



7th International Conference on

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Posters

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Identifying disparities in the wishes of non-cancer elderly patients and their families when making decisions for the end-of-life period: From observations of experienced visiting nurses

Madoka Okazaki

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Statement of the Problem: Currently, Japan is facing the challenges of a rapidly aging society with increasing numbers of the elderly suffering from chronic diseases and dementia. Here the Japanese government has adopted policies to promote home care in preparation for an age with many deaths. The author has been engaged in research to develop a family support program useful for end-of-life home care for non-cancer elderly patients. The number of deaths at home accounts for 10% of the total deaths in Japan although 60% of the elderly wish to die at home. Previous studies have reported that one reason for this disparity is because wishes of the family tend to be prioritized over those of the elderly. However, no studies have identified the conditions where there is a disparity in the wishes of the two sides.

Aim: This study aims to establish details of decisions where the wishes of non-cancer elderly patients and their families differ, as well as the background to the wishes for the end-of-life period.

Methodology: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with eleven experienced visiting nurses. The recorded data was used to identify details of the disparities between wishes and classified by the similarity and differences expressed. The study was conducted with the approval of the ethics review committee.

Findings: The disparities in wishes were mainly about where to die and whether to receive medical treatment. The patients preferred to die at home and not receive treatment but the family preferred them to be hospitalized and receive treatment for various reasons.

Conclusion & Significance: The findings suggest the importance for visiting nurses to understand the background thoughts of non-cancer elderly and their families and to be able to propose ways for both parties to reach agreement, rather than giving priority to either.

Biography

Madoka Okazaki has worked as a Visiting Nurse in Japan and is currently working as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Nursing, School of Health Sciences, and Sapporo Medical University. Her research themes are end-of-life care for elderly patients at home and their families, as well as in-service education to improve practical nursing skills of visiting nurses.

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Parents' administration of medication to their children and the related educational needs of the parents

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Statement of the Problem: With regard to administering medication, parents sometimes mix up medicines or administer medication improperly due to complicated methods, and experience difficulties in administering the correct dosages. It is important to first determine how much parents know about administering medication. As mothers are primary caregivers, this study set out to assess how much mothers know about administering medication, and their related educational needs. Further, this study aimed to identify the factors that affect the administration of medication to children at home.

Methodology: Five mothers who had administered medication to their preschool children at least once were randomly sampled as the study's research subjects. The research data were collected through one-on-one in-depth interviews. Data analysis was conducted by analyzing the interview responses to some of the main questions, based on the notes taken in the interview.

Result & Conclusion: The caregiver who usually (most often) gave medication to the children was their mother, and every mother who participated in this research responded that she had administered fever reducers and antibiotics to her children. Some of them stated that they had been told how to administer medication by doctors or pharmacists, but had not been given information about side effects or precautions. They also responded that they sometimes stopped administering the prescribed medication to their child when his or her symptoms disappeared, and stored the remaining medication for possible future needs of the child's siblings. They added that proper education on administering medication was needed for them to safely administer medicine to their children. The findings showed that the mothers who participated as research subjects in this study had different experiences of administering medication, and relevant education based on correct knowledge was needed for them to administer medication safely at home.

Biography

Mi-Ae You is a Professor from College of Nursing, Ajou University and teaching student about pediatric nursing. She has published research papers in international journals and has been serving as a reviewer. One of her interest areas of research is safe administration of medication. She is currently conducting the project granted from government entitled development and evaluation of mobile web based program about safe medication administration for Kids' parent.

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Working conditions of hospital nurses: A comparative study between Mongolian and Japanese nurses

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Purpose: This study examines the working conditions and problems of Mongolian hospitals by comparing the working conditions of Mongolian nurses with Japanese ones.

Methods: Settings and participants: Survey data were collected from randomly selected 200 nurses (100 were Mongolians and the other 100 were Japanese) who agreed to participate in the survey. All of our participants were working in a hospital that possesses up to 500 hospital beds. Data were collected through a self-administered survey questionnaire. Survey items were nurses' demographics and the criteria for work and job satisfaction. Collected data were analyzed by t-test and Wilcoxon Rank Sum test. Ethical considerations: This study was approved by the ethical committee of Mongolian hospitals, Japanese Hospitals and the Ministry of Health Mongolia.

Results: Average age of nurses in Mongolia was significantly younger than Japanese nurses' one. Consequently, average year of work experience of Mongolian nurses is shorter than Japanese one. However, Japanese nurses have family members who need child care or nursing care at a higher rate than Mongolian nurses. Work and job satisfaction of Japanese nurses about their work and job status was significantly higher than Mongolian nurses' one. However, the opposite result was found in the job satisfaction about their workload.

Discussion: Mongolian nurses are younger than their Japanese counterparts. Thus, Mongolian nurses presumably have more stamina and energy than their Japanese counterparts. Stamina and energy are absolutely essential to withstanding the strains of nursing. Young nurses often have a significant advantage in learning techniques as well. Mongolian nurses were less satisfied with their "occupational status" than their Japanese counterparts. That said, Japanese nurses also had a low social status. Public awareness of the substantial role nurses play in hospital administration will probably take some time to take root.

Biography

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Social isolation of middle-aged and old-aged citizens resided in a super-aging district of central areas of Kyoto, Japan

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Introduction: A rapidly aging population is a serious concern in Japan. In particular people aged 65 and over constituted 27.3% of the population in 2016 and the number of households of older adults living alone was 6 million in 2015. These figures have led to several social problems such as Social Isolation (SI) particularly in urban areas. And there are other social problems such as growing rate of single people and declining rate of birth in middle age and adolescence.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to clarify prevalence of SI and factors related to SI of both middle-aged and old-aged citizens resided in an urban area with a super-aging rate.

Methods: Questionnaire survey was conducted in Awata Elementary School District in January, 2018. This area is located in ward Higashiyama, where proportion of elderly is 33.5% and highest in Kyoto city. The response rate is 21.1% (427/2,015). We used Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS) to measure SI (LSNS<12). Univariate analysis was performed to examine factors related to SI in both middle aged and old aged.

Results: Prevalence's of SI were 30.0% in middle age and 36.3% in old age. In middle age men had a higher proportion of SI than women and unmarried people had a higher proportion of SI than married people. SI people had worse lifestyle, excessive drinking habit and depression than non-SI people. In old age men had a higher proportion of SI than women and SI people had worse lifestyle, excessive drinking habit and lower life satisfaction, depression, loneliness and lower sense of community than non-SI people.

Conclusion: This study showed high prevalence's of both middle and old aged residents in an urban district. For prevention in middle aged people, promoting good health practice and mental health may be important, but in old aged people not only good health practice and mental health but also sense of community is recommended.

Biography

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Enhancement of community nurses in providing safe and effective wound care in community

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Introduction: Hong Kong is a over-crowded and aging population city. Complex health needs has made Community Nurses (CNs) a tremendous workload. In Kowloon Hospital's Community Nursing Service (CNS), over 70% of cases are wound care. CNs pay lots of effort and home visits to support wound care, especially stage 3-4 wound. Another problem is wound care dressing materials and different wound care experiences confuse Community Nurses (CNs) in making a competent clinical judgment. Hence, effective wound care and debridement can accelerate wound healing and reduce bed days in turn (Wounds UK, 2013). Wound debridement enhancement program was thus carried out in January 2018 in Kowloon Hospital CNS.

Objectives:

- Enhance wound care knowledge and technique
- Evaluate the standard of Conservative Sharp Wound Debridement (CSWD) among community nurses
- Reduce home visits by speedy wound healing

Methodology: The program was implemented in two phases – Training & Audit

Phase 1

- A booklet of wound dressing products quick reference and wound care tips was produced
- Carry out a training lecture on CSWD to CNs in order to enhance their knowledge and align the practice
- Workshop was conducted for CSWD. Skill-transfer and assessment of CSWD was directly conducted to colleagues

Phase 2

- Audit on CSWD and wound care were carried among those CNs who achieved the CSWD requirements
- Audit report and recommendation were introduced in the CNS in order to increase the alertness and alignment of wound care

Result: Before the program, CNs used to follow the wound care advices from different specialties e.g. orthopaedic, surgical or medical unit background. CNs is not confident enough in making clinical judgment on wound care, especially CSWD. After the program, majority of CSWD procedure (98.17%) compliance rate met the standard criteria of the procedure. 96.3% CNs expressed confidence to perform CSWD in the community, 100% of CNs agreed that they got more knowledge to care different type of wounds in the community. When compares the pre and post program for 3 months, wound healed cases increased from 728 cases/3 months to 748 cases/ 3 months. 260 home visits were saved after the program in 3months.

Conclusion: CNS care for numerous frailty and advanced age of community clients. Safe and effective wound care is very important. It is not only improved quality of care in speedy recovery. Promotion of wound healing allows CNS spare more home visits to care and support these clients. After this program, number of home visits has been significantly. Clients' wellbeing and cost effectiveness could also be improved

Biography

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Relation between life satisfaction and social capital in super-aging society of urban district

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Aim: The author has organized “The Awata kenko machizukuri kai” (the Awata Health and Community Development Association) with a neighborhood self-governing association, which is a local resident organization of Awata school district, the Community Senior’s Association, “Josei-Kai ” (the Community Women’s Association), local elderly care management center, which is the organization entrusted by the public administration and preventive care promotion center and conducted a program to breed the social capital. In this study, the author aimed to verify the effects of social capital in the super-aging society.

Methods: Awata school district is located in Ward B, where proportion of elderly is highest in Kyoto city. The number of elderly who are 65 years old or older is 1,139 (31.4%). An inventory survey was conducted for 2,015 residents who were 40 years old or older of Awata school district in January 2018.

Results: Responses were obtained from 427 subjects (collection 21.1%). The number of subjects who were 40 years or older was 418 (253 females (60.2%), 165 males (39.3%)) and that of subjects who were 65 years or older 291 (69.3%). Positive correlation with life satisfaction (LSIK) was seen in frequency of going out, economic capacity, depth of association with neighbors, community feeling, feeling of subjective health and life habit and negative correlation with it was seen in loneliness (J-UCLA) and depression (GDS). The subjects were divided into two groups, subjects who participated in “The Awata kenko machizukuri kai” and those who did not. It has been found that life satisfaction is significantly higher in participation group than in non-participation group.

Conclusion: Kyoto city is a local community where a number of festivals have been inherited. However, acceleration of aging may influence well-being of the residents while it makes execution of the events difficult, which weakens the association of the local residents, the author presume. The practice of “The Awata kenko machizukuri kai” suggests a model as a concrete practice example of regional comprehensive care system by residents’ participation.

Biography

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The diabetic foot patients and their family caregivers decision making process of patients' amputation

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Diabetes has been the fourth leading cause of death in Taiwan since 2002. Patients, who have diabetic foot, as well as their caregivers, are faced with the burden of possible limb amputation and treatment. The objective of this study was to explore the diabetic foot patients and their family caregiver's decision making process of patients' amputation. Grounded theory was utilized in this study. 16 participants were recruited from hospital using purposive sampling in middle of Taiwan. The data analysis was conducted through open coding, axial coding, selective coding and memo writing. The study revealed that the decision-making process of amputation from the point of view of patients and their caregivers consisted of following categories. The three categories were "the experiences multiple diseases", "the experience of treatment in wounds difficult to heal" and "the decision to amputate". The core category of the decision-making process of amputation was "the choice of survive- amputation". The study results indicated that the patients and their family caregivers experienced anxiety and feelings of helplessness during the decision-making process of amputation caused by diabetic foot because of the extreme difficulty and dilemmatic nature of the decision. Therefore, after understanding the patients' medical history and decision-making process regarding amputation, healthcare professionals are encouraged to empathize such patients, respect the patients' and family caregivers' decision and thereby provide them with necessary care. The recommendation for future research may include health care professionals' perspective and family care process for amputees to understand the decision-making process of patients who require amputation.

Biography

Ju-Fen Liu has completed her Master of Science Degree from Hungkuang University, Taiwan. She is a Registered Nurse for 20 years. She held the ACLS certificate and she is the Head Nurse of Surgical Intensive Care Unit for two years. She has nursing management experiences for ten years in Kuang Tien General Hospital, Taiwan.

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Exploring nurses' experiences of caring spinal cord injury patients

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According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, accidents were the third most common causes of death in Taiwan in 2016. Approximately 1200 new cases of Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) each year are caused by accidents. Spinal cord injury restricts physical activity and hampers physical, mental, and social adaptation.

Objectives: This study explored health professionals' experience of caring for patients with spinal cord injury.

Methods: The study uses qualitative interpretive phenomenology approach to interview nurses who take care of patients with SCI. Purposive sampling was used to select health professionals as interviewees. The data was collected through one-to-one interview for this study. After the data collection, the use Golaizzi (1978) seven steps are utilized in the data analysis.

Results: The five themes emerge from this study: Accident-induced paralysis, acute care for patients, patients' rehabilitation after paralysis, change in family structure, and recommendations based on care experiences. This study revealed that accidents were the primary cause of spinal cord injury, and that nurses may neglect patients' spiritual and social care. Specific case managers should be employed to provide follow-up care for spinal cord injury patients. Additionally, support groups should be used to increase contact between health care professionals and patients, and career guidance should be offered to patients to ensure their sociality.

Implications for Practice: For future research, this study suggests to investigate of topics such as a patient's and their Family's post-injury adaption process. In addition, the sexual desire of patients with spinal cord injury requires further exploration.

Biography

Hong-Shi Ru is a registered nurse for twelve years and a nurse leader in the ward for two years in Tung's hospital, Taiwan. She has just completed her Master degree August, 2018 from Hungkuang University, Taiwan. This presentation is based on her master thesis.

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The lived experience of the patient with severe burn in rehabilitation stage

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Aim: The study attempted to explore the needs and quality of life for the patients with severe burn in rehabilitation stage.

Methods: Utilizing a phenomenological approach, a semi-structured interview was conducted with a purposive sampling of twenty patients within a foundation of burn in the northern of Taiwan, from December 7, 2015 to December 31, 2015. Questions focused upon the needs and quality of life for the patients in rehabilitation stage. Data were analysed by using content analysis to identify themes and categories.

Results / Discussion: The results showed that the needs of the patients with severe burn included the needs of wound care, economic, information resources, and social interactions. Quality of life of the patients with severe burn included changes in daily activities. On the other hand, the results of this study showed that severe burn not only changed the young adult patients' body image, but also impacted their identity development, as well as affected initiating intimate and emotional relationships and/or making independent decisions about future goals such as career, higher education, and/or family. Therefore, the patient with severe burn needs physiological, psychological and social supports on the rehabilitation stage.

Conclusions: In order to gain comprehensive home care, the authors suggest that improvements in hospital discharge planning. Besides, the support group is necessary to relieve the patient's psychological stress.

Biography

Ting-Yuan Shiue is a Lecture and a clinical preceptor in psychiatric and mental health nursing under the Department of Nursing at Technology of Tzu Chi University, Taiwan. Ting-Yuan is currently pursuing Doctor of Philosophy at the Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, and National Taiwan University, Taiwan. Her research interest is public mental health. Especially is mental health care with a special emphasis on the patients and their main caregivers' well-being.

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Psychometric investigation and measurement of hunger and pleasure

Dale M Hilty

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Fernandez's (2001) Anger Parameters Scale (APS) conceptualizes anger activity according to frequency, duration, intensity, latency and threshold. The first three of the five parameters are based on the Multidimensional Anger Inventory (MAI) subscales while latency and threshold measures are related to pain and other perceptual responses. Thus, we have five parameters measuring: (1) How often one gets angry, (2) how long the anger lasts, (3) how strong the anger is, (4) how quick to anger and (5) how sensitive to provocation. Cronbach reliability estimates for an adult community sample were 0.85 (frequency), 0.90 (duration), 0.62 (intensity), 0.88 (latency) and 0.74 (threshold). Five anger parameters were extracted with a Principal Components Analysis (PCA). A separate PCA analysis based on the subscale inter-correlations led to a one-component solution termed, the Degree of maladaptiveness of anger. The parameters are internally consistent and supported by preliminary factor analytic investigation. Fernandez and colleagues (2014) report significant differences on the frequency, intensity and duration scales with the forensic sample (N=125) having high scores on these three parameters than a non-forensic (N=182) samples. The purpose of the educational intervention was to apply the Fernandez five parameters model (frequency, duration, intensity, latency and threshold) to the constructs of hunger and pleasure. Participants were 130 traditional undergraduate nursing students. Principal-axis factor analysis and Cronbach reliability estimates found two common factors were extracted for the hunger and pleasure constructs with reliability coefficients above 0.80.

Biography

Dale M Hilty, Associate Professor at the Mt. Carmel College of Nursing. He has received his PhD in Counseling Psychology from the Department of Psychology at The Ohio State University. He has published studies in the areas of psychology, sociology and religion. Between April 2017 and April 2018, his ten research teams published 55 posters at local, state, regional, national and international nursing conferences.

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Nursing student cognitive-affective changes with essential oils

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Promote preliminary investigation exploring incorporation of Essential Oils (EO's) to nursing students in BSN college setting. OSU Medical Center uses essential oils in specific units with positive outcomes (patients, families, staff). Will nursing students receiving an essential oil alternative-complementary intervention reveal changes on pre-post Likert attitude questions from a 60-minute presentation? Three investigations used essential oils as experimental intervention. Researchers found decreased anxiety, increased sleep quality and menstrual pain alleviation. Young (2011) outlines safety techniques, usages, implications and applications for single oils and blends. Evaluation was based on three outcomes. Pre-post (five knowledge/comprehension questions) data showed significance ($p=0.001$) using dependent t-test. Faculty members reported experiential learning while designing the presentation and measurement of student attitudes. Open-ended questions revealed student applications based on qualitative theme analysis.

- It was great to experience a whole different side of holistic care. This was my first experience aroma therapy, and I was ... impressed by its effects. It will be great to find more uses in my life.”
- “I really could smell how each oil affected my mood. I think these oils will be very helpful in my personal and professional life. I liked knowing the different uses ... HTN, anxiety and relaxation for my health and the health of others. Thanks so much for doing this and the rose oil, it smells so good!”
- “This presentation was wonderful! I found it to be very insightful and informative. I loved the essential oils/aroma therapy was awesome! I felt very relaxed with the lavender essential oil.”
- “It is interesting to know the chemistry of the plant, how it functions, and how it can benefit our health.”

Recommendation: use correlational studies and experimental interventions to explore cognitive-affective changes in student self-care and in application to patient healthcare.

Biography

Dale M. Hilty, Associate Professor at the Mt. Carmel College of Nursing. He received his PhD in counseling psychology from the Department of Psychology at The Ohio State University. He has published studies in the areas of psychology, sociology, and religion. Between April 2017 and April 2018, his ten research teams published 55 posters at local, state, regional, national, and international nursing conferences.

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Two simulated ICU rooms rated by BSN students: When patient cannot speak

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In the face of sudden illness or injury, admission to an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) may be inevitable. Patients in the ICU often require mechanical ventilation through an artificial airway which makes verbal communication impossible. The inability to speak, along with compounding factors that influence level of consciousness, often complicate communication between the nurse and the patient, contributing to frustration. Perceptions of the ICU experience and caring as reported by patients, family and nurses are abundant. Few reports of images triggering empathy can be found. No reports or discussions were found connecting the impact of photographs on nurse caring. None of the references included nursing students in their publications. Participants were 66 third year and 64 first year BSN undergraduate students. In the simulation center, students visited two ICU rooms with an artificial machine representing a male patient who was sedated, not moving, wrists restrained, colorful waveform continuously flowing bedside monitor. Students spend several minutes in each room. Students complete a semantic differential. Using SPSS 25, a Dependent t-test analysis compared the ICU Room #1 with ICU Room #2 (collage of pictures). ICU Room #2 had higher means on all comparisons. The 130 participants rating were statistically significant ranging from $p=0.001$ to $p=0.042$. An Independent t-test compared the third year and first year students. There were no significant differences between the first year (no clinical experience) the third year students (1.5 years of clinical experience) on comparisons of ICU Room #2 (collage of pictures). On adjective comparisons of ICU Room #1, first year students had higher means than third year students. The 24 significant comparisons ranged from $p=0.001$ to $p=0.034$.

Biography

Dale M Hilty, Associate Professor, has received his PhD in Counseling Psychology from Department of Psychology at the Ohio State University. He has published studies in the areas of psychology, sociology and religion. Between April 2017 and April 2018, his ten research teams published 55 posters at local, state, regional, national and international nursing conferences.

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Effect of music therapy to the pain and anxiety level experienced during Labor

Kristine Joy L Ricafort-Acera, Philippines

Childbirth is a painful process especially to primipara. Stress occurs when the body is out of equilibrium. Anxiety is a response of the body when it perceived change. Music provides relaxation to the body; however music as pain management has very limited study in the Philippines. Thus this study investigates the significant effect of music therapy to the pain and anxiety level during active phase of labor. This is a quasi-experiment which utilized purposive sampling. Participants were interviewed and assessed on pre-test and post-test pain and anxiety level during active phase of labor. Control received routine nursing care, while experimental received routine nursing care with music therapy for two hours duration. Findings revealed no significant difference in the level of pain and anxiety between pre-test and post-test of the control group. However, a significant difference was found in the level of pain in the experimental group. Pre-test anxiety score of the experimental group had decreased yet did not reached significant level. Thus, there is no significant difference in the anxiety level of the experimental group in pre-test and post-test. Furthermore, there is no significant difference on the pain and anxiety level between the experimental and control group. Thus, music therapy had no significant effect on the pain and anxiety level experienced during active phase of labor in pimipara. Effectiveness of relaxation brought by music therapy highly depends on how patients accept the intervention. Relaxation of the body can be possible through conditioning of the mind over time, hence cannot be possible when heard only once. Thus further studies are encouraged on music preferences during labor, pain threshold, and correlation of pain and anxiety level and at different setting such as private hospitals or lying-in clinics covering bigger population. Keywords: music therapy, pain level, anxiety level, quasi-experiment, primi, active labor.

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Acceptance of seasonal influenza vaccination among nurses in a Hong Kong public hospital with health belief model.

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Background: Vaccination is an important cost-effective measure for preparing against influenza, but uptake rate of flu vaccination was low among nurses worldwide. In Hong Kong, a place suffered from 2003 SARS outbreak and 2009 flu pandemic, the intention to receive flu vaccine among nurses was unexpectedly low.

Purposes: This study aimed to identify factors associated with nurses' intention to influenza vaccination and their risk perception towards influenza and vaccination.

Methodology: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was conducted in January to February 2018. 300 nurses who worked in a Hong Kong public hospital were recruited by convenience sampling. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analysis were used.

Results: For the coming year, 66 (24.6%) respondents were willing to receive influenza vaccine, 133 (49.6%) refused to be vaccinated, and 69 (25.7%) were undecided. For respondents who refused vaccination, "the flu vaccine may not be safe" (40.6%) and "the vaccine may not good for health" (21.1%) were the statistical significant associated factors with p-value < .05. After adjusted the regression logistic model, factors related to the intention of the vaccination were "Previous experience of vaccination" (OR= 98.66, 95% CI [19.79-491.75]), "Taking seasonal influenza vaccination could effectively protect me from being infected with influenza" (OR=40.71, 95%CI [8.20-202.02]) and "likelihood of being infected in the coming influenza season" (OR=3.46, 95%CI [1.024-11.67]).

Conclusion: Education on vaccination safety and promotion which focus on flu vaccination effectiveness and the likelihood of contracting influenza are crucial to "kick-off" the journey of vaccination, increase awareness and vaccination uptake rate among nurses.

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A study on factors associated with maternal knowledge and health seeking behavior on neonatal danger signs among mothers attending child welfare clinics in Piliyandala Medical Officer of Health (MOH) area, Sri Lanka 2017.

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Sir John Kotalawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

A descriptive epidemiology of maternal knowledge on neonatal danger signs is required to identify gaps and barriers for late health seeking behavior and reduce the burden of neonatal morbidity and mortality. A community based, descriptive cross sectional study was conducted to assess the factors associated with maternal knowledge on neonatal danger signs among mothers attending child welfare clinics in Piliyandala MOH area. Data collection was done using pre tested structured questionnaire. Confidence intervals and p value for statistical significance were determined 95% and the $p=0.05$ level. 294 mothers were enrolled in the study.

Knowledge related identification of danger signs was more than 90%. But nearly 30% of mothers did not identify the going off feeds and cold to touch as danger signs. Overall, most of the respondents 77.6% (228) had moderate knowledge of neonatal danger signs while 15% were highly knowledgeable, and 7.5% were poorly knowledgeable. Health seeking behavior assessed for urgent and critically sick neonate, selecting health care institution with the child with danger signs and selecting of health care professional when child get sick. Reasons for possible delayed health care seeking were assessed during the study. Level of knowledge and association with demographic factors were examined. Age of participants, educational level, employment status, monthly income type of family and parity were some factors that checked for significant association. Need to enhance education of mothers' knowledge further health education is required to enhance the knowledge on neonatal danger signs those who have poor and moderate knowledge.

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Improve the understanding of mothers under 05years old children about the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) in SriLanka.

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Early childhood is the most valuable and rapid period of development in human life and it is a critical stage of foundations and improvement for children's future wellbeing. The aim of the study was to investigate the opinions identified the determinants which affect to the poor ECCD practices among the mothers in Karuwalagashinna semi-urban village in Mihinthale medical health office area in Sri Lanka. This study is mixed method approach. We created two mothers groups with 32mothers of the under 05years old children. Data was collected from the discussions and using 05 questionnaires. We got the current knowledge and awareness about the ECCD practices of mothers through those methods. And they wrote two determinants web in each groups about the factors which affect to the ECCD practices. There were superficial determinants and hidden determinants according to the ice burgphenomena. Some of superficial determinants were poor knowledge of mothers, busy lifestyle, poor economic level, norms and believes in the society. Some of hidden determinants were lack of support from family members, media influence, instant food consumption and peers influence. Community based programs are successful in addressing the issues in the grass-root level through the health promotion process. Therefore, empowering the mothers is an effective way to improve the ECCD practices in communities.

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The evaluation of public health nurses' performance for public healthcare services' coverage program in district of Jember for 2016, Indonesia

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The objective of this study was to describe the evaluation program performance of Public Healthcare Services (PHCs) performed by the Public Health Nurses (PHN) in the district of Jember during 2016. A cross-sectional study based on secondary analysis of existing data collected by The Jember Health Department of East Java on PHCs quality improvement initiatives and outcomes from 50 public health centers. The performance of PHCs program was target and program coverage, including nursing care in vulnerable families, community groups, and empowerment of families' self-care. Descriptive and Spearman test were performed to analyze the correlation between the performance target of PHCs practice by PHN and the program coverage of PHCs. The finding showed that the coverage program of nursing care in vulnerable families, community groups, and empowerment of families' self-care were 48.28%, 44.87, and 49.50%, respectively. Regarding achievement of coverage program, among 50 PHCs was categorized their performance (low vs. high of coverage), including nursing care in vulnerable families (50% vs. 50%), community groups (52% vs. 48%), and empowerment of families' self-care (52% vs. 48%). There was significance correlation between the performance target of PHCs practice by PHN and nursing care in vulnerable families ($r=0.488$; $p<0.001$), nursing care in communities' groups ($r=0.316$; $p=0.026$), and empowerment of families' self-care ($r=0.531$; $p<0.001$). The performance of PHN to achieve target of PHCs was correlated with the program coverage of PHCs in rural areas. However, a half of public health centers was low in achieving of coverage PHCs programs. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the competence of PHN in rural areas in providing nursing care to families and communities through integrated training program. Monitor and evaluation with field supervision is essential in assessing the obstacles to achieving the coverage of the PHCs program.

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Implementation of healthcare practices in Sultan Kudarat District Jail clinics: An assessment

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Health protection in prisons is a serious public health issue, which states ignore at their peril, as the vast majority of people in prison will return to the community at the end of their sentence. Prisons can be a breeding ground for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and other infectious diseases. The incidence of TB, which thrives in cramped, overcrowded conditions, in European prisons for example can be up to 81 times higher in prisons than among the general population (WHO). Studies have shown that in most countries in Europe and in Central Asia, rates of HIV infection are much higher in prisons than outside, because of, for example, high rates of drug dependency and dangerous practices such as needle sharing (Penal Reform International, 2015). Health, mental health and substance abuse problems often are more apparent in jails and prisons than in the community. Incarcerated men and women are often diagnosed with health, mental health, and substance abuse problems after receiving care from a correctional health provider (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). In the Philippines, the country's jails are already overpopulated by 511 percent as the number of inmates ballooned to 126,946 as of the end of 2016 while the total ideal jail capacity remains at 20,746 inmates, the Commission on Audit said. As of December 31, 2016 the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) has a total jail population of 126,946 which exceeded the total ideal capacity of 20,746 having a variance of 106,200 or has a total average of 511 percent of congestion or overcrowding or clogging," the Commission on Audit (COA) said in its annual audit report posted on its website Friday. The total number of inmates increased by 30,544 from 2015, the report noted (PhilStar Global, 2017). In Maguindanao particularly in Sultan Kudarat District Jail, a clinic was created to improve the well-being of the inmates with various illnesses. However, the clinic serving the inmates is just merely a payag or a small crude shelter used as a dwelling for sick inmates. The shelter is made up of very light materials, with poor ventilation, and houses very few beds for the patients with very limited medical support from the administration. The clinic lacks the basic amenities for treating various diseases as well as medicines and gadget for clinical chemistry and among others. With this scenario, the healthcare practitioners particularly the nurses somehow lost their clinical practices and proper implementation for the sick inmates.

The researcher is a Coordinator for Non-Communicable Diseases in Sultan Kudarat District Hospital for over a year. The researcher wants to assess the implementation of the jail's clinic of the Sultan Kudarat District Jail, Maguindanao in order to create not only better well-being as well as use proper clinical practices and implementation among its inmates. There were no studies done as to how clinics in Sultan Kudarat District Jail operates and implements various protocols and practices. With this, an action plan will be created to improve the clinic's implementation of its services as well as improve the practices of the jail nurses; hence, this study.

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