



23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference  
July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

# Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

*World Nursing 2017*

## Nursing Education & Practice

### Session Chair

**Chair: Julie M. Pullen**

Montana State University, USA

### Session Co-chair

**Seolhyang Baek**

Dongguk University, South Korea

### Session Introduction

**Title: Personality as a key to nursing retention: The temperament and character patterns of registered nurses by specialty**

**Chesanny Butler**, University of South Carolina Beaufort, USA

**Title: Development of an evidence-based neonatal discharge pathway based on the principles of family-centered care**

**Lorraine Shields**, California Baptist University College of Nursing, USA

**Title: The effectiveness of flipped classroom teaching strategy in a seminar in nursing practice course for a 5-year associate degree nursing program**

**Su-Fen Cheng**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

**Title: Rethinking learning communities to develop new nursing faculty: Discovering agency**

**Judith Anne Honeyfield**, Toi Ohomai Institute of Technology, New Zealand

**Title: Dementia and innovative technologies in residential homes / DEMANTEC –improving quality of life for people suffering from dementia. A cross-border (DK-DE) educational approach combined with use of innovative technologies**

**Lene Bjerregaard**, University College Zealand, Denmark

**Title: Factors influencing nursing student self-assessment in relation to instructor assessment**

**Salam Hadid**, Zefat Academic College, Israel

**Title: Creating future nurse leaders to transform care: Hand-off of the profession from the boomer to the millennial generation who are the future of the nursing profession**

**Solimar Figueroa**, Baptist Health South Florida, USA

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## Personality as a key to nursing retention: The temperament and character patterns of registered nurses by specialty

**Chesanny Butler**

University of South Carolina Beaufort, USA

The purpose of this study was to identify congruent areas of clinical practice for graduating nursing students as a first step in potentially influencing job retention and satisfaction within the first year of nursing. A quantitative survey research design was used to analyze individual personality signatures using a cross section of registered nurses from the United States as compared to graduating senior Baccalaureate nursing students from a large Midwest four-year doctoral research (L4/NR, DRU) university. The RN sample was comprised of nine specialties. The student sample was comprised of six specialties and drew from both the traditional and second-degree baccalaureate nursing programs offered within a school of nursing. The target number of participants to obtain a power of 0.05 was obtained for both populations and totaled a final study sample of 815 participants. Two surveys: 1) The TCI-140-R, and 2) demographic questions comprised of variables found to influence personality in the literature, were administered online to participant groups to identify levels of the seven basic dimensions of temperament and character. Univariate analysis made multiple and covariate comparisons between TCI-140-R scores, registered nurse groups by specialty, baccalaureate nursing students, age, gender, race, employment status, program, maturity level, and highest level of nursing education. Significant main effects for age and specialty by group were detected in several temperament and character inventory dimensions. Both registered nurses and Baccalaureate senior nursing students had similar personality patterns by specialty although the specific level of Cooperativeness (caring and compassion) found in each specialty was significantly different.

### Biography

Chesanny Butler completed her PhD from Oakland University with a certification in Nursing Education. She has been a Nurse for over 20 years and a *Nurse Educator* for 7 years. She is currently an Assistant Professor of Nursing at the University of South Carolina Beaufort in South Carolina, USA where she focuses on Baccalaureate Nursing Education.

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## Development of an evidence-based neonatal discharge pathway based on the principles of family-centered care

Lorraine Shields

California Baptist University, USA

**Objective:** Present the development of an evidence-based neonatal discharge pathway based on the core principles of family-centered care designed to increase parent participation in care and to improve parent readiness and confidence in assuming full care of their high-risk neonate.

**Background & Significance:** Despite the abundance of evidence supporting family-centered care and a comprehensive discharge teaching process for the NICU, implementation of family-centered care practices continues to be a challenge and inconsistencies in discharge teaching processes persist. A neonatal discharge pathway with specific teaching transition points provides a more comprehensive discharge process, integrates the principles of family-centered care into all care practices, enhances the partnership between the nurse and the family, and ensures parents are involved early and throughout their infant's NICU journey.

### Presentation includes:

1. The scientific development of an evidence-based discharge teaching pathway by use of the European Pathway Association's eight step method for pathway development. The discharge pathway includes transition points for teaching and teaching topics.
2. The integration of Peplau's Theory of Interpersonal Relations which emphasizes the partnership between the nurse and the family.
3. Families desire to participate and reasons for their hesitancy to participate in care. Appropriate interventions to address these issues are presented.
4. Presentation of a family-friendly bedside poster which enables the family and all staff to view and track infant and family progress and readiness toward discharge.
5. A plan for implementation of the discharge pathway (parent and staff education).
6. A highlight of nursing's vital contribution to the development of evidenced-based practice and to the improvement in patient and family outcomes.

### Biography

Lorraine Shields has completed her Doctor of Nursing Practice from Vanderbilt School of Nursing, Nashville Tennessee. She has 36 years in Neonatal Nursing as a bedside nurse, transport nurse, Clinical Nurse Specialist, and Neonatal Nurse Practitioner. She has served many positions in the National Association of Neonatal Nurses. She is currently Assistant Professor of Nursing in the graduate program at College of Nursing at California Baptist University.

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## The effectiveness of flipped classroom teaching strategy in a *seminar in nursing practice* course for a 5-year associate degree nursing program

Su-Fen Cheng<sup>1</sup>, Hui-Man Huang<sup>2</sup> and Chu-Yu Huang<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan, R.O.C.

<sup>2</sup>St. Mary's Junior College of Medicine, Nursing and Management, Taiwan, R.O.C.

<sup>3</sup>Ciderville University, Ohio, USA

**Background:** The curriculum design of a five-year associate degree nursing (ADN) program is distinctly different from the curriculum of a BSN program. Usually, ADN students complete most required core courses prior to their clinical practicum. The *Seminar in Nursing Practice* course was one of the required courses to taken prior to clinical practicum in a five-year ADN nursing program. This course implemented multiple scenarios for classroom practices to prepare students with abilities of providing quality nursing care. A flipped classroom teaching strategy with four-phase dynamic case-based learning (4D CBL) has successfully increased students' self-directed learning and problem solving abilities. This teaching strategy has been modified and applied to the 5-year ADN students.

**Purpose:** To examine the effectiveness of flipped classroom teaching strategy with 4D CBL in the *Seminar in Nursing Practice* course for a 5-year associate degree nursing program.

**Method:** One group time series design was used in this study. A total of 95 students agreed to participate in this study. All students were asked to answer a self-directed learning (SDL) instrument and problem solving (PS) instrument at four different points of time, including first class and last class, beginning of clinical practicum and one week after completion of clinical practicum.

**Results:** The mean age for the students was 18.72 (SD=0.37). The result from Generalized estimating equation (GEE) revealed that SDL and PS have significantly increased after implementation of the flipped classroom teaching strategy. The scores for last three points of time were significantly higher than the scores in the first class ( $p < .05$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study demonstrated the effectiveness of the flipped classroom teaching strategy in SDL and PS ability among students in a five-year ADN program. The results may assist nursing educators in their endeavour to improving effectiveness of teaching and learning.

### Biography

Su-Fen Cheng has earned her PhD in 2002 from University of Colorado Health Sciences Center. She used to teaching nursing students since 1994. Currently she has transferred her teaching from nursing department to Graduate Institute of Health Allied Education. She has promoted to full professor in 2016 and served as a director at Graduate Institute of Health Allied Education at National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences in 2017.

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## Rethinking learning communities to develop new nursing faculty: Discovering agency

Judith Honeyfield

Toi Ohomai Institute of Technology, New Zealand

Improved educational outcomes for current and future generations of nursing students rely on the preparation, development and on-going support of nursing faculty. A recent New Zealand study has highlighted that the transition and initial preparation from practice to educator requires a new model. In response, this presentation will outline the development of the Whanau learning community model (WLCM) - a new bi-cultural model following the development and evaluation of resources to support new faculty in conjunction with Ako Aotearoa, New Zealand's National Centre for Tertiary Teaching Excellence. Transformative and pragmatic paradigms guided the methodological approach that investigated the experiences of 94 new teachers in conjunction with the perceptions of nine key stakeholders from a broad cross section of higher education. Participants reported issues of being 'thrown in at the deep end' and of role confusion related to their new teaching identity. The research confirmed faculty is often subjected to an 'ad hoc' approach to professional development, and are heavily reliant on the skill set they bring with them, making them highly vulnerable to early exit from academia. The WLCM model builds on a learning community concept and presents a deliberate, collective approach to mediate the current gap between issues of timeliness and availability for learning and teaching development over other competing priorities for new faculty.

### Biography

Judith Honeyfield has experience in Nursing Education and Practice. She was the Head of School of Nursing, Midwifery and Health Studies. She currently leads a Masters in Professional Studies and a member of the Post-graduate Board of Studies as well as teachers in a Bachelor of Nursing programme. Her research interests include new teaching and learning approaches and supporting students which was a nationally funded project completed in 2016. She completed her PhD in Education in 2016, and continues to offer teaching development workshops nationwide.

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## **Dementia and innovative technologies in residential homes/DEMANTEC, improving the quality of life for people suffering from dementia: A cross-border (DK-DE) educational approach combined with the use of innovative technologies**

**Bjerregaard L, Gissing A, Hansen T, Hønerup S, Lund K, Mærkedahl M L and Skjød U**

University College Zealand, Denmark

Demographic change and the increasing number of people in need of help and care is a challenge in the society. Dementia is one of the most common mental illnesses, and not curable. In Germany, there are an estimated 1.5 million cases, in Denmark more than 85,000 people suffer from dementia. The prevailing lack of skilled specialists in nursing and care impacts the quality of care being provided and the quality of life of those affected. The aim of the study is to improve the quality of life for people suffering from dementia and who are residents in nursing care facilities. The project's overall objective is to establish welfare and health technologies to support people suffering from dementia in maintaining their daily routines. Based on cross-border analysis of existing practices, on potential and assumed benefits, and on experiences from three pilot studies, best practice approaches will be developed from the processes of adjusting and further developing innovative technologies targeted residents with dementia. These new approaches will then be applied in the area of further training and result in the establishment of a further training certificate. The added value will be application of new technologies adjusted, adapted and further developed, based on the users' needs, routines and processes; and qualified by specialist trained staff in dementia care.

### **Biography**

Bjerregaard L has a professional background in Nursing and a Master of Science in Sociology. She has completed her PhD and Post-doctoral studies from the University of Southern Denmark. Currently, she is a Senior Associate Professor (Docent) and Research Leader at the University College Zealand in Denmark.

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## Factors influencing nursing student self-assessment in relation to instructor assessment

**Salam Hadid**

Zefat Academic College, Israel

**Background:** Self-assessment in nursing education is a ubiquitous tool for developing independent learners and critical thinkers. However self-assessment may be influenced by both demographic and perceptual factors, making it far more complex than students or instructors realize.

**Method:** A demographically heterogeneous group of nursing students (N=322) were asked to evaluate their performance of a standard clinical procedure i.e., the insertion of a needle into a peripheral vein in an arm simulator and their assessments were compared with those of an instructor.

**Results:** Self-assessment is influenced by gender, age and faith. When student and instructor assessments were compared, a mismatch was found for gender and faith. Moreover, there was a significant positive correlation between evaluation mismatch and self-efficacy.

**Conclusion:** Results of self-assessment, commonly considered being an effective tool for teaching skills in general, and clinical work in particular, may be skewed by both demographic and perceptual factors.

### Biography

Salam Hadid is a Registered Nurse and has completed her PhD from Haifa University. She teaches at Zefat Academic College, Department of Nursing and Pain Management and is a Coordinator Nurse at Galilee Medical Center..

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## Creating future nurse leaders to transform care: Hand-off of the profession from the boomer to the millennial generation who are the future of the nursing profession

**Solimar Figueroa**

Baptist Health South Florida, USA

The transformation of health care requires flexible nurse leaders at all levels in responding to the ever changing needs of health care. Nurse leaders who are tasked to integrate the mission and vision of the organizations must be adept in maneuvering complex setting. Developing the future nurse leaders is crucial in facing the unknowns and the generational division. At Baptist Health, finding internal candidates for leadership position was an identified need. The gaps were: inadequate knowledge and skill set in leading people versus managing people and the need to develop leaders at the bedside for professional advancement. The institute prepares nursing leaders in the transformation of health care with a focus on leadership rather than management. The frameworks were Ida J Orlando's theory and Bloom's taxonomy engaging learners to higher level of thinking through application, synthesis, analysis, and evaluation. The over-reaching goal is to develop inspirational, motivation skills, and a clear vision: a future that is exciting and meaningful and inspires strong commitment. The NLI uses OBE a student-centered, competency-oriented, performance based approach to education. The instructional delivery included the "flipped classroom" that uses the learner-centered approach. The active learning strategies used were problem-based learning, journaling, group presentations, action learning (i.e., shadowing a leader), case studies, and capstone projects. The NLI used class evaluations, group presentations, capstone group projects, focus group, annual KSA surveys, and valid and reliable metrics; 57 percent assumed leadership position from the pilot cohort.

### Biography

Solimar Figueroa has 37 years of Nursing Practice experience as an Operating Room Nurse, Operating Room In-charge, Chief Nursing Officer, Assistant Director of Nursing, Clinical Nurse Educator, Chief Nursing Officer and Director of Clinical Services. She serves as an Appraiser with the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) for continuing education and practice transition accreditation program (PTAP) and manages the clinical collaborations for the American Academy for Preceptor Advancement (AAPA). She has done her PhD and Master's degree in Nursing and Health Care Administration. She is an author, speaker, researcher, educator, and a consultant.

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# Sessions

## Nursing Education & Practice

Day 1 July 10, 2017

### Session Chair:

**Chesanny Butler**

University of South Carolina Beaufort, USA

### Session Co-chair

**Su-Fen Cheng**

National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

### Session Introduction

**Title: Obesity childhood family treatment in a practical clinical setting using a Systemic Solution-Focused Brief Therapy model (SFBT)**

**Ywonne Peterson**, TMK Konsult AB, Sweden

**Title: Measuring quality in community nursing (QuICN): A mixed methods study**

**Katherine Pollard**, University of the West of England, UK

**Title: From nurse to nurse practitioner: How to ensure a successful role transition and orientation for new providers in the ICU**

**Tamra Langley**, University of Kentucky, USA

**Title: Applying the principals of self-advocacy to enhance the education of Down syndrome learners**

**Susette Brynard**, University of the Free State, South Africa

**Title: Collaboration and constructivist learning around cultural competence – student-centred learning and assessment**

**Mary Brown**, The University of Nottingham, UK

**Title: Barriers to early and sustained rehabilitation in intensive care units**

**Fatma Refaat I-Fattah Ahmed**, Alexandria University, Egypt

**Title: Correlation between critical thinking disposition and mental self-supporting ability among nursing undergraduates: A cross-sectional descriptive study**

**Yang Luo**, Xiangya Nursing School of Central South University, China

**Title: Communication satisfaction of professional nurses in Public Health Care services in South Africa: A leadership perspective**

**J-D Wagner**, University of South Africa, South Africa

**Title: The exploration of relationship between reading achievement and the improvement in English reading proficiency among nursing students**

**Hsiao-Yun Chang**, Fooyin University, Taiwan

**Title: Student nurses perceptions of clinical learning experience**

**Lunic Base Khoza**, University of Venda, South Africa

**Title: Resilience enhancement among student nurses in clinical practices**

**Hwey-Fang Liang**, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

**Title: Peristomal skin problems: Systematic literature review**

**Yasemin Altinbas**, Adiyaman University School of Health, Turkey

**Title: Survey of relationship between mother's chronic diseases and low birth weight in infants, Ahvaz, South of Iran 2014**

**Shahnaz Rostami**, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Iran

**Title: Health inequalities among Korean employees**

**Eunsuk Choi**, Kyungpook National University School of Nursing & Research Institute of Nursing Science, South Korea

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## Obesity childhood family treatment in a practical clinical setting using a systemic solution-focused brief therapy model (SFBT)

Ywonne Peterson

TMK Konsult AB, Sweden

In 2014, more than 41 million children under the age of 5 years were globally estimated being overweight or obese. Overweight is considered to be a global epidemic and marked increase in childhood obesity is alarming. Preventing the development of obesity in children is there for a worldwide health priority. Healthcare professional's lack of sufficient knowledge, negative conceptions of families with obesity problems, parent's lack of locus of control and professional-parent relationship at risk leads to the subject of childhood obesity often avoided. The odds for a child to become obese as an adult increases about threefold if one of the parents is obese and rise tenfold with two obese parents. Without a clear goal, it becomes impossible to work successfully with the organization and method development. In a systemic process in which different professions and fields of knowledge interact it can become very helpful for obese children and their families. Attitude, respect for individual's needs, integrity and influence are very important in any change of life style. It is not enough to use care measures recommended of scientific studies because they also must be useful in practical clinical settings and for the obese patients. There are many barriers in implementation of treatment models and skills in clinical work and prevention of childhood obesity. Here, the author will present some ideas/case studies that might be useful.

### Biography

Ywonne Peterson is a Family Therapist and holds a Master's degree in Social Work. She has worked as a Consulting Supervisor and Trainer of professionals who are working with childhood obesity using an SFBT-model. She was a Supervisor at Childhood Obesity Unit, Malmo University Hospital from 2000-2004. She has given many lectures on Childhood Obesity in various institutes.

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## Measuring quality in community nursing (QuICN): A mixed method study

Katherine Pollard<sup>1</sup>, Lorna Duncan<sup>2</sup>, Christina Petsoulas<sup>3</sup>, Emma Gibbard<sup>4</sup>, Jane Cook<sup>5</sup> and Sue Horrocks<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of the West of England, UK

<sup>2</sup>University of Bristol, UK

<sup>3</sup>London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK

<sup>4</sup>NHS Bristol Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), UK

<sup>5</sup>National Institute of Health Research, UK

In UK, clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) commission care from service providers; the key priority is providing domiciliary community nursing care for patients, many with complex conditions and co-morbidities. Care quality is typically measured through quality indicator schemes; however, little is known about relevant processes for community nursing. The University of the West of England, Bristol, led a multi-institutional mixed-methods study to identify how community nursing quality indicators are selected and applied, and their perceived usefulness in practice. With National Health Service ethics approval and incorporating public participation, the study comprised three phases (April 2014-December 2016): 1) A national survey determined the range of indicators used in community nursing care in 2014/2015; 2) In-depth qualitative data were collected through observations, interviews, focus groups and documents in five case sites, each comprising a CCG and its associated service provider. Findings revealed that lack of stakeholder involvement in indicator selection processes, particularly front-line staff, patients and carers, impacts negatively on indicators' application and perceived usefulness; and 3) The research team used study findings to draft good practice guidance. Ten national workshops targeting mixed groups of commissioners, provider managers, front-line staff, patients and carers were held between June and September 2016 to test the findings and gain stakeholder feedback on the draft guidance. This presentation will share key findings from the case study data and discuss how these findings together with feedback from workshop delegates can contribute to practice and inform the evidence base about monitoring and measuring quality in community nursing care.

## Biography

Katherine Pollard obtained a PhD in 2007 and has a clinical background in Midwifery. She has been working as a Researcher in health and social care in UK since 2001 and is currently a Senior Research Fellow in the Nursing and Midwifery department, Faculty of Health and Applied Science, University of the West of England, Bristol.

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## From nurse to nurse practitioner: How to ensure a successful role transition and orientation for new providers in the ICU

Tamra Langley, Kevin Hatton and Amy Di Lorenzo  
University of Kentucky, USA

As the role of advanced practice registered nurses (APRN) expands to include increasingly complex patient care within the intensive care unit, the educational needs of these providers must also be expanded. In order to ensure effective training for APRN, utilizing the most time-conscious approach, a structured curriculum was developed and integrated within the standard orientation and on-boarding process. This curriculum design incorporated measurable learning goals, objective assessments of phased goal achievements, and opportunities for remediation. The overall curriculum has three distinct phases with distinct goals and assessments for each phase. Phase I covers basic triage and resuscitation issues for acutely decompensating patients. Phase II covers general critical care principles in significantly greater depth. Phase III provides detailed experience and exposure to the specific ICU patient population and environment for which the APP will be working. Each of these phases incorporates relevant reading assignments from applicable textbooks and published literature, as well as a multiple-choice question post-test to demonstrate knowledge acquisition. In addition, Phase II and III include an oral exam incorporating hypothetical patient scenarios to allow the learner to demonstrate comprehension and appropriate application of the goals for each phase. Each phase lasts approximately 4 to 8 weeks with the stated expectation that the entire orientation curriculum to be completed within the first six months of employment. In addition to the educational curriculum, phases I and II include preceptorship with a more senior APRN and the opportunity to provide care for a progressively increasing number of patients.

### Biography

Tamra Langley has completed her MSN from Northern Kentucky University in Highland Heights Kentucky. She is an Advanced Practice Provider Supervisor for Critical Care Medicine at the University of Kentucky in Lexington, KY. In addition, she also serves as Clinical Faculty at the University Of Kentucky College of Nursing and is a Board Member for the Brain Injury Alliance of Kentucky.

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## Applying the principals of self-advocacy to enhance the education of Down syndrome learners

**Susette Brynard**

University of the Free State, South Africa

The aim of the article is to provide Down syndrome (DS) learners with better educational opportunities by implementing the principals of self-advocacy, at school level. A literature review was done to obtain background information on the concepts of DS and the self-advocacy program. Qualitative research methods like art-based research combined with a narrative approach was implemented to get information from the participants because they could not always verbalize their feelings. From the findings it can be deduced that some of the principals underlying the self-advocacy movement can be used to enhance the educational opportunities of DS learners. If the principles of self-advocacy could be taught to all DS learners from an early age in schools over a longer period of time, these learners should benefit exponentially. DS learners could then be empowered to make some of their own choices from an early age, taking cognizance of the responsibilities that go with freedom of choice. The contribution this article makes is to apply the ideas of the self-advocacy movement to the education of learners with DS, as a possible way to give these learners a voice. The assumption is that if they can give input regarding their education, it will improve their opportunities to become valued human beings.

### Biography

Susette Brynard is currently a Lecturer in Education Management at the University Free State, South Africa. She was the Head in the Department of Natural Sciences, Bloemfontein College of Education. She has done her graduation from the University Free State. She received BEd and MEd degrees Cum Laude, and her PhD degree from the University Free State, South Africa. She received numerous awards during her studies and published papers on the education and development of Down syndrome learners.

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## Collaboration and constructivist learning around cultural competence student-centered learning and assessment

Mary Brown and Richard Windle  
University of Nottingham, UK

One of educational conflicts that can arise during experiential learning is the issue of how to assess students in order to ensure that they meet module and academic requirements, while at the same time not narrowing the potential learning experience of the student, (Barrett, 2004). We recently introduced an e-portfolio to coordinate all aspects of an international elective placement process for second year nursing students. During their placements students were asked to reflect on their experiences and collate evidence of achievement. After their placement, they developed a portfolio of media to document and reflect upon their learning, aimed at supporting cultural competence development and group learning. While it was straightforward to determine the extent to which the e-portfolio fulfilled institutional assessment and management requirements, we also developed an evaluation tool based on Barret's (2004) principles of e-portfolio functionality to determine the extent to which the process and subsequent portfolios were able to capture the students' ownership of their learning around cultural competence and the skills that they can take forward into future practice. Here, we will present our results showing how the process functioned as a robust and reliable assessment of cultural competence and the extent to which students were able to develop a constructivist learning resource that matched the characteristics of a student owned portfolio at the same time.

### Biography

Mary Brown Assistant Professor of nurse education and a Registered Children's Nurse. Her particular area of interest within nurse education is international educational development within the nursing curriculum. She is nursing lead for Erasmus and the elective programme within the undergraduate nursing curriculum. Areas of teaching expertise lie within personal and professional effectiveness and cultural competency. Mary is joint lead for the e-portfolio model of teaching and learning for electives within the nursing curriculum. The use of an e-portfolio for module assessment of experimental learning and reflection the system allows students to collect and collate their learning experiences and produce a visible multimedia record of their learning. The e-portfolio gives students the opportunity to develop their personal account of their own understanding of cultural competency and awareness of global healthcare issues. The e-portfolio provides students with a visual collection of their learning that can be taken forward to help towards demonstrating employability..

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## Barriers to early and sustained rehabilitation in intensive care units

**Fatma Refaat Ahmed**

Alexandria University, Egypt

**Statement of the Problem:** Critically ill patients are greatly suffering. They are at a vulnerable period of their lives. Becoming a patient in the intensive care unit represents a considerable crisis which increase the like hood to ICU acquired complications such as impaired physical, cognitive and mental well-being. Therefore, it is essential to start rehabilitation while patients are still in ICU, with the emphasis on prevention, early treatment and information-giving to patients and their families. Rehabilitation nursing begins with immediate preventive care in the first stage of illness. It is continued through the restorative stage of care and involves adaptation of the whole being to new life to reduce the burden of illness, injury and disability and to improve health and functional status. The purpose of this study is to identify barriers in the provision of early and sustained rehabilitation within ICUs.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** Two tools were used for data collection. Tool one titled as barriers of early/sustained rehabilitation structured questionnaire and tool two titled as self-report of the rehabilitation practices for critically ill patients.

**Findings:** Institution related barriers constitute the highest percentage that hinders the early rehabilitation in ICUs. However, more than three-quarters of the studied critical care nurses practice respiratory rehabilitation (80%) in the form of airway management and respiratory exercise regimen.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Institution, health care providers related barriers are among the barriers that hinder the implementation of structured rehabilitation programs in the critically ill patients. Recommendations are made for developing models to predict adverse events in specific intensive care units acquired impairments and designing rehabilitation service, programs and protocols in intensive care units.

## Biography

Fatma Refaat Ahmed has completed her MSc and PhD from Alexandria University. She is a Lecturer of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing department, Faculty of Nursing-Alexandria University. She is certified by European Resuscitation Council by 2014 for Advanced Life Support (valid to 2017) and European Trauma Course (valid to 2019). She has participated in more than 11 national and international conferences. She has published more than 2 papers in reputed journals. She has been serving in preparing more than 5 editions of Critical Care Nursing and Emergency Care Manual.

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## Correlation between critical thinking disposition and mental self-supporting ability among nursing undergraduates: A cross-sectional descriptive study

**Yang Luo**

Central South University, China

This study explored the relationship between nursing students' critical thinking disposition and their mental self-supporting ability, in order to obtain a profile and determine the psychological predictors of critical thinking. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted using convenience sampling from four nursing schools. Findings indicate that there was a positive correlation between these two variables and students' self-decision, self-cognition, self-confidence, and self-responsibility played a significant role in their critical thinking disposition. Nursing educators should make an effort to improve the students' critical thinking ability in these four aspects.

### Biography

Yang Luo is a Professor, Doctoral Supervisor and has a research and teaching interest in the area of Women's Health. She has undertaken more than 20 projects including the National Social Science Found Program, and other provincial and school-level programs. She has been awarded the Second Prize of Higher Education Teaching Achievement. She has published more than 100 articles (5 papers in the SCI) and been the Chief-Editor of 9 textbooks.

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## Communication satisfaction of professional nurses in public health care services in South Africa: A leadership perspective

J D Wagner

University of South Africa, South Africa

**Introduction:** Communication is an essential element for the success of health service organizations and therefore it needs to assess its communication systems, (by means of communication audits), from time to time. This study highlighted areas of effective and ineffective communication, as well as areas of communication satisfaction and dissatisfaction, among professional nurses.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to explore and describe communication effectiveness and communication satisfaction experienced by professional nurses in selected public health services.

**Research Design:** Quantitative, explorative and descriptive research was conducted. The Downs and Adrian (2004) structured questionnaire was adapted to collect the data. The study population consisted of three groups of professional nurses, namely nurse managers, operational managers and professional nurses in three selected public hospitals.

**Results:** The findings revealed that although professional nurses are satisfied with their supervisor-subordinate communication, they are dissatisfied with personal feedback between all categories of professional nurses.

**Recommendations:** For the improvement of the communication effectiveness and communication satisfaction, professional nurses are aimed at creating an organizational atmosphere conducive to two-way communication.

### Biography

J D Wagner has graduated from the University of South Africa (UNISA) in 2013 with a Master's degree in Health Studies. He has functioned in both the public and private health sectors in South Africa in Clinical Nursing. He is currently a Lecturer in the University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa.

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## The exploration of relationship between reading achievement and the improvement in English reading proficiency among nursing students

Hsiao-Yun Chang

Fooyin University, Taiwan

Many nursing schools in Taiwan offer English proficiency course for nurses to successfully pursue professional nursing and healthcare training as working environment needs. This study investigated how the relationship of progressive English reading achievement and the improvement in English reading proficiency after the course of English for Nursing Purposes (ENP) among nursing students. The pre and post-test design study was conducted with a total of 38 students volunteered in this study. The reading proficiency scale and ENP reading achievement test were tested nursing students before and after the course. An inferential statistical methods were used to analyze. The findings indicated that both English reading achievement ( $t=16.82$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) and English reading proficiency ( $t=8.49$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) have significantly improved after the course. In addition, the English reading achievement was negative correlation with the improvement in English reading proficiency ( $r=-3.63$ ,  $p=0.040$ ). The limited English reading proficiency students showed improvement in their English reading proficiency; however, their reading achievement may not be as good as their improvement in their English reading proficiency. The limited English reading proficiency students may still struggle with the learning of English language for nursing purposes and need a different learning environment in comparison to English proficient students who may participate in an English-only course successfully. The results provide English language proficiency assessment as an extremely important and the need for the classification of language courses for students with different level of English proficiency to design a desired course and learn the language effectively.

### Biography

Hsiao-Yun Chang received her PhD degree in Nursing from Griffith University, Australia, in 2008. Since then, she has been working in the Department of Nursing in Fooyin University, Taiwan, where she was an Assistant Professor and became an Associate professor in 2013. Her current research interests include adult nursing, complementary and alternative medicine and diabetes and she has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Student nurses perceptions of clinical learning experience

**Lunic Base Khoza**

University of Venda, South Africa

The purpose of this study was to obtain the nursing students' perceptions of clinical learning experiences. Nursing students following the course leading to registration as a nurse (general, psychiatric and community) and midwife at the University of Venda constituted the target population. The study used a qualitative descriptive survey to provide insight into the situation. The population was all students studying at the University of Venda and following the four year degree in nursing science. A non-probability purposive sampling was employed to sample 45 participants variably from each level of study. Data was collected from the students through focus group interviews. Participation was voluntary as the study was not interested in obtaining information about a particular clinical setting where learning experiences occur. Findings indicate that nursing students are aware of the value of the contribution that clinical learning experiences make to their development of professional socialization. Nursing students regard a patient as the central focus of their clinical learning experiences, they are able to identify those factors which could promote and enhance and those which could hinder or be detrimental to their learning in the clinical setting. However, proper guidance and support from their superiors appears to fall short. There appears to be a need to assist both students and clinical nurse practitioners to increase their understanding with regard to their roles and mutual expectations in the clinical field.

## Biography

Lunic Base Khoza has completed her PhD from the University of South Africa. She is currently serving as Dean, Senior Professor in the School of Health Sciences. Her area of specialty is nursing education, nursing management and health promotion. She has published more than 40 papers in reputed journals and has previously served as an Editorial Board Member of reputed national journal and was involved in peer review of manuscripts for national and international journals. She holds a NRF C3 rating as an established researcher. She was awarded with a life time achiever award for Africa's Most Influential Women in Business and Government.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Resilience enhancement among student nurses in clinical practices

Hwey-Fang Liang<sup>1</sup>, Chang-Chiao Hung<sup>2</sup> and Kuang-Ming Wu<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PhD, RN, Associate Professor, Department of Nursing, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Chia-Yi Campus, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>PhD, RN, Associate Professor, Department of Nursing, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Chia-Yi Campus, Taiwan

<sup>3</sup>EdD, Assistant Professor, College of Education, Department of Early Childhood Education, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

**Background:** Nursing students often encounter enormous stress during clinical practices. The stress that exists among student nurses in clinical practices has been greatly noticed recently because it significantly affects the career of nursing staff. Resilience is of the essential components that equip student nurses to confront challenges in the future.

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to explore and reflect upon a theory-based interventions designed to promote student nurses' resilience abilities in Taiwan.

**Design and Methods:** A participatory action research (PAR) and in-depth interviews were adopted for this study. There were eighteen student nurses participated, and three workshops of the resilience enhancement project were acted.

**Findings:** A series of PAR based workshops were processed, and designed to engage students as resources to strengthen resilience during clinical practice. Participants received positive outcomes including: (a) empowering professional nursing knowledge and skills, (b) facilitating sensitivity of self-reflections, (c) providing competent supports, and (d) constructing emotional resilience.

**Conclusions:** The results present that PAR could effectively empower student nurses to promote abilities including professional knowledge and skills and psychological supports. Participants' insights added to a deeper understanding of personal resilience and highlight future initiatives to enhance student nurses' abilities to promote care qualities and coping challenges. It also helped to encourage them to engage themselves in self-reflections during clinical practices.

**Clinical Relevance:** The findings can be a reference for nursing education to design resilience enhancement program for student nurses in clinical practices to increase their nursing profession and psychological supports.

## Biography

Hwey-Fang Liang came from Taiwan. She completed her Ph.D. in the School of Nursing of Duquesne University, PA, USA. She is an Associate Professor in the Department of Nursing in Chang Gung University of Science and Technology in Taiwan. She has published more than 40 papers in reputed journals with English and Chinese and still concentrate herself in nursing research.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Peristomal skin problems: Systematic literature review

Yasemin Altinbas\* and Turkan Karaca\*

\*Adiyaman University School of Health, Turkey

Patients with stoma can face many complications throughout their lifetimes, And these complications can only be prevented by good patient care. One of the most common undesirable situations faced by the person with a stoma is peristomal skin problems. Peristomal skin problems are caused by various reasons including physical, chemical and microbiological ones. These problems which are preventable to a large extent, is observed in a spectrum extending from a mild disorder as itching and redness to severe tissue losses. This study intends to determine the common peristomal skin problems, to draw attention to the importance of early diagnosis and treatment is possible, patient care starting from the preoperative period and trained and followed-up regularly by nurse and in order to make a contribution to the literature. Decreasing complications can prevent prolonged hospital stays and costly interventions caused by peristomal skin problems and increase the quality of patient care. This literature search was performed using Science Direct, Pub Med, Scopus and CINAHL. The following search terms were used: 'stoma care' and 'peristomal skin problems' and 'ostomy nursing'. This study was limited to articles in Turkish and English full articles were analyzed by topic, author, year, sample, stoma type (colostomy and ileostomy), assesment form and method and peristomal skin problems. According to the studies were included in the review, peristomal skin problems represent one of the most common complications and can emerge as irritant dermatitis, peristomal skin irritation, allergic dermatitis, mechanical trauma and infection, The most common skin problems are dermatitis, pseudovarianosis lesions, mechanical injury, folliculitis, fungal infection, uric acid crystals and bleeding due to caput medusa. The results of this study provide clinical data for nurses and physicians that are all caregivers about which problems may arise from peristomal skin integrity after the surgical procedure. It was concluded that the responsibility for nurses and physicians that are all caregivers in the prevention of problems that may arise; is providing to the patient with holistic and humanistic care that is planned according to the needs of the patient, to use the equipments to provide it, and thereby increasing the quality of care.

## Biography

Yasemin Altinbas has completed her PhD from Ege University Institute of Health Science. She had worked in Ege University Faculty of Nursing, as a Research Assistant between 2011-2016. She is working as an Assistant Professor at Surgical Nursing Department in Adiyaman University School of Health-Turkey.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Survey of relationship between mother's chronic diseases and low birth weight in infants, Ahvaz, South of Iran 2014

Shahnaz Rostami, Marzieh Monjezi and Mehrnaz Moradi  
Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Iran

**Background:** Birth weight is the most important indicator of infant's health and this critical index is directly related to mother's health. Hence, knowledge of maternal chronic disease before and during pregnancy can be considered as an effective factor in maintaining infant ideal weight. These babies are more susceptible to risks such as, disabilities of neurological, respiratory diseases, sudden infant death syndrome. Therefore the Identify and modifying risk factors can control and prevent low birth weight.

**Objectives:** This study was performed to determine the association between mother's chronic diseases and low birth weight in infants.

**Patients and Method:** In this descriptive study 1500 infants from 12 health centers in East and West areas of Ahvaz were selected using random cluster sampling method. The developed researcher checklist was used to data gathering. Data were analyzed with SPSS version 20. Using descriptive indexes and Chi-square, t-test and ANOVA while  $P \leq 0.05$  was considered as significant.

**Results:** Prevalence of LBW in Ahvaz from the beginning to the end of the year 2015 has been 9.5%. There is a significant relationship between Cardiovascular disease before pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.003$ ), anemia before pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.001$ ), hypertensive pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.001$ ), urinary tract infection during pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.001$ ), gestational diabetic in mother ( $P \leq 0.003$ ) and LBW.

**Conclusion:** Our study showed that many mother's chronic disease such as cardiovascular disease, anemia, hypertensive, gestational diabetic and UTI have relationship with LBW. Therefore it seems essential to design and implement a detailed antenatal care program for mothers with chronic disease to reduce LBW, infant mortality and defects.

**Key words:** Low Birth Weight, maternal chronic diseases, Gestational chronic diseases, Infant, Ahvaz

### Biography

Shahnaz Rostami completed my Ph.D at the age of 45 years from Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. I am head of department pediatric nursing in School of Nursing of Ahvaz Jundishapur University. I have published more than 10 papers in journals.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Health inequalities among Korean employees

Eunsuk Choi<sup>1</sup>, Hyunjeong Park<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kyungpook National University School of Nursing & Research Institute of Nursing Science, South Korea

<sup>2</sup>Towson University, USA

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether social status, including age, gender, and occupational status, is a determinant of occupational health inequalities. The effect of social status on both work environments and health outcomes was analyzed using the sample consisted of 27,598 wage employees aged 15 years and older from the Korean Working Condition Survey in 2011. Work environments included atypical work, physical risks, ergonomic risks, work demands, work autonomy, social supports, and job rewards. Health outcomes comprised general health, health and safety-at-risk because of work, mental health at risk, work-related musculoskeletal disease, and work-related injury. Multivariable logistic-regression models were used to identify the associations between social status and work environments and health outcomes. Results showed that employees in the demographically vulnerable group (female, younger, and older workers) had lower occupational status (precarious employment, manual labor occupation, and small company) compared to their counterparts. Low social status was largely related to adverse work environments. Especially, precarious employment and manual labor occupation were associated with both adverse work environments and poor health outcomes. Thus, precarious workers and manual workers should take precedence in occupational health equity policies and interventions. Also, their cumulative vulnerability based on demographics, occupational status, adverse work environments, or poor health outcomes, can be improved through a multi-level approach such as labor market, organizations, and individual goals.

## Biography

Dr. Eunsuk Choi has completed her Ph.D. from Seoul National University College of Nursing. She is an associate professor at Kyungpook National University College of Nursing. Her research focus has been on occupational health and environmental health. Her expertise has been demonstrated by analyzing big data.

## Notes:





23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference  
July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

# Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

## Day 2

*World Nursing 2017*

## Healthcare

**Session Chair**  
**Katherine Pollard**  
University of the West of England, UK

**Session Co-chair**  
**Tamra Langley**  
University of Kentucky, USA

### Session Introduction

- Title: Engagement and empowerment through in-home energy advice: Service impacts on quality of later life**  
**Catherine Bailey**, Northumbria University, UK
- Title: Exploring emergency department nurses' attitudes toward patient violence and its management in Hong Kong**  
**Wai Kit Wong**, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
- Title: Exploring the influential factors of educational intervention for tuberculosis in different title hygiene workers on campus**  
**Rea-Jeng Yang**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
- Title: Promotion of using information technology in long-term care industry**  
**Hung-Ru Lin**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
- Title: Investigation of the comprehensive condition of home-based rehabilitation after stroke in China**  
**ZuoyanLiu**, Sichuan University, China
- Title: A Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis of non-pharmacological pain managements in neonates while undergo heel stick**  
**Yun Shan Tseng**, I-Shou University, Taiwan
- Title: The effect of diferent therapeutic dog programs on institutionalized residents with dementia**  
**Ming-Lee Yeh**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
- Title: Developing and verifying the validity and reliability of the e-health management platform**  
**Mei-Chen Su**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Engagement and empowerment through in-home energy advice: Service impacts on quality of later life

Bailey C, Hodgson P, Richardson L, McCourt V and Grange L  
Northumbria University, UK

Low income, high energy costs and home energy efficiency, are key factors in household fuel poverty. Fuel poverty can lead to cold homes. In UK, at least 65 people a day may die of illnesses due to cold homes. This paper reports on findings from a Northumbria University, 3-year qualitative evaluation of the Comic Relief funded, 'Managing Money Better' program, led by a registered credit union and social landlord. Expert energy advisors offered free home visits and gave people aged 50 and over, the tools to reduce and manage energy usage, opportunity to question energy companies about tariff terms and conditions and to ensure maximum take up of benefit entitlements. The evaluation assessed service impacts on older people's quality of life. Findings suggest face-to-face contact with trained advisors, mediating with the energy providers and critically, empowering people through skills acquisition, can lead to real savings, better money management and self-reported decreased levels of worry and anxiety about 'bills running away with themselves'. For those with chronic health conditions, this was particularly valued. The evaluation also found some cheaper energy tariffs may only be digitally available, raising concerns about digital exclusion. Participant views about energy providers were often negative. Governments needs to liaise with energy providers, as those struggling on a low income, need to trust and work with their energy provider to achieve the 'most workable and affordable tariff for them'.

### Biography

Bailey C is an Associate Professor in Ageing, at the Department of Nursing, Midwifery and Health, Northumbria University, UK. Her interests broadly encompass participatory approaches to working with older people, to develop preventative, enabling and cost effective, services and supports. She has managed and supported international and national research projects including those focusing on: health technologies and older adults; social aspects of falls and older adults; creating dementia friendly communities and intergenerational understanding of health and wellbeing.

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

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## Exploring emergency department nurses' attitudes toward patient violence and its management in Hong Kong

Wai Kit Wong and Wai Tong Chien

Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

The purpose of this study was to investigate the Emergency department nurses' perceived causes and attitudes towards management strategies in patient violence. A cross-sectional, descriptive correlational survey design with convenience sampling of 135 full-time ED nurses, from five of the 17 public EDs in Hong Kong was employed to investigate the perceived causes of patient violence, nurses' attitude towards management of violence strategies with two instruments included personal information sheet and MAVAS. The respondents considered "lengthy waiting time" (N=82) as the major contributing factor in patient violence; followed by "patients with mental health presentation" (N=37) and "patient is under the influence of alcohol" (N=33). In addition, the score of MAVAS indicated that nurse respondents disagree that communication with patients is the important component of prevention or effective management of patient aggression in ED. On the other hand, nurse respondents disagree that they perceived the intervention is effective, and they there was a pitfall of intervention, and they perceived need for intervention of patient aggression. Results of this study reflect the importance of developing appropriate strategies to establish reasonable waiting time in ED service provision. There is also a need to re-examine the contents of the training programs related to the management of patient violence. Future research may focus on how organizational issues may influence nurses' attitudes and how nurses make decisions in the management of patient violence.

### Biography

Wai Kit Wong is a Deputy Director of Mental Health Nursing Program, School of Nursing, Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He is also a Council Member of Hong Kong Nursing Council (Examination subcommittee), (Co-pt) Council Member of Hong Kong Institute of Mental Health Care, and Member of the Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing. He obtained both General and Psychiatric Registered Nurses Licenses in Hong Kong.

### Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Exploring the influential factors of educational intervention for tuberculosis in differently titled hygiene workers in campus

Rea-Jeng Yang, Hsiu-Mei Huang, Shiu-Chin Liu, Yu-Zhen Niu, Ying Wen, Pi-Chang Yang and Wan-Chian Chen

National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

**Purposes:** This study aimed to explore the influences of educational intervention of explanatory variables for tuberculosis on differently titled hygiene workers in campus, and the influences of applying case method of educational intervention in tuberculosis prevention to differently titled hygiene workers in campus.

**Method:** This study applied a quasi-experimental study with one group of pre-test and post-test designed. The variables for data analysis can be classified into three dimensions: educational intervention as the independent variable; behavior intention as the response variable; tuberculosis knowledge, *attitude towards the prevention*, perceived behavior control, and demographic characteristics as the four explanatory variables. In this study, the case method of educational intervention in tuberculosis prevention was conducted for six hours. The participants were 805 in-service nursing staffs and administrators who attended “2015 campus tuberculosis prevention educational training”. Among the 805 participants, 671 completed the pre-test and post-test questionnaire surveys, and the response rate was 83.4%.

**Results:** The results of this study revealed that after the intervention, the administrators scored higher than the nursing staffs in terms of the variable of *attitude towards the prevention*. Regarding the influence on the behavior intention after the educational intervention, two factors still had significant explanatory power after excluding all factors: 1) the post-test scores of perceived behavior control ( $B=0.40, p<0.001$ ), and 2) the post-test scores of *attitude towards the prevention* ( $B=0.25, p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study showed that the application of case method of intervention model can not only make up for learners' demographic differences but also maximize the learning effect on learners' behavior intention to achieve the goals of tuberculosis prevention.

### Biography

Rea-Jeng Yang has completed her PhD from National Taiwan University School of Medicine. She is the associate professor of National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, a premier nursing school in Taiwan. She has published 29 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Promotion of using information technology in long-term care industry

Hung-Ru Lin<sup>1</sup> and Ching-Yuan Huang<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>RUI-YOU Information Co., Ltd., Taipei, Taiwan

The informatization and automation of long-term care (LTC) facilities have not been popular. The development of a “LTC management platform” can improve the management performance of facilities and enable nurses to save more time on transcription records and completing assessment forms, thus, providing more time to devote themselves to the profession of nursing care. The purpose of this study was to preliminarily investigate the “current status of information introduction, and LTC facility nurse’s satisfaction with it,” “focuses on the expansion of an information introduction system, as perceived by LTC facility caregivers,” “obstacles encountered in promotion of informatization of LTC facilities,” and “feasibility of the application of e-learning to educational training of LTC facilities.” This study enrolled LTC facility nurses, using the information introduction system of Rui You Information Systems, as the research participants. Sixty-eight nurses completed the interviews. Results showed that the demand for the application of LTC information system is very high, it can help institution to enhance the quality of residents care, reduce costs, precious manpower and time of looking for data and related information. However, the researchers also found that nurses expressed that they were not familiar with the operation on LTC information system. In addition, the content of the form and the actual occurrence of the clinical situation was different. It is needed to expand the form content. It is intended that this study can help understand the current status use of the LTC information system of nurses, as well as their satisfaction and needs for modifications, as reference for the subsequent development and modification of an information system, in order to achieve the objective of conforming to nursing practices and increasing system accessibility. Thus, rendering the system the biggest, most comprehensible, and widely used helper of nursing personnel, and provide the results as reference for effectiveness evaluation of LTC facilities.

## Biography

Hung-Ru Lin, has completed her PhD from University of Massachusetts Amherst. She is a professor and Dean of Academic Affairs at National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences in Taiwan.

Ching-Yuan Huang, he is the CSO at RUI-YOU Information Co., Ltd., in Taiwan.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Investigation of the comprehensive condition of home-based rehabilitation after stroke in China

**Zuoyan Liu and Xiuying Hu**  
Sichuan University, China

**Background:** Because of the hospitalization expense and the state requirement of average length of stay, the rehabilitation of patients with stroke is always implemented at home.

**Objective:** To assess the comprehensive condition of home-based rehabilitation including physical, psychological and social situation after stroke in China.

**Method:** This study selected 234 discharged patients from a grade A tertiary hospital rehabilitation medical center using the convenience sampling method. A set of questionnaires were used to measure in the outpatient follow-up, family follow-up and telephone follow-up survey.

**Results:** The comprehensive effect of home-based rehabilitation after stroke in China is poor. Nearly 40% of stroke patients' daily life self-care ability was moderate to full dependence and nearly half (50.24%) of the patients had moderate or severe sense of burden. In respect of patients' social support, 59.40% of caregivers said they had a medium/heavy burden. Moreover, the rehabilitation effects of patients' physiology, psychology and social support would interact with each other. There was a positive correlation in Barthel index scores and IADL scores, and mobile ability score showed a positive correlation between IADL scores and mobile ability score, a positive correlation between depression level and self-perceived burden scale score, but a negative correlation in Barthel index score, IADL scores, mobile ability score and caregivers' self-perceived burden scale score.

**Conclusion:** The effect of home-based rehabilitation with stroke patients is poor and the conditions of physiology, psychology and social support of patients would interact with each other. Thus, it is important to explore efficient home-based rehabilitation programs after stroke.

### Biography

Zuoyan Liu has completed her Master's degree from Nursing School of Sichuan University, Sichuan, China. She is the Deputy Head Nurse of West China Hospital of Sichuan University, and in the Department for Rehabilitation Medical Center. She has published more than 20 paper in reputed journals. She is the member of Rehabilitation Nursing Care Professional Committee of Sichuan Nursing Association.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## A Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis of non-pharmacological pain managements in neonates while undergo heel stick

Yun Shan Tseng and Pei-Hsin Yang

Department of Nursing, I-Shou University, Taiwan

**Background:** Newborns usually undergo routine heel lance procedures for newborn screening, blood sugar level checking, and so on. These invasive medical procedures may initiate their physical discomfort. Therefore, the analgesic intervention may play an important role in pain management. The analgesic intervention can be divided into using medicine and non-drug using methods. The purpose was to systematically review and meta-analyze the effectiveness of non-pharmacological pain managements for infants' pain relieve while undergo invasive medical procedures.

**Methods:** Medline, PubMed, Chinese Electronic Periodical Service (CEPS), and Cochrane library were searched through October 2016. Systematic review and randomized trials using neonatal heel stick, non-pharmacological pain management, or/and analgesia were included to measure outcomes of pain relief interventions. For each outcome, standardized mean differences (SMD) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. The reviewers also inspected related reference lists with forward citation tracking of included studies.

**Results:** The literatures were reviewed using the Mandarin version of Systematic Review Appraisal Sheets (University of Oxford, 2005) and Assessing Risk of Bias (University of Oxford, 2011). The Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine Levels of Evidence was used to appraise the literature. 21 studies met the inclusion criteria, after removal of repeated literatures and poor quality studies that did not alter the conclusions, five articles were then selected. Two were systematic analysis, and the others were randomized controlled trials. The results indicated that the non-nutritive sucking and soothing behaviors were effective at reducing acute pain in newborns (SMD=-0.46; 95% CI, -0.64 to -0.33;  $p<0.05$ ). Additionally, kangaroo mother care and wrap/swaddle newborn baby were more suitable for premature infants with pain relief (SMD=-0.59; 95% CI, -0.77 to -0.30;  $p<0.05$ ). Currently, nutritional sucking is considered the most effective way to eliminate neonatal pain (SMD=-0.34; 95% CI, -0.58 to -0.09;  $p<0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** This systematic review found non-pharmacological analgesic interventions can effectively relieve neonatal pain when they have invasive medical procedures. Nutritional sucking was more effective in decreasing neonatal pain while undergo heel stick when compare with non-nutritional sucking and soothing behaviors (moderate quality evidence), and kangaroo mother care and wrap/swaddle newborn baby (low quality evidence). Nutritional sucking can be recommended as an intervention to moderate neonatal pain to enhance the quality of care.

### Biography

Yun Shan Tseng is a full assistant professor at Department of Nursing, I-Shou University, Taiwan. She has completed her Ph.D. from University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Texas, USA in 2009. Her current research interests include the parental anxiety, pediatrics nursing, and nursing education.

### Notes:



# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

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## The effect of different therapeutic dog programs on institutionalized residents with dementia

Ming-Lee Yeh and Yi-Ning Feng

National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan.  
St. Joseph Home, Hsinchu, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to compare the effects of different therapeutic Dog Programs on improving agitation, depressive mood and social interaction of institutionalized residents with Dementia. A quasi-experimental design was applied. Fifteen residents with moderate-severe Dementia living in a Dementia Continuing Care Nursing Home were selected by convenience sampling. 15 participants were divided equally into three groups: Animal-Assisted Therapy group (AAT), Animal-Assisted Activity group (AAA), and Control group without dogs. The experiment continued for two weeks, four times a week, 40 minutes per each. During this experimental period, the AAT group experienced structured AAT activities led by qualified AAT Specialist, and the AAA group was exposed in an unstructured AAA nursing care activities with dogs, while the Control group was given common daily nursing care only. Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI), Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia (CSDD), Multidimensional Observation Scale of Elderly Subjects (MOSES), and observing records for negative agitation, depressed mood, social interaction, and positive behavior, were applied for evaluation. The results of this study showed that 1) both structured AAT group and unstructured AAA have obviously improved participants' negative agitation, depressed mood, social interaction, and positive behavior; 2) AAT group led by professional AAT specialist has significantly better improving effect on participants' "self-care function" and "disorder behavior" than the unstructured AAA group. The above results reveal the importance of AAT specialists on attaining therapeutic goals. This research 1) supports nursing homes to involve AAT or AAA programs into their daily cares; 2) highly recommends the specialist led AAT programs for improving residents' behavioral, emotional, and social functions; 3) suggests to increase the exposure times of activities, if using unstructured AAA design.

### Biography

Ming-Lee Yeh is an assistant professor in the National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences. She is also the founder of The Professional Animal Assisted Therapy Association of Taiwan. This NGO proposes the concept of "Golden Triangle AAT model", and also creates the first AAT specialist training program in Taiwan. Yi-Ning Feng is a Head Nurse in the St. Joseph Home and also a certified AAT specialist in dementia care.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

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## Developing and verifying the validity and reliability of the e-health management platform

Mei-Chen Su, Hui-Chi Huang, Min-Yu Chang, An-Shine Chao and Lee-Ing Tsao

National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

Women with previous gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) are at increased risk for developing type 2 diabetes mellitus or metabolic syndrome in their later life. Infants of mothers with GDM are more susceptible to stillbirth and more serious health concerns. Although the production environment has become increasingly friendly, current practices lack integrated care that aim to prevent chronic diseases for pregnant women who were at a high risk of GDM. The purpose of this study was to integrate GDM health care knowledge, self-awareness of health, self-monitoring of health status (i.e., recording weight and measurement data of metabolic syndrome risk factors and monitoring changes in data trends); participation in discussions or browsing forums; healthy lifestyle guidance and counseling; reminder systems, a token system of earning points in exchange for prizes to create a reliable and effective e-health management platform (eHMP). The research was conducted according to ADDIE teaching model, conducted in the five stages of analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation in order to explore the effectiveness of the developed eHMP. This e-health management platform is reliable and valid (expert validity: content validity index=0.973-0.991; user-evaluated content validity: content validity index=1.00; and test-retest reliability: intra-class correlation=0.805-0.957). The eHMP was developed using cross-disciplinary collaboration among nursing staff, medical practitioners, and information engineers in order to prevent the risk of women with prior gestational diabetes mellitus developing metabolic syndrome. The eHMP provides tailored health education content for pregnant women in a timely manner and compiles historical assessment data that may be referenced by nursing staff while providing health consultations and by physicians while delivering diagnoses and treatments.

### Biography

Mei-Chen Su is an Assistant Professor working for the School of Nursing in National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences. She has completed her PhD from the National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan. She has been teaching for nursing students at different levels for over 16 years. Her research interests include women health, E-health, community health nursing and adolescent health. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals.

### Notes:

## Biogas | Bioenergy Applications

### Session Chair

**Christina Louise Lindhardt**

University College Zealand, Denmark

### Session Co-chair

**Susette Brynard**

University of the Free State, South Africa

### Session Introduction

**Title: Moral sensitivity of pediatric nurses**

**Bengu Cetinkaya**, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Title: Vital monitoring system in patients with cancer – A cross border collaboration project (DK-DE)**

**Christina Louise Lindhardt**, University College Zealand, Denmark

**Title: Existential struggle in a life with incurable esophageal cancer**

**Malene Missel**, Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark

**Title: Effectiveness of exercise to improve sleep quality for cancer patients in Taiwan**

**Hui-Mei Chen**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

**Title: Effects of pasteurization and freeze-drying on human milk oligosaccharides**

**Nam Mi Kang**, Konkuk University, South Korea

**Title: Development of mentoring program for students who underwent violence at high school**

**Seolhyang Baek**, Dongguk University, South Korea

**Title: Effects of a home-based exercise program on aerobic endurance and quality of life in lung cancer survivors**

**Tsae-Jyy Wang**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

**Title: Early detection of oral health status and cardiometabolic risk factors among reproductive aged women in rural areas: A cross-sectional study**

**Mei-Yen Chen**, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

**Title: The perception of sexual behavior in Taiwanese women after treatment for gynecological cancer**

**Jian Tao Lee**, Chang Gung University, Taiwan

**Title: Effects of mindfulness based stress reduction intervention on relocation stress, depression and glycemic control in Type 2 diabetes**

**Shu-Ming Chen**, Fooyin University, Taiwan

**Title: Family caregivers' views and responses to people with cancer who use complementary and alternative medicine**

**Shou-Yu Wang**, Asia University, Taiwan

**Title: The relationship between oral health and cognitive decline among the Iranian elderly**

**Zohreh Taraghi**, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

**Title: Attitudes of married women with advanced maternal age and their spouses towards family planning and evaluation of the effects of trainings related to this issue**

**Gulcan Ciftcioglu**, Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey

**Title: Predictor variables of academic learning outcomes among diploma nursing graduates: Towards program intervention**

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**Title: The effect of training about complementary feeding to mothers on 4 to 12-month-old infant growth indicators in Dezful, Iran**

**Rostami Shahnaz**, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Moral sensitivity of pediatric nurses

Bengu Cetinkaya<sup>1</sup> and Hatice Baskale<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatric Nursing, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Denizli, Turkey

Moral sensitivity is the first component of ethical decision-making. This descriptive-type study was conducted to determine moral sensitivity of pediatric nurses. The study sample consisted of 97 pediatric nurses. The data were collected using the “pediatric nurses defining characteristics data form” and Turkish version of “Moral Sensitivity Questionnaire”. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, the one way anova test, independent samples t test and Pearson’s correlation coefficients. Moral sensitivity of pediatric nurses with ethics training was higher than no ethics training. Pediatric nurses who have more experience were higher moral sensitivity. Moral sensitivity is not influenced by educational level, hospital type, position and pediatric unit type. Training programs are necessary to develop nurses’ moral sensitivity.

## Biography

Bengü Çetinkaya has completed his PhD from Ege University Institute for Health Sciences, Department of Pediatric Nursing. She is an Associated Professor and teaches at Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Pediatric Nursing. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a reviewer for international and national journals.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Vital monitoring system in patients with cancer – A cross border collaboration project (DK-DE)

Lindhardt C, Senior lecturer Dynesen A<sup>1</sup>, Lect Jørgensen J<sup>1</sup>, Senior lecturer Llambias MT<sup>1</sup>, Lecturer Mærkedal ML<sup>1</sup>, Lecturer Steen BH<sup>1</sup>, Senior lecturer. Vestergaard K<sup>1</sup>, Docent Eriksen K<sup>1</sup> and Docent Bjerregaard L<sup>1</sup>

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**Background:** The prevalence of cancer is rising in the elder generation as development of cancer treatment increase. Subsequently a larger population of elderly patients live with cancer. To relieve the pressure on specialized hospital wards, there is a need to develop monitoring systems as well as integrating patients and relatives in the treatment in their own home as in the hospital.

**Aim:** The aim of this study is to implement and validate vital sign technologies to test temperature, pulse blood samples in hospital wards and in patient's home. Further generate knowledge about patients and relatives experience and use of vital sign technologies. Oncology nurses' perception, attitudes and experience of care practices in relation to vital sign monitoring is explored.

**Methods:** The project test four innovative vital sign technologies in patients admitted to partner hospitals in Denmark and in Germany. The user perspective include qualitative data obtained by anthropologic observational studies, and qualitative interviews with patients, relatives and healthcare professionals. The validation of the vital sign technologies is performed by quantitative analysis and compared to usual measures of vital signs.

**Results:** Results will be available in spring 2017 and for presentation at the Berlin conference. The project is a part of European Union's INTERREG 5a Program - Innocan (Innovative high technological cancer treatment Denmark-Germany). The design includes elements according to Medical Technology Assessment. Collaborating partners include private companies aiming to get new welfare-technological solutions into the market. Partners in the project are: University College Zealand (UCSJ), Design School Kolding (DSK), Health Innovation Center Zealand (PFI), University Hospital Næstved (Lead Partner), University Hospital Odense, Opeon Aps, Danish Cancer Society, University Clinic Schleswig-Holstein Lubeck, University Clinic Schleswig-Holstein Kiel, Cancer register Schleswig-Holstein.

## Biography

Christina Louise Lindhardt has completed her Ph.D. from the University of Southern Denmark at The Department of Health Sciences. Currently she is doing her Postdoctoral studies from the same university as well as working at The University College of Zealand with research. She has published in reputed scientific journals.

## Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Existential struggle in a life with incurable esophageal cancer

Malene Missel

Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark

This study explores how patients diagnosed with incurable oesophageal cancer experience living with the illness, and provides insight into and an understanding of the patients' situation, reality and phenomena in their life world. The method takes a phenomenological-hermeneutic approach, inspired by the French philosopher Paul Ricoeur's narrative theory on mimesis as the structure and process of the method, and Ricoeur's theory of interpretation for the analysis of patient stories. The stories materialise from narrative interviews, and the phenomena of the patients' life world results in an analysis of these stories. Through the analysis of the narrative interviews, phenomena of the patients' life world appear which are described in themes such as debut of the illness, denial, the person's own suspicion, existential turning point, despair, hope, the body, affirmation of irrevocable illness, acknowledgement of dying, life phenomena, relations and feeling of independence. The understanding of the patients' experiences is augmented and improved through a discussion of the themes in a philosophical perspective, drawing upon theoretical and philosophical viewpoints of Kierkegaard, Løgstrup, Merleau-Ponty, Ricoeur, Benner & Wrubel, and on empirical research. Based on the phenomena in the ill person's life world brought about by analysis, it seems that incurably ill oesophageal cancer patients find themselves in a complex life situation, in which they need more than an objective estimate and fulfilment of need from hospital service. Our study illustrates some perspectives on the life situation of the incurably ill, which will contribute to the improved development of supportive care in nursing.

## Biography

Malene Missel has a Master in Nursing and has completed her PhD in March 2016 from faculty of health and medical sciences, Copenhagen University Denmark. She is working as a clinical nurse specialist at the department of thoracic surgery in the palliative care of patients with esophageal cancer.

## Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Effectiveness of exercise to improve sleep quality for cancer patients in Taiwan

Hui-Mei Chen<sup>1</sup> and Chia-Chin Lin<sup>2</sup>

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**Purpose:** To exam the effectiveness of walking exercises in improving the subjective and objective sleep quality in patients with lung cancer.

**Patients and Methods:** One hundred and eleven patients were randomly assigned to either walking-exercise group (n = 56) or usual-care group (n = 55). We conducted a 12-week exercise program that comprised home-based walking (moderate-intensity, 40 min/day, 3 day/week) and weekly exercise counselling. The outcome measures included an actigraph to measure the objective sleep (total sleep time, TST; sleep efficiency, SE). The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was used to measure the subjective sleep.

**Results:** The PSQI (Wald  $\chi^2 = 15.16$ ,  $P = .001$ ) and TST (Wald  $\chi^2 = 7.59$ ,  $P = .023$ ) of patients in the exercise group significantly improved at 3rd month and 6th month after the exercise program compared to that of participants in the usual-care group.

**Conclusion:** The home-based walking exercise program is a feasible and effective intervention for subjective and objective sleep quality in lung cancer survivors and can be considered as an essential component of lung cancer rehabilitation.

### Biography

Hui-Mei Chen obtained her PhD from Taipei Medical University. She is an assistant professor at the National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences. She has practiced clinical nursing for 10 years and been involved in nursing education and research for 19 years. She has published several papers in Cancer Nursing as well as the *British Journal of Cancer* and serves as a reviewer for a nursing journal in Taiwan.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Effects of pasteurization and freeze-drying on human milk oligosaccharides

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Soon Chun Hyang University, Seoul Hospital, Republic of Korea

<sup>3</sup>Department of Political Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Antwerp, Belgium

<sup>4</sup>Department of Biostatistics, Soon Chun Hyang Medical Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea

<sup>5</sup>Department of Food and Nutrition, colleague of Human Ecology, Chungnam National University

**Background and Objectives:** Human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) are known as important factors in neurologic and immunologic development of neonates. Moreover, freeze-drying seems to be promising storage method for better functions of human milk banks. However, the effects of pasteurization and freeze-drying on HMOs were not evaluated yet. The purpose of this study is to analyze and compare HMOs profiles before and after the pasteurization and freeze-drying.

**Methods and Study Design:** Totally nine fresh human milk samples were collected from three healthy mothers at first, second, and third week after delivery from each mother. The samples were treated with Holder pasteurization and freeze-drying. HMOs profiles were analyzed by MALDI-TOF/TOF mass spectrometry and compared between samples before and after the treatments by bioinformatics analysis.

**Results:** Human milk samples showed significantly different HMO patterns between mothers. However, HMOs were not affected by lactation periods within 3 weeks after delivery ( $r^2=0.972 \sim 0.999$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Moreover, both of pasteurization and freeze-drying were found not to affect HMO patterns in a correlation analysis ( $r^2=0.989 \sim 0.999$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** HMOs were found not to be affected by pasteurization and freeze-drying. In addition, there were large differences between mothers. As significant changes of HMOs were not found after these treatments, we hope that introducing freeze-drying in human milk banks would be supported by the present study. However, the storage length without composition changes of HMOs after freeze-drying needs to be evaluated in the further study.

**Running Title:** Effects of pasteurization and freeze-drying on HMOs

**Keywords:** Freeze-drying, Human milk, Mass spectrometry, Oligosaccharides, Pasteurization

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## Notes:



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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Development of mentoring program for students who underwent violence at high school

**Seolhyang Baek**

Dongguk University School of Medicine Department of Nursing Gyeongju, South Korea

Numbers of students with experience of school violence has been increasing in Korea. There has yet not been found a single intervention to stop violence in which most high school students stay from early morning to late evening except for weekend.

In order to investigate effect of mentoring program on the violence, a boy's high school in south-east province in Korea was conveniently selected. Firstly, prevalence of violence and depression episode was 11.34 % out of three-hundred and twenty-nine respondents. Means of depression score measured by the Korean version of Beck Depression Inventory and violence number were 21.20 and 4.0 respectively. Secondly, four students as mentor and eighteen students with violence experience as mentee were included before, during, and after the mentoring program.

External characteristics of mentees such as 'being quiet and passiveness', 'powerlessness' and 'verbal abusiveness' were often seen by mentor students. Verbal abuse and threat explained the most common type of violence, as one third of the mentees reported.

When mentoring program for the students twice a week by mentors over twelve-week period, however, the incidence of school violence and depression were significantly decreased ( $P<.05$ ). The program also contributed to improve mentor's competences measured by the Primary Communication Inventory (Narva 1967), the Index of Empathy for Children and Adolescents (Bryant 1982) alongside relationship building ability measured by Relationship Change Scale (Schlein & Guernsey 1977). As therapeutic communication skills (i.e. empathy, active listening) and journal writing were consistently applied by mentors through the entire program, further survey can focus on them in terms of sustainability of those skills coupling with school violence prevention.

### Biography

Seolhyang Baek has completed her PhD at the age of 33 years from Busan National University and postdoctoral studies from Birmingham University School of Psychology. She used to be the director of student's counselling centre at Dongguk University, and now works as dean of the office of international affairs at the university since 2016. She has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as key member of health education related academic societies in Korea.

### Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Effects of a home-based exercise program on aerobic endurance and quality of life in lung cancer survivors

Tsae-Jyy Wang, Wei-Ling Hsiao, Jin-Shing Chen and Wen-Chien Huang

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**Background:** With appropriate treatment, lung cancer patients can be a long-term survivor. However, many patients suffered from post-operative pulmonary complications, limited activity tolerance, and poor quality of life. Nurses in a great position to provide individualized health education regarding exercise for these patients; therefore to develop and test cost-effective nurses-lead lung rehabilitation exercise education programs deserve further scientific efforts. The purpose of the study is to test the effects of a home exercise program for lung cancer survivors to improve their exercise tolerance and quality of life during the rehabilitation phase.

**Methods:** The study uses an experimental design. Ninety lung cancer survivors, who were diagnosed with lung cancer within one year and have completed their initial cancer treatment, were recruited and randomized to the control or intervention group. After pre-test, the intervention participants received a 60 minutes of teaching regarding the home rehabilitation exercise program, with a printed exercise manual. The intervention participants also received a weekly phone call from the interventionist to enhance their exercise adherence and helping to overcome exercise barriers. The outcomes on exercise tolerance, muscle endurance in upper and lower extremities, fatigue, physical function, health-related quality of life were assessed on the baseline, 1th month, 3th month, and 6th month. The study outcomes were evaluated by six-minute walk test and the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Lung (FACT-L) questionnaire.

**Results:** The patients' demographics and baseline measures were equivalent between groups. Results of GEE showed a significant group by time interaction effect on six-minute walk test. As for the parameter estimates, from baseline to 6th month, the six-minute walk distance improvement in the intervention group was 37.23 meters (Wald  $X^2 = 9.33$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ) more than in the control group. Results of GEE also showed a significant group by time interaction effect on FACT-L. As for the parameter estimates, from baseline to 6<sup>th</sup> month, the six-minute walk distance improvement in the intervention group was 11.11 (Wald  $X^2 = 12.34$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) more than in the control group

**Conclusion:** The study results support the effects of the home-based exercise program on improving aerobic endurance and quality of life in lung cancer survivors during the rehabilitation phase.

### Biography

Tsae-Jyy Wang has completed his PhD at the age of 40 years from University of Washington. She is a professor of School of Nursing, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science. She has published more than 35 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

### Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Early detection of oral health status and cardiometabolic risk factors among reproductive aged women in rural areas: A cross-sectional study

Mei-Yen Chen

Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

**Introduction:** Oral health status is associated with many chronic ailments, including diseases of the cardiovascular system, diabetes, as well as pregnancy complications, such as low birth weight, preterm delivery, preeclampsia, and early pregnancy loss. The health status of reproductive-aged women is important, not only for the women themselves, but also for the health of fetus.

**Objectives:** the objective is to explore the cardiometabolic risk factors, oral health status, and associated factors among reproductive-aged women.

**Methods:** The current study is a preliminary report from a nurse-led longitudinal study, examining a health promotion program for women in a rural region of Taiwan. Participants consisted of a community-based, cross-sectional sample, involving 2,547 women aged 20-49 years.

**Results:** A high percentage of participants were found to have cardiometabolic risk factors. More than one quarter had  $\leq 24$  remaining teeth. Many participants reported that they did not regularly attend dental checkups and tooth scaling, did not brush at least twice a day after meals, did not have a healthy diet, and did not exercise regularly. The results also indicated that women with  $< 20$  remaining teeth tended to be older, engaged in substance use, and displayed increased cardiometabolic risk factors.

**Conclusions:** The findings indicate that reproductive-aged women show a high prevalence of tooth loss, cardiometabolic risk factors, and unhealthy habits. Nurses in the primary health sectors could reduce the consequences of these risk factors and improve oral health through the early detection and initiation of health-promoting programs that reduce risky behavior associated with cardiometabolic diseases.

### Biography

Mei-Yen Chen has completed her PhD from National Taiwan University and was a Visiting Scholar in Nursing School of University of San Diego, USA. She is the Dean of College of Nursing, and Director of Graduate Institute of Nursing. She has published more than 60 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of Taiwan Nurses Association.

### Notes:

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## The perception of sexual behavior in Taiwanese women after treatment for gynecological cancer

Jian Tao Lee

Chang Gung University, Taiwan

Gynecological cancer survivors experience a broad range of sexual concerns after diagnosis and treatment, their perception about sex after treatment for gynecological cancer may influence their sexual adaptation and sexual relationship. The aim of this study was to explore the perception of sexual behavior and sexual myths of Taiwanese women after treatment for gynecological cancer. Data for this phenomenological study were collected during in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 11 women purposively recruited from outpatients of the gynecological clinic of a medical center in northern Taiwan. Interview data were analyzed using Colaizzi's method. Data analysis yielded two subthemes: "Interpretations of the appropriateness of sexual behavior during cancer treatment" and "Uncertainty about the appropriateness of sexual behaviors"; and recognized the sexual myths as: sex might threaten the cancer survivor's health, sex leads to cancer recurrence or death, and sex might negatively affect the sexual partner's health. This woman-centered view of the perception and sexual myths of Taiwanese gynecological cancer survivors can help healthcare professionals understand and educate their clients about women's sexual expression during and after cancer treatment.

### Biography

Jian Tao Lee has completed his PhD from Institute of Health Education of National Taiwan Normal University. She is an Associate Professor at the School of Nursing in Chang Gung University, the Director of the Sex Education Association of Taiwan and Executive Editor of the *Formosan Journal of Sexology*. She has studied women's sexual health and sexual health education for more than 20 years, has also reviewed numerous manuscripts for a variety of nursing and sexual health journals, and has published more than 25 papers in this field.

### Notes:

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## Effects of mindfulness based stress reduction intervention on relocation stress, depression and glycemic control in type 2 diabetes

Shu-Ming Chen

Fooyin University, Taiwan

**Purpose:** To evaluate the effects of a mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR) for improving relocation stress, depression and glycemic control in type 2 diabetes elderly in long term care facilities.

**Methods:** A randomized controlled trial was conducted in six long term care facilities. A sample of the total 126 diabetic elderly participants who newly relocated to long term care facilities within one year were recruited. Six long term care facilities were randomly assigned into either the intervention group (3 institutions, n=64) or the control group (3 institutions, n=62). Control group received routine diabetes nursing care. Intervention group received a mindfulness based stress reduction program activity. A group of 10-15 participates per once was implemented once per week for total 9 weeks of the 90 minutes MBSR as the intervention in the experimental group. The depression score (DASS-21), modified Chinese version relocation appraisal scale (MC-RAS) questionnaires and HbA1C were used to measure the outcomes.

**Results:** A 97% (62/64) intervention retention rate was achieved. Relative to controls, the intervention group reported lower HbA1c levels ( $F=15.71$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $OR=0.42$ , 95% CI: 0.25 to 0.71), better depression (DASS-21) scores ( $c2=16.56$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $OR=0.30$ , 95% CI: 0.16 to 0.54), and lower relocation stress (MC-RAS) scores ( $c2=7.99$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $OR=0.44$ , 95% CI: 0.24 to 0.80) from baseline to 9 weeks follow-up.

**Conclusion:** The MBSR intervention significantly improved depression, relocation stress and reduced diabetes risk in HbA1c levels. The results suggest that diabetes educators were proficient in specific intervention program design.

### Biography

Shu-Ming Chen has completed his PhD in 1998 from Griffith University and has worked on diabetes nursing care. She is an Assistant Professor of Nursing, Fooyin University of Nursing School. She has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and more than 54 papers in international conferences.

### Notes:

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## Family caregivers' views and responses to people with cancer who use complementary and alternative medicine

Shou-Yu Wang<sup>1</sup>, Ying-Ying Chang<sup>2</sup> and Yu-Ping Huang<sup>3</sup>

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A survey indicated that 34% of American had used complementary and alternative medicines (CAM) in the previous year. One study found that 95.8% of adults in the community are using CAM in Taiwan. One study explored Australian nurse responses towards cancer patient who use CAM and it was observed that nurses are open, sceptical, or ambivalent towards patients who use CAM. Regarding cancer patients' family responses to cancer patients who use CAM, there are no similar studies to explore in much depth. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore family caregivers' views and responses to people with cancer who use CAM in Taiwan. Ground theory (GT) was employed in this study. GT approach is a dynamic process whereby people give meaning to the actions of others. Sixteen participants were recruited and volunteered to participate in this study. Five categories emerge regarding family of cancer patients' responses and actions to people with cancer who use CAM. The process include: CAM use between patients and family, the purposes of using CAM, the actions of using CAM, health care professionals' stand for CAM use and the needs of family caregivers. The core category is "nothing is more important, as long as he/she is comfortable". It is expected that this study is able to offer the context of family of cancer patients' responses and actions to people with cancer who use CAM. Furthermore, relevant in-service education can be suggested in order to enhance health care professionals' understanding regarding family of cancer patients' perspectives regarding CAM.

### Biography

Shou Yu Wang has her expertise in supportive care (especially in complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) use) and palliative care in cancer. Currently, she is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Nursing at the Asia University, Taiwan.

### Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The relationship between oral health and cognitive decline among the Iranian elderly

Zohreh Taraghi<sup>1</sup>, Laleh Fani Saberi<sup>1</sup>, Jamshid Yazdani<sup>1</sup> and Leila Meskini<sup>1\*</sup>

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

The aim of the present study was to determine the relationship between oral health and cognitive decline among the elderly. In this cross-sectional study, 206 elderly aged 60 years and older were selected from Health Centers of Qhaemshahr, Iran with stratified random sampling. Data were collected from their files and by interview and using cognitive state Test(COST), Geriatric Depression Scale(GDS), and Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI), the number of missing teeth, and dental related health behavior. The most predictive variable of cognitive decline was tooth loss. The risk of cognitive decline was 4.16 (95% CI 1.46 to 11.85  $P=0/007$ ) among elderly who had 5-7 missing teeth. Designing the interventions to improve oral health of the elderly seems necessary.

### Biography

Zohreh Taraghi has completed her PhD at the age of 51 years from Tehran University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences. She is the director of geriatric nursing department. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member for more than 10 years.

### Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Attitudes of married women with advanced maternal age and their spouses towards family planning and evaluation of the effects of trainings related to this issue

Gulcan Ciftcioglu\* and Belkis Karatas\*\*

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\*\*Near East University, Cyprus

**Purpose:** In this study, we aimed to evaluate the attitudes of married women with advanced maternal age and their spouses towards family planning and to assess the effects of training related to this issue.

**Design:** The sample group of the study was composed of 170 women and their spouses who were registered to the three health clinics located in Kiziltepe district of Mardin province. Participants were selected according to the family planning attitude scale results.

**Results:** When we evaluate the mean attitude scale scores of both women and their spouses before and after the trainings, it can be concluded that trainings positively affected the attitudes of them towards the family planning.

**Implications:** Trainings are effective in changing attitudes and behaviors of individuals who are strongly engaged in traditional cultural characteristics.

### Biography

Gulcan Has completed her master at the age of 26 years from Mersin University. She is continuing her Ph.D at İstanbul University . She works as a research lecturer at the Mardin Artuklu University High Health School.

### Notes:



# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Predictor variables of academic learning outcomes among diploma nursing graduates: Towards program intervention

Glenn Ford D Valdez

Salalah Nursing Institute, Oman

The research study aimed to identify the degree of learning outcomes of graduated nursing students; learning success is comparatively associated with the passing marks received by the students at the end of the three years diploma program. The proponents identified the significant contributions of several employed. Non-academic factors (age, gender, domicile and type of secondary school); leading to the success of the students in terms of their marks obtained in their major nursing courses from year one to three having the final comprehensive marks and overall GPA as outcome predictor. The proponents considered nursing students who graduated in the batch 2011-2015. Sampling method utilized a mixed method approach using consecutive sampling based on criteria on each batch of Salalah Nursing Institute from 2011-2015, N=161 (identifying those who passed and tracing their previous academic performance and graduated GNP program). For this correlational prospective design the researcher utilized retrogressive document analysis. Descriptive statistics was performed. The following are the results and findings of the study demographic profile of the respondents shows that majority of the respondents are of female in gender. In terms of domicile, it shows that 72.7% of the student respondents are residing in rural areas and 27.3% from urban areas. It can be observed that batch 2015 produced less graduates with 19.9% a big decline from the previous graduates from 2011-2013. In addition the study showed the frequency distribution and percentage of student dropouts and graduates from year 2011-2015. The result implicates the total number of graduates and dropouts from year 2011-2015 with the exemption of year 2014 which is the pioneer year of the foundation program. The perusal of the study indicates that in this year there were 289 students who joined for Diploma in Nursing, 161 of which successfully passed with the percentage of 55.7% and a 128 total number of dropouts 44.3% from batch 2011-2015. Batch 2013 yielded the highest percentage of successful completion at 64.70% while batch 2015 got the highest number of dropouts at 61.5%. It can be observed that there is a notable fluctuation of successful completion from year 2011 to 2015. Parametric test on correlation of factors age and overall GPA using Pearson R results shows significant relation between age and overall GPA using the decision criteria on the p value <0.01. The scrutiny of the statistical result using Pearson's R suggests correlation between type of secondary school and overall GPA. Using the decision criteria of a p value <0.01, results indicate relationship between type of secondary school and overall GPA. The review of the statistical results using Kendall's tau-b and Spearman's rho shows correlation between GPA per year of GNP is significant. Result expresses that year two GPA among any other year predicts and correlates strongly with the overall GPA, year 2 performance significantly affects the outcomes of student learning as to the rate and marks they get overall after finishing the General Nursing Program. In conclusion the results of the study shows that majority of the students based the demographic profile are female, single, residing in rural areas and took secondary school in a government run institution. The study showed that the factors such as age, marital status, domicile type of secondary school and year 1 to 3 general point averages are factors contributing to the overall learning success. In this study the researcher concludes that the identified large number of dropouts was found among batch 2015.

### Biography

The author at present is an Assistant Tutor (Assistant Professor) Salalah Nursing Institute, Directorate General for Human Resource Development Ministry of Health Sultanate of Oman. He specializes in Nursing Administration, Leadership and, earned units with his Doctor of Nursing Management from Trinity University of Asia (DNsg.M), and obtained his Doctor of Philosophy in Educational Leadership and Management (PhD.EM) ( Meritissimus) from St. Jude College Graduate School, Manila. His research inclination is geared towards Nursing Education, Trans-cultural Nursing, and Leadership and Management. He has participated in Major Nursing Conferences with Accepted papers as Presenter for Oral /Plenary and Poster in the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Brazil, Oman, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States & Canada. He's experience in the service side includes working as an operating room nurse & field researcher. He held post as Assistant Professor II and chaired various committees and cohort groups in his 10 years of teaching. He received several awards in the academe, practice and teaching. Recently he was recognized as one of the 10 Most Outstanding Filipino Overseas Worker (TOPES) in the Academe awarded by the Philippine embassy in Muscat. Awarded Best Young Researcher at the 6th World Nursing and Healthcare Conference, in London, United Kingdom 2016.

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The effect of training about complementary feeding to mothers on 4 to 12-month-old infant growth indicators in Dezful, Iran

Rostami Shahnaz, Bakhtiary Zaina and Keikhaee Bijan

Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

**Background:** Birth weight is the most important indicator of infant's health and this critical index is directly related to mother's health. Hence, knowledge of maternal chronic disease before and during pregnancy can be considered as an effective factor in maintaining infant ideal weight. These babies are more susceptible to risks such as, disabilities of neurological, respiratory diseases, sudden infant death syndrome. Therefore the Identify and modifying risk factors can control and prevent low birth weight.

**Objectives:** This study was performed to determine the association between mother's chronic diseases and low birth weight in infants.

**Patients and Method:** In this descriptive study 1500 infants from 12 health centers in East and West areas of Ahvaz were selected using random cluster sampling method. The developed researcher checklist was used to data gathering. Data were analyzed with SPSS version 20. Using descriptive indexes and Chi-square, t-test and ANOVA while  $P \leq 0.05$  was considered as significant.

**Results:** Prevalence of LBW in Ahvaz from the beginning to the end of the year 2015 has been 9.5%. There is a significant relationship between Cardiovascular disease before pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.003$ ), anemia before pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.001$ ), hypertensive pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.001$ ), urinary tract infection during pregnancy ( $P \leq 0.001$ ), gestational diabetic in mother ( $P \leq 0.003$ ) and LBW.

**Conclusion:** Our study showed that many mother's chronic disease such as cardiovascular disease, anemia, hypertensive, gestational diabetic and UTI have relationship with LBW. Therefore it seems essential to design and implement a detailed antenatal care program for mothers with chronic disease to reduce LBW, infant mortality and defects.

**Key words:** Low Birth Weight, maternal chronic diseases, Gestational chronic diseases, Infant, Ahvaz

### Biography

I have completed my Ph.D at the age of 45 years from Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. I am head of department pediatric nursing in School of Nursing of Ahvaz Jundishapur University. I have published more than 10 papers in journals

### Notes:



23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference  
July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

# Young Researchers Forum Day 1

*World Nursing 2017*

**Session Chair**  
**Lene Bjerregaard**  
 University College Zealand, Denmark

**Session Co-chair**  
**Ywonne Peterson**  
 TMK Konsult AB, Sweden

## Session Introduction

- Title: Application of continuous nursing care in elderly patients with stroke**  
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- Title: Surveying the experiences and perceptions of faculty after flipped learning in the clinical practice in Taiwan: A qualitative study**  
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**Hui-Fang Yeh**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences/ E-Da Hospital, Taiwan
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- Title: The effectiveness of acupressure for relieving chemotherapy-induced bone marrow suppression**  
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- Title: Title: The reliability and validity of screening of activity limitation and safety awareness (SALSA) scale Chinese version in colorectal cancer patients with chemotherapy-induced neuropathy**  
**Ling-Chun, Lu**, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences & Koo Foundation Sun Yat-Sen Cancer Center, Taiwan
- Title: Assessment on long-term care potential among patients in discharge – Planning Program --in a Regional Hospital in Eastern Taiwan**  
**Hsiao-Hui Chiang**, Mennonite Shou-feng Nursing Home, Taiwan
- Title: Induction of radiodermatitis and treatment with topical formulation with solid lipid nanoparticles containing curcuminoids NLS-CT: Preliminary data from preclinical study**  
**Cristina Mara Zamarioli**, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Application of continuous nursing care in elderly patients with stroke

Ni Biyu

West China Hospital of Sichuan University, China

With the construction and development of nursing science, the connotation and service of nursing is expanding. In the traditional nursing mode, the discharge of the patients means the end of the nurse-patient relationship. Patients get effective nursing only through further consultation and this model of care cannot satisfy the health needs of patients. Hospital care services will be extended to the family through continuous nursing care and thus better meeting the health needs of patients during the transfer period. China has a large number of the elderly which has the high incidence of stroke. The elderly stroke patients were a special team because they had both elderly and stroke's characteristics. In this paper, we prepare literatures on the continuous nursing care in elderly patients with stroke to understand the status of its application, so as to provide guidance for the late clinical nursing work.

### Biography

Ni Biyu has completed her Bachelor's degree from Chengdu University and is now working at the Sichuan University. She is a Primary Nurse in the Rehabilitation Center and has experience in rehabilitation nursing of brain injury. She has published 2 papers in reputed journals. She has participated in many research projects on family rehabilitation of patients with stroke, multidisciplinary health education in patients with stroke and assisted in carrying out intermittent oro-esophageal tube feeding.

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## Surveying the experiences and perceptions of faculty after flipped learning in the clinical practice in Taiwan: A qualitative study

Hui-Man Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, Shu-jun Li<sup>1</sup> and Su-Feng Cheng<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>St. Mary's Junior College of Medicine, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan

**Background:** The flipped learning provides a learner-centered framework for assisting nursing students to apply theory into practice. Although school students presented a positive reaction in flipped learning studies, it was still not enough to explain the effectiveness of flipped learning model and practice clinical experience of nursing students.

**Objectives:** This study was to understand the perceptions of faculty in the clinical practice about nursing students who had accepted flipped learning in Taiwan.

**Design:** A qualitative study design was used to collect the experience of participants and a sample of 13 nursing teachers in the Northeastern Taiwan. All participants had clinical preceptor experience at least for 2 years. Data were analyzed by content analysis method by Waltz, Strickland & Lenz (2010).

**Results:** Based on participants practical experiences in the clinical practice, the study results showed two main themes about nursing students in internship, the first theme was "Build the bridge from theory to clinical practice", included three subthemes: Thinking process expansion; connection between classroom learning and clinical practice; and increasing the skills of writing report. The second theme was "Be a good nurse", included three sub-themes: Proactive attitude; involve themselves into clinical nursing care; and show caring behaviors.

**Conclusions:** The teaching model of "flipped learning" can shorten the gap between theory and practice, improve clinical practice capacity of nursing students, the results will be expected to explain the effectiveness of flipped learning model and provide nursing education.

### Biography

Hui-Man Huang is pursuing her PhD degree from the Department of Nursing from the National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science. She is a Nursing Teacher at the St. Mary's Junior College of Medicine, Nursing and Management. She has published some nursing education papers in reputed seminars.

### Notes:

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## The effectiveness of acupressure on improving sleep quality: A systematic review

Ya-Wen Chen

I-Shou University, Taiwan

**Background:** Acupressure is a non-pharmacological complementary treatment which uses fingers and applies pressure to stimulate acupoints of human body. The non-invasive therapy has been documented to improve sleep quality and insomnia.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this systematic review is to understand the effectiveness of acupressure in improving sleep quality and to review previous studies of acupressure in different clinical settings.

**Method:** A systematic review of English articles using the databases of MEDLINE, PubMed, and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) was performed using the search terms of “acupressure” and “sleep”. The studies selected were those published from January 1996 to November 2016 that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria included human beings (adults) and clinical trials. In addition, the exclusion criteria were studies for infants, children, adolescents; animal studies; qualitative studies; doctoral dissertation and systematic reviews. The author screened the irrelevant contents based on the literature’s abstracts and excluded combined therapies such as acupuncture, aromatherapy, massage, physical therapy, and medications.

**Results:** Nine studies were extracted and further reviewed the study designs, interventions of experimental and control groups, key outcome measurements, statistical significance, and level of evidence. Seven randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were rated as 1b and two pilot RCTs were classified as 2b. These nine randomized controlled trials explored the effectiveness of acupressure on sleep problems for different populations such as the residents in long term care facilities, the seniors of nursing home, the patients with hemodialysis and also the menopausal women. The primary outcome measurement was based on the scores of Pittsburg sleep quality index, including subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, sleep duration, habitual sleep efficiency and sleep disturbance. The results indicated that acupressure (experimental) groups have better sleep quality than sham acupressure (control) groups.

### Biography

Ya-Wen Chen is a PhD candidate from Kaohsiung Medical University School of Nursing in Taiwan. She is also a Senior Lecturer and Clinical Instructor in the Department of Nursing, I-Shou University. She has published 14 papers in medical and nursing journals.

### Notes:



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## Chinese version of the patient dignity inventory: Translation and reliability, validity

Hui-Fang Yeh

National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences/ E-Da Hospital, Taiwan

**Background and Objectives:** Human dignity is an essential value of professional nursing education as well as a component of the American Nurses Association Code of Ethics. Nurses are educated to care patients with dignity. Especially, elderly want to be care with dignity and die with dignity. The Patient Dignity Inventory is an assessment tool that is a self-report to help quantify the extent to which symptom distress, concerns about dependency, peace of mind, and social support are a problem for the person. The purpose of the present study was to analyze the translation reliability and validity of the Chinese version of the patient dignity inventory (PDI) on elderly.

**Methods:** The Chinese version of the patient dignity inventory was translated from English into Chinese using translation and back-translation. Internal consistence reliability and Construct validity with factor analysis were determined in 553 samples of elderly.

**Results:** The 25-item Chinese version of the patient dignity inventory showed the Cronbach's alpha was .97, indicating high internal consistency reliability. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) showed .953 is adequate to analyzed factor analysis. The eigenvalues were greater than 1 as the extraction factor, and two factors were extracted. In the Principal components method and eigenvalue > 1, the cumulative explanatory variance was 71.18%. Each item in the subject of the structure, the factor loading greater than 0.5. It's have constructive validity.

**Conclusion:** The Chinese version of the patient dignity inventory is valid and reliable contribution for assessing to elderly dignity.

## Biography

Hui-Fang has completed her Master at the age of 38 years from Fooyin Science and Technology of University and also a doctoral candidate at National University of Nursing and Health care. I'm the Vice Nursing Minister on E-Da hospital. I am continue work hard at critical care, neurology, nursing education, elderly care, evidence-based health care.

## Notes:



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## Chatting in front of the temple at night: A new trial of health promotion and communication in community

Hui-Yen Liao, Hung-Yi Lu and Ching-Hsiu Huang

Department of Nursing, Buddhist DalinTzu Chi Hospital, Taiwan

Department of Community Medicine, Buddhist DalinTzu Chi Hospital, Taiwan

Department of Adult Learning, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

Professor, Department of Communication & Graduate Institute of Telecommunications, National Chung Cheng University

Department of Nutrition Therapy, Buddhist DalinTzu Chi Hospital, Taiwan

**Purpose:** A participatory research was conducted from 2013 to 2015 in the communities at Chia-yi County in Taiwan. The research not only investigates the effectiveness of “Chatting in front of the Temple” intervention on health promotion among residents in the countryside-type community, but also explores residents’ attitude toward such a community-based intervention.

**Method:** There are two phases in this study. The first phase attempts to conduct community-based health promotion interventions from the perspective of cultural sensitivity. Health promotion practitioners therefore step in 16 communities in Chia-Yi county and entertainment-education strategies are employed to motivate residents to engage in health promotion behavior. As the “Chatting in front of the Temple” activity starts, community residents sing karaoke, eat dinner and dance first and then sit before the temple learning knowledge related to health promotion. Health promotion practitioners in the activity also develop some interesting materials (such as animation, pictures and video) in order to pique residents’ interests. The second phase of this study is to conduct a qualitative study (face-to-face interview) on 19 community residents who have participated in the “Chatting in front of the Temple” activity to evaluate the effectiveness of community-based health promotion interventions.

**Findings:** The finding of the study show that participants regard the plaza of the temple a good place where health practitioners can impart messages related to health promotion to community residents. Residents prefer easy-to-understand information and learn knowledge regarding health promotion via entertainment-based activities. Participants especially emphasize that the “Chatting in front of the Temple” intervention reflects the government’s increasing recognition of the important role of culture as a factor associated with health behaviors.

**Conclusion:** This study, therefore, suggests that health communication practitioners needs to consider the influence of culture on health behaviors as they design community-based interventions.

### Biography

Hui-Yen Liao has study her Ph.D. candidate 5th years from Department of Adult Learning, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan. She is the Vice Director of Department of Nursing and Community Medicine, Buddhist DalinTzu Chi Hospital, Taiwan. Also she has been committed to Aging studies.

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## Experience in the application of perioperative nursing care methods for woman with pelvic organ prolapses receiving pelvic reconstruction surgery

Yu-Shan Kung<sup>1</sup>, Pei-Fen Lo<sup>1</sup>, Eric C C Tang<sup>2</sup> and Shun-Fen Chen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>Grand Zone Intl. Medical Group, Taiwan

Perioperative nursing method is an important concept for operative nurses who aim to provide a holistic care to the patient, from preoperative, intraoperative to postoperative periods. In this article, we applied this method to attend to a 63 years old women diagnosed with uterine prolapse with cystocele and underwent pelvic reconstruction surgery. We attended the patient from the 8<sup>th</sup> of September 2016 to the 11<sup>th</sup> of September 2016, and we collected the patient's data via interviews, observations, and thorough communications. The author applied the Gordon 11-item health assessment scale to identify potential nursing issues. Nursing diagnoses included: Anxiety in preoperative, risk of urinary retention and infection, risk of perioperative positioning injuries in intraoperative, and knowledge deficit in postoperative. In addition, cultural beliefs influence the perception of disease in Asian women significantly, especially those with gynecological diseases. Therefore, in addition to monitoring the psychological condition and providing mental support to the patient in preoperative, perioperative nursing methods also provided the patient and her family with knowledge of the disease, and information on the surgery procedure to reduce preoperative anxiety. Intraoperative nursing is to prevent harm and risk as a direct result from surgical procedures, operation room environment and equipment. Postoperative nursing offered knowledge for patient care after the surgery and daily care after discharge. The purpose of this article is to emphasize on the importance of perioperative nursing and facilitate nurses to exert their professional perspectives in order to achieve the goal of holistic and personalized healthcare for each individual.

### Biography

Yu-Shan Kung has completed her Post-graduated Diploma from Queen's University, Belfast. She is an Operating Room Registered Nurse in Gynecological and Obstetrical Operating room in Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan.

### Notes:

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## Apply the importance-performance analysis to explore the creativity performance of assistive devices in junior college nursing students

**Yu-Hsuan Chang**

National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Patients receiving rehabilitation usually require assistive devices because of their functional disabilities. However, assistive devices were used in current clinical practices cannot satisfy the needs of the patients in daily life. Therefore, innovating and reforming assistive devices can improve the welfare of patients receiving rehabilitation. The purpose of this study was to explore nursing students' creativity performance to design innovative assistive devices after receiving the course of "Rehabilitation Nursing" in Junior Nursing College. Sixty-seven senior students who took the elective course of "Rehabilitation Nursing" were recruited. After nine weeks of educational intervention about the assistive devices innovation and group brainstorming, students made innovative products. The creativity questionnaire was used to evaluate how important students felt and how satisfied students response to their performance. The collecting data were analyzed by importance-performance analysis. Students generally acknowledged the relevance of assistive device innovation in clinical practice. The students' interests about assistive devices innovation were statistically higher before the course ( $p < 0.001$ ). The desire of creativity and the novelty of products made by students had extremely good performance. However, their actual innovation performance failed to meet the expectations in various dimension of creativity, especially in market awareness ( $p = 0.023$ ) and flexibility ( $p = 0.007$ ). The students' current innovative products remained limited to small conceptions and did not address market needs. The results of this study can serve as a reference for instructors in revising course curriculum to address the limitations that students face in innovation practices.

### Biography

Yu-Hsuan Chang is a Lecturer at the National Tainan Junior College of Nursing in Taiwan, and also be a Supervisor of Continuing Education Office. She is a PhD student at School of Nursing in National Taiwan University. Her current research interests are about caring for organ transplantation recipients and series of surveys about core competences for nursing students.

### Notes:

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## The effectiveness of acupressure for relieving chemotherapy-induced bone marrow suppression

Ya-Wen Shih<sup>1</sup>, Shun-Fa Yang<sup>2</sup>, Ming-Hsien Chien<sup>1</sup>, Ching-Wen Chang<sup>1</sup>, Hung-Shu Chang<sup>1</sup> and Hsiu-Ting Tsai<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

**Aim:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of non-invasive acupressure on the prevention and improvement of chemotherapy-induced myelosuppression among patients with gynecologic cancer.

**Methods:** A double-blind, randomized control trial with total of 28 women underwent chemotherapy were randomly assigned to experimental group (n=10) receiving acupressure on Hegu (LI4), Quchi (LI11); Xuehai (SP10); Sanyin-jiao (SP6), Taixi (K3), Zusanli (ST36), Taichong (LR3); and Baihui (GV20), 5 min each, 3 times a day for 6 weeks; or randomly assigned to control group who received usual care (n=18). The blood counts, including WBCs, platelets and hemoglobin, and the blood levels of SCF and GM-CSF were collected for analyses.

**Results:** The concentration of blood hemoglobin was significantly decreased from  $11.6 \pm 2.2$  mg/dL (Mean $\pm$ SD) to  $10.8 \pm 1.6$  mg/dL ( $P=0.03$ ) in control group after 6 weeks, but there was no significant difference in hemoglobin concentration before ( $11.4 \text{ mg} \pm 1.0$ ) and after ( $10.9 \text{ mg} \pm 1.1$ ) chemotherapy in acupressure group. The levels of SCF were significantly increased before and after chemotherapy in both control group (from  $1196.10 \pm 293.17$  ng/mL to  $1325.05 \pm 253.77$  ng/mL;  $p=0.01$ ) and acupressure group (from  $1046.78 \pm 469.52$  ng/mL to  $1387.06 \pm 310.00$  ng/mL;  $p=0.007$ ), and the borderline difference ( $p=0.05$ ) of increased mean difference of SCF before and after 6 weeks of receiving chemotherapy was found between acupressure group ( $340.28 \text{ ng/mL} \pm 255.46$ ) and control group ( $128.94 \text{ ng/mL} \pm 250.64$ ). There was a significant interaction effect between acupressure and time-dependent manner to increase blood level of SCF when the acupressure was conducted for 6 weeks ( $F=211.34$ ,  $p=0.02$ ).

**Conclusion:** Acupressure is a recommended novel strategy for clinical application to the alleviation of myelosuppression induced by chemotherapy, and the effect was associated with the regulation of expression of stem cell factor (SCF).

### Biography

Ya-Wen Shih is a PhD student from Taipei Medical University, Taiwan. She has completed her MSc in Nursing from Queen's University of Belfast, UK. Her professional research focus is on Women's Health, Immunity and Cancer.

### Notes:

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## The reliability and validity of screening of activity limitation and safety awareness (SALSA) scale Chinese version in colorectal cancer patients with chemotherapy-induced neuropathy

Ling-Chun Lu<sup>1</sup> and Xuan-Yi Huang<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>Koo-Foundation Sun Yat-Sen Cancer Center, Taiwan

Colorectal cancer is the third common cancer worldwide. Neurotoxic chemotherapy is an effective treatment for these patients. Restriction of daily activity is a common consequence of neurotoxic chemotherapy induced neuropathy. For monitoring the influence and treatment effect, the aim of the study is to test reliability and validity of the screening of activity limitation and safety awareness (SALSA) scale Chinese version in colorectal cancer patients with chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. This is a cross-sectional study. English version of the scale is translated in Chinese version by direct translation and blind back translation with translator's consensus. Five oncological experts were invited to test content validity. Criteria validity was validated by the correlation between SALSA scale and profile of mood states (POMS) Chinese version. Pre-test was executed on 15 of target populations. 80 patients were enrolled from a Cancer Center in Taiwan. The data were collection by the oncology nurse practioners. The obtained reliability was acceptable (Cronbach's alpha  $\alpha$  was 0.70 and internal consistency were 0.375-0.853); content validity was good (I-CVIs were 0.8-1.0; S-CVI/AVE was 0.89) as well as criterion-related validity (correlation coefficients were 0.166-0.399). Hence, it can be concluded that SALSA scale is an acceptable instrument to evaluate restriction of daily activity related to oxaliplatin-induced neuropathy. Further inter-class validity test is suggested in the future by physicians and other healthcare specialists.

### Biography

Ling-Chun Lu is a PhD candidate in National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science. She has completed her Master's degree in 2012 from National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science. She is also a Nursing Practitioner at the Koo-Foundation Sun Yat-Sen Cancer Canter. She was a Nursing Teacher at the National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science and Mary's Junior College of Medicine, Nursing and Management for 2 years. She teaches curriculums of pain management and nursing ethics.

### Notes:

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**Assessment on long-term care potential among patients in discharge – Planning Program – in a Regional Hospital in Eastern Taiwan****Hsiao-Hui Chiang**

Mennonite Shou-feng Nursing Home, Hualien, Taiwan

The purpose of medicine advancement is for a healthier and longer life. Long-term care development in Taiwan needed to stress not only on prolong life, but also on care quality. Prevention play a important role on long term care policy. The purpose of this study was to explore the potential long-term care needs for clients in discharge planning program. This study adopted a cross-sectional design, and a purposive sampling technique was used. patients who are more than 40 years old were recruited from medical and surgical ward. The Japan's Kaigo-Yobo checklist and chart review were used to collect relevant data. 104 clients were recruited with mean age  $65.2 \pm 12.3$  years. 84 participants (81%) were indicated as LTC risk in potential. Among the 84 participants (81%), 31 (30%) participants were on the domain of activity and exercise needs, 27 (26%) participants were at the risk on general LTC needs domain. The collected data were analyzed by Logistic regression analysis. The results showed that the factor of individuals' social-economic status and their potential LTC needs were significantly corrected. The relatively risk on LTC potential of individuals with low socio-economic status was 6.3 times higher than the individuals with high socio-economic status. The Japan's Kaigo-Yobo checklist is a screening tool, which is used to early detect LTC risks. This study tried to apply a more holistic screening tool on clients who discharged from hospital services and we hope this tool could play a major role on early detected LTC potentials and provide a better prevention program.

**Biography**

I work in Mennonite Shou-feng Nursing Home which I work for around 18 years. My working experience including medical care and long term care nursing. I'm interested in long term care field. I got a master degree from the institute of Long-term Care at National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences in 2015.

**Notes:**

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## Induction of radiodermatitis and treatment with topical formulation with solid lipid nanoparticles containing curcuminoids NLS-CT: Preliminary data from preclinical study

Cristina Mara Zamarioli, Luis Alexandre Pedro de Freitas, Dimitrius Leonardo Pitol, Karina Fittipaldi Bombonato Prado, Harley Francisco de Oliveira and Emilia Campos de Carvalho

University of São Paulo, Brazil

The objective of this study was to verify the effect of topical formulations containing solid lipid nanoparticles in the treatment of induced radiodermatitis in mice. Fifteen male mice (7 to 8, weighing 20-25 grams), BALB lineage, irradiated with 30 Gy, single dose, in the left hind paw, 80 kVp energy, 20 mA current, open field with diaphragm 10x10 cm and collimated with a 1.5x1.5 cm lead plate, at a source distance of 35 cm were given. They were divided into five groups of three, three groups being treated daily with SLN-CT-based gel (Experimental group-1 with 5 mg; Experimental group-2 with 17.5 mg and Experimental group-3 with 30 mg), one with gel with SLN without curcuminoids (positive control) and another that received no treatment (negative control). In day 7, irradiated areas were biopsied and histologically analyzed. In the control groups, a thinner epidermis was observed, with a thicker corneous layer, viable cells, with well delimited nuclei, but with an extra-cellular matrix-less organized MEC and less delimited dermo-epidermal junction; With better appearance in the positive control. In the experimental groups a more cellular epidermis was observed, more dense and organized MEC, rich in annexes, more fibroblasts and inflammatory infiltrates than controls, being the Experimental group 3 was the one that stood out the most. However, this infiltrate does not characterize an inflammatory process. NLS-CT can contribute to the tissue repair process after ionizing radiation, given the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activity of curcuminoids.

### Biography

Cristina Mara Zamarioli has completed her undergraduation course and Master's degree from the University of São Paulo at Ribeirão Preto College of Nursing and specialization in Clinical Oncology from the National Cancer Institute. She is a PhD student, and has interest in nursing Cancer and Nanotechnology studies

### Notes:

**Session Chair**  
**Lunic Base Khoza**  
 University of Venda, South Africa

**Session Co-chair**  
**J-D Wagner**  
 University of South Africa, South Africa

## Session Introduction

- Title: Effect of pregnant women's parenthood self-efficacy on their prenatal adaptations**  
**Hilal Yıldırım**, Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey
- Title: Developing of a new incontinence care product and investigation of the effect of its on perineal dermatitis in woman patients with urinary and fecal incontinence: A randomized clinical trial study**  
**Hulya Leblebicioglu**, Ege University-Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
- Title: The attitudes and beliefs of cardiovascular nurses towards talking on sexual problems with their patients**  
**Fadime Gok**, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey
- Title: The consumerisation of Healthcare data in Australia**  
**Jessica Ho**, Central Queensland University, Australia
- Title: The effect of acupressure on postoperative pain of lumbar disc hernia**  
**Seher Tanriverdi**, Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey
- Title: Effect of diabetes symptoms on sleep quality of patients with type 2 diabetes**  
**Derya Akca**, Uludag University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey
- Title: Determining the relationship between perceived social support and quality of life of cancer patients and their caregivers**  
**Derya Bicak**, Istanbul University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
- Title: Determination of the relationship between migraine patients's life satisfaction and self- efficacy before surgery**  
**Neslihan Soylemez**, Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey
- Title: Safe surgery checklistTR: Application situation of the phase before the patient leaves the clinic**  
**Gulcan Ciftcioglu**, Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey
- Title: Effect of the application of clinical pathway of enteral nutrition on nutritional status in patients with severe head injury**  
**Caixia Xie**, Sichuan University, China
- Title: Low back pain and related factors in nurses working in a state hospital**  
**Hulya Leblebicioglu**, Ege University-Faculty of Nursing, Turkey
- Title: The burden of care givers and healthcare needs of patients with a tracheostomy**  
**Sinan Aslan**, Adiyaman University School of Health, Turkey
- Title: Determination of pain severity and life satisfaction of orthopedic patients**  
**Neslihan Soylemez**, Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey
- Title: Determination of level of anxiety and depression of patients hospitalized in surgery clinics**  
**Fadime Gok**, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey
- Title: A survey: Knowledge and attitudes towards blood donation between post-secondary students who are taking health-care and non-healthcare related programmes in Hong Kong**  
**Lo Hiu Man**, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong



## Cont...

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**Title: A survey: Knowledge and attitudes towards blood donation between post-secondary students who are taking health-care and non-healthcare related programmes in Hong Kong**

**Li Wai Ting**, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

**Title: The effect of life orientation on quality of life in diabetic patients**

**Hilal Yıldırım**, Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Title: Nurses in street attire: Facilitator of recovery process?**

**Lok Yan, Chu**, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

**Title: Nurses in street attire: Facilitator of recovery process?**

**San Yuet, Kwok**, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

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## Effect of pregnant women's parenthood self-efficacy on their prenatal adaptations

Hilal Yildirim

Inonu University, Turkey

**Background:** According to the data provided, women and child form 52.54% of the population in Turkey by TNSA 2013. In order to constitute a healthy society, it is important to improve maternal and child health.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to investigate effect of pregnant women's parenthood self-efficacy on their prenatal adaptations by using descriptive correlational research method.

**Methods:** The study was conducted in 10 Family Health Centers serving to population over 16000 between November 11, 2013 and 30 January, 2015. The centers were serving as a unit of Malatya Community Health Center. The population of the study involved 220 women at last trimester of their pregnancy and who have children (1-3 years old) taking service from 10 centers. Due to the purpose of reaching all population, no sampling method was used. Eventually 212 pregnant women participated in the study and the researcher reached 95% of the population. For collecting data, descriptive information questionnaire, prenatal self-evaluation scale and parenthood self-efficacy scale were utilized. In the process of data collection, the researcher asked the questions and recorded the answers by using face-to-face approach. The data were collected from pregnant women taking service from the centers during 5 working days between July 25, 2014 and December 1, 2014. In data analysis, frequencies, percent, t-test for independent groups, ANOVA and correlation analysis were used.

**Results:** The results of the study showed that the participants had medium level prenatal adaptation and parenthood self-efficacy. Moreover, there was a statistically significant relationship between prenatal adaptation and parenthood self-efficacy. At the same time, age, duration of marriage, educational level, work situation, social security situation, willingness to pregnancy, number of children, following their pregnancy period situation had an effect on prenatal adaptation and parenthood self-efficacy scores.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, it can be said that increasing parenthood self-efficacy levels of pregnant women might improve their adaptation to prenatal period.

## Biography

Hilal Yildirim has completed her graduation in the Department of Health Care from the School of Health at Firat University in 2009. After working as a Nurse in 2009-2011, she worked as a Research Assistant at Ataturk University in 2012. In 2013, she has done her MSc in Public Health Nursing, Inonu University.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Developing of a new incontinence care product and investigation of the effect of it on perineal dermatitis in woman patients with urinary and fecal incontinence: A randomized clinical trial study

Hulya Leblebicioglu, Leyla Khorshid Ziyne Onogun and Günseli Öztürk  
Ege University, Turkey

**Aim:** The aim of this randomized controlled clinical trial prospective study is to developing a new incontinence care product for controlling the fecal and urinary incontinence and to examine the effect of this new product on prevention of perineal dermatitis.

**Methods:** Samples were enrolled from Neurology Unit within a hospital in the west of Turkey. A total of 12 bedridden patients who had fecal and urinary incontinence, and no diabetes mellitus, who were above 18 years old, and whose perineal and perianal skin is intact, had indwelling urethral catheter were considered for this study. Patients who had diabetes mellitus, whose had darkly pigmented area in the perineal and perianal area, had pressure ulcers or erythema and who have not accepted to participate to the study were excluded to the study. Data collection was done for the period of April 2, 2015 till July 3, 2015. This study was formally approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey and the Ethic Committee of the hospital's ethics committee. Information about research was given to the patients/relatives who met the criteria and written informed consent was obtained to include in the study. Patients in the diaper group used adult diaper and in other group used new incontinent care product. Subject in the new incontinent care product group were found to have a higher incidence of IAD when compared to those patients in diaper group but this difference was not statistically significant.

**Results:** IAD was found in average 4.66 areas in patients in the novel incontinent care product (study) group and in average of 0.66 in the patients in the diaper group (control group), this difference was not statistically significant ( $p>0.05$ ). A statistically significant difference was not found in the mean number of defecation, consistency of feces between two groups during the observation period.

**Conclusion:** As a conclusion, newly developed incontinence care product is in the available features as well as the diaper used in the control group and there was no statistically significant difference in terms of preventing dermatitis. New incontinence care product should be designed, developed and studies should be implemented to examine their effects on IAD.

### Biography

Hulya Leblebicioglu completed her secondary and high school education in KOCAELI. In 2011, she graduated from the Department of Health Care at the School of Health at Dumlupınar University. She worked as a research assistant at Celal Bayar University in 2012. In 2012-2013 she completed her English language education at Istanbul Technical University. She was appointed as a student at Ege University Faculty of Nursing, graduated from Fundamentals of Nursing Department Master's degree and started his doctoral education in 2015.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The attitudes and beliefs of cardiovascular nurses towards talking on sexual problems with their patients

Fadime Gok<sup>1</sup> and Fatma Demir Korkmaz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences

<sup>2</sup>Ege University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey

**Background:** Although sex lives of cardiac patients are affected in various ways and degrees, nurses working with cardiovascular patients refrain from talking with their patients about sexual matters or encounter barriers trying to do so.

**Aim:** The purpose of this descriptive study was to identify the attitudes of cardiovascular nurses towards talking about the sexual problems of their patients, present solution recommendations and identify the attitudes and beliefs towards sexuality.

**Methods:** The sample of the research was consisted of 170 nurses working for the cardiology and cardiac surgery departments of one university hospital, two ministry of health hospitals, and two private hospitals. Data were collected between April and August 2015 through a four-section questionnaire including Sexual Attitude and Beliefs Scale". The analyses of the data were performed via mean, standard deviation, number, percentage, Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney-U, Independent Sample T Test and One-Way ANOVA test.

**Results:** Of the nurses 73,5% declared that they did not talk with their patients about sexuality and 35,9% of them stated that they had been educated on the sexuality of cardiovascular patients. The major reason of nurses avoiding discussions about sex with patients was not considering sexuality in patient care (86,4%). Establishing privacy for the patient (91,2%) was the most stated solution by the nurses. The nurses got an average score of  $43,73 \pm 9,25$  (medium level) from the Sexual Attitude and Beliefs Scale.

**Conclusion:** The majority of the nurses declared that they had not received an education on sexual problems and that they could not talk about it.

### Biography

Fadime Gok worked as a clinician and manager nurse for about 15 years. I started my academic studies at Ege University and I have been studying doctoral education at the Ege University since than 2013. Nearly 3 month, I am collecting data of doctoral thesis. At the same time, I am working Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Science, Nursing Department (Surgical Diseases of Nursing) as a Lecturer. I have more than ten published papers in different journals.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The consumerization of healthcare data in Australia

Jessica Ho

Central Queensland University, Australia

Consumerization of healthcare data is an inescapable growing trend worldwide. With the evolution of technology, the availability and increased affordability of new health gadgets, health care consumers are consuming these devices and applications in droves. Data, in particular health data are swapped, exchanged, saved in memory, saved in cloud, within a number of different platforms, standards, ready to be manipulated, shared, and uploaded in other social media spaces. Health care consumers are increasingly taking an active role in their care experience and are evermore empowered to choose their own care alternatives, consulting with "Dr. Google", easily available health information and their social circles. Today's patients are used to having mobile tools at their fingertips to access and manage information anywhere, anytime. There is a greater expectation for personalized experience in healthcare. The implementation of Australia current e-Health agenda may not be sufficient in keeping up with the demand from health care consumer. This paper aims to examine the economic impact of the consumer health care technology evolution and the opportunities it will bring in lowering the cost of care and improving current state of health funding, most importantly, the improvements to the overall health outcomes and well-being of health consumers.

### Biography

Jessica Ho is currently doing her PhD thesis on "Building an Australian health interoperability framework" with Central Queensland University. She is currently an Associate Partner at IBM Australia. She is an experienced Nurse and IT Executive with extensive background delivering large and complex programs in change and digital transformation agenda. She has published a number of papers and co-authored books in the field of Health Informatics.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The effect of acupressure on postoperative pain of lumbar disc hernia

Seher Tanriverdi\* and Serdar Saritas\*\*

\*Mardin Artuklu University Health high School, Turkey

\*\*Inönü University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

This study was conducted to examine the effect of acupressure on postoperative pain after lumbar herniated disk surgery.

**Background:** Postoperative pain after lumbar herniated disk surgery is one of the important complications. The use of acupressure, which is one of non-pharmacological methods, for controlling this pain increases the efficiency of nursing practices.

**Design:** The study was conducted by using a quasi-experimental model with pretest-posttest control group.

**Methods:** The study was conducted in the neurosurgery clinics of a university and a public hospital between June 2015 and July 2016. The population of the study consisted of adult patients who were hospitalized in neurosurgery clinics of these hospitals, met the inclusion criteria, and underwent the lumbar herniated disk surgery. The sample of the study, on the other hand, consisted of 112 patients (56 in the experimental group, 56 in the control group) who were hospitalized in the neurosurgery clinics of the aforementioned hospitals and were selected by using improbable sampling method after the power analysis. The data of the study were collected between January-March 2016 by using Patient Introduction Form and Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). Patient Introduction Form was applied to the patients in the experimental group and after determining their pain level by using VAS, acupressure was performed on them for 15-20 minutes. At the end of acupressure, their pain level was assessed again by using VAS. Patient Introduction Form was also applied to the patients in the control group and after determining their pain level by using VAS, they were assessed again in terms of their pain levels at the 20th minute based on the hour when the acupressure applied to the experimental group was terminated. The data were evaluated with descriptive statistical methods (number, percentage, mean, standard deviation), chi-square, and independent samples t-test.

**Results:** Pain level of patients in the experimental group was determined as  $7.75 \pm 1.67$  before acupressure and  $2.58 \pm 1.18$  after acupressure and the difference between them was statistically significant ( $p = .00$ ).

**Conclusions:** In accordance with the results of the study, it is thought that acupressure is effective in pain control after lumbar herniated disk surgery.

**Relevance to Clinical Practise:** In addition to medications, acupressure will make positive contributions to nursing practices to control pain after lumbar herniated disk surgery.

### Biography

Seher has completed her master at the age of 27 years from Inönü University Faculty of Health Sciences. She is continuing her Ph.D. She works as a research assistant at the Mardin Artuklu University High Health School.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Effect of diabetes symptoms on sleep quality of patients with type 2 diabetes

Derya Akca\* and Seyhan Citlik Saritas\*\*

\*Uludag University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

\*\*Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Objective:** The aim of descriptive study is to determine effect of diabetes symptoms on sleep quality of patients with type 2 diabetes.

**Material and Method:** This study was done between June, 2015 and July, 2016. The study universe consisted in 783 adult patients with type 2 diabetes who were hospitalized in the İnönü University Turgut Özal Medical Center Endocrine Department. The sample group consisted of selected with random sampling 256 patients who stayed in this clinic. The number is calculated according to a formula applicable to a known study universe. Tools for data collection were a personal identification form, the Diabetes Symptoms Checklist Scale and The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Data were evaluated with absolute numbers, percentage, average, independent groups t test, the Kruskal-Wallis, Analysis of Variance and Pearson Correlation test.

**Findings:** This research found that most of the patients were female, married, illiterate, unemployed, with a disease, using insulin, measuring blood sugar at home and obese. It was determined that the average age of patients with diabetes  $57.55 \pm 12.5$  and diagnosis time  $11.17 \pm 7.23$ . The Diabetes Symptoms Checklist Scale total mean score was found  $2.12 \pm 1.05$ . The total mean score of The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index was  $10.71 \pm 4.08$  and 86.3% of patients had poor sleep quality. Between all subscales of the Diabetes Symptoms Checklist Scale and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index total score statistically significant relationship was found ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** It was determined that a negative relationship between sleep quality and symptoms of diabetes and increased symptoms of diabetes decreased in sleep quality.

## Biography

Derya has completed her master at the age of 24 years from İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences. She is continuing her Ph.D at İstanbul University Faculty of Nursing. She works as a research assistant at the Uludağ University Faculty of Health Sciences.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Determining the relationship between perceived social support and quality of life of cancer patients and their caregivers

Derya Bicak\* and Seyhan Citlik Saritas\*\*

\*Istanbul University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey

\*\*Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Objective:** This study is to determine the relationship between perceived social support and quality of life of cancer patients and caregivers.

**Material and Method:** The study was done between June 2015 and July 2016. The study universe consisted in 1454 adult patients and caregivers who were hospitalized in the İnönü University Turgut Özal Medical Center Onkology Departments. A total of 318 cancer patient and 318 caregivers made up the study sample, a size calculated according to a formula applicable to known study universe. In data collecting; patient and caregiver identification form, Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale and Rolls Royce Quality of Life Scale were used. In the evaluation of the data descriptive statistics, number, percentage, Kruskal Wallis, ANOVA and Pearson Correlation test were used.

**Findings:** Within this study it is determined that the social support levels of the cancer patients and their caregivers are high. Within the study it is determined that disease duration, disease diagnosis and duration of caregiving don't affect the levels of social support of patients and their caregivers ( $p>0.05$ ). Within the study it is determined that the diagnosis of the disease doesn't affect the quality of the lives of cancer patients, while the duration of the diseases and caregiving affect the quality of the lives of both groups.

**Conclusions:** It has been determined that the higher the level of the social support is, the higher the quality of the lives of cancer patients and their caregivers is. In accordance with these result, it can be proposed to improve the resources of social support, support by nurses and increase counseling programs in order to increase the quality of lives of cancer patients and their caregivers.

### Biography

Derya has completed her master at the age of 26 years from İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences. She is continuing her Ph.D at İstanbul University Faculty of Nursing . She works as a research assistant at the İstanbul University Faculty of Nursing.

### Notes:



# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Determination of the relationship between migraine patients's life satisfaction and self- efficacy before surgery

Neslihan Soylemez and Meral Ozkan

Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Objective:** The study was conducted with the aim of determining the relationship between migraine patients's life satisfaction and self- efficacy before surgery.

**Material and Method:** This descriptive and correlational study was carried out at the Plastic Surgery Clinic of Malatya State Hospital between October 2015 and February 2017. The population of the study consisted of 162 adult patients who will have migraine surgery at this clinic. The sample consisted of 138 patients compatible with research criteria who were selected with the method of non-probability random sampling. Patient Information Form was used to collect descriptive characteristics of the patients, the Life Satisfaction Scale was used to determine their life satisfaction levels, and the General Self-Efficacy Scale was used to determine their self-efficacy. The data were collected by the researcher with the method of face to face interview a day before the operation. In statistical analyses of the data, in addition to tests of mean, standard deviation, number and percentage, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis Variance Analysis, Spearman Correlation, Cronbach's Alpha and Shapiro Wilk-Normal Distribution test were used based on the characteristics of the data.

**Findings:** It was found that there was a positive and moderate strong relationship between life satisfaction ( $19.62 \pm 7.39$ ) and self-efficacy ( $26.56 \pm 7.28$ ) of the patients participating in the study and this statistically significant ( $p = 0.05$ ). It was observed that the life satisfaction of patients who were employed and had more income than their expenditure was higher ( $p = 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** As a result of this study it was determined that the life satisfaction and self-efficacy of the migraine patients were moderate in the preoperative period and there was a positive relationship between them.

### Biography

Neslihan has completed her master at the age of 26 years from Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences. She works as a research assistant at the İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences still.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Safe surgery checklistTR: Application situation of the phase before the patient leaves the clinic

Gulcan Ciftcioglu\*, Hekim Kuzu\*\* and Gulistan Tunc\*\*\*

\*Mardin Artuklu University, Health High-School Nursing Department, Turkey

\*\*Mardin Public Hospital, General Surgery Clinic, Spec., Turkey

\*\*\*Mardin Kızıltepe Public Hospital, Infection, and Education Hospital Nurse, Turkey

**Problem and Contribution:** In our country, “Safe Surgery Checklist TR (GCKLTR)” was put into use by the Head of Department of Quality and Accreditation in Health, by taking into consideration the expert opinions and country priorities. Safe surgery is a notion that shall start in the clinic before the patient arrives to the operating room. Based on this approach, the section “Before leaving the Clinic” was added to the top of the list in GCKLTR. At “Before Leaving the Clinic” step, the responsible of the control list (usually the clinic nurse), when possible, shall answer orally all the questions of this phase with the patient and the physician. The aim of the validation process before surgery is to check the right side, process and patient, to control the availability of all the relevant documents, figures and studies, to verify the correct labelling and presentation and to confirm the availability of any necessary equipment or implant (Efe et al., 2014).

**Method:** The research was performed for the description of the actual situation about the safe surgery. In the study, survey technique was used as data collection method. The study environment was defined as 221 nurses volunteer for the study, graduated and working as nurses in surgical clinics. Data was collected using data collection formula given in the first part of the survey by using face to face interview method to determine the socio-demographic properties of the nurses. For the section before leaving the clinic of the “Safe Surgery ChecklistTR”, data was collected based on observation method.

**Findings:** At the end of our study, it was determined that almost all the nurses participating to the study check the identity, get the approvals and control the starving state of the patients before the surgery. However, serious omissions were determined for the confirmation of the surgery, the confirmation of the surgery area, the shaving of the surgery area, and the marking of the surgery area. For 85% of the patients, the surgery is not confirmed and in almost all the cases, the surgery area is not confirmed. It was determined that in half of the patients the surgery area is not marked and in almost half of them, the surgery area is not shaved.

## Biography

Gulcan Has completed her master at the age of 26 years from Mersin University. She is continuing her Ph.D at İstanbul University . She works as a research lecturer at the Mardin Artuklu University High Health School.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Effect of the application of clinical pathway of enteral nutrition on nutritional status in patients with severe head injury

Xie Caixia and H U Xiuying

Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, China

**Objective:** To investigate the effect the clinical pathway of enteral nutrition on nutritional status in patients with severe head injury.

**Methods:** 120 cases of patients with severe head injury were randomly divided into control and experimental groups, each group had 60 people. The control group accepted enteral nutrition with traditional model, the experimental group accepted clinical pathway of enteral nutrition. The differences of albumin, hemoglobin, transferrin and Glasgow coma score in two groups were compared.

**Results:** 116 patients completed the study. On day 21, the albumin and transferrin in study group were significantly higher than control group ( $P=0.006, 0.026$ ); the Glasgow coma score in two groups were no difference ( $P>0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The application of clinical pathway of enteral nutrition in patients with severe head injury standardized the method and nursing technology of enteral nutrition. The clinical pathway of enteral nutrition is better than the traditional mode of enteral nutrition and it is worth learning and promotion.

### Biography

Xie Caixia has completed her Master's degree from the Third Military Medicine College of China and has done her PhD from West China School of Medicine, Sichuan University. She is a Head Nurse of Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, has 6 years' experience in Nursing Management and 7 years' experience in Clinical Nursing. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Low back pain and related factors in nurses working in a state hospital

Hulya Leblebicioglu<sup>1</sup>, Duygu Bayraktar<sup>1</sup>, Leyla Khorshid<sup>1</sup> and Naz Saritas<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ege University, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>Aydin State Hospital, Turkey

**Objectives:** Musculoskeletal injuries are common among health care workers, especially nurses. However, there are few studies on the prevalence of lower back pain and related factors in nurses, and this study was done to determine the functional disability related to lower back pain and related factors in nurses.

**Material & Method:** The population of the study consisted of nurses (n=381) who were working at a state hospital in the west of Turkey and accepted to participate in the study. Data collection was achieved by means of a questionnaire prepared by the researchers and the Oswestry disability index, which was developed by Fairbank to evaluate functional disability and which was tested for validity and reliability study by Yakut et al. (2004). Ethical consent was obtained from Ege University Nursing Faculty Ethics Committee and written consent was obtained from the Aydin General Secretariat of the Public Hospitals Union and the participating nurses. Data was collected (n=196) between 1st June 2016 and 10th November 2016. In the Oswestry disability index, there were 10 questions evaluating daily living activities with six options for each question, each of which scored 0-5 points. 0-4 points were evaluated as "no disability", 5-14 points as "mild", 15-24 points as "moderate", 25-34 points as "serious" and 35-50 points as "complete functional disability". The minimum score obtained from the scale was 0 and the maximum was 50. Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used in the analysis of the data. The analysis was made using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 22.0 for Windows.

**Results:** It was found that 39.3% of the nurses were in the 34-41 age group, 87.2% were female, 38.3% had a bachelor's degree, 64.3% were married, 45.9% had been working for 1-10 years, 61.7% had given birth, 41.3% were working in hospital services, and 92.3% had been working for a long time. The mean score obtained from the Oswestry disability index was 10.21±7.51; 25.5% of the nurses had 0-4 points (no disability), the 46.4% had 15-24 points (medium functional disability), and 24% had 25-34 points (severe functional impairment). It was determined that wearing high-heeled shoes, smoking cigarettes, working for long periods in a standing position, the number of years working in the profession, education level, and body mass index did not affect function due to lower back pain, but that gender, age group, having given birth, regular exercise and the marital status of the nurse did have an effect on functional disability due to lower back pain.

**Conclusion:** It was found that nurses experienced mild functional impairment due to lower back pain and that there was more functional disability related to lower back pain in the older age group, in female nurses who had given birth, and in those who did not exercise regularly. In-service training about working conditions should be provided to nurses so that they are less affected by their working environment, and they should be encouraged to exercise regularly.

## Biography

Hulya Leblebicioglu completed her secondary and high school education in KOCAELI. In 2011, she graduated from the Department of Health Care at the School of Health at Dumlupinar University. She worked as a research assistant at Celal Bayar University in 2012. In 2012-2013 she completed her English language education at Istanbul Technical University. She was appointed as a student at Ege University Faculty of Nursing, graduated from Fundamentals of Nursing Department Master's degree and started his doctoral education in 2015.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The burden of care givers and healthcare needs of patients with a tracheostomy

Sinan Aslan, Turkan Karaca and Yasemin Altınbas

Adiyaman University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Turkey

The purpose of this study was to determine the burden of care givers and healthcare needs of patients with a tracheostomy. This study was conducted as descriptive. The study was performed between the dates of August-December 2016 from caregivers of 40 patients with tracheostomy that were discharged from Ear, Nose and Throat service at a university hospital and still take care at home. The data were collected by using a survey form of 14 questions about caregivers, 29 questions about patients and the Zarit Caregiver Burden Scale. The researchers interviewed with caregivers. All statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v.18.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics, IBM Corporation, Chicago, IL). The mean, percentage distributions, Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney-U tests, were used in the statistical evaluation of data. It was found that the average age of the patients participating in the study was  $62.57 \pm 18.78$ . It was stated that 35.0% of the patients were female, 54% had primary school graduates, 60% had no education for tracheostomy. It was found that the daily aspiration frequency average was  $6.50 \pm 3.05$ , daily nebulization frequency average was  $3.81 \pm 1.07$ , the external cannula clearance was  $2.50 \pm 1.00$ , the internal cannula clearance was  $2.70 \pm 2.33$ . It was observed that the average age of caregivers participating in the study was  $44.55 \pm 13.80$  years, 50% of them were female, 82.5% were married, 50% had primary school graduate, 84.4% had social security, 30% were wife of the patient. Caregivers' care burden scale total average score was calculated as  $47.00 \pm 22.01$ . In conclusion, we recommend developing awareness of conditions that increase the care burden of caregivers and to provide the necessary interventions to improve life quality of patients with a tracheostomy.

### Biography

Sinan Aslan is working as Research Assistant at Adiyaman University at Health High School in Department of Nursing. He had completed master education at Inonu University in 2011. He is going on Phd education Public Health Nursing Department at Inonu University.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Determination of pain severity and life satisfaction of orthopedic patients

Neslihan Soylemez\*, Seher tanriverdi\*\*, Omer Tanriverdi\*\*\* and Meral Ozkan\*

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\*\* Mardin Artuklu University Health High School, Turkey

\*\*\*Sanko University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Objective:** The study was conducted to determine the pain severity and life satisfaction of orthopedic patients.

**Material and Method:** This descriptive study was conducted between January 2017 and March 2017 at the Orthopedic Clinic of Malatya State Hospital. The universe of the study consisted of adult patients in this clinic. The sample consisted of 113 patients who were selected with the method of non-probability random sampling and who met the inclusion criteria. Patient Information Form was used to collect descriptive characteristics of the patients, Visual Analog Scale to determine pain severity, the Life Satisfaction Scale was used to determine their life satisfaction levels. The data were collected by the researcher a day after the operation with the face-to-face interview method. Mean, standard deviation, number, percentage tests were used in the statistical evaluation of the data.

**Findings:** It was determined that the average age of the patients participating in the research was  $46.74 \pm 14.48$ , 70.8% were male, 85.8% were married, 58.4% were not working. Patients' pain severity averages were  $5.42 \pm 1$  and life satisfaction averages were  $22.81 \pm 2.94$ .

**Conclusion:** As a result of this study; it was determined that orthopedic patients had moderate pain severity and life satisfaction in the postoperative period. This research is important for nurses as a starting point for care applications.

## Biography

Neslihan has completed her master at the age of 26 years from İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences. She works as a research assistant at the İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences still.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Determination of level of anxiety and depression of patients hospitalized in surgery clinics

Fadime Gok and Filiz Kabu Hergul

Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Aims and Objectives:** Objective of this descriptive and cross-sectional study is determination of level of anxiety and depression of the patients hospitalized in surgery clinics and the factors which may be associated.

**Background:** It has been reported in the literature that, almost all patients who are hospitalized to undergo to an operation experience negative feelings and thoughts such as anxiety and depression. Nonetheless, it is known that if signs of anxiety and depression are not severe, they are not taken into consideration by healthcare professionals. This, in turn, influences recovery of a patient negatively.

**Methods:** Sample of the study was comprised of 774 patients who were hospitalized in surgery clinics of a university, a Ministry of Health hospital within the same city between the dates February 2015 and September 2015. Data were collected via a one-part questionnaire and "Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale". For evaluation of the data; mean, standard deviation, count, percentage, Kruskal-Wallis, Independent-Sample T test and One-Way ANOVA test were used.

**Results:** Of the patients; the youngest was at 18, the oldest was at 95 and the mean age was  $54.81 \pm 17.77$ ; they were hospitalized for at least 1, at most 150, Median: 8.31, 1R: 6 days. Of the patients; 54% were male, 50.3% were primary school graduate and 35.3% were housewives. 93.8% of the patients had social security. Of the patients; 76.7% expressed that their economical statuses were moderate, 55.8% declared that they had been hospitalized for a mean of 1-5 days, 84.4% expressed that they had been trained for their illnesses and 91.7% expressed that they were satisfied with the nursing care. The patients were determined to take a mean of  $7.96 \pm 4.27$  points from Hospital Anxiety Scale and a mean of  $7.95 \pm 4.47$  points from Hospital Depression Scale. Level of anxiety of housewives was determined to be high. The patients who were not literate, at advanced age group, had been hospitalized for a long period, had a chronic disease, had not been informed about their diseases, and were unsatisfied from the nursing care were determined to be more depressive. Levels of both anxiety and depression of the patients whose economical status was low and who did not have social security were determined to be higher.

**Conclusion:** Although general levels of anxiety of the patients were below the scale cut-off point, the levels of depression were found to be slightly above the cut-off point. It is recommended for the nurses to inform their patients about their illnesses and to perform their assessments concerning the signs of anxiety and depression more precisely while providing care for physiological needs of the patients.

## Biography

Fadime Gok worked as a clinician and manager nurse for about 15 years. I started my academic studies at Ege University and I have been studying doctoral education at the Ege University since than 2013. Nearly 3 mounth, I am collecting data of doctoral thesis. At the same time, I am working Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Science, Nursing Department (Surgical Diseases of Nursing) as a Lecturer. I have more than ten published papers in different journals.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## A survey: Knowledge and attitudes towards blood donation between post-secondary students who are taking health-care and non-healthcare related programmes in Hong Kong

Lo Hiu Man, WONG MF Florence, LI Wai Ting, Ms HO Hiu Yan, Ms HO Wing Laam, MOK Ho Yan, POON Chiu Lam and POON Chiu Lam  
Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

The demand of blood in Hong Kong has been increasing particularly due to ageing and increased prevalence of chronic-illnesses. Hong Kong Red Cross conducted various campaigns to recruit new blood donors and promote blood donation practice for the shortage of blood supply to the needy in hospitals. Knowledge and attitudes towards blood donation practice are crucial and the perception of blood donation can be different between students in healthcare and non-healthcare programmes. This study aimed to examine knowledge and attitudes towards blood donation between healthcare and non-healthcare students. A cross-sectional study was used to achieve the study purpose. The validated questionnaire related to the study topics towards blood donation was used. By March 2017, a total of 45 eligible subjects were recruited including 6 (13.3%) from healthcare programmes and 39 (86.7%) from non-healthcare programmes. The data collection is still in progress. Of 45 subjects, most of them (80%) had no religion. There were 60% of them with no experience of blood donation. The preliminary result showed that the item "fear of seeing blood" was significant difference between healthcare and non-healthcare student groups ( $t=3.457$ ,  $p=0.002$ ). The mean (SD) of the item 'fear of seeing blood' between healthcare and non-healthcare student groups were 4.17 (0.408) and 3.31(1.151) respectively. Based on this preliminary result, strategies to cope with fear of seeing blood may be needed to promote blood donation in this specific age group. Education with psychological support to improve knowledge and attitudes towards blood donation is important to encourage blood donation practice. (250 words)

### Biography

LO Hiu Man is a nursing student studying Bachelor Degree of Health Sciences (Major in Nursing) at Tung Wah College in Hong Kong. Ms. LO Hiu Man is the representative of the group to give the presentation in the conference. Her research interests include blood donation, knowledge and attitudes of undergraduate students.

### Notes:



# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## A survey: Knowledge and attitudes towards blood donation between post-secondary students who are taking health-care and non-healthcare related programmes in Hong Kong

LI Wai Ting, Lo Hiu Man, WONG MF Florence, HO Hiu Yan, HO Wing Laam, MOK Ho Yan, POON Chiu Lam and POON Chiu Lam  
Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

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### Biography

LI Wai Ting is a nursing student studying Bachelor Degree of Health Sciences (Major in Nursing) at Tung Wah College in Hong Kong. Ms. LI Wai Ting is representing the group to give the presentation in the conference. Her research interests include blood donation, knowledge and attitudes of undergraduate students.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The effect of life orientation on quality of life in diabetic patients

Hilal Yildirim, Kevser Isik and Zeliha Cengiz  
Inonu University, Turkey

**Background:** Chronic diseases are increasing rapidly around the world. Diabetes is the first one among these diseases. The perspective of diabetic patients affects their quality of life. This study was conducted to investigate the effect of life orientations on quality of life in diabetic patients.

**Methods:** This study was conducted at Malatya Turgut Ozal Research Hospital between 3rd February 2016 and 5th February 2017. The population of the study consisted of diabetic patients hospitalized in endocrine clinic of Inonu University Turgut Ozal Medical Center. The sample of the study consisted of 100 diabetic patients who were staying in the hospital in the research dates and agreed to participate in the study. Descriptive information form, quality of life form, and life orientation test were used to collect the data. In the process of data collection, the researcher asked the questions and recorded the answers by using face-to-face approach. In data analysis, frequency, percentage, independent samples t-test, ANOVA and correlation analysis were used.

**Results:** According to the results of the study, it was found that the mean score of life quality and life orientation of diabetic patients was high. The correlation between life orientations and quality of life was determined to be statistically significant. At the same time, factors such as gender, education, employment status, type of diabetes, age of having diabetes, and having other chronic illness are effective on life orientation and quality of life of diabetic patients.

**Conclusion:** The diabetic patients see life positively, which enhances their quality of life.

## Biography

Hilal Yildirim completed her secondary and high school education in Malatya. In 2009. She graduated from the Department of Health Care at the School of Health at Firat University. After working as a nurse in 2009-2011, she worked as a research assistant at Ataturk University in 2012. In 2013 she was appointed as a student at Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, graduated from Public Health Nursing Department Master's degree and started his doctoral education in 2015. The Master of Science in Physiology, which began in 2010, is finished in 2016.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

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## Nurses in street attire: Facilitator of recovery process?

Lok Yan Chu, Daniel Bressington, Tin Wai Chang, Tsz Yuet Dai, Lok Hui, Hei Tung Ip, San Yuet Kwok, Kin Long Ying and Fung Man Chan  
Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

The Recovery Model has been introduced in Hong Kong since 2010. Recently, the policy of uniform in rehabilitation ward has changed to allow staff wear their own clothes to better fit the Recovery Model. The effects of nursing staff wearing street attire have been under discussion over the past decades in the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia. However, this literature is of limited value to the psychiatric services in Hong Kong, where no related research has been conducted. The aim of the study was to explore Hong Kong mental health nurses' views about wearing street attire within an in-patient rehabilitation unit in regards to facilitating patients' recovery process. A qualitative descriptive study method, utilizing individual in-depth semi-structured research interview, was employed in this study. Interview data were content analyzed from the perspective of post-positivism. A total of 11 interviews were conducted with nurse participants. The analysis process initially identified 177 open codes, which were merged into 81 nodes. Finally, 3 main themes and 9 sub-themes were identified. Main themes were 'building up rapport with patients', 'street attire helps deinstitutionalization' and 'different approaches to maximize the benefit and to minimize the risk'. A majority of nurse participants positively viewed the policy of wearing street attire in a psychiatric rehabilitation unit, they felt the policy was potentially beneficial to patients' recovery process. Street attire is not the only key to recovery, nurses are recommended to be aware of their skills in taking care of patients, to further maximize the benefit of the policy.

## Biography

Lok Yan, Chu is currently a final-year undergraduate in BSc (Hons) in Mental Health Nursing in The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She has been a student research assistant under an assistant professor in Centre of Gerontological Nursing at school since June 2016. She was also the editor of two publications related to pain management in people with Dementia. "Nurses in street attire: Facilitator of recovery process?" is the first research project that she was a co-investigator working with her research teammates. She has been nominated to join a nursing exchange programme in National University of Singapore in the summer of 2016.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

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## Nurses in street attire: Facilitator of recovery process?

San Yuet Kwok, Daniel Bressington, Lok Yan Chu, Tin Wai Chang, Tsz Yuet Dai, Lok Hui, Hei Tung Ip, Kin Long Ying and Fung Man Chan  
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## Biography

San Yuet Kwok is currently a final year undergraduate student in BSc (Hons) in Mental Health Nursing in The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She is a undergraduate member of Pi Iota Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau International, Hong Kong since 2016. She has been a student assistant for data collection and data entry in a research project. "Nurses in street attire: Facilitator of recovery process?" is the first research project that she was a co-investigator with her research teammates..

## Notes:



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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

# Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

## Day 3

*World Nursing 2017*

# Sessions

Day 3 July 12, 2017

## Surgical Nursing | Clinical Nursing | Critical Care & Emergency Nursing | Women Health Nursing | Adult Health Nursing

**Session Chair**  
**Catherine Bailey**  
Northumbria University, UK

**Session Co-chair**  
**April L. Jones**  
Walden University School of Psychology, USA

### Session Introduction

**Title: Preoperative Universal Vs Target Vs No MRSA Decolonization for Elective Total Joint Replacement Patients for Decreasing SSI**

**Jasmine D. Schmidt**, California Baptist University College of Nursing, USA

**Title: The life of the elderly in residential care facilities- A study of autonomy and life situation of elderly people in the context of the political organisation of the facilities**

**Ulla Skjodt**, University College Zealand, Denmark

**Title: E-PWBILR-Experience of protagonists in workplace bullying: An integrated literature review**

**April L. Jones**, Walden University School of Psychology, USA

**Title: Pain management in early post-operative period in patients with median sternotomy: Cold therapy as non-pharmacological method**

**Gulbanu Zencir**, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Science, Turkey

**Title: Adherence to international and national recommendations for the prevention of surgical site infections in Italy: Results from an observational prospective study in elective surgery**

**Annamaria Bagnasco**, University of Genoa, Italy

**Title: Eliminating blood culture false positives: Harnessing the power of nursing shared governance**

**Dawn Genevieve Moeller**, Good Shepherd Hospital, USA

**Title: Effectiveness of a multi-disciplinary intervention of deglutition disorders in elderly inpatients**

**Qian Chen**, Sichuan University, China

**Title: Adapting and evaluating a community based falls prevention program for visually impaired older people: the qualitative findings**

**Catherine Bailey**, Northumbria University, UK

**Title: Changes in traditional postpartum rituals in a modern healthcare context: An ethnographic study**

**Yueh-Chen Yeh**, National Taichung University of Science and Technology Department of Nursing, Taiwan

**Title: Effect of training on nurse awareness concerning malpractice cases**

**Bengu Cetinkaya**, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Title: The influences of family supportive supervisor behaviors on the relationships among work-family conflict, stress, and turnover intention**

**Sitah Alshutwi**, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

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## Preoperative universal vs. target vs. no MRSA decolonization for elective total joint replacement patients for decreasing SSI

Jasmine D Schmidt

California Baptist University, USA

**Clinical Practice Issue:** Different orthopedic medical groups have different practice guidelines for MRSA testing and decolonization. Some orthopedic surgeons perform targeted MRSA decolonization and many orthopedic surgeons perform no decolonization preoperatively for elective total joint replacement (TJR) patients. With a forecasted 600% increase in total joint replacement surgeries over the next two decades, there is an expected increase of 20% rise in orthopedic post-operative complications and surgical site infections (SSI). SSI in TJR patients is not only costly for the health care organization; it is life and limb threatening to the TJR patient. Though many hospitals teach their TJR preoperative patients to perform a cleansing wash by the patients the night before surgery and the pre-operative wash by staff at the affected area day of surgery; neither the surgeon's office nor the hospital universally decolonize the nares and complete body (including a wash behind the ears and in the groin) which increases the patient's risk for SSI. In order to obtain and sustain quality outcomes, clinical health care providers must be willing to look at the MRSA decolonization research translated from cardiac preoperative patients, intensive care units, acute care floors throughout various hospitals, and pre-operative cesarean section patients to the pre-operative elective TJR orthopedic patient population. We must continue to expose orthopedic physicians and nurses to new ways of improving patient outcomes and properly leading change. By presenting and applying evidence based practices regarding universal, targeted, and the lack of MRSA decolonization to pre-operative elective orthopedic TJR patients prior to surgery, we can enhance clinical practice and improve patient outcomes in regard to postoperative complications and SSI.

**Outcomes:** Review evidence based practice guidelines and outcomes for universal, targeted, and lack of MRSA decolonization on preoperative patients. Explore the opportunities for implementation of the evidence based practices to the preoperative elective total joint replacement patient for decreasing postoperative complications and SSI.

### Biography

Jasmine D Schmidt has completed her Doctorate in Nursing Practice with an orthopedic emphasis from Grand Canyon University. She is current a Faculty Member at California Baptist University College of Nursing in Riverside, California. She is a Certified as an Orthopedic Nurse and as well as for Wound Care. She was the Founding Director of the Spine and Joint Institute in Southern California and is an Orthopedic Nurse Leadership Consultant, as well as Legal Nurse Consultant and Educator, for growing organizations. She has presented many of her work nationally and internationally on orthopedics, customer service, wound care and cultural diversity, and has served on a number of committees to promote quality and innovation.

### Notes:



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## The life of the elderly in residential care facilities- A study of autonomy and life situation of elderly people in the context of the political organisation of the facilities

Ulla Skjodt

University College Zealand, Denmark

**Aim:** To examine how the political organisation of the residential care facilities in Denmark can be perceived in the practice of these facilities and furthermore an examination of which consequences this organisation has for the autonomy and life situation of the elderly.

**Methods:** Based on a practical-philosophical approach in which theory and practice are inextricably linked as well as mutually informing each other. The autonomy of the elderly can be determined in relation to lived lives of the elderly people in their encounter with the political framework of the residential care facilities, and is therefore anthropological present in the form of practical concept(s). Empirical material is therefore generated by participant observation on wards and by interviewing elderly, relatives and employees in residential care facilities, as well as policy documents, concerning the arrangement of public help to elderly people in need of long-term care, are analysed.

**Results:** Analysis of the empirical material and of pertinent policy documents reveal that elderly people are politically valued, when they manage to avoid drawing on the public services that are available to them.

A current dominant political standardised concept of autonomy is throughout the analysis rendered visible. In its generalised form this concept turns out to be contradictory to the life situation of impaired individual elderly people living in residential care facilities.

The cynicism of the past appears to be a way to implement rational and efficient problem-solving as a replacement for the welfare in which experts set the agenda for production and distribution of treatment and care based on moral responsibility.

The consequences of the present organisational controlling ideology become clear in the empirical data material, when some members of the staff fail to provide political standardised help and dare to make situated judgements that meet the impaired elderly with a situated and open concept of autonomy valuing the life situation of the elderly.

### Biography

Ulla Skjødtt has a professional background in nursing and management. She has completed a Master of Ethics and Values in Organisation (MEVO) and her Ph.D. at Aarhus University, Philosophical Institute. She is now Associate Professor at University College Zealand in Denmark (University of applied science) doing research in the area of elderly care.

### Notes:



# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Experience of protagonists in workplace bullying (E-PWBILR): An integrated literature review

April L Jones

Walden University School of Psychology, USA

Awareness of workplace bullying is increasing due to an improved understanding of the psychological, social, and organizational consequences of these behaviors. In the field of nursing, which has been facing critical shortages for decades, workplace bullying has been blamed for higher attrition rates, reduced productivity, and even the current nursing shortage. Poorer patient care and reduced safety on the job are also noted sequelae of bullying among nurses. While incidents of bullying can be accepted though unintended consequence of power dynamics within an organizational structure, there is a critical need for managers to analyze the extent of the problem, determine its impact, and try to understand how it affects staff satisfaction and retention. Although there is evidence that lack of managerial support and hierarchical work environments that disempower staff contribute to bullying among nurses, there does not appear to be agreement on the most important factors that contribute to the perpetuation of these harmful behaviors, or more importantly, on how to reduce the frequency and impact of bullying events. A number of studies have been conducted on workplace bullying; however, very few in the field of nursing have been undertaken. This paper systematically examines the impact of bullying, the factors that perpetuate its continuance, and synthesizes the literature on promising environmental and individual-level interventions in the field of nursing.

### Biography

April L Jones has completed her PhD from Walden University. She is the Outreach Manager of US Air Force, Maxwell Air Force Base, a military education and command installation. She has published 2 articles in reputed journals and has been serving as a journal reviewer for three journals of repute. She has presented her research publications at more than four international conferences.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Pain management in early post-operative period in patients with median sternotomy: Cold therapy as non-pharmacological method

**Gulbanu Zencir**

Pamukkale University, Turkey

Post-operative period of first two days with coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) has severe pain (11-20%). The reasons of post-operative pain in CABG are deep breathing and coughing exercises (DB&CE), moving and rotation in the bed. Pain during DB&CE results in opening the rib cage, pressure on the wound and stress on the sternum lines. DB&CE is important to prevent pulmonary complications. If pain is not controlled during DB&CE, morbidity and mortality risk can be increased. Although the frequently used pharmacological methods can reduce the pain at a certain level, but it leads to side effects (sedation, nausea, constipation, etc.). Also, pharmacological interventions are not enough to control the increase of pain by itself, especially the pain related to deep breathing and the cough. Non-pharmacological methods are easy to use and safe adjuvant therapy with low cost. Effects of the cold therapy are analgesic increase of pain threshold, reduce the use of analgesics, anti-inflammatory, spasm relaxing, increase mobility, and improve rehabilitation. Cold therapy effectively decreases the pain in the activities of coughing and mobilization. It is known that combinational therapy of pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods is more successful in CABG (78%) by randomized controlled trial. Our study showed that cold therapy has positive effects on pain management in the early period of post-cardiac surgery by randomized crossover clinical trial. Thereby application of cold therapy should be encouraged as an alternative treatment for pain management in early post-operative period in patients with median sternotomy.

### Biography

Gulbanu Zencir has worked as a Clinician and Manager Nurse for about 15 years. She did her academic studies from Dokuz Eylul University and PhD from Ege University. She is pursuing her Post-doctoral studies from Pamukkale University, Faculty of Health Science, Nursing department (Fundamentals of Nursing). She has more than 10 published papers in different journals..

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Adherence to international and national recommendations for the prevention of surgical site infections in Italy: Results from an observational prospective study in elective surgery

Annamaria Bagnasco  
University of Genoa, Italy

**Background:** An observational prospective study of the perioperative procedures for prevention of surgical site infections (SSIs) was carried out in a tertiary referral teaching hospital in Liguria, Italy, to evaluate their adherence to international and national standards.

**Methods:** A 1-month survey was performed in all surgical departments, monitored in turns by trained survey teams. Data regarding pre-surgical patient preparation and intraoperative infection control practices were collected.

**Results:** A total of 717 elective interventions were actively monitored in 703 patients who underwent surgery. Hair shaving was performed mainly using a razor (92%) by the nurses (72.8%) on the day before the operation (83.5%). All of the patients were showered, either with a common detergent (87%) or with an antiseptic solution (13%). Antimicrobial prophylaxis was administered properly in 75.7% of the patients at induction of anesthesia; however, according to current Italian guidelines, inappropriate prophylaxis was provided in 55.2% patients. Appropriate antisepsis of the incision area was done in 97.4% of the operations, and nearly 90% of the interventions lasted less than the respective 75th percentile. The doors of the operating theatres were mostly open during the duration of the operation in 36.3% of the cases.

**Conclusions:** This review of infection control policies identified significant opportunities for improving the safety and the quality of routine surgical practice.

### Biography

Annamaria Bagnasco has completed her PhD in 2010 from the University of Genoa, Italy. Since October 2011, she is an Assistant Professor and a Researcher in the Department of Health Sciences, University of Genoa. She has published more than 80 papers in reputed scientific journals.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Eliminating blood culture false positives: Harnessing the power of nursing shared governance

**Dawn Moeller**

Advocate Good Shepherd Hospital, USA

**Purpose:** Our emergency department struggled with unacceptable blood culture contamination rates due to which this study was conducted with the purpose to create a self-governing culture within nursing that would lead and sustain the achievement of monthly blood culture contamination rates below the national benchmark of 3% and the hospital laboratory acceptable threshold of 2.3%.

**Design:** Blood cultures: Moving toward zero false positives was an evidence-based quality assurance project developed and implemented by the emergency department Shared Governance Quality and Safety Council.

**Participants:** 100% of all emergency department patients requiring blood cultures, inclusive of pediatric patients, between the time frames of January 2010 through June 2015 were considered for this study.

**Methods:** The Shared Governance Council partnered with the laboratory team to review the monthly epidemiology reports. The goal was to identify the number and overall percentage of contaminated specimens collected within the emergency department. The emergency department Shared Governance Council conducted a review of the literature. From the information that was gathered, the Shared Governance Council created a blood culture collection education tool for the emergency department nursing staff. The final step was to design a monthly peer review process to perform ongoing causal analysis with those individuals that were linked with contaminated specimens.

**Results & Outcomes:** The evidence demonstrates that the new process decreased the blood culture contamination rate from baseline of 5.37% down to 1.55%.

**Implications:** The chief recommendation is to engage staff through clinical leadership. This quality improvement project translates to improved patient care and a reduction in unnecessary treatment and costs.

### Biography

Dawn Moeller has 30 years of experience in the field of Emergency Medicine. She currently serves at Advocate Good Shepherd Hospital as Clinical Manager for Emergency and Trauma Services. She has recently published an article in the Journal of Emergency Nursing on eliminating blood culture contaminations by engaging her front line staff. She has presented nationally on topics such as reducing emergency department recidivism and readmissions, and on how emergency department operational efficiency promotes a positive patient experience.

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## Effectiveness of a multi-disciplinary intervention of deglutition disorders in elderly inpatients

Qian Chen

Sichuan University, China

**Background:** The incidence of deglutition disorders in elderly inpatients had reached 30%, which increased the incidence of complications and death.

**Aim:** The aim is to verify the effectiveness of multi-disciplinary intervention model led by nurses for functional deglutition disorders elderly inpatients.

**Methods:** By cluster sampling, 73 patients were in the intervention group, who accepted multidisciplinary intervention, and 72 patients in the control group, who received traditional care. The objects were investigated at baseline, collected the data after 30 days and 90 days. The questionnaires contents included: demographics, Kubota water swallow test, MNA-SF, aspiration pneumonia, etc.

**Results:** The demographics, swallowing function between two groups had no statistical significance ( $P>0.05$ ). The ration of SSA in intervention group was significantly higher than that in control group (67.1% vs. 44.4%). The difference had statistical significance ( $Z=8.96$ ,  $P=0.011$ ). The incidence of aspiration pneumonia in the 90 days in the intervention group was lower than that in the control group (5.5% vs. 23.6%). The incidence of malnutrition in the intervention group was lower than that in the control group (2.7% vs. 11.1%), both with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The nurses-led multi-disciplinary intervention model of deglutition disorders elderly inpatients contributed to improve the swallowing function, and reduce the incidence of aspiration pneumonia and malnutrition of elderly patients with deglutition disorders.

### Biography

Qian Chen has completed his PhD from Sichuan University. She is the In-charge nurse of Department of Geriatrics West China Hospital, and an Associate Professor at the Sichuan University. She has done her studies associated with Geriatric Syndrome. She has published more than 30 papers in Chinese journal.

### Notes:

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## Adapting and evaluating a community based falls prevention program for visually impaired older people: The qualitative findings

Coe D<sup>1</sup>, De Jong L D<sup>2</sup>, Skelton D A<sup>3</sup>, Deary V<sup>4</sup>, Bailey C<sup>4</sup> and Adams N<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Newcastle University, UK

<sup>2</sup>Curtin University, Australia

<sup>3</sup>Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

Visually impaired older people (VIOP) are likely to fall and injure themselves. Unfortunately they have poor compliance to preventative home-based exercise. This paper reports on the qualitative findings of a mixed methods feasibility study that aimed to adapt the existing falls management exercise program (FaME) in order to facilitate uptake and adherence by VIOP. Prior to the delivery of the FaME program, four focus groups exploring its' adaptation took place with 14 VIOP from two UK geographic locations. Following completion of the 12-week adapted FaME program intervention, nine VIOP completed one-to-one in-depth interviews. Interviews also took place pre-and post the intervention delivery with two postural stability instructors (PSIs). Analysis of data took a broad thematic approach. Findings from the interviews focused on exercise individualization to facilitate personal choice, a preference for small group numbers, and a desire the PSIs had specific training on visual impairments. Findings from VIOP who fully completed the intervention, identified positive aspects such as improved strength and balance and social engagement. Some felt they were not physically challenged enough, suggesting a differing perception regarding individual falls risk and how specific exercises affected this. The PSIs agreed appropriate balance challenge had been a concern, both for those who wished for more challenge and those, who due to multiple comorbidities, required a more tailored approach. Collaborative adaptation and evaluation of the FaME program has led to the first falls prevention intervention manual for VIOP.

### Biography

Coe D is currently working as a Research Assistant at the University of Newcastle, Campus for Ageing and Vitality. She has worked for 22 years as a Specialist Nurse in the National Health Service and for 7 years as a Higher Education Lecturer. She obtained her PhD in 2014 using social constructionist methods to explore, from a nurse's perspective, the concept of caring. Her current research interest focuses on aging and age related illness. She has published in *BMJ Open journal* and the *Journal of Ethnographic and Qualitative Research*.

### Notes:

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## Changes in traditional postpartum rituals in a modern healthcare context: An ethnographic study

Yueh-Chen Yeh<sup>1</sup>, Yu-Ping Huang<sup>2</sup> and Yeu-Hui Chuang<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>National Quemoy University, Taiwan

<sup>3</sup>Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

In Chinese culture, postpartum women are considered to be weak, vulnerable to a Yin and Yang imbalance, and in need of special care. They are encouraged to follow the traditional postpartum practice called “doing the month,” which is a 30-day ritual involving physical and social prescriptions and taboos. Traditionally, Chinese and Taiwanese postpartum women perform this practice at home. Currently, many Taiwanese women undertake this ritual in postpartum nursing centers (PNCs). However, information on how the PNCs have modified the traditional Chinese postpartum practices for first-time mothers in the context of modern healthcare is limited. The present ethnographic study conducted the observations and formal interviews of 27 first-time mothers at a PNC in Taipei, Taiwan. The present study observed that the “doing the month” ritual has been adapted to modern healthcare requirements through the relocation of home settings to healthcare facilities. At these facilities, nurses assume the roles traditionally held by family members, thus influencing the family structure and relationships. In addition, adherence to the traditional dietary, hygiene, activity, and social restrictions varied. Although some practices were performed on the basis of traditional justifications, many were modified or abandoned on the basis of current scientific justifications. The present study provides information that may aid healthcare professionals in guiding postpartum women to integrate traditional beliefs with modern healthcare and evidence-based practices. Nurses and midwives must be respectful towards their clients’ beliefs. In addition, respect and flexibility should be maintained in the ritual by incorporating modern values and facilities. The present findings demonstrate how traditional and modern cultural beliefs and attitudes are integrated in the “doing the month” ritual to provide culturally appropriate and sensitive postpartum care and support for first-time mothers.

### Biography

Yueh-Chen Yeh has completed her PhD from Griffith University School of Nursing and Midwifery in Australia. She is an Assistant Professor and teaches at National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Department of Nursing.

### Notes:

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July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Effect of training on nurse awareness concerning malpractice cases

Bengu Cetinkaya<sup>1</sup>, Nevin Kuzu Kurban<sup>2</sup>, Halide Savas<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, Department of Pediatric Nursing, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Denizli, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Denizli, Turkey

<sup>3</sup>Lawyer, Istanbul Bar Association, Istanbul, Turkey

**A**bstrack: Today, nurses carry out medical interventions for various purposes. Medical interventions do not always result in positive outcomes; patients may be harmed as a consequence of such interventions. Due to this reason, nurses may face cases filed against them. Nurses' awareness on the possible outcomes of the cases filed for the medical malpractices they perform, would make them more cautious during their performances and would enhance their sensibility. The present study aimed to determine nurse awareness of malpractice cases involving nursing care and to evaluate the contribution of training to this level of awareness. In this descriptive survey method study, nurses were given conference-type training about medical malpractice cases in Turkey involving nurses. A questionnaire covering the cases and the consequences medical malpractice was implemented before and after training. The number of correct answers given by the participants regarding malpractice case outcomes increased in a statistically significant way after training ( $p < 0.001$ ). Increasing nurse awareness about the risks and consequences of medical malpractice may be an important factor in reducing malpractice.

## Biography

Bengu Cetinkaya has completed his PhD from Ege University Institute for Health Sciences, Department of Pediatric Nursing. She is an Associated Professor and teaches at Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Pediatric Nursing. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a reviewer for international and national journals.

## Notes:



# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The influences of family supportive supervisor behaviors on the relationships among work-family conflict, stress, and turnover intention

Sitah Alshutwi

King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Many countries around the world are struggling to maintain adequate number of nurses. Inadequate nursing staffing could compromise the quality of patient care. Among many factors that contribute to RN turnover, the influence of work-family conflict (WFC) has gained little attention. WFC was found to be significantly association with increased turnover intention (TI) among employees. Furthermore, WFC has been linked to a number of negative consequences, including lower job satisfaction and organizational commitment, sleep insufficiency, insomnia symptoms, obesity, cardiovascular diseases, sleep insufficiency, and high cholesterol. In an effort to find strategies to manage the consequences of WFC, many behavioral, psychological, and career scholars have focused on the role of supervisor support. Family Supportive Supervisor Behaviors (FSSB) has been found to be a promising approach contributing to the reduction of TI in employees' experiencing WFC. Despite the importance of work-family issues and the influence of FSSB, limited studies have been conducted among the nursing population and none were found that included a sample from Saudi Arabia. Therefore, the main Purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence of FSSB on the relationship among WFC, Stress, and TI in Saudi Arabian registered nurses. Method: A cross-sectional study. Sample: Convenience sampling; 113 Saudi female nurse.

**Result:** Fifty percent of nurses intended to leave their workplace, 68 % of nurses reported having a conflict between work and family, and 44% reported having a high level of stress. A significant positive correlation was found between WFC and TI ( $r = .43$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). A negative correlation was found between FSSB and TI ( $r = -.53$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). Both WFC and stress were associated with TI; however, these associations were buffered (weaken), when nurses had higher FSSB. Conclusion: Managing work and family demands is a huge challenge for many employees including nurses. FSSB could be the tool to facilitate married, female nurses in their professional role without compromising their family responsibilities. Nurses' turnover is a complex issue that may require multiple prevention strategies; however, enhancing FSSB could be a key resource for maintaining a positive workplace environment and reducing TI.

### Biography

Alshutwi, Sitah, PhD, RN. Is assistant professor at King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for health sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

### Notes:

# Sessions

Day 3 July 12, 2017

## Surgical Nursing | Clinical Nursing | Critical Care & Emergency Nursing | Women Health Nursing | Adult Health Nursing

### Session Chair

**Jasmine D. Schmidt**

California Baptist University College of Nursing, USA

### Session Co-chair

**Judith Anne Honeyfield**

Toi Ohomai Institute of Technology, New Zealand

### Session Introduction

**Title: Evaluation of first year nursing students' care plans - Nursing diagnosis and nursing interventions**

**Turkan Karaca**, Adiyaman University School of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Title: Reflection of innovative clinical approaches in the health field**

**Hamide Nur Cevik Ozdemir**, University of Ege, Turkey

**Title: Perceptions of physical restraint use on elderly people among nurses in general wards and intensive care units**

**Turkan Karaca**, Adiyaman University School of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Title: Pain status and health perceptions according to quips pain questionnaire of patients with urinary system operation**

**Seher Tanriverdi**, Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey

**Title: The challenges and joys of implementing an innovative model of care for children and babies with a disability and their families in a community setting – Collaboration of a private community nursing service with a charity non -government organization (NGO)**

**Michelle Ann Price**, Allcare Nursing and Community Services, Australia

**Title: Investigation of general characteristics and nutritional status of patients with urinary system stone**

**Yasemin Altinbas**, Adiyaman University School of Health, Turkey

**Title: The effect of mobbing perception on organizational alienation in the nurses: An application on public hospitals**

**Hamide Nur Cevik Ozdemir**, University of Ege, Turkey

**Title: Using the nursing outcome "Tissue Integrity: skin and mucous membranes" to measure the effect of foot reflexology on feet of people susceptible to skin rupture**

**Emilia Campos de Carvalho**, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Evaluation of first year nursing students' care plans - Nursing diagnosis and nursing interventions

**Turkan Karaca**

Adiyaman University School of Health Sciences, Turkey

A nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment about an individual, a family or a community's responses to actual and potential health problems/life processes. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the nursing diagnoses of university first year students for the patients they undertook the care of and to determine interventions relevant to these diagnoses. The study universe consisted of Adiyaman University Nursing School first year students who were continuing their education during the 2014-2015 educational year and took the Fundamentals of Nursing Course. The chest disease, neurology and internal medicine clinics were chosen as the student clinical internship areas. The data were collected by evaluating the 63 nursing care plans prepared by the students and the data collection forms the students had used for nursing care. The patients cared for at the chest disease, neurology and internal medicine clinics by the students included in this study. The students included in the study had determined 19 nursing diagnoses in 63 cases. The 5 most common diagnoses were insufficient respiration and pain, infection risk, sleep pattern, anorexia, risk of fallow for all clinics. The most used nursing interventions was evaluate respiratory rate and depth, evaluate pain, follow the infection signs, evaluate noise for sleeping and keep the room clean. The students' ability to determine nursing diagnoses and nursing interventions was at the middle level. To develop the students' skill in implementing nursing process at the conclusion of every system they need to be given sample cases with related diagnoses that will help them improve their ability to use nursing diagnosis and interventions relevant to these diagnoses.

### Biography

Turkan Karaca has completed his PhD at the age of 28 years from Hacettepe University and postdoctoral studies from Hacettepe University, Fundamentals of Nursing. She has worked as an assistant professor in Adiyaman University, School of Nursing since 2014. She is an academic nurse in university and studies on clinical researches. The research field is stoma care, wound care, restraints, adult patients, intensive care, general wards.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Reflection of innovative clinical approaches in the health field

Hamide Nur Cevik Ozdemir<sup>1</sup> and Selmin Senol<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ege University, Department of Pediatric Nursing, Izmir, Turkey

In recent years, institutionalization of the health sector and rapid technological changes made governance practices in this sector and innovative solutions arising during the application of these practices a more important topic of discussion. These advances in technology have had an effect on nursing care and its quality in the way in which diagnosis and treatment services are provided. In connection with this effect, significant changes and transformations have been seen in the field of health. In this review, the place and importance of innovation in the health field is regarded from a holistic standpoint, and examples of innovative solutions are given. It is intended to solve problems and create new opportunities in the health field by focusing on innovations which have been introduced. One of the most important values in health policy and programs is providing accessible health care. Innovation is needed to make access to health services easier so as to support all of these. In today's world, chronic illnesses are showing a rapid increase, as are the burdens and costs of illness. In the face of these increases, expectations from the health services and the pattern of demand are changing. Innovation activities must be focused on the patient and the user, and be planned in accordance with the basic target of improving life quality and health according to demand. Access to knowledge will constantly enable innovations in the health field, such as laser technology, tele-medicine. Health services provided by more advanced equipment such as the application of robotics, wearable devices, ergonomic prostheses, portable smart sensors and robotic clothing will further reduce hospitalization and the time spent in hospital. Electronic stethoscopes, mobile endoscopic forms, portable medical equipment, digital hospitals, e-forms, e-health and integrated health complexes will make home care services and monitoring easier. At the same time, programmed barcoded infusion systems, web-based nursing processes, wound care technologies, tele-nursing, robotic nurses and simulations are new technological developments used in the field of nursing. Innovation has become one of the basic indicators of social welfare and quality of life with the novelties and advances it has brought in the health field. Innovation has increased the possibilities of early diagnosis and treatment thanks to new products and services. In health services, where resources are extremely limited, the use of advanced technology thanks to innovation will enable the production of cheap and accessible solutions and reduction of costs in the future.

## Biography

Hamide Nur Cevik Özdemir is currently a PhD Student, Department of Child Health Nursing at the Ege University Health Sciences Institute, Turkey. She is also Research Assistant at the same university in Child Health Nursing Department since 2013.

## Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Perceptions of physical restraint use on elderly people among nurses in general wards and intensive care units

**Turkan Karaca, Semiha Aydin Ozkan and Emine Derya Ister**  
Adiyaman University School of Health Sciences, Turkey

Nurses are primarily responsible for patient care and safety. Identification of their perceptions about restraint practices is thus important for raising awareness on this issue. This study aimed to identify perceptions about physical restraint use among nurses working in general wards and intensive care units (ICUs). The study was conducted in a university hospital where a sample of 121 nurses completed the Perceptions of Restraint Use Questionnaire (PRUQ) to evaluate their perceptions of the use of restraint in the treatment of their patients. Higher values indicated that the situations described were considered an important justification for using physical restraints. The overall mean score for the PRUQ was 4.57. Nurses identified treatment interference as the most important reason for restraining a patient and substituting for staff care as the least important reason. In addition, there was a significant relationship between the perception of using restraints in general wards and ICUs. It was noted that the nurses reported that using restraints in ICUs was more common than in general wards. According to these results it became clear that the nurses need to consider it important to plan individualized nursing care for patients who need to be restrained and to provide sufficient information to them and their families about the safety features of the practice.

### Biography

Turkan Karaca has completed his PhD at the age of 28 years from Hacettepe University and postdoctoral studies from Hacettepe University, Fundamentals of Nursing. She has worked as an assistant professor in Adiyaman University, School of Nursing since 2014. She is an academic nurse in university and studies on clinical researches. The research field is stoma care, wound care, restraints, adult patients, intensive care, general wards.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Pain status and health perceptions according to quips pain questionnaire of patients with urinary system operation

Seher Tanriverdi\*, Neslihan Soylemez\*\*, Omer Tanriverdi\*\*\* and Serdar Saritas\*\*\*\*

\*Mardin Artuklu University Health High School, Turkey

\*\*İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

\*\*\*Sanko University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

\*\*\*\*İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey

**Aims:** The study was carried out to determine the pain status and health perceptions according to the post-operative quip pain questionnaire of patients who underwent a urinary system operation.

**Methods:** This descriptive study was conducted between November 2016 and March 2017 at the Malatya State Hospital Urology Clinic. The universe of the study consisted of adult patients in this clinic. The sample consisted of 168 patients who were selected by chance random sampling method and who met the inclusion criteria. The Patient Presentation Form was used to identify the introductory characteristics of the patients, the Quips Pain Questionnaire to assess their pain and the Perceived Health Scale to identify health perceptions. The data were collected by the researcher via face-to-face interview method. Mean, standard deviation, number, percentage tests were used in the statistical evaluation of the data.

**Results:** The average age of the patients was  $48.73 \pm 13.66$ , 76.2% were male, 91.7% were married, 49.4% were primary school graduate and 32.1% were workers. Pain level of patients determined as  $6.7 \pm 0.96$ , 80.4% were informed about postoperative pain treatments, and the average level of satisfaction with pain treatment was  $12.88 \pm 0.99$  when evaluated between 0-15). The mean score of perceived health scale was  $0.32 \pm 0.46$ .

**Conclusions:** As a result of this research; Patients with urinary system surgery were found to have high pain severity and low health perceptions compared to the quips pain questionnaire after surgery.

### Biography

Seher has completed her master at the age of 27 years from İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences. She is continuing her Ph.D. She works as a research assistant at the Mardin Artuklu University High Health School.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## **The challenges and joys of implementing an innovative model of care for children and babies with a disability and their families in a community setting – Collaboration of a private community nursing service with a charity non -government organization (NGO)**

**Michelle Ann Price OAM RN BN**

Allcare Nursing and Community Services, Toukley NSW Australia

In our community, there was a desperate need for families who had a baby or child with a severe disability to have more support, access to networks of assistance, socialisation as a family and individually; while simultaneously getting time out away from their sick baby or child, who all required professional pediatric nursing care. Following many meetings with families, Camp Breakaway (charity) Board. Allcare Nursing and Community Services (ANCS) (private community nursing), volunteers and nursing staff, a committee was established to take up the challenge. The Model implementation was a three day stay in the grounds of Camp Breakaway for 16 families while providing a hospital style ward for their babies and children.

The challenge was immense from financial to the logistics of organising a make shift hospital with-in the chosen venue, social programs, clinical and family assessments and sourcing appropriate staff and volunteers. Combining the nursing service and the charity to work collaboratively along with a dedicated team; the Model of care known as High Care Needs camp became a reality.

The joys were many with incredible stories and positive outcomes for families

### **Biography**

Michelle is the founder and Director of Allcare Nursing and Community Services which has been established for 30years employs 80staff and cares for over 600 clients in the Central Coast region NSW Australia. Michelle is also a volunteer of a charity organisation Camp Breakaway Incorporated, which provides social inclusion respite and high care for all aged people, with all levels of disability Michelle has been awarded the highest medal Order of Australia (OAM) from the Australian Government for her work in nursing and caring for people with disabilities.

### **Notes:**

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Experiential learning for health sciences education students: An open distance Learning (ODL) context

**Thembekile Masango**

University of South Africa, South Africa

**Purpose:** To explore and describe the experiences of student currently registered for Health Sciences Education course in the Bachelor of Curationis (BCUR) programme offered studying in an ODL university. The students had attended the teaching practice workshop, a component of nursing education programme.

**Method and design:** A qualitative, exploratory and descriptive, design was conducted following interpretivism. The students were purposively selected and included according to their willingness to participate in the study. Data were collected through written narratives and analysed using Collaiz's method.

**Results:** The majority of the students (60%) indicated that the workshop period of five days is too short compromising face to face learning and makes teaching and learning to take place under duress. They also expressed fear of the unknown and anxiety as they had never taught before. Others felt it was real experience situation, where they practiced peer assessment and had an opportunity of socializing with fellow students.

**Conclusions:** The implications of the findings of this study for nursing education in general is that there is a need for pedagogical changes in the preparation of future nurse educators. Nurse educators need to adopt and develop of innovative teaching methodologies that are in line with teaching in ODEL context such as video recordings, podcast and interactive broadcast through smart board and scopia etc

### Biography

Dr. Masango is holding a D Phil Nursing Education (2002), M Cur Nursing Education (1998), B Cur Hons Nursing Education (1993), Diploma in nursing administration (1995), BCUR Education and Community Health Nursing (1991), Certificate in Clinical HIV/AIDS management for nurses (2008).

Dr Masango is currently working as a senior lecturer in the Department of Health Studies at the University of South Africa (UNISA). She has previously worked as a professional nurse at Ngwelezane hospital in KwaZulu Natal Province (1982-1985), as a lecturer and senior lecturer at the University of Zulu Land (1995- 2007), Provincial coordinator for the University Research Cooperation (2007-2009) and Campus manager at Net Care Education (2009-2010). She is and has been involved in the supervision of post-graduate students (M&D) some of which have completed their theses and dissertations.

Dr Masango has published quite extensively in accredited journals both nationally and internationally. And has a very strong interest in nursing education, philosophy of education, research and TB/HIV/AIDS.

### Notes:



# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Investigation of general characteristics and nutritional status of patients with urinary system stone

Yasemin Altinbas\*, Burcak Sahin Koze\*\*, Esma Ozsaker\*\* and Meryem Yavuz van Giersbergen\*\*

\*Adiyaman University School of Health, Turkey

\*\* Ege University Faculty of Nursing, Turkey

Genetic, environmental factors and nutrition habits are important factors in incidence and prevalence of urinary tract stones. There are significant effects of nutrients taken with food and beverages which constitute a large majority of substances in urine in stone formation. Geographical location, gender, heredity, occupation, lifestyle, disease status, BMI (Body Mass Index) also constitutes other important factors in stone formation. Evaluation of general characteristics and metabolic risk factors of patients who has stone, treatment and proposals for risk factors are important and effective methods in the prevention of recurrence of the disease. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the general characteristics and nutritional status of patients with urinary tract stone. This study was conducted as descriptive. The study was performed between the dates of April 2012-December 2012 from 151 patients with urinary tract stone in Ege University Medical Faculty Hospital Urology Clinic. The data were collected by using a survey form of 26 questions which consist of general characteristics and nutritional status and Food Consumption Frequency Form about patients. The survey form was developed according to the literature findings by researchers and was taken expert opinions about questions. The data was collected with the face-to-face talking method. All statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v.18.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics, IBM Corporation, Chicago, IL). Data was analyzed number, frequency, percentage and mean. It was observed that the average age was  $45.45 \pm 19.26$ , 62.3% were male, 72.8% were married, 36.4% were primary school graduates and 82.8% of the income level was medium of the patients included in the study. It was found that 45% of them were active during the day, the mean BMI was  $26.41 \pm 6.26$ , stone story in the family was 69.1%, 68.3% was the kidney stones, 67.3% were calcium oxalate and 49% had at least one recurrence of stone disease of patients. According to Food Consumption Frequency Form it was determined that patients consumed 59.6% milk, 50.3% vegetables, 88.7% bread, 48.3% fat, 62.3% fruit group; 78.8% of the tea and 34.4% of the coffee everyday. According to the our study, it was observed that patients with urinary tract stone disease drank less water, fed much protein, had sedanter lifestyles and had at least once with stone disease in their family history. Detection of underlying etiologic risk factors, initiation of treatment regimens appropriate to the metabolic risk factors of the patient and increase of fluid intake are recommended to prevent recurrence of the stone disease.

### Biography

Yasemin Altinbas has completed her PhD from Ege University Institute of Health Science. She had worked in Ege University Faculty of Nursing as a Research Assistant between 2011-2016. She is working as an Assistant Professor at Surgical Nursing Department in Adiyaman University School of Health-Turkey.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## The effect of mobbing perception on organizational alienation in the nurses: An application on public hospitals

Hamide Nur Cevik Ozdemir<sup>1</sup> and Ibrahim Kilic<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ege University, Department of Pediatric Nursing, İzmir, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>Afyon Kocatepe University, Department of Biostatistics, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey

Mobbing which is also defined as psychological intimidation and pressurizing in professional life leads to many unfavorable circumstances at organizations. A basic organizational problem, mobbing is a phenomenon experienced in professional life all the time. For instance, it affects many factors such as organizational commitment, sense of justice and organizational identification of employees negatively, which results in the alienation of employees from their organizations. In this respect, organizational alienation notion means that an individual who works at the organization is dissatisfied in terms of his/her expectations of appreciation and acceptance.

In this context, this study aims to reveal the effect of mobbing perception of nurses, who work at public hospitals, on their levels of organizational alienation. In this descriptive study, a questionnaire which includes individual characteristics, mobbing, and organizational alienation scales is used as a data collection method. A sample group of the study consists of 201 nurses who work in state and university hospitals of Afyonkarahisar, Turkey. In this study, descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage distribution, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, etc.), as well as t-test, variance analysis, correlation analysis and regression analyses was used for the relations between variables. As a result of this study, it was found out that mobbing perception and organizational alienation levels of the nurses are below 3 on a 5-scale and vary depending on such variables as age, the term of employment, etc. On the other side, a moderately positive correlation has been found between mobbing and organizational alienation. In addition, it has been concluded that an increase of 1 unit in the perception of mobbing results in an increase of 0.786 unit in organizational alienation.

### Biography

Hamide Nur Cevik Özdemir is currently a PhD Student, Department of Child Health Nursing at the Ege University Health Sciences Institute, Turkey. She is also Research Assistant at the same university in Child Health Nursing Department since 2013.

### Notes:

# 23<sup>rd</sup> World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

July 10-12, 2017 Berlin, Germany

## Using the nursing outcome "Tissue Integrity: skin and mucous membranes" to measure the effect of foot reflexology on feet of people susceptible to skin rupture

Emilia C D Carvalho<sup>1</sup>, Natália C M D Silva<sup>1</sup> and Sue Moorhead<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>University of Iowa, USA

This randomized clinical trial was performed to evaluate the effect of foot reflexology on the feet of 78 people susceptible to skin rupture, by the nursing outcome "Tissue Integrity: skin and mucous membranes". In the initial phase, the feet of the participants were evaluated by 20 indicators (score 1 to 5). The score of the nursing outcome was determined by the average of their indicators' scores. Participants were randomized into two groups: Intervention (n=40), that received 16 sessions of foot reflexology in the eight-week period; Control (n=38), that received usual care. In the final phase, the score of the nursing outcome was determined again. The Intervention group presented, at the beginning of the study, the average score of 4.64 (SD=0.28) and, at the end, of 4.90 (SD=0.13); the Control group presented, in the initial phase, average score of 4.66 (SD=0.22); and, in the final phase, of 4.50 (SD=0.26). There was equivalent in the scores presented by the groups (intergroup analysis) at the beginning ( $p=0.951$ ), and differences between them at the end ( $p<0.001$ ). When comparing the two periods (intragroup analysis), there was an increase in the Intervention group scores ( $p<0.001$ ) and decreased in the Control group scores ( $p<0.001$ ). After the intervention, participants of the Intervention group showed improvement and the participants of the Control group showed worsening in the score of the nursing outcome "Tissue Integrity: skin and mucous membranes".

### Biography

Emilia C D Carvalho is Senior Professor in the University of São Paulo. She was the Dean of the Ribeirão Preto College of Nursing, Brazil. She was involved as a member in the Brazilian Nursing Association, NANDA-I and Sigma Theta Tau International- Rho Upsilon Chapter. She has supervised doctoral, masters and undergraduate courses in Nursing. She has many clinical researches published in national and international journals.

### Notes: