25th World Congress on

Nursing & Healthcare

November 08-09, 2018   Sydney, Australia

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

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Endotracheal intubation in inter-professional neonatal emergencies simulation workshops versus neonatal resuscitation program courses

Mohammad Bayoumi
Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar

Introduction & Aim: The use of simulation during the Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) course allows clinicians to solidify their cognitive skills, practice their technical skills and improve their behavioral skills to optimize communication, teamwork and patient safety. Maintaining resuscitation skill requires continuous practice, supplemented by simulation maintenance training as needed. The aim of the study is to assess the inter-professional simulation outcome in the decision making, timing and skills of neonatal endotracheal intubation. The study compares the outcome in those with and without Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) certification.

Method: The Mobile Pediatric Simulation (MPS) team conducted two inter-professional multiphasic hands on neonatal emergencies simulation workshops in Qatar and Egypt. We used the online survey tool to measure the effectiveness of the workshops, surveys were sent to the attendees immediately after the workshops. The survey defines the NRP certification but the identities of the responders were not disclosed.

Results: We received 22 questionnaire's responses from different levels of the attendees. Half of them only are NRP certified. There was a highly positive correlation between the pre and post workshop neonatal intubation decision making, timing (R=0.83) and hand skills (R=0.82). Unexpectedly, there was no significant correlation between those who have a valid NRP certification and those who do not regarding the intubation hand skills, timing and decision making.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the inter-professional hands on neonatal emergencies simulation workshops were very effective and essential learning tools to improve the decision making, timing and skills of neonatal endotracheal intubation. It is an essential adjuvant tool for the NRP to promptly save lives and enhance the patient safety.

Biography

Mohammad Bayoumi is a Neonatologist in Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar. He has completed his Bachelor's degree in 2001 from Al-Azhar Faculty of Medicine, Egypt and Master's degree of Medicine in 2006, MD in 2010 and MRCPCH in 2012. He is a Member of Society for Simulation in Healthcare and a Member in the Board of Directors (BOD) of International Pediatric Simulation Society. He is the Director of Neonatal Simulation Program, Neonatal Central Line Insertion Workshop and Communication Skills Simulation Course. He is an NRP and Communication Skills Instructor.

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A comparative study of the effects of mint tea bag, mint cream and breast milk on the treatment of cracked nipple in the lactation period: A randomized clinical trial study

Tayebeh Gharakhani Bahar
Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

The purpose of the present study was to compare the effects of mint tea bag, mint cream and breast milk on the healing of cracked nipple during lactation. This was a clinical trial with a control group and pre-test and post-test design. This study was conducted in Health Centers of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences in 2016-2017. Samples were divided into three groups (n=72 subjects in each group). Interventions were performed at least 4 times a day for 14 days after the start of treatment. Data was collected through the cracked nipple measuring checklist, the amount of wound and demographic questionnaire before the intervention and on days 4, 8 and 14 after the intervention. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive and inferential statistics via the SPSS v.21 software. There was a decreasing trend in the mean score of crack pain on days 0-14 in the groups of mint cream, mint tea and breast milk after the intervention. However, there was a statistically significant difference in the breast milk group ($p<0.001$). Additionally, in the comparison between the groups, there was a decreasing trend with a significant difference in the mean score of wound in three groups before the intervention ($p<0.001$) and on the fourth day after the intervention ($p=0.003$). The results of the present study indicated that breast milk was more effective than mint cream and mint tea in the treatment of cracked nipple.

Biography

Tayebeh Gharakhani Bahar has completed her Midwifery Bachelor's degree from Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran. She is currently working as a Midwife and conducted research at Hamedan University of Medical Sciences.

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Noppawan Piaseu

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Development of the model mobilizing nutrition health promotion and education in community

Aim: This mixed method approach was aimed to develop the model for nutrition health promotion and education in communities in Thailand.

Method: Situational analysis was conducted in five catchment areas in Bangkok. The focus groups and public forum revealed a need for nutrition monitoring, capacity building and community engagement concerning non-communicable diseases in Thailand. Trained community volunteers conducted nutrition screening using anthropometric measurement in 466 community dwellers aged 20-82 years.

Results: It was revealed that 18.9% were overweight and 62.8% were obese. Campaign involving stakeholders was then launched aiming at promoting appropriate intake of low fat, low salt, less sweet diet and increased regular exercise. Mobilizing change was successful through community empowerment, participation, partnership, networking and continuing support from family, community and health team. At 6-month follow up, overweight and obesity decreased to 16.3% and 48.7%, respectively.

Conclusion: This driving process named RAMA model included four major strategies: Raising community awareness; Aiming at target outcome; Mobilizing change; and Assuring synergy and sustainability as key success. The results suggested that nutrition health promotion through community-based intervention and participation was successful. The RAMA model was applied and extended by many studies, achieving effectiveness with positive outcomes.

Biography

Noppawan Piaseu is currently the Chair of Master Program in Community Nurse Practitioner, Ramathibodi School of Nursing.

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Day 2

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Prevalence of sarcopenia and factors related to components of sarcopenia in older adults with type-2 diabetes mellitus

Bongkot Wiriya
Mahidol University, Thailand

This correlational research aimed to describe prevalence of sarcopenia and investigate relationship of personal factors and health and behavioral factors with components of sarcopenia in older adults with type-2 diabetes mellitus. Sample included 396 older adults from Bangkok and surrounding areas. Data were collected using structured interview, nutritional assessment, body composition analyzer, handgrip strength test and 6-meter walk test. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Spearman Rank Order Correlation, Point Biserial Correlation and Biserial Correlation. The results revealed that the majority of the sample were female with mean age of 68.6±6.8 years and the prevalence of sarcopenia was 1.3 %. Also, the findings found that the components of sarcopenia comprising of low muscle mass, low handgrip strength and low gait speed were significantly correlated with personal factors of age (rs=0.307, p<.001), gender (rpb=-0.204, p<0.001) and co-morbidity (rs=0.124, p=0.013); moreover, they were significantly correlated with health and behavioral factors of depression (rs=0.237, p<0.001), level of physical activity (rs=-0.178, p<0.001), waist circumference (rs=-0.145, p=0.004), alcohol consumption (rb=-0.204, p<0.001) and cigarette smoking (rb=-0.147, p=0.003). However, two personal factors, diabetes duration and hemoglobin A1c and one of health and behavioral factors, body mass index, were not significantly correlated with the components of sarcopenia. The results suggest that nurses promote physical activity and adequate protein consumption, monitor depression and advise for reduction of alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking, particularly in female older adults with co-morbidity.

Biography

Bongkot Wiriya has completed her Master of Nursing Science (Community Health Nurse Practitioner) studies from Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University and Bachelor of Nursing Science from Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University. She is a Registered Nurse at Siriraj Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

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Advances in preoperative oral carbohydrates in patients with gastric cancer

Chen Xinrong
Sichuan University, China

Enhanced Recovery Surgery (ERAS) is a multi-modal approach in improving medical and nursing outcomes to optimize patient perioperative processes and improve outcomes. Gastrointestinal resection of gastric cancer to the patient to bring physical and psychological stress, leading to metabolic disorders, the traditional preoperative fasting increased the degree of this reaction. The core is the occurrence of postoperative insulin resistance, a direct impact on the development of complications and clinical outcome. Preoperative oral carbohydrate updates the preoperative treatment measures, which can effectively regulate the metabolic response of patients with gastric cancer, improve the occurrence of postoperative insulin resistance, support the ultimate goal of ERAS program to promote the rapid recovery of the body, shorten the hospital stay. However, this reform of traditional clinical practice has not yet been broadened and standardized. To review the current status of preoperative oral carbohydrates in patients with gastric cancer under the concept of Enhanced Recovery Surgery, including the relationship between preoperative fasting and insulin resistance, the relationship between oral carbohydrate and insulin resistance before surgery and possible mechanisms, safety of oral carbohydrate before surgery, program and application effects (healing effects, immunity and inflammation, nutrition and body temperature), nursing interventions, etc., in order to provide guidance for the implementation of preoperative oral carbohydrates in patients with gastric cancer in clinical gastric cancer.

Biography

Chen Xinrong is a Postgraduate student of West China School of Nursing, Sichuan University, China. Her research interest is in clinical nursing.

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Cost-effectiveness analysis of IEV drug regimen versus ESHAP drug regimen for the patients with Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in Iran

Abdolsaleh Jafari[1], Nahid Hatam[2], Shamim Yasami[2], Mehdi Dehghani[2] and Andrew J Palmer[1]
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Background: Chemotherapy for lymph node cancer is often composed of several drugs that are used in a treatment program. The aim of this study was to perform a cost-effectiveness analysis of IEV drug regimen (Ifosfamide, Epirubicin and Etoposide) versus ESHAP drug regimen (etoposide, methylprednisolone, high-dose cytarabine and cisplatin) in patients with lymphoma in the south of Iran.

Method: This was a cost-effectiveness analysis conducted in patients who were admitted to hospital in the south of Iran from 2014 to 2017. Using a decision tree model the Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER) was estimated. A threshold for incremental costs per relapse/readmission avoided was determined by willingness to pay questionnaire administered to cancer patients.

Result: There were 105 people treated for lymphoma patients in the study period and who answered the willingness to pay questionnaire. The average willingness to pay for relapse/readmission avoided was USD 10,000. The results showed that the expected cost was USD 38,926 in the ESHAP arm and USD 33,949 in the IEV arm and the expected effectiveness was 60.1% in the ESHAP arm and 57.8% in the IEV arm. The ICER was USD 216,391 per relapse and readmission avoided which was higher than the threshold of USD 10,000.

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, it is recommended that oncologists use IEV instead of ESHAP in the treatment of patients with lymphoma and because of high costs of IEV drug costs, it is suggested that IEV drugs be reimbursed by insurance.

Biography

Abdolsaleh Jafari is currently pursuing his PhD in Health Economics at Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. He is an Adjunct Researcher at Menzies Institute for Medical Research, University of Tasmania, Australia. He has also worked as an Instructor and Faculty Member of Department of Health Economics at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. He has published more than 25 articles in peer review journals.

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A cross-sectional study about the quality of discharge teaching in depression patient

Meng Na and Li Xiaolin Wang Ya
Sichuan University, China

Successful self-management of recovery at home benefits from high quality of discharge teaching associated with accurately discharge teaching quality assessment. The Quality of Discharge Teaching Scale (QDTS), identified 2-factor structure (content and delivery) has been used in various patients without depression patients. A cross-sectional study, conducted to measure the quality of teaching discharge in depression patients, enrolled 370 depressions in patients by accidental sampling at a psychiatric department of a tertiary comprehensive hospital in China. The results showed that the average item score of QTDS (7.94±1.58), delivery (7.97±1.78), needed content (7.88±1.90) and received content (7.16±2.26). There was a significant difference in needed content and received content ($p<0.05$). Depression patients received less informational content than they perceived they need. Nowadays the difference between received content and needed content in depression patient's perception should be gradually decreased by nurse through giving more knowledge and skill to ensure high quality of discharge teaching.

Biography

Meng Na has completed her Bachelor's degree from West China School of Medicine, Sichuan University and is currently pursuing her Master's degree at China School of Medicine, Sichuan University.

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