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## Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Poultry Farms' Workers about Occupational Health Hazards at Assiut District

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### Abstract

**Background:** The atmosphere in poultry houses, particularly where ventilation is limited, can adversely affect human health. Aim of study: Assess knowledge, attitude and practice of participants at poultry farms regarding occupational health hazards Methods: cross sectional study was used in this study concluded 400 participants from Assuit district One tool used; Interview questionnaire developed to collect data. It consist of five parts first part to assess socio-demographic characteristics, second part to assess medical history, third part to assess workers' knowledge, fourth part to assess practice of workers and fifth part is likert rating scale to assess workers' attitude. **Results:** Shows that 53.8% were 20- 40 years, 40.2 % had secondary school, 71.7% had poor knowledge about occupational health hazards at poultry farms, and 34.8 % had positive attitude towards occupational health hazards at poultry farms. **Conclusion:** There was poor knowledge among poultry workers in Assuit distract while more than one third had positive attitude towards their work. **Recommendations:.** Workers must wear appropriate personal protective equipment such as gloves, mask and aprons.

**Key words:** *Workers, Hazards, Knowledge, Attitudes & Practices.*

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## Effect of Household Wastes on Individuals Health in Rural Villages at Assiut Governorate

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### Abstract

**Background:** Improper disposal of household wastes cause health problem to the people from this problem irritation in eye, gastrointestinal problem, headache and allergies...etc. **Aim of study:** evaluate effect of household wastes on individuals health in rural villages at Assiut Governorate through assessing participant's knowledge, attitude and behavior about household waste disposal. **Subjects and Method:** Study conducted in Elwaan and Elmashiaa villages at Assiut Governorate. Descriptive research was used in the study. Tools composed of, first part socio-economic scale, second part knowledge questionnaire about waste disposal, third part attitude rating scale about waste disposal, fourth part behaviors questionnaire about waste disposal and fifth part effect of wastes on health. **Results:** findings of the study revealed that diarrhea and eye diseases are the most common disease caused by wastes followed by skin diseases, parasitic disease, dysentery, typhoid fever, scorpion bites, poisoning, hepatitis A virus (HAV) and snakes bites. It was clear that (61.2%) of participants had poor behavior. **Conclusion:** there were relation between poor wastes disposal and diseases and relation between caring with animals and birds in the house and diseases. **Recommendations:** health education program to the public about solid waste and its related issues through mass media.

*Effect. & Key words: Household wastes, Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviors*

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## Psychological Assessment and Quality of Life of patients with Colorectal Cancer at Assiut University Hospital and South Egypt Cancer Institute

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### Abstract

Depression, anxiety, stress and poor quality of life are often psychological consequences of living with cancer. **This study aimed to** assess psychological symptoms and Quality of life among patients with colorectal cancer. **A descriptive research design** was used to assess patients diagnosed as colorectal cancer. **The study was carried out** at outpatient clinic of the oncology department at Assiut University Hospital and South Egypt Cancer Institute. Four tools were utilized to measure the variables of the study; the demographic data questionnaire, socioeconomic status scale, Quality of life (QOL) scale and Symptoms Check List (SCL-90-Revised). **Results of the study:** Females more than males. Most of the patients were living in rural areas , the vast majority of studied group were at middle level of socioeconomic status and have moderate quality of life most of them have cancer colon, (47.6%) of patients have loss of appetite, (64.2%) of them have weight loss and didn't have colostomy. (39.7%) of them have received chemotherapy. A little high percent of patients have somatization and hostility .**The study recommend that:** liaison psychiatric nurse should be available to deal with psychiatric problems of patients.

**Key Words:** *Colorectal Cancer (CRC) - Quality Of Life (QOL)- Symptoms Check List (SCL).*

**Effect of Risk Factors and Habits on Preterm Labor At Women's Health hospital**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Preterm delivery account for 75% of perinatal mortality and more than half the long-term morbidity. Although most preterm babies survive are at risk of Neuro developmental impairments and respiratory complications. **Aim of the study** Determine the effect of risk factors and habits on preterm labor. **Methods & materials:** Descriptive research design conducted in labor ward of Obstetrics &Gynecology department, Women's Health Center, from the first of December 2012 to the end of May 2013, Convenience sample were 420 cases. Tools used; structured interviewing questionnaire sheet. It included Personal, Obstetrical, Medical history, risk factors, risky habits of preterm delivery .**Results:** The socio-demographic characteristics Show that mean age was (28.1±5.7), Concerning to risk factors associated with pregnancy,(29.8%) had preterm premature rupture of membrane, (20.2%) had previous preterm delivery, Risk habits,(61%) of the husband pregnant women had heavy smoke. (21.4%) had a medical disorders such as (8.3%) had diabetes mellitus. **Conclusion:** Many risk factors and habits such as previous preterm delivery, preterm premature rupture of membrane, smoking remains the most accurate predictors for subsequent preterm delivery. **Recommendations:** Women should be counsel about nutrition, rest, antenatal visit .

**Keywords:** *Preterm Delivery & Preterm Premature Rupture Of Membrane.*



## Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices about Parentally Transmitted Hepatitis among Barbers and their Customers in Assiut District

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### Abstract

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is an emerging global epidemic disease. Egypt reported the highest incidence in the world. **Aim of the study:** To assess knowledge, attitudes and practices of barbers and their customers regarding HCV and HBV. **Setting:** The study carried out in Assiut District and City. **Design:** Descriptive research design. **Sample:** Included 350 participants (175 barbers and 175 customers). **Tools of the study:** Data collected by three tools; Tool (1): interview form included three parts; first part included demographic data; second part included assessment of medical and surgical history of barbers and customers and third part included assessment of knowledge regarding the HCV&HBV. Tool (2): Included Likert attitude scale. Tool (3): Observational checklist to assess practices of barbers and customers. **Results:** Majority of barbers and their customers (88.6% and 80.6% respectively) had poor knowledge regarding HCV and HBV. **Conclusion:** There was a statistical significant difference among customers' knowledge, their level of education and their residence. Moreover there was a significant difference between customers' attitude and their residence. **Recommendations:** Need for ongoing training and retraining programs for barbers regarding methods of prevention of parentally transmitted hepatitis. Increase public awareness about risk factors and prevention methods of HCV and HBV infection.

**Key Words:** *HCV&HBV, Barbers, Knowledge & Practices.*

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## Educational Program About Reproductive Health for Blind and Deaf Adolescent Girls in Assiut Governorate

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### Abstract

**Background:** Persons with disabilities represent a significant portion of the world's population and they are part of every community. They find that information on reproductive health (RH) is often inaccessible to them.

**Aim:** evaluate the impact of an educational program about RH for blind and deaf adolescent girls. **Methods:** it was Quasi-experimental research design which conducted in Al Noor and Al Amal Schools in Assiut Governorate. The total sample was 80 girls. **Tools:** it included three tools: - a structured interview sheet, to assess disabled girls' knowledge and attitudes towards RH and an observational checklist (using doll) to assess practice related perineal care. **Results:** All the studied sample (100%) has poor knowledge regarding to RH in pre test while their knowledge improved in post test to 58.8%. Regarding to perineal care, all of the studied sample (100%) carried out all steps of perineal care except three steps which include the correct direction for cleaning the perineum, while their practice improved in post and follow up test. **Conclusion:** All the studied girls have poor knowledge in pre test while after implementation the education programe their knowledge were improved ( $P = \leq 0.001$ ).

**Recommendation:** Continues health education programs should be implemented for increasing awareness of them about reproductive health.

**Keywords:** *Reproductive Health, Adolescent, Disabilities & Perineal care.*

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## Impact of Tactile Stimulation on Anthropometric Measurements of Premature Infants in Assiut City

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### Abstract

Prematurity is a major health problem because it is a leading cause of infant mortality. The incidence of prematurity in the year 2010 was 42.8 % of the total admission to neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) at Assiut University Hospital. Tactile stimulation is one of the sensory stimulation, it is important for early physical and mental growth of neonates. This study aims to assess impact of tactile stimulation on anthropometric measurements of premature infants in Assiut City. **Subjects and Method:** Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Assiut University Children Hospital, Assiut General Hospital, Health Insurance Hospital (El-Mabarah Hospital) and El-Eyman for Gynecology and Obstetric Hospital. The study subjects included a convenient sample of 50 premature infants. One tool was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study; anthropometric measurements Sheet. **Results** showed that the premature infants of the study had better anthropometric measurements, especially in weight gain. Although, no statistical significant differences were found between the study and the control groups regarding growth measurements, the percentages and means weight of premature infants who received tactile stimulation were higher than those who didn't receive such stimulation. It was **concluded** from the findings of the current study that premature infants who received tactile stimulation had better growth than those who did not receive it and had only the hospital usual care. **Recommendations:** Health care professionals should use the appropriate types of neonatal stimulation, e.g., tactile, visual, auditory or/and mixed stimulation to promote neonate's growth. Health care institutions, such as, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), should include the tactile stimulation as a usual care interventions for stable premature infants.

**Keywords:** *Tactile stimulation, anthropometric measurements & premature infants.*

## Assessment of self care patients' knowledge regarding chronic Lower Limb Ischemia at Assiut University Hospital.

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### Abstract

Chronic lower limb ischemia is a prevalent systemic atherosclerotic disease that impairs a patient's health condition and untreated disease can lead to limb loss. The **aim:** of the study was to assess patients' knowledge about self care regarding chronic lower limb ischemia at Assuit University Hospital. **Descriptive research design:** was utilized in the study. The study was conducted at vascular surgery department of Assuit University Hospital.

**A convenience: sample:** of sixty adult male and female patients diagnosed with chronic lower limb ischemia. The following tools were utilized for data collection; **first tool:** "Patients' structured assessment", **second tool:** "self care patients' knowledge regarding chronic lower limb ischemia questionnaires ". Data was collected & analyzed.

**Results:** showed that; all patients had unsatisfactory level of knowledge about self care regarding their condition. In conclusion; teaching theses patients is necessary in order to be equipped with sufficient knowledge to manage this chronic disorder.

**Key words:** *Self Care Patients& Knowledge Chronic Lower Limb Ischemia*

## Nurses' knowledge and Attitudes toward Elderly Patient's Rights and Code of Ethics at Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

**Background:** Values are essential in order to maintain the Elderly Patients' Rights. **Aim of the study:** to assess knowledge and attitudes of nurses regarding elderly patients' Bill of Rights and Code of Ethics at Assiut University Hospital. **Subject and methods:** 400 nurses participate and descriptive cross-sectional study design was used.. Total coverage technique was used. Data collection started from 1 July – 31 December 2013. Tools: an interviewing questionnaire used for data collection, it contained three parts: assess personal data, assess nurses' knowledge toward code of ethics; and elderly patients' rights, assess nursing attitudes toward code of ethics and elderly patients' rights. **Results:** 33.8% of the studied nurses had experience in nursing work 5-10 years. The studied nurses had satisfactory knowledge toward code of ethics and elderly patients' rights', (65% and 59.2%) respectively. Regarding to gender factor; females represent significant high score of knowledge toward code of ethics than males. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that education level and gender can affect the knowledge level of the nurses. **Recommendations:** involving the professional values and elderly patients' rights in nursing educational curriculum, and implement an educational program for updating nurses' knowledge .

**Key words:** *Elderly, Patients' Rights, Code Of Ethics, Nurses, Knowledge, & Attitudes.*

## Factors associated with pre-hospital delay among patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction attending Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

Delay in seeking medical care following symptoms onset in patients with acute myocardial infarction lead to increased morbidity and mortality. **Aim:** to identify the factors associated with pre-hospital delay among patients with AMI. **Subjects and methods:** the study was conducted in the coronary care unit in the internal medicine department & emergency department. **Study design:** descriptive correlation design was utilized in this study. The subjects of this study consisted of 100 patients who were admitted in the mentioned settings. **Tools:** Tool one: Structured Interview questionnaire sheet, Tool two: The Modified Response to Symptoms Questionnaire (MRSQ). **Results:** the majority of the studied patients were male (83%), (84%) were married, (44%) illiterate, (47%) their age ( $\geq 60$  years), (44%) unemployed. **Conclusions:** a highly statistical significant relation was found between distance, mode of transportation, nature of pain and prehospital delay. The study findings also concluded that significant relation exists between levels of anxiety, ability to control symptoms, seriousness of symptoms and prehospital delay. Significant relation was also present between symptoms attribution to the heart, indigestion and pre hospital delay. **Recommendations:** utilizing the mass media and health classes in different health agencies to increase awareness of people about the disease .

**Key words:** *Acute myocardial infarction, prehospital delay & Ischemic heart disease.*

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## Impact of lower urinary tract symptoms on quality of life among patients with chronic heart failure

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### Abstract

**Aim of the study:** is to determine the impact of lower urinary tract symptoms on quality of life among patients with chronic heart failure. **Subjects and methods** Descriptive research designs were utilized in this study. The study sample was composed of one hundred adult patients attending cardiac outpatient clinics male and female, at Assiut University Hospital suffering from chronic heart failure. **Study** Data collected by utilizing the designed interview questionnaire. Demographic data, assessment sheet of lower urinary tract and World health organization quality of life. The study was done in period of 6 months from November /2013 to April /2014. **Results:** The results reveals that 70% of the patient in the study suffer from frequency urination, 41% suffer from urinary incontinence, 70% of them have urgency, 72% of the patients have nocturia, In relationship between quality of life and urinary tract symptoms there is a strong correlation ( $r=0.89$ ) and significant statistically difference at p. value  $<0.01$ .

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** lower urinary tract symptoms have effect on the quality of life among patients with heart failure and there is a strong correlation. So, patients should be provided with sufficient information about urinary tract symptoms and health education of quality of life.

**Keywords:** *chronic heart failure, quality of life & lower urinary tract symptoms.*

## Violence Against Disabled Children Assiut governorate

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### Abstract

**Back ground:** Children with disabilities were more likely exposed to violence than non-disabled children to be seen as having characteristics that contributed to violence. **Aim of the study:** To assess forms and determinants of violence against disabled children **Subjects and Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted on (800) disabled children and their care givers in Assiut Governorate. Systematic random sample techniques was used to include all subjects fulfilling the inclusion criteria. A structured interview questionnaire was used which included questions regarding the personal characteristics of children and violence. **Results:** The present study showed that the majority of the subjects (79.5%, 66.4%) respectively were exposed to psychological and physical violence. Slightly more than one quarter (27.6%) were exposed to sexual violence. **Conclusion:** it was found that approximately one third of them had bruises in their bodies from physical violence. **Recommendations:** An educational program should be designed for families and teachers about the effect of violence on disabled children, its prevention and nonviolent discipline techniques through mass media.

**Key words:** *Violence, Disabled children, Physical violence, Psychological violence & Sexual violence.*



## Standards of Nursing Care for Patients Undergoing External Fixation in Trauma Unit At Assiut University Hospital

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### **Abstract**

External fixation is a surgical treatment used to set bone fractures in which a cast would not allow proper alignment of the fracture. The aim of study was to explore and develop the established standards of nursing care for patients undergoing external fixation . Subjects and Method : descriptive exploratory was utilized, the study was carried out at trauma unit at assiut university hospital . The study sample divided into all health care provider; 60 nurses, and 10 physicians for the opionnaire sheet. Tools utilized for data collection were health team opionnaire sheet, nurses knowledge standards level test sheet and nurses performance observation standards check list sheet. Results founded that more than two thirds of nurses had good level of knowledge as regarding external fixation patient. The majority of nurses and physicians had agreed as regarding to oppionnaire sheet Nurses founded that about more than half of nurses done steps performance about standards of care of patients undergoing external fixation. conclusion formulation of standards is the first step toward evaluation nursing care delivery. Recommendation : in service training program for nurses is important in trauma unit application of the nursing care study for patients undergoing external fixation.

***Key Words: Standards Nursing Care, Knowledge, Opionnaie & Practice.***

## Awareness of Adolescent Girls about Basic Nutritional Needs during Pregnancy

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### Abstract

The present study **Aimed To** determine the awareness of adolescents towards basic nutritional needs during pregnancy. The study is a **Descriptive Cross-Sectional** study **Conducted** among two maternal and child health centers El Minia City. A convenient **Sample** composed of 120 adolescent girls. **Tools** of the study comprised of interview questionnaire (awareness assessment sheet) which separated into three parts, the first part was about (socio-demographic characteristics, nutritional needs and adolescent awareness of basic nutritional needs). **Results:** the present study **Revealed** that there is a significant difference on the level of knowledge of the respondents from the rural and urban areas with regards on the following items: the nutrients that should be more of them for pregnant, and the importance of folic acid component for pregnant and about of half of rural adolescents were not aware about basic nutritional needs during pregnancy. **Conclusion:** the present study concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the following socio-demographic characteristics: age, level of education, birth order, and mother's educational attainment, also there is significant relationship between the level of awareness and the following socio-demographic characteristics: age, level of education. It was **recommended** that: The school education program for school girls about dietary education and nutritional needs at this age can improve the overall health and nutritional knowledge and status of adolescents.

*Keywords. Basic nutritional needs, Pregnancy, Adolescent, Awareness, Food & Nutrition.*

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## Effect of Activities of Daily Living Strategy for Post Stroke Patient on Degree of Spasticity at Minia University Hospital

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### Abstract

Back ground: Stroke is a leading cause of disability. Rehabilitation aims to hasten and maximize recovery from stroke by treating the disabilities caused by the stroke. The **aim of this study** determines the effect activities of daily living strategy for post stroke patient on degree of spasticity. **Quasi-experimental** research design was utilized to meet the aim of this study. The study sample included 60 adult patients with stroke they were allocated randomly into two groups, study and control. **Setting** Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department at Minia University Hospital. **Three tools** were utilized for data collection; Pre/post test knowledge questionnaire sheet, Barthel index scale, Ashworth scale. **Results** of the study documented a significant improvement in knowledge and practices post strategies in study group in addition to reaching of an optimum level of independence for daily activities living and improvement degree of spasticity in study group more than control group, . In **conclusion**, education of stroke patient is necessary to achieve an optimum level of functioning. Replication of this study on larger probability sample is highly recommended.

**Key wards:** *Activities of Daily Living Strategies, Stroke & Patient's out comes.*

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## Effect of pregnancy-lactation overlap on the current pregnancy outcome in women At Assiut governorate

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### Abstract

**Background:** Pregnancy during breastfeeding is common in Egypt and is often unplanned, Overlap between pregnancy and breastfeeding was more common for short birth intervals and it could increase the risk of mothers and prenatal adverse outcomes. **Aim of the study:** was to study the effect of lactation during pregnancy on the maternal and prenatal outcome. **Subjects and Methods:** Prospective- cohort study, 540 women

**convenient sample:** conducted in six maternal and child health centers in Assiut governorate (Kolta, Hay ktharb, Elarbaeen, Hay shark, El Ganaiem and Manfalote MCH). Women were divided into two groups (270) Women who got pregnant during breastfeeding and (270) women who got pregnant after weaning. **Results:** The miscarriage rate was not statistically significant ( $P=0.284$ ). however, pregnancy during breastfeeding women had higher incidence of Anima (54.1%), IUGR (16.7%), CS (43.7%), Prolonged labor (13.3%) and low birth weights (LBW) (14.4%) compared with pregnant after weaning women .The results of present study revealed that there was no significant relation between the duration of lactation during the current pregnancy and complications.

**Conclusion:** breastfeeding during pregnancy doesn't increase the miscarriage rate. However, increases the risk of IUGR, anemia, prolonged labor, LBW and CS. **Recommendations:** Women should be better educated about the immediate interpregnancy interval and nutrition.

**Keywords:** *lactation-pregnancy overlap, LAM & adverse pregnancy outcomes*

## Knowledge and Opinions of Assiut University Students toward Organ Donation and Transplantation

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### Abstract

Organ transplant in Egypt presents difficult ethical and legal challenges for both the transplant community and society. **Aim of the study:** Evaluate the level of knowledge toward organ donation and transplantation among Assiut University students and assess their opinions about organ donation. **Subjects and Method:** Descriptive research design was used in this study. The study included (1075) students, were selected randomly from six facilities at Assiut University, through a period extended from February (2013) to the end of April (2013). Data of this study was collected by using self-administered questionnaire. **Results:** The mean age of students  $\pm$  SD was (20.02  $\pm$  1.45). Less than two thirds of them were females and live in a rural area. (53.8%) of students from non health faculties. There was a statistically significant difference between students' age, sex, faculty type and grades at college, with their knowledge about organ donation and transplantation. **Conclusion:** less than two thirds of students had poor knowledge about organ donation and transplantation, and the majority of them had negative opinions about it. **Recommendations:** Improve students' awareness by conducting ongoing scientific seminars for students and provide brochures on this subject in the university library.

**Keywords:** *Organ Transplantation, Organ Donation, Knowledge, Opinions & Students.*

## Relationship between organizational justice and trust among nurses in Assiut University Hospital

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### Abstract

In the recent years, increasing attention has been paid to the issue of organizational justice and its impacts on organizational outcomes. The concept of justice is central to understanding a wide range of human behavior in the organizational setting. Organizational justice refers to employee's perceptions of fairness in the workplace. It has shown to be associated with several outcomes such as job satisfaction, work motivation This study was amid to assessing the organizational justice and trust in three university hospitals at Assuit. Relationship between organizational justice and trust **Research design:** was a cross-sectional descriptive correlation research design. Setting: The study was carried out at Assiut University Hospitals (main, pediatric and woman reproductive health hospital) **Subject:** included a representative sample (727) from the total number of nurses who working in the three hospitals. Tools: Three tools were used for data collection; Organizational Justice Questionnaire, and Organizational Trust Scale. **Results** revealed that there was a significant positive relationship between organizational justice and trust **conclusions:** The nurses' perception of organizational justice was significantly correlated with organizational trust. **Recommendation:** Organizational management should apply and create what is called climate of fairness and trust through working within a team contribution.

**Keywords:** *Organizational Justice & Organizational Trust.*

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## Quality of Life among Children with Enuresis Attending at El-Minia General Hospital

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### Abstract

Children with enuresis may experience one or more of the following emotion problems: feeling of guilt, frustration, social isolation, fear of being discovered, confusion and intense embarrassment. This study aimed to assess the quality of life of children with enuresis and determine the relationship between enuresis and quality of life of enuretic children. A descriptive research design was used to conduct the study in the Pediatric Out-patient and Urology clinics in El-Minia General Hospital. It included 210 children (111 male and 99 female), aged from 5 to 18 years with no pathologic enuresis. Four tools were used for collecting data; **Tool (1)**: A structured interview questionnaire: included personal data and data related to enuresis; **Tool (2)**, Socio-economic scale, **Tool (3)**, Dysfunctional Voiding and Incontinence Symptoms Score Questionnaire (DVSS) and **Tool (4)**, Pediatric urinary incontinence quality of life instrument (PIN-Q) to assess the impact of enuresis on child's quality of life. This study results revealed that, the majority of children had primary and nocturnal enuresis (89.5% and 71.4%, respectively), there was correlation between the DVSS and PINQ score ( $P=0.003$ ). Also, it was found that, QOL is worse in male children and worsens with age ( $p=0.001$ ). **Conclusion**: there was a positive relation between DVSS and PIN-Q score. Self-esteem, family & home and mental health were the most effect domains.

**Recommendation**: psychological counseling is required when the child's self-confidence, self-esteem, or interpersonal relationship is deteriorating.

**Keywords**: *quality of life, enuresis, PIN-Q & DVSS.*

## Effect of designed nursing guidelines on anxiety level of patients undergoing Electroencephalogram"

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### Abstract

**Aim** of the study was to evaluate effectiveness of designed nursing guidelines on anxiety level for patient undergoing EEG procedure **Patients and Methods** Aquasi-experimental study design was utilized in this study; hypothesis were formulated : The knowledge score for patients whom take designed nursing guidelines was higher than who didn't take. (2)The anxiety level for patients whom take guideline will be better than patient's who didn't take **the sample** was ( 60) adult patients from both sex who were admitted in electroencephalogram unit at hospital . Two Tools were used interview Patients assessment questionnaire, and anxiety scale. **Results** showed a significant difference was found between the two groups as regard patient's knowledge about EEG procedure in all items. A significant difference was found between the two groups regarding level of anxiety It was **concluded** that, level of knowledge for patients whom take designed nursing guidelines was higher than who didn't take any designed nursing guidelines also level of anxiety was lower in patients whom take designed nursing guidelines about EEG procedure. **Recommendation** each patient is given booklet included nursing guidelines about EEG procedure, preparation before and during procedure and illustrate after procedure.

**key words:** *nursing guidelines, level of anxiety& Electroencephalogram(EEG).*