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Assessment of the quality of Life Among Hearing Impaired Elderly Patients' in Assiut University Hospital, Egypt.

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Abstract

Hearing impairment is common among older adults. **Aim of the study:** to assess the quality of life among hearing impaired elderly patients attending audiology unit at Assiut University Hospital. Descriptive research design was used in this study. Total coverage of all elderly patients with hearing impairment and agreed to participate in the study during six months from 1st of November/2014 to the end of April/2015) were included in the study, their number were 227 patients. **Tools:** Two tools were used in data collection, **tool I:** Structured interview questionnaire: includes two parts, **part I:** included sociodemographic characteristics as, age, sex, residence, **part II:** included onset, type and degree of hearing impairment. **Tool II:** Quality of life assessment scale (WHO, 1997). **Results:** The main results showed that majority of studied sample (80.6%) aged (60-74) years, with mean age of 68.4 ± 7.4 , more than two-third of the studied sample were male. There was a statistically significant difference between hearing impairment among elderly and quality of life. **Conclusion:** age related hearing impairment (presbycusis) had adverse effects on physical, self-dependence, psychological, social relationships, and environmental features. **Recommendation:** it recommended that increasing elderly awareness about the importance of regular ear examinations for early detection, treatment, and prevent complications.

Key Words: *Quality of Life, Prebycusis, Elderly &Hearing Impairment.*

Head Nurses Knowledge about Conflict Management Strategies, Mediation, and Negotiation Styles

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Abstract

Background: Conflict is the consequence of real or perceived differences in mutually exclusive goals, values, ideas, attitudes, beliefs, feelings, and actions. **Aims:** Assess of head nurses' knowledge about conflict management strategies, mediation and negotiation styles of conflict resolution. **Study subject:** It was included all head nurses working at the Main Assiut University Hospital (n=113). **Study tools:** included four tools to assess the studied head nurses' knowledge, such as personal characteristics tool, conflict management questionnaire tool, mediation style tool, and negotiation style tool. **Results:** the highest percentage of studied head nurses had low knowledge of all items of conflict management content and mediation & negotiation strategies. **Conclusion:** The majority of studied head nurses had low knowledge with regard to conflict management content, conflict resolution strategies and mediation & negotiation styles. **Recommendation:** Designing and implementing an educational program about mediation and negotiation styles of conflict resolution and providing courses about conflict management should be provided periodically, to help head nurses acquainted with the new knowledge.

Keywords: *Conflict Management, Head Nurses, Mediation & Negotiation Styles.*

Suggested Nursing Guidelines for Patients with Hepatitis C Virus to live Healthy

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Abstract

Background: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is an illness where changes happen slowly, so it is possible for patients to live healthily. **The aim of the study:** was to suggest nursing guidelines for patients with HCV based on their identified needs through: Assessing patients level of knowledge regarding HCV disease, tips that promote healthy living with HCV disease as well in relation to the preventive measures to avoid the spread of HCV infection, assessing patients informational health needs, medical and supportive needs. **Study design:** descriptive research design utilized to conduct this study. **Subjects and Methods:** a purposive sample of 200 adult patients newly diagnosed with HCV within 6 months, the study was conducted at Hepatitis viruses' outpatient clinic at Assiut University Hospital. **Tools:** "Interview questionnaire sheet". **Results:** the majority of patients had unsatisfactory knowledge about HCV, healthy living with HCV and prevention of the spread of infection (97.5%, 91.5%, 63.5% respectively). Patients newly diagnosed with HCV need information regarding HCV and healthy living. **Conclusion:** Patients newly diagnosed with HCV had unsatisfactory level of knowledge about HCV and healthy living with it. **Recommendation:** Provision of guidelines booklet is of great importance for the patients.

Keywords: *Suggested Nursing Guidelines, Hepatitis C Virus & Healthy Living.*

Effect of Designed Nursing Guidelines on Nursing Intervention to Reduce Complications for Cirrhotic Patients Undergoing Paracentesis

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Abstract

Paracentesis defined as remove excess fluid from the abdominal cavity. The aim of the study: assess nurses' knowledge about paracentesis, design and implement nursing guidelines about paracentesis for nurses, evaluate the effect of designed nursing guidelines on nurses' knowledge about paracentesis and to evaluate patient's complications after applying designed nursing guidelines. Research design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized on a convenient sample of 30 nurses and 60 patients divided in two group (study and control group), (30) for each. The study was conducted in internal medicine unit, radiology unit and intermediate care unit of Al-Rajhy Liver Hospital. Tools: a) Questionnaire sheet. b) Patients' complications assessment sheet. Results: a good improvement in the mean knowledge scores were found after the implementing of designed nursing guidelines (39.43 ± 7.73 post and 61.5 ± 5.46 pre) with a statistically significant difference and the complications of paracentesis were lesser among study group patients about (33.3% in the study group and 83.3 in the control group). Conclusion: patients undergoing paracentesis exposed for several complications. Improving nursing guidelines can favorably affect the incidence of these complications. Recommendation: Continuous training programs to improve their knowledge which will reflect into their practice.

Keywords: *Designed Nursing Guidelines, Nurses Knowledge, Paracentesis & Complications.*

Risk Factors That Increase Nosocomial Infections among Patients with Chest Tube

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Abstract

Background: chest drains are used for patients who have undergone cardiothoracic surgery or chest trauma. It maintains cardiorespiratory function and hemodynamic stability by draining the pleural and mediastinal spaces of air, blood or other fluids. **The aim of the study** was to identify the risk factors that increase nosocomial infections among patients with a chest tube. **A descriptive research design** was used to conduct this study. **The sample was** consisted of a convenience sixty adult patients with a chest tube. **The following tools** were utilized for data collection: "Patient' Assessment Sheet", "Chest Tube' Assessment Sheet" and "Risk Factors of Nosocomial Infections' Assessment Sheet". **Results** concluded that; there was statistically significant difference between risk factors of nosocomial infection, the reason of insertion, type, place, site, number, the frequency of dressing and chest tube days. **Conclusion:** the most common risk factors were contaminated respiratory therapy equipment, mechanical ventilation, blood transfusion, mixed antibiotics, chronic illness, understaffing, overcrowding, improper hand washing and use of invasive devices. **Recommendations:** swabs should be taken from the site regularly and use aseptic technique when caring for patients to detect and prevent further infection.

Keywords: *Chest Tube, Risk Factors & Nosocomial Infection.*

Assessment of Self Care Behaviors of Patients with Congestive Heart Failure: (Suggested Nursing Guidelines)

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Abstract

Aim: to assess self care behavior of patients with heart failure, design suggested nursing guidelines for patients with heart failure. **Subjects and methods;** The study was conducted in the internal medicine department and cardiac clinic at Assiut University Hospital. A convenience sample of 60 adult patients with congestive heart failure grade I, II, III from both males and females aged between (18-65) years old were included in this study. **Tools;** Tool (1) patient assessment sheet and Tool (2) Heart Failure Self-Care behavior Scale. **Results;** The findings revealed that the majority of patients aged between (41-60) yrs old, regarding to patient's knowledge, (60%) of patients had unsatisfactory level of knowledge, there was a statistical significant relation between self care behavior and knowledge. **Conclusion;** Based on findings of the present study, it can be concluded that, patients were not adherent to self care behaviors; Socio demographic characteristic had clear effect on the knowledge of the patients. Also, the study concluded high percentage from patients had poor knowledge which affected on patients self care behavior; results of this study could be useful for the development of nursing interventions that can promote/improve self-care in this population. **Recommendations:** Health education including the suggested nursing guidelines for patients with congestive heart failure is mandatory to improve self care behavior.

Key Words: *Congestive Heart Failure, Self Care Behavior, Nursing Guidelines.*

Effect of Cardiac Rehabilitation Program on Quality Of life of Patients Undergoing Heart Valves Surgeries

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Abstract

Cardiac rehabilitation is a safe and effective way to treat patients who have experienced cardiac events. **The aim** of the present study is to evaluate the effectiveness of cardiac rehabilitation program on quality of life of patients undergoing heart valves surgeries. Quasi-experimental, pretest – posttest was utilized in this study. A convenience sample of sixty adult male and female patients .**The first tool** " Patient's health need assessment sheet " **second tool** " German version of the Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36)." **Results** concluded that; All subscales scores of the SF-36 survey was shown to have a significant increase after application of cardiac rehabilitation program. **Conclusion:** Providing written program for patients was much more effective on improvement health-related quality of life of patients undergoing heart valvular surgeries. **Recommendations:** a nurse rehabilitator is of great value in both cardio thoracic surgery department and the out-patient clinic and a rehabilitation program are of great importance for the cardiac patients.

Keywords: *Heart Valves Surgeries , Cardiac Rehabilitation Program & Quality of Life.*

Assessment of Health promoting life styles of nursing students at Assiut University

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Abstract

Health promoting behaviors and psychosocial well being are important determinants of health status and quality of life. **Aim of the study:** Assess the health promoting lifestyle of nursing student's at Assuit University. **Methods** Across-sectional descriptive research design carried out in Assiut University included 1045 students from faculty of nursing (430 students), technical institute of nursing (323 students) and secondary nursing school (292 students). **Tools:** Data collected by using two tools; **tool (1):** interview form consisted of two parts; first part included sociodemographic data. The second part included assessment of anthropometric measurement was used to record weight and height measurements for all students then calculate BMI. **Tool (2):** Health Promoting Life Style Profile (HPLP) scale, the scale consists of 48 items. **Result:** 39.1% of the studied students were their age more than 17-years. The mean score of health promoting life style among studied students is higher in self-actualization and health (38.12 ± 7.46 and 25.07 ± 6.51) respectively. **Conclusion:** The mean score of health promoting life style among studied students is higher in self-actualization and health (38.12 ± 7.46 and 25.07 ± 6.51) respectively. **Recommendation:** Increasing Health education programs for students about how to maintain health promote and achieve maximum level of well-being and avoid risky behaviors.

Key words: *Health Promoting life style, Nursing Students & Assiut University.*

Effect of Nursing Teaching Protocol on The Lifestyle Modification of Male Patients With Ischemic Heart Disease

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Abstract

Aim; evaluate the effect of nursing teaching protocol on the lifestyle modification of male patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD) through the following: 1- assess the lifestyle of male patients with IHD, 2- design and implement nursing teaching protocol (teaching booklet) on the lifestyle modification of male patients with IHD, 3- evaluate the effect of applying a designed nursing teaching protocol on the lifestyle modification of male patients with IHD. **Subjects & methods:** the study was conducted in the internal medicine department and outpatient internal medicine clinic at El Kharga general hospital In New Valley governorate. A convenience sample of 50 adult IHD patients aged between (18 - 65) years old. This sample was divided into two equal groups; the study and the control groups (25 patients for each). **Tool:** - Patient pattern lifestyle assessment sheet (PPLSAS) (Pre and post [after application of the teaching protocol, after two months]). **Results:** showed that there was a statistically significant difference between the study & control group during the follow up period regarding health behavior (P. value 0.007), psychological aspect (P. value 0.031), and knowledge (P. value 0.001). **Conclusion:** the lifestyle of male patients with IHD who received the nursing teaching protocol was better than those who received the routine hospital care. **Recommendations:** establishment of patients educational centers in hospitals equipped by suitable related materials, media and audio-visual aids for teaching all ischemic heart disease patients how to modify their lifestyle based on their current condition.

Key Words: *Nursing Teaching Protocol, Lifestyle Modification & Ischemic Heart Disease.*

Knowledge and practices of critical care nurses regarding palliative care of cancer patients and suggestion for nursing guidelines booklet

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Abstract

Palliative care is care for patients with serious illness that focuses on relieving suffering and improving quality of life for patients and their families. **Aim of the study:** assess knowledge and practices of critical care nurses regarding palliative care of cancer patients, and suggest nursing guidelines booklet about palliative care for cancer patients. **Sample:** The study subjects consist of all available nursing staff (60) at medical intensive care unit (30), surgical intensive care (30) unit. **Research design:** Descriptive exploratory research design was used to conduct this study. **Tools:** Two tools were included nurses' structured interview sheet, and nurse observational checklist sheet. **Results:** the majority of studied nurses (97%) had unsatisfactory knowledge scores regarding palliative care with Mean \pm SD 21 \pm 3.2., more than half of studied nurses (63.3%) had unsatisfactory level of practice regarding palliative care with Mean \pm SD 19.8 \pm 2.7., there were no statistically significant relation between practices and knowledge. **Conclusion:** The majority of studied nurses (97%) had unsatisfactory knowledge, as well more than half (63%) of studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of practices regarding palliative care of patients with cancer **Recommendations:** Enrichment of all nurses about knowledge and practices related to palliative care will be helpful to achieve quality of life, and reading nursing guidelines booklet.

Keywords: *Palliative Care, Cancer, Families' Caregivers & Nurses' Knowledge.*

Impact of Speech Disorders on Psychosocial Status of School Age Children

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Abstract

Children with speech disorders frequently experience peers victimization and rejection which make them susceptible for psychosocial disturbances. **Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess the impact of speech disorders on psychosocial status of school-age children. **Subjects and method:** a case-control study design was used to perform this study. It was conducted on a total of 104 speech disordered children attending the Unit of Phoniatics at both Assiut and Beni-Suef University Hospitals and a control group composed of 80 normal school-age children. Data were collected by utilizing five tools; **Tool (1):-** A Structured Interview Questionnaire, **Tool (2):-** The Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale, **Tool (3):** Children Depression Inventory Scale, **Tool (4):** Self-Esteem Inventory Scale, and **Tool (5):** Introverted Behavior Scale. **Results:** The highest percentage of the studied speech disordered children had severe anxiety, moderate depression, moderate self-esteem disturbance and severe introverted behavior. On the other hand, the highest percentage of the control group subjects had moderate anxiety, no depression, mild self-esteem disturbance and mild introverted behavior. **Conclusion:** speech disorders affect the psychosocial status of school-age children. **Recommendations:** Workshop training programs for nurses on how to help caregivers to cope appropriately with their children to reduce the emergence of psychosocial problems.

Key words: *Speech Disorders - School Age - Psychosocial Status & Nursing Care Plan.*

Effect of Reproductive, Menstrual and Familial Factors on The risk of Breast Cancer pre and post Menopause

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Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in developed and developing countries. Reproductive factors are associated with higher risk for breast cancer. **Aim of the study:** To clarify the effect of reproductive, menstrual and familial factors on the risk of breast cancer, pre and post menopause. **Subjects and Methods:** A case-control study design was used in this study and convenient sample for the women selection, the sample comprised 300 women that divided into two main groups, 150 for each group, Study group and control groups. Completing questionnaire from all women. **Results:** The study revealed statistically significant associations between breast cancer and age, family history, late age at menopause ($p < 0.001$), early age at menarche, ($p < 0.009$), longer cycle duration ($p < 0.001$), contraceptive pills ($p < 0.017$), also the result revealed that there was no statistically significant between these factors and breast cancer regarding menopausal status. **Conclusion:** the findings of the present study support that there is a statistically significant relation between some of reproductive, menstrual, familial factors, and breast cancer. **Recommendation:** Health education programs regarding breast cancer, risk factors and early detection. Nurses should provide practical training in breast self-examination, especially for those women who are at higher risk of breast cancer.

Key words: *Cancer, Breast Cancer & Reproductive Risk Factors.*

Relationship among quality of nurses' work life, organizational culture and Turnover Intention at Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Introduction: Nurses are amongst the employees whose lives are fully affected by the quality of work life (QWL) as a consequence of dynamic changes in work environment. **The aim** was to investigate the relationship among nurses' quality of work life, organizational culture and turnover intention at Assiut University Hospital. **Design:** A correlational descriptive design was used. **Setting:** four Intensive Care Units classified as follows: Causality Intensive Care Unit, General & Postoperative ICUs, and Coronary Care Unit (CCU). **Subjects:** Included all nurses working in aforementioned settings with a total number of 120 nurses. Four tools were used to collect data namely: socio-demographic data sheet, quality of nurses' work life, organizational culture questionnaire, and turnover intention questionnaire. **Results:** illustrated that nurses' quality of work life scores was highly significant in relation to the department, marital status, organizational culture score, and turnover intention score. **Conclusion:** This study contributed to understanding the relationships between quality of nurses work life and organizational culture that will lead to turnover intention among the study sample of hospital nurses and found a positive correlation between quality of nurses work life and organizational culture with highly statistically significant relation and between quality of nurses work life and turnover intention . While, there was a negative correlation between turnover intention and organizational culture. **Recommendations:** Workshops on the quality of work life skills for nurses and nurse managers should be done periodically. In order to lessen intent to turnover for the nursing profession, staff nurses are encouraged to participate in nursing committees, assume leadership roles, and become decision-makers.

Key Words: *Quality of work life (QWL), Organizational culture, Turnover Intention & Nurses.*

Developing Postoperative Nursing Care Standards for Patients Undergoing High Tibial Osteotomy Surgery

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Abstract

High tibial osteotomy an osteotomy is an operation where a bone is cut and re-positioned . **The aim of this study** explore and developing postoperative nursing care standards for patients undergoing high tibial osteotomy surgery.

Subject and methods: Descriptive exploratory research design was utilized. The study was carried out in the department of orthopedic surgery in Assiut University Hospital. The study sample of all available nurses working in orthopedic department and who are willing to participate in this study (30). **Tools** utilized for data collections were Nurse's questionnaire sheet, Observation nursing practice checklist sheet and post-operative basic competencies Opinionnaire sheet. **Results** showed the knowledge about standards of post operative interventions for high tibial osteotomy patients, more than half of nurses (53.3%) had good knowledge regarding standards of post operative interventions for high tibial osteotomy patients. Nurses showed inadequacy in their practice about standards of post operative interventions for high tibial osteotomy patients .majority of nurses agree with basic post operative nursing care standards. **Conclusion:** Formulation of standards is the first step toward evaluating nursing care delivery. **Recommendation:** In-service training program for nurses is important in orthopedic surgery department. Application of the nursing care standards for post operative high tibial osteotomy patients.

Key word: *High Tibial Osteotomy, Standards & Nursing.*

Effect of Nursing Guidelines on Minimizing Postoperative Complications for Patients with Abdominal Bariatric Surgeries

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Abstract

Background; Bariatric surgery includes a variety of procedures performed on people who have [obesity](#). The study **aimed** to investigate the impact of nursing guidelines among bariatric surgery patients on minimizing the postoperative complications for patients with bariatric surgery. **Research design;** Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in this study. **Sample;** the study was conducted on a convenient sample of 50 adult patients with bariatric surgery who selected randomly (25 - study group and 25 - control group). **Setting;** data were collected from plastic surgery department at Assiut University Hospital. **Tools;** data were collected through: two tools; patient informational assessment sheet, and postoperative complications follow up sheet. **Results;** this study concluded that more than half of the sample in study group were females. While the majority of the sample in control group 92% were females and 52.0 % were married. There was statistically significant difference as regarded pre and postoperative score for level of knowledge of study group about bariatric surgery except important of the efficiency of vital signs, knowledge about postoperative complications, exercise carried out and good diet after operation. **Conclusion;** there were significant differences improvements throughout implementation of nursing guidelines among study group. **Recommendation;** the study recommended that, pamphlets and simple illustration booklet should be available for patients illiterate to with simple explain how to safely live after bariatric surgery.

Key Words: *Guidelines, Postoperative Complications, Nursing & Bariatric surgery*

Evaluate the Severity of Complications for Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy and Open Surgery for Large Renal Stone

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Abstract

Urinary stone disease is the third most common problem in urology clinics after urinary tract infections and prostate disease. **Objectives:** evaluate severity of complications of percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PNL) and open surgery for large renal stones. **Patients:** 150 adult patients with renal stones more than 2 cm were distributed into two equal groups. Group A had PNL and group B had open surgery. **Design:** Quasi- experimental research design. **Setting** Assiut Urology and Nephrology Hospital. **Tools:** (1) Patient assessment sheet and (2) Clavien-Dindo grading system for classification of surgical complications. **Results:** No significant relation between the both group regarding complications, stone clearance and need for blood transfusion, while mean hospital stays showed significant relation between the both group. As group (A) stay only 3.7 ± 1.2 days in hospital after operation while group B stay longer time, 6.1 ± 0.53 days after operation. **Conclusions:** Open renal surgery for large sized stones still has its role in selected cases with stone clearance and complications rates comparable to PNL. **Recommendation:** The choice between PNL and open surgery for renal stones should be individualized for each patient.

Key Words: *Renal Stone, Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy & Open Renal Stone Surgery.*

Factors Influencing Using Self-Directed Learning among Technical Nurses Students in Maternal & Neonatal Nursing Course

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Abstract

Background: Research on nursing students showed that adopting self-directive learning of effort, time, and study environment can positively influence academic achievements for undergraduate students and use of self-learning packages. **Aim of the study:** Identifying factors that affect the using of self-directive learning among technical nurses' students in maternal & neonatal course Nursing Institute Fayoum University. **Subject and methods:** A descriptive study design was used to achieve the aim of the study. Included two groups; the 1st included 50 students & the 2nd 7 instructors during 1st semester (October 2013/2014) from the pre mentioned institute. **Sample type:** a convenient sample **Tools:** Interviewing questionnaire sheet to assess samples characteristics & Opinionnaire sheet to assess from the students' and instructors'. Opinions regarding factors affecting using of self-directive learning. **Results:** all students and instructors have past knowledge and practice about the computer use, student's views includes 98% student's language abilities and 96% clarity aim of the package & clarity content are the most of important factors contribute to use self-directed learning, 100% of students recommended providing suitable time for package and 100% of instructors recommended suitable time for package, procedures should be clear and interesting images, Institution administration, Program innovation, and availability of resources. **Conclusion:** Clarity of the topics, organization, student language level, teacher characteristics, academic abilities and availability of resources among factors can facilitating or hindering the use of self-directive learning approach. **Recommendations:** Nursing institution administrators must support teacher and student by creating an environment conducive to implement self-directive learning.

Keywords: *Self-Directed Learning, Nursing Student Institution, Factors, Facilitate & Hinder.*

Assiut Internship Nursing Students' Opinions of factors affecting their Clinical Learning Environment

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Abstract

Background: The clinical learning environment is an interactive network of forces within the clinical setting that influences learning outcomes. It includes everything that surrounds students and affects their professional development in the clinical setting. **Aim:** was to determine internship nursing students' opinions of factors affecting their clinical learning environment in Assiut University Hospitals. **Study design:** A descriptive design was used. **Setting:** Assiut University Hospitals- Assiut Governorate – Egypt. **Subjects:** The study sample consisted of 200 nursing internship students. A self –administered questionnaire to gather data about personal characteristics and clinical learning environment. **Results:** Displayed that the high mean scores and standard deviation of internship nursing students opinions involved instructor, learning objective, and clinical environment factors respectively. In addition, there were negative correlations in scores of internship nursing students' opinions of their clinical learning environment (learning objectives, instructor, how to deal with students in clinical settings & clinical environment) and their residence with statistically significant differences respectively except for supervision and evaluation factor. **Conclusions:** The most influential factors affecting the students in the area of clinical practice are the instructor, learning objectives, and clinical environment. **Recommendations:** Developing “Clinical Practice Guide” based on job description for internship nursing students training areas.

Key words: *Internship Nursing Students, Opinions & Clinical Learning Environment.*

Professional values and Burnout among nurses

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Abstract

Nurses' professional values play an important role in the degree of burnout that the nurses may expose in their workplace. This study aimed to find out the relationship between professional values and burnout among nurses.

Methods: research design: Descriptive correlational research design. **Setting:** this study carried out at the main Assiut University Hospital. **Subjects:** The sample consists of 479 nurses working in Assuit University hospital in

general and specialized medical, surgical and intensive care units. **Tools of study:** The study tools consisted of three tools which included: Demographic data sheet, Nurses Professional Values Scale, and Maslach's Burnout Inventory scale.

Results: A High percent of the studied nurses reported that professional values were the most important in nursing practice. A High percent of the studied nurses who graduated from the secondary technical school of nursing had high level of burnout.

Conclusion: There was a positive correlation between nurses' professional values and burnout. **Recommendation:** Generalization of Egyptian Code of Ethics for Nursing Profession to all governmental and private hospitals at Egypt and Providing adequate staffing and flexible scheduling for nurses to suite the

personal and social stabilization through regulating the rotating shift.

Key words: Professional values, Burnout & Nurses.