaction.

Keywords: Nurse practitioner, Job satisfaction, Northwest Ethiopia.

Biography

Abere Woretaw Azagew is an academician in nurse profession. He has been working as lecturer in the University of Gondar in an assistant professor of academic rank in the school of Nursing. He has ample clinical and academic experience. He had working as head, department of medical nursing and postgraduate nursing coordinator. Regarding research experience, he has been authored a number of articles in internationally peer reviewed journals.

Factors influencing compliance to Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) infection control precautions among Pharmacists in Jordan.

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Pharmacists in Jordan

Background: During the first week of March, the fast increase of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases reached over 100 countries with more than 100,000 cases. Healthcare authorities have already initiated awareness and preparedness activities beyond borders. A poor understanding of the disease among pharmacists may result in delayed treatment and the rapid spread of infection. This study aimed to investigate

the knowledge and attitude and compliance of pharmacists toward COVID-19 infection control.

Methods: A descriptive correlation design was used to investigate factors influencing

compliance with COVID-19 infection control precaution among pharmacists who was worked between October 2020 and December 2020 in north of Jordan. A 54-item survey instrument was adapted and distributed to pharmacists by face-to-face

interviews; it required 10 minutes to complete. A chi square test was used to investigate the level of association among variables at the significance level of $p<0.05$.

Results: Of 300 participants, a total of 266 pharmacists completed the survey

(response rate: 88.7%); 34.2% were males, 60.9% were aged 25-34 years, and most

were full time pharmacists (72.2%) and senior pharmacists (15.0%). Regarding

COVID-19, most of the participants used social media to obtain information (73.3%),

and a significant proportion of pharmacists had moderate level of knowledge (61.7%) and showed positive attitudes of COVID-19 prevention and control and have good compliance (25.6%) toward COVID-19 infection control precaution. Factors such as attitude and gender were associated with compliance toward COVID-19 infection control precaution.

Conclusion: As the global threat of COVID-19 continues to emerge, it is important to improve the knowledge and perceptions of pharmacists. Educational interventions

are needed to reach pharmacists beyond borders, and further studies are warranted.

Keywords: Coronavirus, outbreak, COVID-19, knowledge, perceptions, healthcare,

The Survey on Adherence rate of breathing exercises in patients with chronic Obstructive disease

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Background: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is one of the highest causes of death in the world. Compliance with breathing exercises is a key in disease management.

Objective: To determine patient adherence with breathing exercises and predictors of adherence in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was performed on 100 patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease indicated in the general department of the tay Nguyen regional general Hospital and District 11 Hospital in 4 months from December 2020 to April 2021.

Results: The percentage of patients who adherence to breathing exercise was determined to be very low 16%. The results have many predictive factors for this breathing practice adherence rate and are statistically significant such as Education level (p = 0.034), occupation (p = 0.000), time of disease (p = 0.044). Adherence and quality of life were statistically significant (p = 0.000).

Conclusions: The adherence rate of breathing exercise in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is 16%. There are three groups of factors that predict adherence rates, namely education level, occupation, and duration of illness.

Keywords: Adherence, breathing exercises, chronic Obstructive pulmonary disease.

Chart 1.11. Theoretical framework.

Biography

Le Thi Thao graduated with a major in Nursing from Tay Nguyen University. Currently working at the Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Tay Nguyen University. I am also studying for a master's degree in Nursing at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Ho Chi Minh City. In the context of the complicated development of the Covid-19 epidemic, the prevention of non-communicable diseases is an issue that needs attention. My colleagues and I are focusing on researching and supporting the best care for these subjects.