

# 7<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Nursing Education & Research

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## 39<sup>th</sup> Global Nursing Care & Patient Safety

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**Scientific  
Tracks**

Nursing Education Congress  
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**The effect of educational intervention based on precede model to reduce the anxiety of nurses in the hospitals of Tehran University of medical sciences**

People who work in hospitals such as nurses have many stress and they are exposed to anxiety disorders. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of applied relaxation based of PRECEDE Model to reduce anxiety of nurses. In this interventional study, 40 nurses as control group and 40 nurses as experimental group were randomly selected. To measure the rate of anxiety the questioner of Eshpiel Bergerand for intervention a questioner based on PRECEDE Model were used. For intervention there was 7 sessions and each session took between 60 to 90 minutes. Date collected before and after the intervention. Data analyzed by statistical techniques such as SPSS version 20. The findings of the study indicated that there is no difference between the mean of anxiety before the intervention in the control and experimental groups ( $P=0/3$ ). The results of the study showed that there is significant difference between the mean of the anxiety in experimental group and control group after intervention ( $P<0/001$ ). The findings of the study also indicated that six months after the intervention there is significant difference between predisposing factors, enabling factors, reinforcing factors and behavior to reduce anxiety in control group and experimental group ( $P<0/001$ ). The PRECEDE Model had an effect on reducing the anxiety of nurses. It is concluded that using educational intervention based on PRECEDE Model is applicable on specific population to promote health.

**Biography**

Davoud Shojaeizadeh completed his PhD at the age of 35 years from Liverpool University, School of Tropical Medicine in UK. He is a faculty member of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and full professor in health education and health promotion. He published more than 55 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute. He also published 37 books.



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**Monoclonal antibody and blood plasma abo blood group based therapy against covid-19**

In new decade new coronavirus emerged. COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) has nucleic acid sequence similarity 96% with bat coronavirus, 79.6% SARS-CoV-1. SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV-1 have common human host-cell ACE2 receptor. This similarity helps for effective vaccine and antibody development. At Wuhan, China, convalescent plasma therapy achieved 70% recovery results. ABO blood group susceptibility study revealed O blood group were very low risk whereas A were at high risk against COVID-19. ABO natural antibodies have positive effect to slowdown COVID-19 in less hygienic environment (less developed) regions. Isolation of specific antibody from EBV transformed B-lymphocyte recovered patients is encouraged. Production of potent neutralizing antibody and vaccine is required. We identified the sensitive immunogenic amino acid segment (318-510) in S1-protein domain that contains important and essential amino acids including cysteine, glutamic acid and aspartic acid, which associated with ACE2 expression.

**Keywords:** Monoclonal antibody, COVID-19, Spiked protein, ACE2, ABO blood group

**Biography**

Shimuye Kalayu Yirga is an assistant professor from woldia university, Ethiopia. He did Ph.D. in the field of pharmacy. Currently, he is postdoctoral staff at Department of internal medicine (Hematology), Fujian Medical University Union Hospital, China.



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### Electronic-portfolio: a tool for nursing students' evaluation

#### Introduction

Technology has changed our life, and the health care system is no exception. So, the way nursing faculties teach and evaluate students must be integrated into the recent advances in the health care system. Nowadays, the assessment of nursing students has changed from the traditional techniques with written tests to a more structured technique in clinical settings. As a result, using information technology such as electronic portfolios has become prevalent in nursing students' evaluations.

#### Aim

Many studies have been done and assessed the effect of e-portfolio. So, this study aimed to review the literature regarding e-portfolio.

#### Method

This study was a literature review. The published articles were reviewed in PubMed and Google Scholar from 2000 to 2020. The inclusion criteria were English language, articles related to the portfolio in nursing, and the accessibility to full-text. We found and reviewed 15 articles.


#### Conclusion

Our review showed that an e-portfolio is a new learning and evaluation method that can encourage students to self-reflect, tracks their progress in skill acquisition, and increase teacher-students' interaction. Moreover, this tool can be used as a valuable tool instead of traditional evaluation systems in clinical settings, although it may have some disadvantages that can be prevented by some strategies.

**Keywords:** e-portfolio, Nursing, Evaluation

#### Biography

Raheleh Sabetsarvestani is an assistance professor of nursing working as a faculty member in Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey. I graduated from Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran in 2014. I have more than 7 years' experience in nursing education and teaching. I wrote 7 books and published more than 25 articles in international journals.



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**A narrative review: mental health in the pandemic; social isolation and Covid -19**

**Background:**

COVID-19 has rapidly spread across the world and become a pandemic disease. This outbreak has changed the lives of people all over the world. Some of the decisions have been made to control the transmission of diseases like this, are physical isolation and social distancing. The quarantine is an unpleasant experience that prohibits the usual activity and has adverse effects on the mental health and livelihoods

**Methods:**

For this review we searched through PubMed and Google scholar for articles published 2016-2022. A total of 18 articles which were relevant to the subject of our review were selected by primary screening. After full text analysis 7 articles were included in the final review

**Results:**

Review of all 7 articles showed that there was evidence of widespread concerns about the effects of social isolation on well-being and mental health; increased anxiety, depression, insomnia and mood disorders like fear and panic. Beyond stress induced by the illness itself, stay- at- home orders and quarantine are new to the population and make them worry. According to the studies everyone is at risk of psychosocial harm caused by isolation, some are more vulnerable such as children and adolescents, elderly, females and people with pre-existing mental health conditions.

**Conclusion:**

This study found several mental health problems among individuals and people who experienced isolation and quarantine. The evidence necessitates multiple interventions.

During the current pandemic it is very important to advocate and support the people especially who are vulnerable and facing the disease. We should put these groups at the top of the list of psychosocial support and screening for mental health problems. Psychosocial services should be given to the patients and other people by means of telemedicine. Our role is more important than ever to make sure that people live healthy lives and to promote well-being for all at all ages

**Keywords:** Mental health, isolation, COVID -19

**Biography**

Sheida Kaviani has her bachelor in nursing. She has finished her academic education at Shiraz university of Medical Sciences, Iran. As a young researcher, she has passion in mental health and wellbeing. She has an oral presentation and two abstracts presented in different international congresses.



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### The impact of breast milk on the normal growth of the baby.

#### ABSTRACT

It is generally acknowledged that advantages of breastfeeding are: it costs less than artificial feeding; helps a mother and baby to bond closely — strengthens a deep love relationship; helps the baby develop; can help delay a new pregnancy; protects maternal health. Furthermore, breastfeeding helps the uterus return to its previous size.

#### METHODOLOGY

In this study it is important to note that breast milk affects an increase within the rates of a child, And prevents obesity. The children of the health center no. 10 were taken into study there are 898 children born from January 2020 to October 2021. For the purpose of this analysis, they were divided into groups. Breastfed babies and babies with formula fed. Children's growth in weight, height and head circumference. Was measured and compared for to investigate for any differences between those who are breastfed and the others.

#### RESULTS

The difference between breastfed babies and formula-fed babies by weight. All children have grown up within certain norms, but we see a very small difference in greater weight in formula-fed children in both age groups. We notice that children who are breastfed have a smaller increase in height in the age group 0-6 months than children of this age group if they are breastfed the opposite formula is in children aged 6-12 months who are breastfed breastfeeding and have a greater increase in height than infants who are formula fed

#### CONCLUSION

Breastfeeding should be started within ½ - 1 hour after birth. Breastfeeding only is recommended for the age between from 0-6 months, supplementary feeding should be started from the 6th month. Continued breastfeeding can go on for over 2 years and beyond.

**Keyword:** breast milk, mother, baby, lactose, pastures.

#### BIOGRAPHY

Denisa Veseli (BEGO) Is a Lecturer in Nursing, since 2004 at the University of Medicine, Tirana. In 2016 she won her Doctorate in Nursing Sciences, Tirana, Albania. She has published various articles in the field of nursing care.

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### Acute stress disorder, coping self-efficacy, and subsequent psychological distress among nurses amid covid-19

#### Purpose:

Health care professionals, particularly nurses, are considered a vulnerable group to experience acute stress disorder (ASD) and subsequent psychological distress amid COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to establish the prevalence of acute stress disorder and predictors of psychological distress among Jordanian nurses.

#### Methods:

A quantitative, cross-sectional, descriptive and comparative design was used. Data were collected using a Web-based survey. A total of 448 Jordanian nurses (73% females) completed and returned the study questionnaire.

#### Results:

The majority of nurses (64%) are experiencing ASD due to the COVID-19 pandemic and thus are at risk for PTSD predisposition. More than one-third of nurses (41%) are also suffering significant psychological distress. Among our sample, age, ASD and coping self-efficacy significantly predicted psychological distress. More specifically, younger nurses are more prone to experience psychological distress than older ones. While higher scores on ASD showed more resultant psychological distress, coping self-efficacy was a protective factor.

#### Conclusion:

Such findings warrant intensive efforts from health care institutions to provide psychosocial support services for nurses and ongoing efforts to screen them for traumatic and psychological distress symptoms.

#### Implications:

Nursing leaders and managers need to implement stress-reduction strategies for nurses through providing consecutive rest days, rotating allocations of complex patients, arranging support services and being accessible to staff. They also need to ensure nurses' personal safety through securing and providing personal safety measures and undertake briefings to ensure their staff's physical and mental well-being, as well as providing referrals to appropriate psychological services.

**Keywords:** acute stress disorder, coping, COVID-19, nurses, psychological distress

#### Biography

Ghada Shahrour is an assistant professor at the Faculty of Nursing in Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). She is specialized in the field of Psychiatric/Mental Health Nursing. She has completed her PhD and master degree from Kent State University, USA. Currently, she is the Head of the Department of Community and Mental Health Nursing of JUST. She is also one of the founders and an administrative member of Psychological Sciences Association in Jordan. She has published several research studies in reputable international journals.

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**Investigating the effect of education on adherence to treatment failure in patients tuberculosis covered by sistan health centers**

**Introduction:**

Tuberculosis, which is the leading cause of death due to single-agent infectious diseases, is the center of tuberculosis in the country, which has the highest incidence of this disease in recent years. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of treatment adherence training in patients with tuberculosis treatment failure covered by health centers in Sistan region.

**Methods:**

The present study was a quasi-experimental study with a control and experimental group that is among the TB patients in Sistan region. They did not receive any training and were selected. Collection and data were entered in SPSS software version 24 and analyzed by descriptive and analytical tests.

**Results:**

The results showed that the scores of the control group and the experimental group were significantly different after participating in training courses ( $\text{sig} < 0.05$ ). The results of the study on the effect of gender on adherence showed that the two groups differed in terms of adherence to treatment according to the time of visit to the doctor. The variables of age and duration of treatment had a significant effect on patients' adherence to treatment ( $\text{sig} < 0.05$ ) so that with increasing age and duration of treatment, the score of adherence to treatment decreased.

**Conclusion:**

Adherence to treatment training has a significant effect on patients' knowledge and their adherence to their treatment process, so patients' knowledge and attitude was effective in the quality of following medication instructions.

**Keywords:** Education, Adherence to treatment, Treatment failure, Tuberculosis.

**Biography**

Esmat Nouhi is an associate professor at Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Iran. She has published a lot of papers in the field of Nursing.

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**The effectiveness of disposable sterile drapes on the severity of pain and healing time of burn patients with split-thickness donor site**

**Statement of the Problem:**

A proper dressing of burns helps to heal the wound and relieve the patient of many problems and side effects. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of disposable sterile drapes on the severity of pain and healing time in partial-thickness donor sites in burn patients. Methodology &

**Theoretical Orientation:**

This pre&-post-test clinical trial was performed in 2020-2021. 38 burn patients admitted to a burn intensive care unit in Tehran, Iran were enrolled in a purposive sampling method. The donor site area was divided into two equal parts, which were placed on Vaseline and antibiotic ointment in the sterile drape intervention section and on Vaseline gas and antibiotic ointment in the control section. On the third, seventh, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, and twenty-first days, the dressing condition was checked and the severity of pain and time of healing were assessed. Visual Analogue Scale was used to measure the severity of pain. No side effects were observed during the study. Findings: RM-ANOVA showed that the intensity of pain after dressing in the intervention and control sites were significantly different in nine stages ( $P = 0.001$ ) and pain in the intervention site was lesser than the control site. The burn wound at the intervention section healed earlier than the control section ( $14.84 \pm 3.30$  days vs.  $17 \pm 3/09$  days,  $P = 0.005$ ). The earliest time for complete healing in the intervention and control sections were on the ninth and thirteenth days, respectively.

**Conclusion & Significance:**

Disposable sterile drapes used on Vaseline gas reduce the severity of pain and healing time of partial-thickness donor wounds compared to Vaseline gas applied to the skin site alone. The use of these cheap and uncomplicated dressings is recommended for burn patients. Also, further studies are recommended to compare these types of drapes with other dressings.

**Biography**

Prof. Zahra Farsi has completed her Ph.D. degree at Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran in 2011. She is the administrator of the Research and Community Health Departments of a Nursing School in Tehran. She has published more than 160 papers in national and international reputed journals and has been serving as a chief editor and an editorial board member of repute. She has experience in research, evaluation, teaching, and administration both in educational institutions and hospitals. She has been a supervisor and/or advisor to more than 40 master's and Ph.D. students.




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### Responsibilities and nursing role in medication administration in the elderly.

Geriatric nurses play an important role in patients at geriatric ages. Medication administration is one of the main roles of a nurse in any healthcare setting, especially in geriatric settings where older people are known to undergo physical, biological and psychological changes and have difficulty in performing daily activities and even more so in administering the medications they take.

#### Method

This study was conducted in the period January-April 2022 in geriatric centers. Data were collected through a questionnaire completed by geriatric nurses in nursing homes. Nurses completed a questionnaire on drug administration and their side effects in geriatric patients.

#### Results

Number of nurses who participated in the study n = 80 nurses working in geriatric services. 55% of respondents were female and 45% were male. The average age of the nurses was 45 years. 50% of them said that they had made mistakes in the administration of medicines and 35% of them said that they had no mistakes in giving the medicine and 15% of the nurses did not give any answer. The nurses said that they are in charge of their shift, having on average 10-15 patients who were taking more than three medications, these burdens and aggravates their work to be attentive in the administration of therapy.

#### Conclusions

In the results obtained from the study we conclude that workload, experience and careful non-control of the therapy sheet are related to errors that occur in the administration of medication in the elderly, concluding that a significant number of nurses who provide service in these geriatric centers stated that they have erred more than once in giving medication according to the doctor's order and therapy sheet. This study shows us that errors can occur at any stage of the process of using the medication in the description, documentation, distribution, administration and monitoring which can lead to significant risks for these patients. Nurses must therefore be able to recognize errors during this process and prevent them before they reach the patient. The contribution of nurses in documenting, reporting or avoiding these errors helps to ensure quality care and improve patient status.

**Keywords:** nursing role, geriatric patients, medication, administration, responsibility.

#### Biography

Zamira Imeraj is a Lecturer at the University of Medicine Tirana Albania. She has a doctorate in nursing sciences. She is the author of lecture series for nursing students and has published articles in journals and conferences on nursing care.

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