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20th World Nursing Education Conference

May 22- 24, 2017   Osaka, Japan

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts
(Day 1)

Session

Nursing Education | Innovations in Nursing Education

Session Chair
Angela Babaev
SBH Bronx Health System, USA

Session Chair
Anat Drach-Zahavy
University of Haifa, Israel

Session Introduction

Title: **From perceived stress of Macao nursing students to re-think teaching and learning modality of nursing education**

Karry Ming LIU, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macau

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Title: **The trajectory of competence development of nursing students of a four-year BSN program and related factors**

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Title: **Development of a Transition to Practice Model Based on QSEN Competencies**

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Title: **Risk factors for pneumonia in children under 5 years in a teaching hospital in Nepal**

Karki Sita, Kathmandu University School of Medical Sciences, Nepal

Title: **A protocol for the development of a critical thinking assessment tool for nurses**

Elisabeth R Jacob, Edith Cowan University, Australia
Darren Jacob, Edith Cowan University, Australia

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From perceived stress of Macao nursing students to re-think teaching and learning modality of nursing education

Karry Ming Liu
Macao Polytechnic Institute, China

This study aimed at investigating the stress perceived by nursing students in the clinical learning environment, and reviewing teaching and learning modality of nursing education in Macao. The study recruited 203 nursing students and SINS-CN was used to measure nursing students' stress. The overall SINS-CN mean score was 3.33 (SD=0.49), while the scores for different dimensions were 3.03~3.44. Study year had a statistically significant association with stress level (p=0.000~0.026). The high stress scores could be result of inadequate preparation and lack of confidence. Students often worry that any mistake they make will affect their grade and even their status. According to the currently implemented clinical placement procedures, any mistake made by student would be suspended from his/her clinical placement. The other most common stressors were related to the heavy workload. This might be a result of the heavy curriculum with too many clinical placement hours. The 4-year Bachelor of Nursing program in Macao was designed with 160 learning credits, among which 46 credits (1,840 hours) are clinical placement. Another notable result worth to reflect is that year one students had a highest perceived stress. Though, this result is similar with several other studies' findings, the consequence is very adverse in Macao context since we found the first year withdrawal rate is incredibly increasing in recent years. It may be a useful way to help junior nursing students to prepare well before clinical placement and adjusting assignments as well as the performance assessment modality.

Biography

Karry Ming Liu has completed her PhD from Chiang Mai University in 2005. She is the Dean of the School of Health Sciences, Macao Polytechnic Institute. She has published more than 40 papers in international and domestic journals and also several books and book chapters. She has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of couple of journals.

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The use of team-based learning in a baccalaureate nursing program: Nursing leadership course

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Background: There has long been an interest in Team-Based Learning (TBL) method, an active learning method. The present study aims to demonstrate TBL's contribution to learning experiences of students participating in the "Nursing Leadership Course" in which the TBL method is used.

Methods: This study designed as participatory action research was conducted in two cycles. The study comprised 57 students who participated in the nursing leadership course. In each TBL cycle, a 100 minute class was held. In the first cycle, four and in the second cycle, seven topics were addressed. The data were collected through observation and focus group studies with open-ended questions.

Results: The students reported that in both cycles, TBL created rich and entertaining learning environment and promoted deep learning and active participation in the course. However, they also reported that the peer assessment section of the course stressed them out and thus they did not want to use it as an assessment technique. Student orientation and selection of material to be provided for pre-class preparation were determined to have critical importance in a course taught with TBL. It was also determined that team development activities and case studies performed in the second cycle greatly contributed to team development and learning.

Conclusion: If the aim is to create a learning environment that fosters positive learning experience for students, proper planning, and implementation and when necessary, modification 2 of each process is important in courses taught with TBL. Here, the instructor who designs the course plays a critical role.

Biography

Nilgün Göktepe has completed her PhD from Istanbul University, Turkey in 2010. She is an Assistant Professor of Nursing Management in Koç University School of Nursing. She is interested in nursing management, leadership, productivity, education in nursing and educational methods.

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The trajectory of competence development of nursing students of a four-year BSN program and related factors

Yann-Fen C Chao
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Since 2006, eight core competences were proposed by Taiwan Nursing Accreditation Council for 4-year BSN program. This paper reported a 5-year longitudinal study examining the trajectory of competence development of nursing students of four-year BSN program and related factors. A total of 119 students who enrolled into a 4-year BSN program during 2011 to 2015 were included. They filled-out a structured questionnaire at the end of every semester from their sophomore year to graduation. The results revealed that students had various levels of nursing competencies on their entrance. One big growth was found in their second year after starting clinical practice, indicating the significance of exposure to clinical settings. At their 4th year before graduation, all the students could achieve up to 80% of the 8 core nursing competencies. Among the 8 competencies, "ethical" and "accountable" were the two which always ranked top. The levels of competencies were not correlated significantly with their anxiety levels which were ranged at light moderate. Communication ability accounted most of the variances of total competence scores. Time management had the most significant influence on all 8 competencies. The finding suggested enhancing the curriculum on communication and time management for nursing students.

Biography

Yann-Fen C Chao completed her PhD study from Rush University College of Nursing in 1991. Currently, she is a Professor and Chair of Department of Nursing at Mackay Medical College in New Taipei City, Taiwan. She published more than 100 research papers with 41 in SCI journals. She also has served as an Editorial Board Member of an SCI journal. Her research areas were patient safety, symptom management and nursing education.

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Development of a transition to practice model based on QSEN competencies

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[2]UPMC Schools of Nursing, USA
[3]UPMC International, USA
[4]Aso Iizuka Hospital, Japan
[5]Aso Nursing College, Japan
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Problem: Many hospitals in the United States as well as Japan have difficulty orienting and retaining new nurse graduates. Hospitals employing graduates from their own schools of nursing as well as from other schools have been challenged with prolonged periods of orientation time (up to one year) before the new nurse graduate is able to function autonomously. Furthermore, once through orientation, hospitals are again having difficulty keeping these new nurses employed at the hospital, costing the hospital system enormous resources in terms of both money and time.

Purpose: Based on a comprehensive assessment of a Japanese hospital system and its associated School of Nursing in Iizuka, Japan, a team of nursing education experts from the US worked with the hospital and its school's nursing leaders to design a customized, culturally appropriate, Transition to Practice (TTP) model for newly hired registered nurses.

Methods: Through a series of focus groups and nominal group techniques involving all levels of nursing (students to the Chief Nursing Officer), the experts designed a model for Transition to Practice based on the Japanese principles of Kaizen (quality improvement) and Wakaba (nurturing the young leaf).

Findings: The newly developed Transition to Practice model encompasses an Academic Service Partnership, a Preceptor Academy, and Residency for Practice. It also calls for a school of nursing curriculum redesign to emphasize readiness to practice, particularly in the senior year. QSEN competencies and KSA's serve as the core component for the school of nursing curriculum redesign, preceptor education, and residency infusion.

Biography

Ann M Mitchell is a Professor of Nursing and Psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing. She has served as Project Director (PI) on three HRSA-funded projects related to screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) for alcohol and other drug use and is currently funded by SAMHSA to integrate SBIRT education into the Nurse Practitioner curriculum, addressing substance use across the lifespan. Lastly, she is working with the CDC on two projects to incorporate Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention (Alcohol SBI) into nursing practice with the ultimate goal of preventing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD).

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Monitoring the nursing education programs in selected private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Metro Manila: Basis for a proposed prototype monitoring plan

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Purpose: This study was conducted to monitor nursing education programs' (HEIs) quantitative and qualitative data and to determine its implication in designing a responsive prototype monitoring model.

Methods: Qualitative-descriptive study of two (2) major groups of respondents was performed: 10 or 18.18 percent university administrators; and 45 or 81.82 percent faculty, or a total of 55 participants. Self-structured survey questionnaire validated by a panel of expert was utilized.

Results: There exist no significant (Z=1.367; cv = 1.645) difference in the assessment of the two groups of respondents (the administration and faculty members). In the computation of the Z test, the highest computed Z is in administration, Z = 1.367; and the lowest is in Laboratory and Cooperating Agencies, with Z = 0.054. The researcher, based on the result of the survey proposed a prototype Monitoring Model for the agency so that a system of monitoring activities can be readily available.

Conclusion: All HEIs adequately comply based on the result of the quantitative and qualitative data. However, compliance failed to attain full level of functionality and interdisciplinary approach in the areas of faculty, facilities and equipment, research and development requirements. The proposed Prototype Monitoring Model by the researcher adopts the CHEDs monitoring goals and objectives and recommended for the utilization of HEIs administrators as a means to further comply to the strategic monitoring requirements of the CHED.

Biography

CLARITA C. PENALBA has completed his PhD at the age of Sixty from Saint Jude College, Manila, Philippines. She had taken her postdoctoral studies in Doctor of Education from Greenville College, Pasig City Philippines last 2007-2011. She took up her Master of Arts in Nursing-Major in Nursing Administration and Management from the Philippine College of Health and Sciences, Claro M. Recto, Manila, Philippines and graduated last October 16, 2005. Currently, she is the Team Leader Level IV, Chairman - Community Involvement-for the PAASCU ACCREDITATION, Resource Coordinator- Community Extension Social Action Services, and Adviser Level II, of the College of Nursing, University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center, Inc. Quezon City, Philippines. She held previous positions from different institutions and Nursing Specialties and Occupational Setting as Supervisors and Consultant. She has published her papers one in St. Paul University of the Philippines International Health Congress, Tuguegarao City , Cagayan.

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Nurse-leader rounds: Effect on nurse-related patient satisfaction scores on two post-surgical units in an acute care facility

Angela Babaev
SBH Health System, USA

Introduction: The best possible inpatient experience is a priority for many hospitals in today's model of healthcare delivery. Achieving and sustaining measurable success is a key challenge. Nurse leader rounds (NLR) has been revealed to be an effective improvement strategy in some hospitals.

Purpose: The purpose of this project was to analyse the impact of implementing daily NLR on patient satisfaction (PS) scores in two postsurgical units at Mount Sinai Beth Israel (MSBI) hospital in New York.

Design: This study used descriptive comparison to analyse survey data before and after Nurse Leader Rounds was implemented.

Setting: The study took place in an academic, urban, tertiary care hospital in two postsurgical units.

Methodology: This study used descriptive comparison to analyse existing survey data before and after NLR was implemented. The study took place in an academic, urban, tertiary care hospital in two postsurgical units. Data were collected using the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) survey reflecting questions to measure patient's perceptions of care, specifically, assessing the nurse related communication to examine if there was a relationship between NLR and PS scores.

Results: Patient perception data summarized in this study suggested that the implementation of NLR was associated with increased levels of patient satisfaction with communication (SC) with nurses following NLR in the inpatient setting on two post-surgical units. The results indicated significant difference between the pre and post scores of SC in nurse related questions referring to communication

Conclusion: Effective implementation of NLR can improve patient perception of care. Improvements in nurse communication impacted PS. Areas for improvement were to focus on patient self-management of care and medication education.

Biography

Angela Babaev has completed her DNP from Drexel University. She has received her MSN from Leahman College and BS in Health Administration from St. Joseph College. Currently she is the Assistant Vice President of Education & Nursing Recruitment, Department of Nursing at SBH Bronx Health System. She is a Recipient of the Jonas Center for Nursing & Veterans Healthcare Award scholarship in 2014. She piloted first and subsequent annual Mount Sinai Beth Israel Research Days and Poster Presentation Events. She served as Chair of the Research Committee and a Judge at Nursing NLN1199 RN Symposium in New York. She is a member of AONE & ANPD associations. She is a Lecturer of PIN - Program for International Nurses and contributed to the development, implementation and served as Primary Instructor of NCLEX comprehensive review course for NCLEX RN Licensure Examination in collaboration with the Metropolitan Jewish Council, LaGuardia Community College and PBISON. Her research was funded by the Baron De Hirsh Foundation for the Education of Jewish Women. She served on the panel of item writing/item review, and established a recommended minimum standard of English proficiency specific to entry level nursing (TOEFL).

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Risk factors for pneumonia in children under 5 years in a teaching hospital in Nepal

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Background: Pneumonia is a leading cause of mortality among children under-five years of age globally. The WHO (2014) has reported that indoor air pollution caused by cooking and heating with biomass fuel, living in crowed homes and parenting smoking are risk factors of pneumonia.

Objective: The objective of the study was to identify the risk factors for pneumonia among children under-5 years of age.

Methods: A case control study was carried out among the mothers having under-5 years children who were admitted in the pediatric ward of Dhulikhel Hospital in 2012/13. A convenience sampling technique was used to select 50 children with pneumonia and 150 children with non-pneumonia diseases matched on age, sex and setting. A semi-structured interview consisting of question related to risk factors for pneumonia was used to collect data from mothers of both cases and controls.

Results: Sex of the child did not differ by case/control group whereas the children with pneumonia were slightly older with 26% cases and 15% controls older than 3 years of age. Mother's education was similar in both groups as was family income. Living in a household with a chulo with smoke increased the odds of having pneumonia significantly, with the risk almost 4 times greater if the chulo was located within the same building (OR: 3.76, 95% CI: 1.20-11.82, p=0.02). Children who had diarrhea in the past 3 months were protected from pneumonia (OR: 0.38, 95% CI: 0.18- 0.82, p=0.01). An increasing trend of pneumonia was observed among children of tobacco smoking parents with greater risk if both parents smoked; it was, however, not statically significant (OR: 2.21, 95% CI: 0.56-8.82, p=0.26).

Conclusion: The present study suggests that two factors related to smoke, presence of a smoky chulo in a household and both parents smoking, are modifiable risk factors related to pneumonia in young children. Reliable longitudinal studies, intervention and programs to educate parents in prevention are important for reducing mortality and morbidities related to acute respiratory illnesses in Nepal.

Biography

Karki S has completed her Master's in Nursing (specialized in child Health Nursing) in 2008 from Tribhuvan University which is very reputed and oldest university of Nepal. She is working as an Assistant Professor in Kathmandu University. She has published more than 9 papers in reputed journals (5 orginal research papers and 5 other articles) and has worked as a Research Advisor in more than 25 research papers of BSc Nursing students.

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A protocol for the development of a critical thinking assessment tool for nurses

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Statement of the Problem: The increasing number of complex patients admitted to hospitals requires registered nurses to be able to recognise complications and picking up on deterioration. Advanced critical thinking skills are required to detect early signs of complications. Registered nurses are expected to commence their clinical careers with appropriate critical thinking skills to ensure safe nursing practice. Despite the importance of critical thinking in ensuring patient safety and enabling detection of changes in patients' conditions, no standardised critical thinking tool specific to nurses is available in Australia to assess these skills in nursing. The purpose of this study was to develop an assessment tool to measure the critical thinking ability of nurses.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: A modified Delphi study was used for the development of the critical thinking assessment tool. Funding for the study and ethical approval were obtained in 2016. The case scenarios for the questions were developed using national health data. Face validity was determined by an expert reference group of clinical and academic nurses. Case study answers were developed using a modified Delphi study. Panel members were expert clinicians and educators. Rasch analysis of the questionnaire was used to assess validity and reliability of the tool.

Findings: The use of a modified Delphi study and Rasch analysis provided an effective way of developing a validated assessment tool for critical thinking.

Conclusion & Significance: Critical thinking skills are vital to ensure patient safety and improve surveillance. This project reported on the development of a critical thinking assessment tool to provide a consistent method of measuring nurses' critical thinking skills for Australian nurses. The ability to assess this skill will provide health care facilities with greater confidence in the critical thinking skill level of newly graduate registered nurses and ensure high levels of patient care are maintained.

Biography

Elisabeth Jacob is currently the Associate Dean (Nursing) for the School of Nursing and Midwifery at Edith Cowan University. She practiced clinically as a registered nurse for over 20 years in both rural and metropolitan hospitals where she developed her interest in nursing education and workforce. She has experience in nursing management and education and practiced in medical, emergency and intensive care wards. Elisabeth's research interests include: development of the nursing workforce; skill mix and its effect on patient outcomes; critical thinking and patient outcomes; and mixed methods research.

Darren Jacob is a Staff Development Nurse Emergency Department at Joondalup Health Service and a research assistant at Edith Cowan University. He is interested in the areas of emergency department patient flow and design, advanced nursing roles, workforce education and deteriorating patients.

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Nursing Management

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Carole Roberson
Worcestershire Health & Care NHS Trust, United Kingdom

Session Chair
Angela Babaev
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Session Introduction

Title: **Jordanian nursing work environments, intent to stay, and job satisfaction**

Zaid Al-Hamdan, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan

Title: **Nurses' accountability a blessing or a curse? Understanding the implications of accountability for nurses' performance and exit behaviors**

Anat Drach-Zahavy, University of Haifa, Israel

Title: **Validation of nursing activity score and nursing equivalent manpower use scale in Taiwan intensive care units and exploring the appropriateness of nursing activities in ICU**

Yann-Fen C Chao, Mackay Medical College, Taiwan

Title: **Caseload management methods for use within district nursing teams: A literature review**

Carole Roberson, Worcestershire Health & Care NHS Trust, United Kingdom

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Jordanian nursing work environments, intent to stay, and job satisfaction

Zaid Al-Hamdan
Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine associations among the nursing work environment, nurse job satisfaction, and intent to stay for nurses who practice in hospitals in Jordan.

Design: A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional survey design was used.

Methods: Data were collected through survey questionnaires distributed to 650 registered nurses who worked in three hospitals in Jordan. The self-report questionnaire consisted of three instruments and demographic questions. The instruments were the Practice Environment Scale of the Nursing Work Index (PES-NWI), the McCain Intent to Stay scale, and Quinn and Shepard's (1974) Global Job Satisfaction survey. Descriptive statistics were calculated for discrete measures of demographic characteristics of the study participants. Multivariate linear regression models were used to explore relationships among the nursing work environment, job satisfaction, and intent to stay, adjusting for unit type.

Findings: There was a positive association between nurses' job satisfaction and the nursing work environment (t=6.42, p<0.001). For each one unit increase in the total score of the PES-NWI, nurses' average job satisfaction increased by 1.3 points, controlling for other factors. Overall, nurses employed in public hospitals were more satisfied than those working in teaching hospitals. The nursing work environment was positively associated with nurses' intent to stay (t=4.83, p<0.001). The Intent to Stay score increased by 3.6 points for every one unit increase in the total PES-NWI score on average. The highest Intent to Stay scores were reported by nurses from public hospitals.

Conclusion: The work environment was positively associated with nurses' Intent to Stay and job satisfaction. More attention should be paid to create positive work environments to increase job satisfaction for nurses and increase their Intent to Stay.

Clinical Relevance: Hospital and nurse managers and health care policy makers urgently need to create satisfactory work environments supporting nursing practice in order to increase nurses' job satisfaction and Intent to Stay.

Biography

Zaid M Al-Hamdan, PhD, RN, is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Nursing, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan. He achieved his PhD in Nursing Management from De Montfort University in the UK, and his Post-doctorate Certificate from the University of Michigan. He has more than 25 years of experience in the clinical and educational field and has published over 15 research papers in different journals and had many oral presentations in different international conferences. He serves as Chair of IRB at the Jordan University of Science and Technology's School of Nursing. He also serves as a Reviewer and Editorial Board Member for many international nursing journals. On top of that, he also serves as a Supervisor and Co-supervisor for many Master's nursing students. He serves as Curriculum Development Consultant for many universities in the region.

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Nurses' accountability a blessing or a curse? Understanding the implications of accountability for nurses' performance and exit behaviors

Anat Drach-Zahavy and Marina Leonenko
University of Haifa, Israel

Background: Nursing scholars grapple with how to motivate nurses to engage with quality and safe patient care, without strengthening their wellbeing and exit intentions. The answer frequently given to this quandary is to develop, maintain, and strengthen accountability among professionals. Despite the theoreticians' and practitioners' emphasis on accountability, empirical research of the concept lags well behind. This study aims to address the gaps in the literature by clarifying the circumstances under which accountability leads to positive or negative outcomes.

Aim: The aim of the study was to test the research model, positing that personal and organizational accountability fit will be related to performance, and misfit to exit behaviors.

Methods: Participants in the study, which had a cross-sectional nested design, were 148 nurses from 15 nursing units. Personal and Organizational Accountability and exit intentins were measured by validated questionnaires. Performance was assessed by reviewing the medical records of 9 randomly selected patients of each nurse (on different shifts), according to a validated assessment tool.

Results: As predicted, the interaction between personal and organizational accountability had an impact on nurses' behavior: (1) Performance scores were highest under the condition of high personal-high organizational accountability. (2) For exit: when organizational accountability was low, the higher the personal accountability, the higher the nurses' tendency to exit their job. However, when organizational accountability was high, the higher the personal accountability the lower the nurses' tendency to quit their job.

Discussion: The findings support a meso-level integrative model of accountability, which stresses the idea that accountability grows within a context. Personal accountability is not a sufficient predictor of outcomes. On the contrary, the outcomes are critically dependent upon the level of organizational accountability, and only the combination (fit or misfit) of personal and organizational accountability can be distinctively linked to performance and exit.

Biography

Anat Drach-Zahavy is an Associate Professor of Psychology at the Department of Nursing, the University of Haifa, Israel. Her current research focuses on safety issues in the healthcare system. Her studies investigate the context-specific psychological processes that facilitate or hinder the safety of patients and medical staff.

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Validation of nursing activity score and nursing equivalent manpower use scale in Taiwan intensive care units and exploring the appropriateness of nursing activities in ICU

Yann-Fen C Chao
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A validation study was conducted in 2016 to evaluate the applicability of NAS and NEMS scales ICUs in Taiwan. The NEMS scale constitutes a simplified version of the TISS-28 and consists of 9 items rather than 28. As reported in the literature, the average TISS-28/NEMS score of a ICU patient was 23~28; a TISS-28/NEMS unit was equivalent to 10 minutes and a nurse can take 46 TISS-28/NEMS units in a shift. The nursing activities score (NAS) was developed in 2003. The score obtained when completing the NAS results was a percentage of nursing time spent on direct patient care in a 24 h period; thus was used to calculate the nursing manpower needed. NAS score explains 81% of nursing time in the ICU, whilst the TISS-28 only corresponds to 43% of that time. NAS was widely used by European countries in nursing allocation for years and with research reports published. The pilot study of this project included 375 subjects. The primary result revealed that NEMS scores of Taiwanese ICU patients were similar to the Europeans. However, Taiwanese ICU patients had higher NAS scores. The estimated times for NAS items by Taiwanese ICU experts were different from the coded time. It was indicated that the time consumed for NEMS and NAS items may need revision for different countries and ICUs.

Biography

Yann-Fen C Chao completed her PhD study from Rush University College of Nursing in 1991. Currently, she is a Professor and Chair of Department of Nursing at Mackay Medical College in New Taipei City, Taiwan. She published more than 100 research papers with 41 in SCI journals. She also has served as an Editorial Board Member of an SCI journal. Her research areas were Patient Safety, Symptom Management and Nursing Education.

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Caseload management methods for use within district nursing teams: A literature review

Carole Roberson
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In the United Kingdom, district nurses are experienced registered nurses who have completed a specialist practitioner qualification in community nursing. The role of the district nurse and community nursing teams has expanded and evolved to deliver appropriate skilled nursing care to people in the community. The district nursing caseloads are increasing in size, becoming more diverse and complex which requires increased competencies and organisation to ensure the patient receives the right care at the right time by the right person. Consistent, effective and efficient caseload management by district nursing teams is invaluable to supporting the national and local agendas to achieve the best possible outcomes for patients requiring nursing care in their own home, whilst optimising the use of resources. This literature review explored the evidence related to caseload management with the aim of identifying the most effective method of caseload management for district nursing teams. A systematic framework was used, including an electronic search strategy followed by critical appraisal using appropriate CASP (Critical Appraisal Skills Programme) tools. The findings from this review are that there are different styles and methods of caseload management but no single validated tool or method. The literature review identified themes for implementing effective caseload management, specifically caseload analysis; workload measurement; work allocation; service and practice development; and workforce planning. This review also identified some areas for further research.

Biography

Carole Roberson is a Registered General Nurse and qualified as a District Nurse in 1988. She worked as a District Nurse Team Leader until 2012 and acted as a Professional Lead for District nursing in Worcestershire since 2010. She completed her MSc in 2014. She published her first article in the British Journal of Community Nursing in 2016 and has acted as a reviewer for the journal. Her current role involves improving quality of nursing care as well as providing professional support to nurses across Worcestershire. She has been a Queen's Nurse since 2012; and has been involved with national projects with the Queen's Nursing Institute and several regional projects with other healthcare organisations.

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20th World Nursing Education Conference

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts
(Day 2)

Session

International Nursing Education | Surgical Nursing | Critical Nursing

Session Chair
Maude Johansson
Linnaeus University, Sweden

Session Chair
Nilgün Göktepe
Koç University School of Nursing, Turkey

Session Introduction

Title: **Lean Workcell can Enhance the Educational Effects of QSEN in Ward Practices**

Yuka Moriyama, Aso Iizuka Hospital, Japan

Title: **Use of complementary and alternative medicine in pregnancy and its impact on obstetric outcome**

Juliana Yusof, UiTM Sg. Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

Title: **Full outline of un-responsiveness scale versus modified Glasgow coma ccale in predicting discharge outcomes in disturbed consciousness patients**

Samah A Shalaby, Alexandria University, Egypt

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Lean workcell can enhance the educational effects of QSEN in ward practices

Yuka Moriyama[1], Kumiko Sudo[1], Emiko kurachi[1], Ryuji Watanabe[2], Jiro Tanaka[1], Hidenobu Koga[1], Ann M Mitchell[3], Linda Kmetz[3] and Cheryl Brill[4]
[1]Aso Iizuka Hospital, Japan
[2]Aso Corporation, Japan
[3]University of Pittsburgh, USA
[4]UPMC International, USA

Statement of the Problem: Our Nursing Department changed its system of care delivery in hospital wards from team nursing to lean workcell nursing in April, 2015 with expectations to apply this in all wards starting in March, 2016. The main objectives are, 1) to reduce walking distance between patient's beds and the nurse's station, and 2) to increase the nurse's "caring time" at patient's bedside. The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center's (UPMC) Department of Nursing consulted with Aso Iizuka Hospital (AIH) on Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) which AIH then incorporated into the New Graduate Nurse (RN) Residency Program in April, 2015. Both QSEN and the lean workcell philosophy put their priority on patient-centered care delivery.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to report on the synergism of QSEN and the lean workcell within the hospital setting.

Method: A clinical evaluation (CE) of new nurses was performed by experienced nurses in the same ward in June and September of 2015 and 2016. The CE was to score 22 items through the view point of knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSA's).

Findings: The mean CE scores in June were 0.50 ± 0.19 in 2015 (n=85) and 1.69 ± 0.49 in 2016 (n=81) (p<0.001). The mean CE scores in September were 1.72 ± 0.63 in 2015 (n=84) and 2.62 ± 0.34 in 2016 (n=81) (p<0.001). Thus, the CE scores were statistically significantly improved in 2016 when the lean workcell system had been applied and standardized across all wards in the hospital.

Conclusion: The lean workcell system can enhance QSEN application providing new nurses more time to spend collaborating with experienced nurses around the patient's bedside.

Biography

Yuka Moriyama started working as an ICU Nurse at Aso Iizuka Hospital (AIH) in 1987. After the clinical experience as a nurse, she completed Nursing Teacher-Training course by Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry in 1993. Since then, she was involved in Nursing Education as an Instructor in Aso Medical and Welfare Fukuoka College, also as a Curriculum Coordinator in Aso Nursing College for more than 10 years. She assumed the position of Director of Nursing Department, AIH in 2015. Now, she leads over 1,000 nurses there. AIH was established in August, 1918, having 98 years of history and is the Central General Hospital in Chikuho Area (450k population) providing primary to tertiary care with 41 Departments.

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Use of complementary and alternative medicine in pregnancy and its impact on obstetric outcome

Juliana Yusof, Zaleha Abdullah Mahdy and Rushdan Mohd Noor
UiTM, Malaysia

Objective: The objective of the study is to evaluate the prevalence of use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in a Malaysian antenatal population and its impact on obstetric outcome.

Design: Cross sectional study in Obstetric Unit, Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar, Kedah.Malaysia was performed.

Results: Out of 447 women, the overall prevalence of CAM usage in pregnancy was 85.2%. It was popular among pregnant mothers aged between 26-35 years old and most commonly used in the third trimester (p=.0.010) to facilitate labour. Traditional herbs was the commonest type of CAM used in pregnancy (58.3%) followed by selusuh (24.3%). About 78.5% of the CAM users delivered vaginally (p=0.020) but a significant proportion (14.3%) had fetal distress (p=0.035) compared to non CAM users. The most common type of herbs used was akar kayu bunga Fatimah (37.7%) and gamat (13.4%). In our study, usage of selusuh product and akar kayu bunga Fatimah had a significant impact in achieving vaginal delivery and shortened the duration of labour particularly in multiparae. The usage of Kacip Fatimah and Salindah was associated with preterm labour (p=0.04). Tongkat Ali herbal coffee had a significant association with hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (p=0.011) and fetal distress (p=0.04). Meanwhile, the usage of Jamu Mustika Ratu was significantly associated with low birth weight in grandmultiparae (p=0.026) and spirulina was significantly associated with oligohydramnios (p=0.04).

Conclusion: Usage of CAM in pregnancy in the Malaysian population is of high prevalence. CAM in pregnancy has both beneficial and adverse obstetric outcomes. More research is needed to establish the safety of usage of various forms of CAM in pregnancy.

Biography

Juliana Yusof graduated from the National University of Malaysia (UKM) in 2005. She obtained her Master of Obstetric & Gynaecology in 2014 from UKM of which she was trained at Sultanah Bahiyah's Hospital, Alor Star Malaysia from 2009-2012. She is now a Lecturer in Obstetric and Gynaecology in Faculty of Medicine in University Institute Technology of MARA (UiTM) Sg Buloh and also works in Sungai Buloh's Hospital as an Obstetrician & Gynaecologist. As a Lecturer, she is active in coordinating clinical exams for undergraduate students.

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Full outline of un-responsiveness scale versus modified Glasgow Coma Scale in predicting discharge outcomes in disturbed consciousness patients

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[2]Assuit University Hospital, Egypt

Background: Disturbed consciousness level is common in critically ill patients. Neurological assessment, evaluation of disturbed consciousness patients and their outcomes prediction are usually challenging for critical care nurses. Scoring systems have been developed to obtain a fast and comprehensive assessment, to facilitate communication among examiners, to triage and monitor changes for therapeutic decisions, and to provide prognostic information about the patients.

Aim: The aim is to compare between the full outline of un-responsiveness scale and the modified Glasgow Coma Scale in predicting discharge outcomes in disturbed consciousness patients.

Materials & Methods: A descriptive design was followed in this study. The study was conducted at the Trauma Intensive Care Unit, Neurological Intensive Care Unit and Neurosurgery Intensive Care Unit in Assuit University Hospital. Three tools were utilized to collect the data namely: Tool I "Patients Profile Data Form", Tool II "Level of Consciousness Assessment" and Tool III "Discharge Data Assessment record".

Results: The patients' outcomes on discharge were found to be: Three patients regained their consciousness and discharged to home; more than one third regained their consciousness and transferred to ward; some of them experienced co-morbidities and transferred to ward; and nearly half of them were died. The majority of the deaths had exposed to secondary brain injury. More than one third of the total patients who were alive on discharge from the ICU had physical disabilities and co-morbidities.

Conclusion & Recommendations: The components of the FOUR score, and the MGCS had different predictive abilities. The FOUR score have higher accuracy prediction of in-hospital outcomes and the prognostic power of the FOURs was the best prognostic power than the MGCS in the first three assessment days. Therefore, this study's results would be bolstered by other studies that enrolled a larger number of patients across the entire acuity spectrum, and within more hospitals.

Biography

Samah A Shalaby has completed her PhD from Alexandria University. She is a Lecturer of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing at Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University, Egypt. She is currently Assistant Professor at King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia, and has published more than 5 papers in reputed journals.

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Young Research Forum

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Title: **A longitudinal comparative study on nurse self concept, caring behavior andmprofessional commitment among nursing students in China**

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Title: **The association of alcohol intoxication and trauma injury severity and medical expenditure in adults**

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Explicating pharmacology course attributes among select nursing students: A conjoint analysis

Glorianne L Celeste, Meg Andrea A Cepe, Ryan Ernest N Chan, Pauline Patricia L Chu, Micca J Clarin and Jelaiza Denice I Co
University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Background: Knowledge about medication administration is important to provide safe and effective medication administration. Therefore, knowing students' preferences is a vital point to improve the quality of teaching and learning. Student's preferences that match teaching program are essential to attain a positive result in academic performance. However student preferences relative to pharmacology course remains unexplored in the Philippine context.

Objectives: This study aims to explicate pharmacology course attributes preferences of nursing students.

Methods: Cognizant of the aims of the study, a conjoint analysis survey was purposively fielded to 213 junior and senior nursing students enrolled in a university-based college of nursing.

Results: Results of the conjoint analysis identified teaching strategy (48.859%) particularly integrated strategy (1.571) and instructional medium (14.022%) specifically, multimedia (.254) as the most and least valued attribute and level. Consequently, the second and third most valued attribute was formative assessment (19.504%) and summative assessment (17.615%) wherein, traditional combined with alternative forms of assessment was the most preferred in both formative (.316) and summative (.255) assessments.

Conclusion: The preferred attributes collected in this study particularly the integrated strategy under teaching strategy, traditional combined with alternative forms of assessments and multimedia as instructional medium matches the characteristics of 21ˢᵗ century learners.

Implications: Today, more than ever, educators teaching pharmacology are challenged to develop and implement a pharmacology course that caters students' preferences; and ultimately improve learning outcomes.

Biography

Glorianne Celeste is a nursing student from University of Santo Tomas. She will complete her Bachelor's Degrre in Nursing this June 2017. She is the former Secretary to the Executive of Commission on Elections, College of Nursing. She is currently a member of Medical Missions Incorporated-Nursing Group and The Philippine Red Cross. This research study is one the papers she conducted together with her co-researchers from UST.

Meg Andrea Cepe is a nursing student from University of Santo Tomas. She will complete her Bachelors Degree in Nursing this June 2017. She is currently the auditor of Medical Missions Incorported-Nursing Group. This research study is the first paper she conducted together with her co-researchers from UST.

Micca Clarin is a nursing student from University of Santo Tomas. She will complete her Bachelor's Degree in Nursing this June 2017. She is currently a scholar of Student and Youth Development Program of the Quezon City Government. This research study is the first paper she conducted together with her co-researchers from UST.

Jelaiza Denice I. Co has completed her highschool in St Paul University Quezon City and currently taking her bachelor of science in Nursing at the royal, pontifical and catholic University of Santo Tomas. She will finish her degree this coming June 2017 and will pursue medicine after a year. She is currently a member of The Philippine Red Cross and had finish the qualifying skills and requirements in Basic Life Support Training by the American Heart Association.

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Gender aware approaches in psychiatric nursing

Yasemin ÇEKIÇ[1] and Gülsüm ANÇEL[2]
Ankara University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

In epidemiologic studies, gender was found to be an important factor in the incidence of mental illnesses. In the world and in Turkey, mental illnesses prevalance are twice as common in women as in men. One of the main reasons for this situation is gender discrimination shaped by patriarchal values. For this reason, gender aware approaches were required in psychotherapies. Feminist therapy is a gender aware psychotherapy approach. This approach has emerged as a collective product of the ongoing women's movement, which has been more than two hundred years old, and its use has increased in the 1960s and 1970s. Feminist therapy is an approach to mainly women and groups that have been under all kinds of repression, discrimination, deprived of rights. Feminist nurse therapists who applied this approach expressed that they have made important changes in their counselors like increase in self-esteem, assertiveness, self-assurance, independence, improvement effective coping and problem-solving skills and decrease in depression, helplessness and hopelessness following their feminist therapy applications. Those who appropriate the medical model are criticized because they do not address the implications of social, political, and cultural dimensions on the individual's mental health and can not recognize the difficulties brought about by race, class, gender, and homosexuality. In this presentation, the necessity of gender aware in psychiatric nursing in Turkey will be discussed and this requirement will be dealt in terms of strengthening the existence of psychiatric nursing and also contributing to community mental health.

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The implications of nursing degree education for future workforce planning in Saudi Arabia: A case study

Noura Abdulla AlMadani
University of Salford, UK

Health system reconfiguration in Saudi Arabia as a response to changing demographic and related health needs is an important and timely driver for the development of nurse education, specifically, the introduction of degree education as a basic requirement for nursing practice. The Saudi government is trying to meet international standards when it comes to nursing degrees and implemented a change to degree education, but, as a result of this, there are many challenges that still need addressing. Utilising a qualitative case study approach, a document analysis was undertaken and semi-structured interviews conducted with twenty-five participants (at a macro, meso and micro level) in order to critically assess the actual implications of a nursing degree as the baseline criteria for and to enter nursing practice. The formal and informal documentary analysis indicated that there was a clear lack of involvement from nurses in the consultation process of the implemented degree education policy. However, the interviews indicated a general agreement that a Bachelor's degree for nursing would further support knowledge and communication requirements and improve the quality of nursing practice. Factors affecting degree attainment included a personal commitment/passion for self-improvement, private versus government institutions, education quality and financial implications. Data indicated the benefits of an increased knowledge base in degree education, that it supported confidence and decreased absenteeism, enhanced nursing skills and responsibilities, and gave opportunity for advancement, but, more importantly, it increased the quality of nursing practice, and patient safety outcomes. Recommendations based on the findings of this study, highlight the importance of a need for consultation between governmental bodies and relevant nursing staff affected by future policy changes. The need for a national curriculum, and a differentiation of nursing job descriptions, based on the education level attained, together with improved clinical supervision for nurses in practice.

Biography

Noura is senior nurse educator. She has twenty years' experience in a variety of nursing roles including clinical and administrative positions within the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Saudi Arabia (SA). In 2000, she achieved a Bachelor's degree in nursing and worked in clinical and managerial positions. In 2003, She joined a newly established General Directorate of Nursing at the central level of the MoH as Head of Training and Nursing Programmes. In 2009, Noura obtained her Master's Degree in nursing education from Marymount University, United States of America (USA) and became actively involved in the development of nursing departments in twenty regions of SA, to promote nursing as a profession. She has been involved in a five-year strategic plan of nursing, promoting it as a competitive and professional choice. In 2011, she became Director of Training and Nursing programmes. This role focuses on the assessment of the educational needs for nursing across twenty regions in SA. In 2012, she joined the Nursing Technical Committee of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a political and economic alliance of six Middle Eastern countries. Currently, she is a PhD student at Salford University and her thesis on (nursing workforce planning and development).

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Application of "Advanced nursing practice: Theory and method" course in nursing postgraduate education in China

Yuanyuan Song and Xiaolian Jiang
Sichuan University, China

Statement of the Problem: Courses related to advanced nursing practice play an important role in nursing postgraduate education aroud the world. But in China, nursing postgraduate education started late and hasn't set a systematic, unified core knowledge system. Each school has its own curricula, nursing-specific courses are limited, many schools still use clinical medicine specialized courses as their leading courses, only a few schools has established courses related to advanced nursing practice. As a result, our school set up a course named "Advanced nursing practice: Theory and method" on the basis of domestic and foreign literatures in the fall of 2016. The purpose of this study is to describe the implementation of "Advanced nursing practice: Theory and method" and explore the effect of this course in order to reflect and summarize.

Methodology: 23 students chose the course. The effect of the course was evaluated through questionnaires designed by the author as well as interviews.

Findings: The majority of the 23 students gave a positive feedback about the course and thought the course so necessary and useful that they could know more about theories and methods of advanced nursing practice and the development status, evidence-based practice, trends of development of the 12 nursing specialties involved in the course. In addition, teamwork, critical thinking as well as evidence-based practice abilities of the 23 students were improved. The students also developed a better understanding of nursing career and said the course is helpful for their future occupational planning. The overall satisfaction about the course content, teaching method, and the evaluation was high.

Conclusion & Significance: The content, teaching method and evaluation mode of the course was creative and a satisfactory effect was achieved. The course could provide a reference for other master nursing programs in China.

Biography

Yuanyuan Song is a Nursing Postgraduate student who is in her second year in West China School of Nursing in Sichuan University in China. She focuses her research on nursing education and nursing of hemodialysis patients. She was her mentor's assistant to set up this course, collect students' feedback and analyze data.

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Effects of a tailored telephone education intervention on medication adherence and disease activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: A randomized controlled trial

Yuqing Song and Hong Chen
Sichuan University, China

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic progressive autoimmune disease. Treatment is effective to control the progress of RA when patients follow medication closely. However, medication adherence is not optimal in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Poor medication adherence will limit medication efficacy, increase disease activity and the prevalence of disability and mortality. An effective education intervention to improve medication adherence is warranted. However, the effect of telephone education intervention on medication adherence is unknown in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. 92 RA patients recruited from a rheumatology ward in Southwest China were randomized to the intervention (n=46) or the control group (n=46). Patients in the control group received the standard care. Patients in the intervention group received both standard care and a 12-weeks tailored telephone education intervention including four telephone education sessions. The content of the education included: Knowledge about rheumatoid arthritis, treatment goal, the importance of medication taking, side effect management and reminder of medication taking. Medication adherence was measured by compliance questionnaire rheumatology at the 12th and 24th week after patients' discharge. Disease activity was measured by Disease Activity Score 28, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reaction protein at the baseline, 12th and 24th week after patients' discharge. Patients in the intervention group had significantly higher medication adherence compared to the control group at the 12th, 24th week after 12-week telephone education intervention (all P<0.05). Erythrocyte sedimentation rate was significant lower than control group at 12th weeks (P<0.05). No difference between two groups was detected in other disease outcomes at the 12th, 24th week (P>0.05). The tailored telephone education intervention effectively improved medication adherence in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. However, no significant benefits on disease activity were detected. Thus, further studies should explore the long term effects of education intervention on medication adherence and disease activity.

Biography

Yuqing Song is a Postgraduate student at the West China School of Nursing, Sichuan University. She is doing research work in the areas of Nursing Education, and Clinical Nursing. She has published several articles.

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A longitudinal comparative study on nurse self-concept, caring behavior and professional commitment among nursing students in China

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Self-concept provides the foundation for ones' professional self-concept. Gap between educational influences and healthcare system expectations influences graduate nurses' professional self-concept and their ability to be socialized into the healthcare environment ultimately leading to poor retention and a negative professional self-concept. A comparative longitudinal study design was conducted to explore the effect of clinical experience on the nurse self concept, caring behavior and professional commitment among the final year nursing students of diploma (n=63) and bachelor level (n=52). The mean score of nurse self concept, caring behavior measurement and professional commitment is higher after the clinical internship of six months compared to pre internship among all the nursing students. There is a positive correlation between the nurse self concept, caring behavior and professional commitment. There is a significant difference in the professional commitment between the diploma and Bachelor's level of nursing students both pre (t=5.293, p<0.01) and post (t=3.620, p<0.01) clinical internship. However there is not any significant difference in any of the variables within the group regardless of clinical internship. Being a single child, class leader, enrolled in career planning class, perceiving nursing as a challenging job, reasons to be a nurse, course arrangement satisfaction, teacher's care, internship satisfaction and nurse teacher's care has identified to influence the nurse self concept, caring behavior and professional commitment among the nursing students. Thus, specific steps to deliberately embellish the foundation of knowledge in developing the self-concept of nurse and nursing students is must nowadays.

Biography

Bobby Thapa completed her MSc in Nursing in 2014 from Xiangya School of Nursing, Central South University, Hunan, PR China and is recently working as an Assistant Professor at Janamaitri Foundation Institute of Health Science, Hattiban, Lalitpur, Nepal since 1 year. She completed her BSc in Nursing in 2008 and has published two articles in one international and one national journal related to Pain Management (in Chinese) and HIV/AIDS in the National journal i.e. Nepal Nursing Journal. She worked as a Clinical Instructor for two and half years as soon as she completed her Bachelor's degree and then worked as a Registered Nurse in Gangalal National Heart Center, Nepal for 6 months and enrolled in Master's degree (Nursing) with a Governmental scholarship from China.

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The association of alcohol intoxication and trauma injury severity and medical expenditure in adults

Shu-Hui Peng[1,2]
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Alcohol-related trauma, which include drunk driving, fighting or a fall after drinking alcohol, is the main reason for sustaining trauma injury. To provide objective evidences and more complete therapeutic algorithm, this study was designed to investigate the relationship of alcohol-related trauma and the injury severity as well as medical expenses in adults. A retrospective study of the medical records and registered data in Trauma Registry System from 2009 to 2014 was performed at a medical center in southern Taiwan. The patients whose Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) level 50 mg/dl was considered as alcohol intoxication group while those whose BAC level less than 50 mg/dl and those who were not required for an alcohol test were deemed as patients without alcohol intoxication group. Of the total 11,033 adult patients, 929 patients with BAC (+) and 10,104 patients with BAC (–) were enrolled in this study. Patients with alcohol intoxication had significantly higher rates of head/neck injury, face injury, thoracic injury, and abdomen injury, lower Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score (12.6 ± 3.7 vs. 14.5 ± 1.9, $p < 0.001$), higher injury severity score (30.8 ± 17.8 vs. 7.7 ± 6.5, $p < 0.001$), higher short-term mortality (3.6% vs. 1.2%, $p < 0.001$), longer hospital stay (11.4 days vs. 9.1 days, $p < 0.001$), and higher proportion of admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) (35.4% vs. 15.0%, $p < 0.001$) than those without alcohol intoxication. Alcohol-related trauma is associated to a higher injury severity and increase the cost of medical expenses.

Biography

Shu-Hui Peng has completed her MD from Mei Ho University in Taiwan and is studying her Master's degree in I-Shou University in Taiwan. She has been a Nursing Staff in Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital for 25 years.

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Hong Kong nursing students' perceptions about clinical learning experience: A qualitative study

Cheung Siu Wun Benny, Cheung Ching Man, Lai Wing Lam, Leung Sze Ching Joey, Leung Wing, Wong Ka Hei and A C Y Tang
Tung Wah College, China

It is a qualitative study exploring the clinical learning experience of Hong Kong nursing students and factors which might affect the effectiveness of clinical learning. It helps nurse educators cultivate a more positive environment for clinical learning by tackling problems faced by nursing students over the period of clinical placement. Twenty final year nursing students from Bachelor of Health Science (Hons.) in Nursing programme, who had completed the required nursing practicums, were recruited by convenience via email, social network platforms and face-to-face invitation. Focus group interviews were conducted in January 2017 at Tung Wah College. 5-6 participants were interviewed in each focus group interview. The researcher explained the purpose and potential benefits of the study, and the procedure of the interview to the participants. Information sheets with detailed explanation to the procedure, purpose of study, etc., were given to the participants; informed consents were obtained before interview started. The researcher started the interview with some ice-breaking questions to create a relaxing atmosphere to facilitate the participants to express their view on their clinical learning experience. Question guide with several open-ended questions was prepared to ensure the content of the interview matched with the research aim. Another researcher who also joined the interview acted as an observer to job down the key observation throughout the interview. The whole interview took about 1-1.5 hours and was videotaped. Content analysis was used to analyze the transcription. The preliminary analysis showed that ward environment, mentorship, relationship with ward staff, learning opportunities available in the ward, students' learning style and supports from school were crucial factors for a positive learning experience.

Biography

Cheung Ching Man, Cheung Siu Wun Benny, Lai Wing Lam, Leung Sze Ching Joey, Leung Wing, and Wong Ka Hei are final year students of Bachelor of Health Science (Hons.) Major in Nursing at Tung Wah College. The study presented is their graduation project.

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The policy argumentation of early intervention policy for children with developmental delays or disabilities

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National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

Early child development is a concerned problem in health care. However, the Early Intervention Policy was hard to execute in Taiwan. The purpose of this study was to explore the rationality of argumentation which the different parents argue the policy of Early Intervention Policy for children with developmental delays or disabilities in Taiwan. The document analysis and in-depth interview are adopted. In addition, policy argument and content analysis are regarded as the method of analyzing and processing data. The interview with six parents used Early Intervention Policy was based on the ethics mode of policy argumentation by Dunn. The policy process contains six steps: Policy information, claim, warrant, backing, object and rebuttal. The findings of this study showed that the management mode of the expert first causes the gap of the mutual communication. However, the main experts only were the medical team, not the parents. It was worth to note that when the parents did not follow the experts' instructions, they had been criticized as not know about the developmental delays or disabilities as well. The controversy of the ambivalent signs and the insufficiency of the integrated resource were ignored and therefore the parents were busier to assume more parental responsibility. The policy is far away from the principle of participation. This is the main reason causes the dilemma of the Early Intervention Policy for children with developmental delays or disabilities in Taiwan. Some suggestions are proposed to the nursing practice, education and policy as well.

Biography

Wan Shiuan Lin received her Master's degree in Community Health Nursing from National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan. She has special interests in "Maternal and Child Health", "Medical Sociology and Science", "Technology and Society (STS)". Now she is a third-year student of the Doctoral program of National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan. Moreover, she has been working at Taipei Veterans General Hospital for ten years and focusing on providing the expert advice for clinical care.

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Related factors of medical cost among the hospitalized patients survey hemorrhoid surgery: 2000-2013 in Taiwan

Ying-Ching Huang[1], Wu-Chien Chien[2], Chi-Hsiang Chung[2] and Kwua-Yun Wang[3]
[1]National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan
[2]National Defense Medical Center, Taiwan
[3]Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan

Objectives: Inpatient care is a major part of medical expense in the National Health Insurance. However, few studies explored the nature of medical costs empirically in our setting. Hemorrhoids are the most frequent anal pathology. The objective of the study is to investigate the related factors of medical cost among the hospitalized patients survey hemorrhoids surgery.

Methods: Patients who were hospitalized for hemorrhoid surgery (ICD-9-CM; code: 455) were selected from the 2000-2013 Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database. Data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 software.

Results: 464,722 patients were hospitalized for hemorrhoid surgery in 2000-2013; There are 77,855 patients (16.75%) of the medical costs higher than the average (NT$24,650). High medical expenses, the male accounted for 59.42%, mean age was 56.19 years, low-income household accounted for 1.89%, catastrophic illness accounted for 21.57%, Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) was 1.42, in Medical Center and Regional Hospital accounted for 82.59%, General Hemorrhoids surgery accounted for 34.02%, 12.51% were recurrent inpatients. The factors related with medical costs caused by hemorrhoid surgery were gender, age, low-income household, Catastrophic illness, Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI), level of care, type of operation, length of hospitalization and recurrence. The characteristics and factors of medical cost of hemorrhoids inpatient in are tabulated in Table 1.

Conclusion: Among the related factors, many factors had dominant impact on increase of medical cost. Therefore, providing adequate quality of care for hemorrhoid surgery patients can help post-surgery recovery and reduce the length of hospitalization, which then reduces the use of medical resources.

Biography

Ying-Ching Huang is a first year Doctoral student at the National Yang-Ming University in Taiwan. She has 10 years of Clinical Nursing experience in Surgical and Critical department.

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Relationship between symptom clusters and quality of life among patients with CKD

Anucha Taiwong, Nirobol Kanogsunthornrat and Suchira Chaiviboonthum
Mahidol University Ramathibodi, Thailand

This descriptive correlation research aimed to identify the relationship between unpleasant symptom clusters and quality of life among patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). The theory of unpleasant symptoms was used as the conceptual framework. The study participants consisted of 150 patients with stage 3 to 4 CKD who were treated at CKD clinic of one tertiary hospital in Thailand and were chosen purposively. Data collection was conducted during January, 2016 to March, 2016 by using 3 forms of patient general health information, the CKD unpleasant symptoms, and Quality of Life (SF-36). Descriptive statistics and factor analysis and correlation were used to analyze the data. Statistical significance was set at 0.05. The results revealed that patients with CKD stage 3-4 had 28 unpleasant symptoms. The most frequently perceived were 4 symptoms of limbs numbness, bone and joint pain, nocturia, and fatigue. The 28 unpleasant symptoms could be grouped into 8 clusters with 52.56% of explained variance. Among 8 symptom clusters, psychological and emotional cluster was found to have the greatest severity and the strongest negative correlation with all aspect of QOL. Negative correlations were also found between the remaining symptom clusters and physical component of QOL except the urinary tract cluster. This study provides important information related to unpleasant symptom clusters that may deteriorate QOL of CKD patients. Nurses should address the finding in this study in planning to prevent or reduce QOL deterioration.

Biography

Anucha Taiwong is a Graduate with Bachelor's degree in Nursing (1st Class Honours) from Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Suphanburi and now Nursing Instructor in Adult and Elder Nursing Department, Srimahasarakham College of Nursing.

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Effects of nurse-led mechanical ventilator weaning protocol on ventilator duration and weaning success in preterm infants with ventilator-nasal continuous positive airway pressure

Chonticha Kuladnarm
Mahidol University Ramathibodi, Thailand

The present study was a quasi-experimental research with non-randomized control group, post-test only design which aimed at investigating effects of a nurse-led mechanical ventilator weaning protocol on ventilator duration and weaning success of preterm infants with ventilator-nasal positive airway pressure (V-NCPAP). The study sample consisted of preterm infants who received V-NCPAP and were admitted into the pediatric and neonatal intensive care unit (P-NICU) at Sirindhorn Hospital. Twenty-nine subjects in the control group received routine weaning, while thirty subjects in the experimental group received the nurse-led mechanical ventilator weaning protocol which consisted of 3 phases: 1) Pre-weaning phase 2) inter-weaning phase and 3) post-weaning phase. The research instruments composed of the nurse-led mechanical ventilator weaning protocol, the V-NCPAP record form, and the nursing record form base on nurse-led mechanical ventilator weaning protocol. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, chi-square test, Fisher's probability exact test, independent t-test and Mann-Whitney U test. The study findings demonstrated that preterm infants in experimental group had ventilator duration shorter than that preterm infants in control group with statistical significance ($p<.05$), while weaning success in experimental group more than control group without statistical significance ($p>.05$). The study findings revealed the nurse-led mechanical ventilator weaning protocol could reduce ventilator duration and promote weaning success. Therefore, further study is needed for the effectiveness of nurse-led mechanical ventilator weaning protocol in different setting or add on other dimensional outcomes of weaning success to enhance quality of care provided to preterm infants with V-NCPAP.

Biography

Chonticha Kuldnarm has completed her BSN from Kaukarun College of Nursing. She is a Professional Nurse at Sirindhorn Hospital, Bangkok and pursuing Master of Nursing Science (Pediatric Nursing) in Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University.

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The postoperative nursing case for modified Charles' procedure for lower limb lymphedema

Chi-Wen Huang
China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Lymphedema include congenital or secondary types. The latter is related to infection, trauma or cancer treatment with surgery or radiotherapy. The accumulation of protein-rich fluid in the subcutaneous tissue causes lymphedema and hypertrophy, increased risk of inflammation, tissue fibrosis and decreased quality of life. The modified Charles' procedure has indicated severe lymphedema and the nursing care after operation had not been clearly described. After the modified Charles' procedure, the goals of nursing include prevention of scar hypertrophy, infection, cellulitis and skin care which are challenging issues for patients and their family. Proper management can reduce the rate of subsequent hospitalization. In this study, the data of 35 patients who underwent the modified Charles' procedure for lower limb lymphedema were drawn from the medical records between 2010 and 2014. The outcomes were evaluated after 1 year. During hospitalization, the wound was treated by a special nurse according to our protocol until skin graft is taken. Then the patients were discharged for continuous care. The patients and their family were educated according to our instructions. In the result, the rate of recurrent infection was 28% which required admission. The rate of verrucous hyperkeratosis was 8%. The rate of regrafting was 22%. However, after modified Charles' procedure, good postoperative care is critical for good results.

Biography

Chi-Wen Huang has completed her Master's degree from China Medical University of Basic Medical Sciences. She is currently working at China Medical University Hospital, International Medical Service Center. She has been a Nurse for 10 years.

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Cognitive behavioral therapy with 5 session in adolescent after flood disaster garut indonesia

Uray Fretty Hayati, Sari Fatimah, Ai Mardhiyah
Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

Cognitive behavioral therapy with 5 session in adolescent after flood disaster garut Indonesia is once research about effectiveness Cognitive Behavioral Therapy among adolescent in Indonesia. Based on several studies that have been done before, CBT therapy is given as much as 10-12 sessions in adolescents. This is very different from the CBT study ever conducted in Indonesia that CBT is given in just 5 sessions in adults. So researchers need to prove the effectiveness of CBT as much as 5 sessions among adolescents after flood disaster on Garut Indonesia. The Author evaluated the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) with 5 sessions among adolescents after flood disaster Garut Indonesia. This research uses Quasi Experimental Design using pretest-posttest design approach. Of the 63 among adolescents were traumatized screening. Subjects selected 19 adolescents with symptoms of PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder) according to the CPSS instrument (The Child PTSD Symptom Scale). Individual CBT therapy with 5 sessions for 2 times a week. After that re-evaluated with CPSS instrument and then analyzed paired T test.The results was the severity of posttraumatic stress symptoms decreased significantly after CBT in adolescents ($p< 0,05$). The author findings show that CBT with 5 sessions can also be given as many as 5 sessions among adolescents.

Biography

Uray Fretty Hayati is candidate master of nursing from Padjadjaran University Indonesia. She is being a nurse of Dr.Soedarso 11 years.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts
(Day 3)

Session

Nursing Education | Healthcare | Women Health Nursing

Session Chair
Karen Eisler
University of Regina, Canada

Session Chair
Lorraine Shields
California Baptist University, USA

Session Introduction

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Oyedele OA, University of South Africa, South Africa

Title: **Depressive symptoms and parental stress in mothers and fathers 25 months after child birth**

Maude Johansson, Linnaeus University, Sweden

Title: **Reduce invasive cathter-associated infections in ICUs by different care bundles- Taiwan experience**

Chun-Ming Lee, St. Joseph's Hospital, Taiwan

Title: **Life Long Learning (L.L.L.) among adults of selected schools and barangays In Taytay, Rizal: Basis for continuing career opportunities**

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Title: **Hospital nurses' perception of the quality of patient care, patient and nurse safety on their unit**

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Title: **What we know about child abuse as a health professionals in Turkey?**

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Title: **Housewives and mental well-being**

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Title: **Describing nurses' stigmatising attitudes towards persons with mental disorders in a selected District Hospital setting in Rwanda**

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Alfia Safitri, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

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Teenagers and teenage pregnancy: A comparative study of two communities

Oyedele OA
University of South Africa, South Africa

Teenage pregnancy is a major public health problem in both developed and developing countries, including Nigeria. It is reported that an estimated 16 million teenagers aged between 15 years and 19 years give birth every year contributing 11% to all births worldwide. The study explored teenagers perceptions and experiences regarding teenage pregnancy in their communities and to explore their understanding of contraceptives and sexuality and to also identify current teenage pregnancy prevention activities that are in place in the two selected communities. The study was contextual and comparative with an exploratory strategy. The study use mainly qualitative approach and used quantitative strand to investigate current teenage pregnancy prevention programme in the community. Forty teenagers responded to both same structured interview and a singular self-administered questionnaire. Tesch's approach and descriptive statistics were used for data analysis. The findings revealed that no concrete teenage pregnancy prevention programme was in existence in the communities. Almost all the participants expressed that teenage pregnancy was not accepted within their communities. Few mentioned poverty as a risk factor in teenage pregnancy. Half of the teenagers had poor knowledge of contraceptives and almost all indicated their disapproval for contraceptive usage among teenagers and only two participants mentioned it as a preventive strategy for teenage pregnancy. More efforts need to be made by the government and all policy makers in the establishment and sustenance of efficient and accessible teenage pregnancy intervention programmes. Also, ground-breaking approaches that will encourage teenagers' involvement in contraceptive and sexuality education are urgently necessary.

Biography

Oyedele OA completed her PhD at the age of 37 years from Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria South Africa and presently a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of South Africa. She is a lecturer in Afe Babalola University Ado Ekiti, Nigeria. She is the author of a number of scientific articles in several peer-reviewed journals and has participated in several local and international conferences, workshops and symposia. She is a member of Honour Society of Nursing, Sigma Theta Tau International, Tau Lamba-at-Large Chapter, Tshwane University of Technology.

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Depressive symptoms and parental stress in mothers and fathers 25 months after child birth

Maude Johansson
Linnaeus University, Sweden

Statements of the problem: Most studies of postpartum depression in parents have been conducted from 2-3 months after delivery up to the child's first year and only include either mothers or fathers. Research on parents with depressive symptoms and parental stress in a population-based sample after the first year of childbirth including both fathers and mothers is scarce. However, a few studies including younger children have demonstrated the importance of good mental health in both parents for supporting the parent-child relationship. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of depressive symptoms, feelings of incompetence and spouse relationship problems and their mutual relations.

Methodology: Data from a Swedish parent-infant population-based cohort 25 months after childbirth was used. A questionnaire containing Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) and a modified Swedish Parental Stress Questionnaire (SPSQ) regarding depression and parental stress were answered by 646 fathers and 700 mothers.

Findings: Parents with depressive symptoms experienced more feelings of incompetence and spouse relationship problems than parents without depressive symptoms. The prevalence of depressive symptoms (EPDS≥12) was more than 11% for mothers and nearly 5% for fathers, 25 months after childbirth. More than 8% of the mothers stated that they had previously received treatment for anxiety/ worrying or depression/low mood, and 34% of these scored high on the EPDS in the study, which suggests that they were experiencing some distress. Among the fathers, 25% reported that they had previously received treatment and scored high on EPDS.

Conclusion & Significance: The result indicated that feelings of incompetence and spouse relationship problems could be important constructs for understanding parental stress and depressive symptoms in the parents of young children. It is important that Child Health Care is attentive to both mothers' and fathers' depressive symptoms and parental stress after the first year.

Biography

Maude Johansson is an authorized Psychologist and Psychotherapist. She has mostly worked in the area of Child Psychiatry. The research topic concerns the identification and treatment of mothers and fathers with depressive symptoms and parental stress in early parenthood.

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Reduce invasive cathter-associated infections in ICUs by different care bundles – Taiwan experience

Chun-Ming Lee
St. Joseph's Hospital, Taiwan

Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI), ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) and catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) are the most common healthcare-associated infections (HAI), especially for patients in high-risk units such as ICUs (intensive care units). The application of care bundles to reduce infection rate has successfully become an important measure in many countries. This presentation will discuss how and what were the results of the care bundles intervention in different levels of hospital ICUs, including medical centers, regional hospitals and district hospitals that are located at different areas of Taiwan. In high risk ICUs, different care bundles were implemented in the past few years in order to reduce invasive catheter-associated infections, for which were built on evidence-based infection control measures. The feasibility for the implementation of CLABSI, VAP or CAUTI bundles in the healthcare system plays an important role for the quality and policy of infection control. The final outcome of this study will determine the quality of decisions and implementation of the care bundles policy too.

Biography

Chun-Ming Lee received his Medical Education at the Taipei Medical University, Taiwan and Institute of Medicine, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan. As a President of Infection Control Society of Taiwan (ICST) from 2009 to 2015, he plays a key role in the development of infection control program in Taiwan. He cooperates with Taiwan-CDC to initiate many infection prevention projects, such as setting up Sterilization monitoring and infection control guidelines, Hand hygiene campaign program, CLABSI care bundle pioneer research, Reducing HAI and AMR by environmental cleaning program and standards, Catheter-related UTI, VAP care bundle pioneer research, National CLABSI care bundle campaign, etc., to ensure zero tolerance. He also lectures in Taipei Medical University and Mackay Medicine, Nursing and Management College as an Associate Professor. His interests are in infection control, antimicrobial resistance, infectious disease, and chest disease as well as quality improvement. He is an Experienced Trainer in Infection Control, Quality Improvement, and Patient Safety.

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Life Long Learning (LLL) among adults of selected schools and barangays in Taytay, Rizal: Basis for continuing career opportunities

Mildred Glinoga
UERMMMC, Philippines

Purpose: The study aims to strengthen lifelong learning among adults as basis for the proposed continuing career opportunities and education programs.

Methods: The study utilized descriptive research designed in analyzing lifelong learning among adults in selected national high school and selected barangay in Taytay, Rizal. A total of 340 respondents participated in the study, these are 63 administrators/teachers who came from different schools, 52 were trainers and 225 adult learners/beneficiaries. Self-structured questionnaire validated by a panel of expert was used to solicit needed data. The micro, meso organization and management level in assessing the significant difference in the coalition of the participant in Cum Livelihood modules using the Friedman rank test was used for data analysis.

Results: Results show that in meso organization and management a (x^2r=13.47) is significant, macro skill development activities provided (x^2r=5.99), strategy skill delivery system has (x^2r=15.8) and job placement has (x^2r=8.4). This findings show that the modular literacy and livelihood programs implemented in Taytay Rizal is very effective.

Conclusion: The study strongly indicates that the developed modules contribute in enhancing literacy, skills and training program of the schools/training centers.

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Hospital nurses' perception of the quality of patient care, patient and nurse safety on their unit

Karen Eisler
University of Regina, Canada

Research has demonstrated that quality of care, patient and nurse outcomes are important in healthcare. The goal of this research project was to describe staff nurses' perception of the quality of care, patient and nurse outcomes and examine the relationship of the variables with the nurses' perception of their nurse managers' leadership practices. There were 150 surveys distributed and all RNs, LPNs and RPNs from three surgical units in two hospitals were invited to complete two surveys. One survey was asking for their perception of their nurse managers' leadership practices using Kouzes and Posners Leadership Practice Inventory (LPI) (2013). The second survey captured their perception of quality of care on the unit, staff intent to leave, medication safety and overall patient safety. There were 103 completed surveys returned. Data was entered into SPSS and descriptive analysis and regression analysis were conducted to examine the relationships between the perception of the managers' leadership practices and the quality of care, patient and nurse safety. The statistical analysis did not show a relationship between leadership and the outcomes. However, a significant finding was that sixty-five percent of the nurses did report that the overall quality on the unit in the last year had deteriorated. This session will report on the findings of the research project and the follow up with the nursing staff on the three surgical units.

Biography

Karen Eisler has been a RN for over 35 years. She has worked as a Clinical RN for 20 years in ICU and Emergency in an acute care hospital in Regina and for about 15 years primarily in Administrative positions; the most recent was as the Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association. Her Master's thesis and Doctoral research was in Nursing Leadership. The results indicated that managers' use of transformational leadership practices can affect the staff nurses' perception of the quality of patient care on a unit. Her research interest is in nursing leadership related to patient and staff outcomes, quality workplaces and provincial and national nursing regulation.

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What we know about child abuse as a health professionals in Turkey?

Aysegul Yavas Ayhan and Gözde ISBILIR
Ankara University, Turkey

Object: Ratio of child abuse about 33% in Turkey. If the mild findings of child abuse are skipped, more severe forms of abuse may develop. For this reason, all abuse signs and symptoms should be known by health professionals.

Methods: Journals which are in Turkish Psychiatric Index, Google Schoolar, ULAKBIM and Turk Medline were searched by using identified key words "Child abuse", "Knowledge level of health professionals in child abuse", "Child abuse and neglect" and index term in the title, abstract and content. The reference lists of all articles searched for additional studies. Turkish and English articles that focused and conducted " knowledge level of health professionals about child abuse" in Turkey were selected.

Results: It has been found that 130 studies about child abuse. 13 of them were on health professionals and child abuse but only, 5 study is selected according to title which has "knowledge level of health professionals in child abuse" words.

Conclusion: Studies have showed that knowledge level of health professionals about child abuse is not at the desired level. They need education and stuructured evaluation forms about child abuse in clinics.

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Housewives and mental well-being

Yasemin Cekic, Gülsüm Ançel and Ayşegül Yavaş Ayhan
Ankara University, Turkey

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine level of depression and co-dependency in housewives and to determine whether there is a relationship between depression and co-dependency and factors affecting depression development.

Method: Sample of study is composed of 350 adult housewives living in Altındağ region of Ankara. Data were collected using Personal Information Form developed by the researchers, Co-dependency Assesment Tool (CODAT) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). In analysis of data, descriptive statistic analysis, Chi-Square test and Spearman Correlation analysis were used.

Results: Initial results of study showed that mean scores of co-dependency of women were 58.48±12.11 and mean scores of depression were 17.32±13.28. The average depression scores of women who had to be given home care were statistically significantly higher than those who did not have one to be cared for at home ($p<0.05$). A positive moderate correlation was found between means score of depression and means score of co-dependency ($p<0.001$, $r=0.602$).

Conclusion: Co-dependency is a condition that develops in a dysfunctional family environment in a long time and can be prevented and treated, affecting whole family and business life of individual. It is important to deal with concept of co-dependency in relations for community mental health. The sociocultural structure of our society and patriarchal values have many characteristics that can promote co-dependency. Co-dependency is defined by feminist psychologists as pathology in traditional female role. For this reason, evaluating relationship between co-dependency and depression in women is important for mental health of individual, family and community.

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Describing nurses' stigmatising attitudes towards persons with mental disorders in a selected district hospital setting in Rwanda

Vedaste Baziga
University of Rwanda, Rwanda

Aim: The purpose of the study was to describe mental disorder stigmatising attitudes held by nurses, in a selected district hospital in Rwanda, and to analyse the potential mediating effects of person variables, specifically familiarity, on these stigmatising attitudes.

Methodology: A quantitative, non-experimental, descriptive research design was used. A self-report questionnaire included person and two scales; Level of Contact Scale (LOC) and Community Attitudes towards Mental Illness-Swedish version (CAMI-S). A sample of 104 (n=102) was achieved and ethical approval was obtained. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21 whereby non-parametric tests were used, Mann–Whitney U Test, Kruskal-Willis H Test and Spearman's rho correlation coefficient test, and significance was determined by Cohen's guide lines.

Results: Participants reported negative stereotypes, in all items on the CAMI-S, related to persons with a mental disorder. Statistical results indicated associations between negative stereotypes and; the younger age group and the less experienced participants are reported as statistically significant. Also, a negative correlation is reported between familiarity and stigmatizing attitudes.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Results suggest that familiarity has a positive mediating effect on negative stereotypes. To address the issue of stigma, curriculum for undergraduate nursing education should be reviewed to include mental health nursing and clinical practice within psychiatric health facilities. Also, the School of nursing and Midwifery should organize workshops, seminars, conferences and discussions which could include MHCUs to provide testimonies, which will in turn increase the level of contact amongst students and their lecturers.

Biography

Vedaste Baziga is working as Assistant Lecturer in University of Rwanda, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, School of Nursing and Midwifery, in the Department of Mental Health Nursing. He is an experienced Teacher/Nurse Educator and specialized in Mental Health Nursing and is actively involved in academic activities including mainly teaching modules such as Health Measurement and Research, Mental Health Nursing, Psychiatry, Fundamentals of Behavioral Sciences, Clinical Placement. He is also an experienced Clinician in the field of Psychiatric/Mental Health and has worked as Practitioner and Supervisor in the Psychiatric Reference Hospital and District Hospitals. He is involved in research activities having many research projects (1 already published, and another 1 accepted for publication and remaining 3 in the process of data collection). In addition, he participates in community outreach and is always increasing knowledge and skills through Continuous Professional Development (CPD) in different areas.

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Nurse caring for end of life patient and family in intensive care unit

Alfia Safitri
Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

The end of life care needs is increase in Intensive Care Unit while the high usage of advance technology to enhance the quality of nursing care and to prolong life. Intensive Care Nurse is the primary caregiver who care for patient and family at the end of life. The Nurse experience caring patient at the end of life is needed as a reference in providing better care. Many Studies identified that nurses expressed distress because of patient dying and family. In otherwise nurses expressed satisfied because of they can provide caring for patient and family in the end of their living. This study was a descriptive phenomenological study of nurse's experience caring for end of life in intensive care unit in Al Islam Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia. The interviewees include 4 women and 3 men and they have work experience more than two years in Intensive care setting. Nurses shared their experiences of end of life care during in-depth interview with audio recorder. Data were analyzed using Colaizzy method. Three themes emerged from this study: The life and death are in the hand of God; The dilemma between giving the best care and discontinuing life support; Accompany patient and family. The result of this study have the potential constribution to a new understanding of nurse caring for end of life patient and family and so enhance nursing care.

Biography

Alfia Safitri has completed her Bachelor Degree at the age of 24 years from Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. She is a master student in Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia. She is a lecture in the College of Nursing, West Tenggara, Indonesia. She is an awardee of Educational Institutions Fund Manager, Minitsry of Finance, Indonesia.

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