

كتيب ملخصات الأبحاث التطبيقية لقسم التمريض الباطني الجراحي

Effect of Nursing Intervention Guidelines Regarding Osteoporosis Prevention on Staff Nurses Knowledge and Behavior

- Shaimaa Magdy AbdAllah Gouda¹ , Hanan Gaber Mohamed² , Rawia Ali Ibrahim³
- 2020

Abstract:

Background: disease characterized by low bone mass and bone matrix deterioration leading to increased fragility and risk of fracture. Aim of the study: evaluate the effect of nursing intervention guidelines on the nurse's knowledge and behavior regarding their prevention of osteoporosis. Research design: quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct the aim of this study . Setting : This study was conducted in critical care units (ICU, CCU, Dialysis) at Benha University Hospital .Sample: all available nurses was taken from both sexes who are working at the above mentioned units. Two tools were used to collect data (1) Self-administered questionnaire for nurses, (2) Anthropometric Measurement Assessment. Results: the study showed that statistical significant improvement in the total mean knowledge scores of nurses post implementing the nursing guidelines as compared to pre implementing the nursing guidelines implementation. Also, there was statistical significant improvement in behavior of nurses regarding osteoporosis prevention on 1st and 3rd month from pre nursing guidelines implementation. Although, the mean scores got low among phases of follow up which indicated that the nurses need more frequent follow up. Conclusion: Finding of this study concluded that, the post mean knowledge scores of nurses who were exposed to nursing guidelines were higher than their pretest knowledge mean scores. The post mean behavior score of nurses who were exposed to nursing guidelines were higher than their pre nursing guidelines implementation. Recommendations: There is a need for continuous monitoring and training of nurses about healthy life style and prevention of osteoporosis .

Effect Self-Care Learning Package on wound healing among Patients Undergoing abdominal surgery

- Abeer, Y. MAhdey¹ and Sabah, S. Mohamed²
- 2021

Abstract:

Management of surgical wounds is an important part of post-operative recovery should monitor the process of acute wound healing, prevent wound complications and treat appropriately if complications arise. Aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of self-learning package based on wound healing among Patients Undergoing abdominal surgery. Design, quiz experimental design was utilized. Sample: A purposive sample of 90 married Patients Undergoing abdominal surgery and randomly divided into study and control group. Setting: The study was carried out at surgical ward (male and female) and surgical outpatient unit in Benha University Hospital at Benha University. Tools: Data were collected through three main tools: A selfadministered questionnaire to assess students' general characteristics and knowledge regarding cervical cancer prevention, health belief model, and questionnaire to assess intention to practice cervical cancer prevention behaviors. Results: There was highly statistically significant difference after self-learning package implementation observed between two groups regarding knowledge and patient activities about wound healing after abdominal surgery. The mean scores of wound healing assessment during first, second and third ten days were significantly higher in the study group compared to control group ($p=.001$). Conclusion: Based on the results of the present study, the self-learning package had appositve effect on Patients undergoing abdominal surgery which increase knowledge and activities to promote wound healing. These study findings were supported the study hypotheses. Recommendation: Dissemination of self-learning package based on wound healing among patients of abdominal surgery prevent delayed of wound healing.

Effectiveness of Self-Care Intervention for Patients with Urolithiasis on Their Practices Regarding Nutrition

- Manal Hamed Mahmoud^{1,*}, Eman Nabil Ramadan², Amal Said Taha¹
- 2023

Abstract:

Background: Urolithiasis is a common and important problem in urinary tract and the prevalence of the disease is especially rising in recent years due to changing the lifestyle and diet. Aim: This aimed to evaluate effect of self-care intervention for patients with urolithiasis on their practices regarding nutrition. Research design: Quasi experimental design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study. Setting: This study conducted in urology department and the urology outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital. Sample: Purposive sample of 84 male and female patients suffering from urolithiasis. The study subjects was divided into two equal groups, the study group (42) and the control group (42). Tools: Two tool used in this study. I: Structured interviewing questionnaire; it includes three parts: personal characteristics of patients, patients' medical history and patients' self-care knowledge. Tool II: self-care practices: it includes consumption of permitted foods, consumption of restricted foods, consumption of fluids and practices regarding urolithiasis. Results: The majority of both study and control group patients were respectively married, male, worker and more than half of them their age range from 40-60 years old. There was statistically significant difference between the two groups regarding their knowledge and self care practices post intervention compared to pre intervention ($p < 0.05$), with an improvement in self-care practices among the study group compared to the control group post self-care intervention. Conclusion: Self-care intervention for study group had a favorable effect on improving their knowledge and self care practices regarding nutrition. Recommendations: Continuous educational programs should be planned and offered on regular basis for patients with urolithiasis.

Effect of Designed Bundle Protocol about Ventilator Associated Pneumonia on Nurses' Performance, Compliance, and Patient Outcomes

- Sohier M. Weheida¹, Eman S. Omran², Amal S. Taha³
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Context: Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is considered one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality due to nosocomial infections among ventilated patients. Aim: To evaluate the effect of a designed bundle protocol about ventilator-associated pneumonia on nurses' performance, compliance, and patient outcomes. Methods: The study employed the quasi-experimental research (pre/post-test) (study/control) design. This study was conducted at the intensive care unit of Benha University Hospital. A convenience sample of 50 critical care nurses and a purposive sample of 66 patients were enrolled in the current study. Three tools were used to collect data. Nurses' knowledge assessment questionnaire; nurses' practice assessment checklist; The VAP bundle compliance checklist; and patient outcomes assessment record. Results: Statistically significant improvement in total knowledge and practice mean scores post implementing a designed bundle protocol compared to pre-implementing a designed bundle protocol

Effectiveness of Nursing Intervention Protocol on Nurses' Performance and Patients' Self-Care after Cataract Surgery

- Amal S. Taha
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Context: Cataract is the leading cause of poor vision worldwide. Patients who knowledgeable and skillful nurses well prepare are better prepared to engage in appropriate self-care activities post-cataract surgery. Aim: This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of nursing intervention protocol on nurses' performance and patients' self-care after cataract surgery. Methods: The study followed a quasi-experimental, pretest-posttest design. The study was conducted in ophthalmology surgical inpatient units and the outpatient clinics at Benha University Hospital. The sample consisted of all available nurses (35) working in the ophthalmology surgical inpatient units, and the outpatient clinics who are willing and agreed to participate in the study and a convenient sample consisted of 50 patients of both genders were also included in the current study before implementing nursing intervention protocol. Three tools were used to conduct the study: A structured interview questionnaire, nurses' practice checklist, and patients' self-care activity checklist. Results: The results showed statistically significant improvements in nurses' performance (knowledge and practice) immediately post and one-month follow-up post-nursing intervention protocol compared with pre-nursing intervention protocol implementation .

Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' Knowledge, Practices and Patients' Outcomes Post Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Amal S. Taha¹, Rawia A. Ibrahim²
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Context: Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is a surgical procedure in which the damaged parts of the patient's kneecap, thighbone, and shinbone are replaced with artificial parts. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurses' knowledge, practices, and patients' outcomes post total knee arthroplasty. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the orthopedic department and outpatient orthopedic clinic affiliated to Benha University Hospital from the beginning of July 2020 to the end of June 2021. A convenience sample of all available nurses (50) working in the orthopedic department. A purposive sample of 64 adult patients from both genders was divided into (32) control and (32) study groups. Three tools were used: The nurses' knowledge assessment questionnaire, nurses' practice observational checklist, and patient' outcomes assessment sheet. Results: The present study revealed that 58% of nurses age was from 40 to less than 60 years old, 92% were females, 66% had secondary nursing education, 28 % of studied nurses had total satisfactory knowledge pre-program implementation, which reached 80%, 58 %, respectively immediately after and in follow up of program implementation. 22% of studied nurses had a competent level of practice scores pre-program implementation, which improved to 82%, 74 %, respectively, immediately after and in follow up of program implementation. There were highly statistically significant differences between study and control group patients regarding the frequency of most of the general and local complication and lower extremity function scale after two weeks and one month post-surgery at p-valu.

Effect of Education program on improving patient reported recovery profile post Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy for Peritoneal Carcinomatosis

- Aml Said Taha 1, & Rasha fathy mohamed 2
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background; Cytoreductive surgery (CRS) and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) is associated with improved survival for patients with abdominal malignancies with peritoneal dissemination .This study aimed to evaluate the effect of Education program on improving patient reported recovery profile post Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy for Peritoneal Carcinomatosis .Design: Quasi-experimental design was utilized in this study . Setting :The study was carried out at intensive care unit at the National Cancer Institute (NCI), Cairo University. During the period from the beginning of January 2019 till the beginning of January 2020 Sample :Purposive sample of 97 patients Tools :Two tools used to collect the study data .These are structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy, and Patient-Reported Recovery Profile Results : Showed that there was statistically significant difference in term of increased knowledge level among study group , as well as a increase in total mean score in patient-reported recovery Profile pre ,immediately and after education program implementation ,shows high statistically significant negative correlation between of length of hospital stay and reported recovery profile immediately post and after program implementation inverse relationship. Conclusion :Implementing a designed education program for patients with Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy was effective in improving knowledge, and patient-reported recovery. Shows high statistically significant negative correlation between length of hospital stay and reported recovery profile immediately post and after program implementation. Recommendation :additional demographic variables. Manuals, information booklets and self-instruction module should be developed in areas of Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy management

Effect of a Design Discharge Planning Program for Stroke Patients on Their Quality of Life and Activity of Daily Living

- Amal Said Taha¹ & Rawia Ali Ibrahim¹
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Stroke is a debilitating neurological disorder, which causes multiple physical and psychosocial challenges to people surviving a stroke. Effective discharge planning program is an active process beginning in hospitalization care and has a goal of returning to the community and aims at assisting the patients to recapture their functional independence and to return to an active and productive lifestyle. Aim: was to evaluate effect of a design discharge planning program for stroke patients on their quality of life and activity of daily living. Research design: Quasi experimental design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted at the stroke department and stroke outpatient clinics affiliated to Benha University Hospital. Sample: A convenience sample of 50 patients admitted at the above mentioned setting and diagnosed with stroke. Tools: Three tools were used: I-Patients Interviewing questionnaire sheet; II-Stroke Specific Quality of Life Scale and III- Barthel Index for Activities of Daily Living. Results: the present study revealed that (a) the mean total and subtotal knowledge scores of stroke patients were increased immediately after implementing a design discharge planning program with statistical significant difference compared to pre implementation. (b) The mean total and subtotal quality of life scores were higher after implementing discharge planning program with a high statistical significant difference compared to pre implementation. (c) The mean total and subtotal activity of daily living scores were higher after implementing discharge planning program with a high statistical significant difference compared to pre implementation. (d) There were a positive correlation between patients' knowledge, quality of life and activity of daily living with a statistical significant difference. So, all research hypotheses of the study were supported. Conclusion: Applying a design discharge planning program had statistically significant improvement on knowledge, quality of life and activity of daily living for studied patients. Recommendations: replication of this study on a larger probability sample and evaluating its impact on health outcomes among stroke patients.

Effect of Implementing Guidelines for Nurses Caring for Immobilized Orthopedic Patients on their performance

- Ebtsam Saad Soliman Saad (1), Prof.Dr. Marwa Mostafa Ragheb (2), Assist. Prof.Dr. HebaAbd Elkader Ali (3). Dr. Nehal Mahmoud Abo El-fadl(4)
- 2020

Abstract:

Background: Immobility refers to a reduction in the amount and control of movement. Immobility can adversely affect all physiological bodily systems. The nurse' interventional actions for immobilized patient should support the normal functions of the body and maintaining the strength and flexibility of the musculoskeletal system. Aim of this study was: To assess the effect of implementing guidelines for nurses caring for immobilized orthopedic patients on their performance. hypothesis: Was formulated that Nurses' performance related to caring for immobilized orthopedic patients will be improve after application of developing guidelines & Significant correlation between knowledge and practice post guidelines implementation. . Design: A quasi-experimental design was used. Setting: This study was conducted in the orthopedic department at Benha University Hospital. Subject: (convenience sample).consist of all available nurses (n=05) working at orthopedic department Tools: Two tools were used, I nurses' knowledge questionnaire & II Nurses Practice Observational checklist regarding caring for immobilized orthopedic patients Results: This study showed that the majority of the nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge and practice regarding caring of immobilized orthopedic patients pre guidelines implementation (888 and 068) which improved significantly immediately post guidelines implementation where the majority of the nurses had satisfactory knowledge and practice (828 and %6.58). Conclusion The majority of the studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of performance (knowledge and practice) regarding caring of immobilized orthopedic patients pre guidelines implementation. Meanwhile, the majority of the studied nurses had statistically significant 2 | Page improvement in their performance post guidelines implementation, which supported the study hypothesis. The study recommended an educational program, continuous in-service training programs and establishing booklet guideline should be prepared to help the orthopedic nurses to revise, acquire and develop their knowledge and practice regarding caring of immobilized patients.

Effect of Evidence Based Practices Guidelines on Immobilized Orthopedic Patients' Outcome regarding Pressure Ulcers

- Doaa Mohamed Mahmoud , Eman Sobhy Omran
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Pressure ulcers are a prevalent health condition that presents a nursing and social strain. The risk of death is two to six times higher in a patient with a pressure ulcer than in those with intact skin. Aim: assessing the influence of applying evidence-based practices guidelines on immobilized orthopedic Patients' Outcome regarding Pressure Ulcers. Method: This study was done at Benha University Hospital's orthopaedic unit utilizing a quasi-experimental research approach. This research enrolled a purposive sample of sixty adult patients. , divided equally into study and control groups. Two tools were employed for collecting data. Tool I; Comprehensive skin assessment sheet and tool II; Braden Risk Assessment Scale. Results: There was a statistically significant variation in patients' Outcomes regarding pressure ulcers following application of evidence-based practises guidelines between the study and control groups. Otherwise, orthopedic immobilized patients receiving standard nursing care developed multiple and advanced stages of pressure ulcers. Conclusion: Implementation of evidence-based practice guidelines significantly improved orthopedic immobilized patients' outcome regarding pressure ulcers as compared to orthopedic immobilized patients receiving normal nursing care. Recommendations: Pressure ulcer prevention in accordance with evidence-based practises guidelines should be successfully applied for orthopedic immobilized patients who are at risk of having pressure ulcers.

Effectiveness of Educational Program for Health Promoting Lifestyle among Patients (Recipients) with Kidney Transplantation

- Eman Sobhy Omran¹, Marwa Mosaad Ali², Samah Said Sabry³ and Taisser Hamido Abosree⁴
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Kidney transplantation is a life-saving alternative to dialysis for patients with advanced, irreversible renal failure, which extending the survival, improving the quality of life, and decreasing in the mortality associated with long-term dialysis. Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of educational programs for health-promoting lifestyle among patients (recipients) with kidney transplantation. Research design: A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the present study. Setting: This study was conducted at Out-Patients Clinic for follow-up kidney transplantation in Nasr City Health Insurance Hospital. Sample: Purposive sample of 106 patients (Intervention group 54 & control group 52). Tools: Three tools were utilized for data collection, (I) A structured interview questionnaire for patients, (II) A health-promoting lifestyle profile, and (III) The Kidney Transplant Patient's Quality of Life. Results: There was highly statistically significant difference in knowledge scores between the intervention and control group, as well as a significantly higher scores of health promoting lifestyle behavior, and quality of life of intervention compared to control group. It also showed a significant association between knowledge and health promoting lifestyle behavior as well as quality of life of patients with kidney transplantation after educational program implementation. Conclusion: The intervention group benefited from the educational program that increased their knowledge, encouraged healthy lifestyle behaviors, and improved their quality of life. Recommendations: Written, a simple booklet about health-promoting lifestyle behavior post-transplantation should be available for patients and their families (relatives) at the Out-Patients Clinic for follow-up kidney transplantation in Nasr City Health Insurance Hospital.

Effect of a Designed Bundle Protocol about Ventilator Associated Pneumonia on Nurses Performance, Compliance and Patient Outcomes

- Sohier M. Weheida¹, Eman Sobhy Omran², Amal Said Taha³
- 2021

Abstract:

Context: Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is considered to be one of the leading cause of morbidity and mortality due to nosocomial infections among ventilated patients. Aim: To evaluate the effect of a designed bundle protocol about ventilator associated pneumonia on nurses performance, compliance and patient outcomes. Methods: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct of the study. Setting: This study was conducted at the intensive care unit of Benha University Hospital. Subjects: Convenience sample of 50 critical care nurses and a purposive sample consisted of 66 patients were enrolled in the current study. Tools: three tools were used to collect data (1) Nurses performance assessment checklist (2) The VAP bundle compliance checklist and (3) Patient outcomes assessment record. Results: The present study revealed that 70% of nurses age was less than 30 years old, 88 % were married, 76 % were staff nurse, 46 % had secondary nursing education, 92% had never participated in any training sessions related to VAP prevention. 74% of studied nurses had total unsatisfactory knowledge level pre-designed bundle protocol implementation. However, 60% of studied nurses had good knowledge level immediately post designed bundle protocol implementation .70 % of studied nurses had total unsatisfactory practice level pre-designed bundle protocol implementation. However, 66% of studied nurses had good practice level immediately post designed bundle protocol implementation .Also,64 % of studied nurses had total unsatisfactory compliance level pre-designed bundle protocol implementation. However, 58% of studied nurses had good compliance level immediately post designed bundle protocol implementation .. As well, immediately after a designed bundle protocol implementation on study group patients , there is a statistical significant difference between all variables of clinical pulmonary infection scores except for oxygenation status and radiographic findings Conclusion: The study group nurses who received designed bundle protocol training would get higher knowledge, practices and compliance scores than pre deigned bundle protocol training. Also, the study group patients who cared by a designed bundle protocol would get better outcomes such as better score of CPIS, shorter length of stay in intensive care unit , less duration on mechanical ventilation compared to the control group who received routine hospital nursing care. Recommendation : the study recommended the training of the nurses on application of VAP bundle strategy . Further research is suggested on a larger sample size & estimate its effect on nurses' performance

Effect of Training Exercise Program on Functional Outcomes for Patients with Hand Burns

- Rawia A. Ibrahim¹, Eman S. M. Omran²
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Context: The outcome of hand burns can significantly impact daily function and overall health-related quality of life. A crucial issue in hand burns is proper management of hands treatment and care for maximizing the normal function of the burned hand. Aim: To evaluate the effect of training exercise program on functional outcomes for patients with hand burns. Methods: A quasi-experimental design (study/control group) was utilized to achieve the aim of this study. This study conducted at the burn unit at Benha Teaching Hospital. A purposive sample of 60 conscious adult patients who suffered from hand burns. They were divided equally into the study and control group, 30 patients in each. Two tools were used. The structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding burn injury. Functional outcome scale involving: Jebson-Taylor hand function test (JTHFT) and observational checklist for assessing the hand's range of motion. Results: Showed that there was highly statistically significant improvement in patients' knowledge score among the study group compared to control group, as well as there was an improvement in the function of hand and range of motion in the study group rather than in control group with highly statistically significant differences between both groups. Conclusions: Implementing a designed training exercise program for patients with hand burns effectively improved knowledge, a function of the hand, and range of motion among the study group than in the control group. The study recommended that post-burn programs should be initiated by a multidisciplinary team and continued after discharge to provide support, education, prevention of complications, and motivation for burn patients.

Effect of Implementing Educational programs on Reducing Urinary Tract Infections among Patients with Urinary Catheterization

- Eman Sobhy Omran (1), Ashgan Tolba Elgohary (2), Ola Ahmed Mohamed(3)
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the most frequent and serious issue with urinary catheters. Aim: was to evaluate the effect of implementing educational programs on reducing urinary tract infections among patients with urinary catheterization. Methods: Quasi-experimental design was used. Setting: the study was conducted at the urology department at Benha University Hospitals. subjects: all available nurses (30) working in the urology department and a purposive sample of 60 adult patients in need of urethral catheterization for more than seven days, Equally divided randomly into (30) a study group and (30) control group. Three tools were used for data collection including nurses' knowledge assessment questionnaire, nurses' practice observational checklist regarding the care of long-term urinary catheters, and patients' social and biomedical data. The results: The control group's positive urine culture rate (86%) was greater than the study group's rate (6.6 percent). The outcomes also showed that nurses' understanding and practice of catheter patient care considerably increased following the implementation of the nursing education program. Conclusion: The implementation of the nursing training program reduces the incidence of urinary tract infections in catheterized patients, and there are notable variations in the knowledge and performance of nurses before and after its implementation. The study recommended that to avoid catheter-related urinary tract infections, establish treatment guidelines. A written training program on catheter use, insertion, removal, and maintenance should be provided and put into practice. Ensure you have the tools needed for sterile catheterization on hand. Make sure there are enough skilled nurses and technical resources available to reduce catheter-related UTI occurrence and promote outcomes.

Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Negative Pressure Wound Therapy among Patients with Acute and Chronic Wounds

- Hala Abd El-Salam Sheta
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) is new strategy for wound management that can be helpful to accelerate wound healing in both acute and chronic wounds. The application of NPWT dressing requires an understanding of how the therapy works and training in the use of device. Staff responsible for dressing changes should have the appropriate knowledge and practice to ensure optimum wound care. The aim of this study: To evaluate effect of educational program on nurses' knowledge and practice regarding negative pressure wound therapy among patients with acute and chronic Wounds. Research design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct the current study. Setting: The current study was conducted in general surgery department at Zagazig university hospital. Subjects: Purposive sample of 60 nurses were included in this study. Tools of data collection: Two main tools were used; Tool I-A structured interviewing questionnaire: consisted of 2 parts to assess: 1) Demographic characteristics of nurses staff. 2) Nurses' knowledge about NPWT. Tool II -Observational checklist to assess nurses' practice for applying NPWT dressing. Results: Knowledge and practice levels were found to differ significantly in relation to years of experience. There was a highly statistically significant difference in nurses' practice between pre, post and after 3 months following educational program regarding to NPWT among patients with acute and chronic wounds. There were statistically significant relations between levels of knowledge and practice Pre, post and after 3 months following educational program. Conclusion: Nurses' knowledge regarding to NPWT among patients with acute and chronic wounds showed obvious improvement and good practice after educational program. Recommendations: Setup a project that aims to improve nurses' performance by implementing evidence based practice. Provision of guidance to staff nurses' caring for patients who receiving NPWT to correct poor practices in the use of device and understanding of how the therapy works to ensure optimum wound management

Effect of Foot Reflexology on Blood Pressure and Quality of Life among Patients with Essential Hypertension

- Amany Ali Mahmoud Ali El-Abd1, Kamelia Fouad Abdalla2, Hanan Gaber Mohamed 3& Marwa Mosaad Ali
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Hypertension represents a major threat for millions of people around the world, it's a cause for growing public health concern in most countries, a leading cause of death, disability and a highly health care cost, which must persuade all health authorities to cope with this challenge. Aim of the study: was to evaluate the effect of foot reflexology on blood pressure (BP) and quality of life(QOL) among patients with essential hypertension. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was used. Setting: the study was conducted at out-patient of cardiac, medical & neurological clinics at Benha University Hospital. Study subjects: A purposive sample of 60 patients with essential hypertension who attended the cardiac, medical & neurological outpatient clinics at Benha University Hospital within 6 months ago. They were divided into equal two groups, foot reflexology group (study) and control group. Tools: Three tools were used to collect data (1) Interview questionnaire sheet, (2) Patients' heart rate (HR) & BP measurement sheet & (3) Quality of Life Questionnaire. Results: the present study revealed that there was no significant difference between both groups in the 1st month of follow up visit pre-interventional period regarding complaint, HR, BP & QoL $p > 0.05$ while become highly significant difference in the 2nd & 3rd months p

Effect of Implementing Guidelines for Nurses Caring for Immobilized Orthopedic Patients on their performance

- Ebtsam Saad Soliman Saad (), Prof.Dr. Marwa Mostafa Ragheb (), Assist. Prof.Dr. HebaAbd Elkader Ali (). Dr. Nehal Mahmoud Abo El-fadl
- 2021

Abstract:

Background: Immobility refers to a reduction in the amount and control of movement. Immobility can adversely affect all physiological bodily systems. The nurse' interventional actions for immobilized patient should support the normal functions of the body and maintaining the strength and flexibility of the musculoskeletal system. **Aim of this study was:** To assess the effect of implementing guidelines for nurses caring for immobilized orthopedic patients on their performance. **One research hypothesis:** Was formulated that Nurses' performance related to caring for immobilized orthopedic patients will be improve after application of developing guidelines. **Design:** A quasi-experimental design was used. **Setting:** This study was conducted in the orthopedic department at Benha University Hospital. **Subject:** (convenience sample).consist of all available nurses (n=) working at orthopedic department**Tools:** Two tools were used, I a nurses' assessment sheet to assess nurse knowledge & II Observational check list for assess nurses' practice regarding caring for immobilized orthopedic patients **Results:** This study showed that the majority of the nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge and practice regarding caring of immobilized orthopedic patients pre guidelines implementation (and) which improved significantly immediately post guidelines implementation (and .). **Conclusion** The majority of the studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of performance (knowledge and practice) regarding caring of immobilized orthopedic patients pre guidelines implementation. Meanwhile, the majority of the studied nurses had statistically significant improvement in their performance post guidelines implementation, which supported the study hypothesis. **The study Recommended** That an educational program and continuous in-service training programs should be prepared to help the nurses to revise, acquire and develop their knowledge and practice regarding caring of immobilized patients.

Effect of Educational Program for Patients Post Herniated Cervical Disk Surgery on Their Knowledge and Daily Living Activities

- Sabah Said Mohammed(1), Nehal Mahmoud Abo El-Fadl(2)
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Cervical disc herniation is a common disorder of the spine that can lead to neck and/or arm pain and defects of daily living activities. Surgical treatment has been documented with favorable results in an abundant number of cases. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational program for patients post herniated cervical disk surgery on their knowledge and daily living activities. Design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized. Setting: The study was conducted in neurosurgery department at the Benha University Hospital, Egypt. Sample: A purposive sample of 40 adult patients post herniated cervical disk surgery. Tools: three tools were used for data collection;(Tool I): Patients' knowledge assessment questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding post herniated cervical disk surgery, (Tool II): Barthel Index scale of Activities of Daily Living to assess the patients' ability to perform activities of daily living and (Tool III): Visual Analogue Pain scale to assess severity of pain for patients post herniated cervical disk surgery. Results: showed that there was marked improvement in patients' level of knowledge from 32.5% preprogram to 77.5% post program. Moreover, 40.0% of patients complained of severe pain preprogram compared by none of them post program. Also, there was marked improvement regarding Barthel index scale of activities of daily living from 45.0% completely dependent preprogram to 7.5% completely dependent post program implementation. Conclusion: Patients had marked improvement in their level of knowledge post program implementation compared to preprogram. Statistically significant differences were found between pre and post program implementation regarding all items of Barthel index scale and pain severity. Also, there was statistically significant positive correlation between total knowledge score and total barthel index scale post program implementation. Recommendations: Replication of the study on larger probability sample to attain more generalization of results. Moreover, further research is needed to assess the effects of preoperative education on surgical outcomes for patients with herniated cervical disk surgery.

Effect of Evidence Based Progressive Exercise Program on Functional Outcomes for Patients after Total Hip Replacement Surgery

- Marwa Mosaad Ali (1), Nehal Mahmoud Abo El-Fadl(2)
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Hip replacement (total hip arthroplasty) is surgery to replace a worn-out or damaged hip joint. The surgeon replaces the old joint with an artificial joint (prosthesis). This surgery may be a choice after a hip fracture or for severe pain because of arthritis. It also helps relieve hip pain that can't be controlled by other treatments. Aim of the study: To evaluate the effect of evidence based progressive exercise program on functional outcomes for patients after total hip replacement surgery. Aquasi-experimental design was used to conduct the current study in orthopedic unit and outpatient clinics, at Benha university hospital during the period from beginning of November 2019 till beginning of November 2020. Subjects: A convenient sample of 60 patients recruited according to the study criteria. Tools: Four tools were utilized for data collection, 1) Structured interviewing questionnaire sheet, 2) Structured Knowledge questionnaire, 3) Performance based measures and 4) Self-reported measures. Results: Showed that the mean score regarding knowledge, performance based and self-reported measures were significantly higher after implementing the evidence based progressive exercise program than before program implementation. Moreover, there was a positive significant correlation between knowledge and each of HOOS and hip ROM scores, while a negative significant correlation with TUG. Also, there was a negative and significant correlation between Hip disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome and timed up and go test, where the higher the HOOS score the lower the score of TUG ($p=$

Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' Performance Regarding Prevention and Management of Intravenous Extravasation Chemotherapy

- Nehal M.Abo El-Fadl
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Context: Systemic chemotherapy plays a pivotal role in curative therapy for patients with hematological neoplasms and several types of advanced solid tumors. Extravasation describes an anticancer agent's accidental leakage from a vessel into the surrounding tissues, leading to irreversible local injuries and severe disability. Despite its considerable clinical importance, evidence-based information on extravasation in chemotherapy is lacking. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurses' performance regarding the prevention and management of intravenous extravasation chemotherapy. Methods: The following hypotheses were formulated to achieve the study aim. H₁ : Nurses' performance related to the prevention and management of intravenous extravasation chemotherapy will be improved after implementing the educational program compared to the pre-program. H₂ : There will be a significant correlation between nurses' knowledge and practice post-program implementation. A quasiexperimental research design was utilized to conduct the current study in the oncology unit at Benha University Hospital. A convenience sample consisted of all available nurses (n=) working in the oncology unit were recruited to achieve the aim of this study. Two tools were used, the nurses' knowledge assessment questionnaire and the nurses' practice observational checklist regarding the prevention and management of intravenous extravasation chemotherapy. Results: This study shows that most nurses had an unsatisfactory level of total knowledge and inadequate total practice regarding the prevention and management of intravenous extravasation chemotherapy pre-program implementation (and). This result improved significantly regarding all knowledge and practice elements immediately post-program implementation, where the majority of the nurses had a satisfactory level of their total knowledge and adequate total practice (and) that was slightly decreased three months after program implementation () for both knowledge and practice. Conclusion: The majority of the nurses surveyed had an unsatisfactory performance level (knowledge and practice) concerning the prevention and management of intravenous extravasation chemotherapy pre-program implementation. In contrast, most of the studied nurses had statistically significant improvement in their performance immediately and after three months from program implementation, which supported the current study hypotheses. The study recommended continuous in-service training programs and establishing guidelines to help the oncology nurses revise, acquire, and develop their knowledge and practice regarding preventing and managing intravenous extravasation chemotherapy.

Effect of palliative care guideline on nurses' knowledge, attitude and practice at intensive care unit

- Rasha F. Mohamed^{1,*}, Rawia A. Ibrahim²
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background; Palliative care (PC) is specialized medical care for people living with a serious illness. PC is focused on providing relief from the symptoms and stress of the illness. The goal is to improve quality of life for both the patient and the family. Aim; This study aimed to evaluate the effect of palliative care guideline on nurses' knowledge, attitude and practice at intensive care unit. Design; Quasi experimental research design was used. Settings; general intensive care unit and emergency ICU at Benha University Hospital. Subjects; A convenience sample of all available nurses who are working in previous settings (No=100).Tools; I: Self-administered questionnaire for nurses to assess nurses' knowledge regarding palliative care, II: Nurses' attitude toward palliative care and III: Nurses' observational Checklist to assess nurses „practices related to palliative care. Results; revealed that 78.0% of the studied nurses age less than thirty years old , 44.0% had technical nursing institute and 76.0% had an experience from 1

Effect of Education program on improving patient reported recovery profile post Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy for Peritoneal Carcinomatosis

- Aml Said Taha 1, & Rasha fathy mohamed 2
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background; Cytoreductive surgery (CRS) and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) is associated with improved survival for patients with abdominal malignancies with peritoneal dissemination .This study aimed to evaluate the effect of Education program on improving patient reported recovery profile post Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy for Peritoneal Carcinomatosis .Design: Quasi-experimental design was utilized in this study . Setting :The study was carried out at intensive care unit at the National Cancer Institute (NCI), Cairo University. During the period from the beginning of January 2019 till the beginning of January 2020 Sample :Purposive sample of 97 patients Tools :Two tools used to collect the study data .These are structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy, and Patient-Reported Recovery Profile Results : Showed that there was statistically significant difference in term of increased knowledge level among study group , as well as a increase in total mean score in patient-reported recovery Profile pre ,immediately and after education program implementation ,shows high statistically significant negative correlation between of length of hospital stay and reported recovery profile immediately post and after program implementation inverse relationship. Conclusion :Implementing a designed education program for patients with Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy was effective in improving knowledge, and patient-reported recovery. Shows high statistically significant negative correlation between length of hospital stay and reported recovery profile immediately post and after program implementation. Recommendation :additional demographic variables. Manuals, information booklets and self-instruction module should be developed in areas of Hyperthermia Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy management

Effect of Enhanced Exercise Program on Pain and Physical Activity for Patients after Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Safaa M. Hamed¹, Rasha F. M. Gaballah^{2v}
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Context: Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is considered the most effective orthopedic procedure for treating knee osteoarthritis. The need for knee replacement is predicted to increase six-fold between 2005 and 2030 to reflect an increasingly yet functionally demanding population. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an enhanced exercise program on pain and physical activity after total knee arthroplasty. Methods: Quasi-experimental (pre/posttest) design was utilized in this study. The study was carried out in the orthopedic department, Benha University Hospital, and followed the patients through the orthopedic outpatient clinic from the beginning of May 2020 till the beginning of May 2021. A purposive sample of 64 patients was recruited to achieve the aim of this study. Four tools were used to collect the study data. These are the structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding total knee arthroplasty, Barthel ADL index scale, Lysholm knee scoring scale, and Numeric Pain Rating Scale to assess the effect of the enhanced exercise program. Results: Showed that nearly two-thirds of the study sample was ≤60 years old, females, and married. The study also showed a statistically significant difference between pre-and post- enhanced exercise program in terms of total knowledge mean score among the study sample, as well as an increase in the total mean score in Barthel ADL index, decrease Lysholm knee scoring, and pain score after one month and after three months of enhanced program exercise implementation. Conclusion: Implementing an enhanced exercise program for patients with total knee arthroplasty effectively improved knowledge, increased physical activity (Barthel ADL index), decreased Lysholm knee scoring, and pain score. The present study recommended including an enhanced exercise program in the treatment plan for patients with total knee arthroplasty to improve patient's knowledge and practices. Also, repeating the study on a larger probability sample to achieve generalization of the findings.

Effect of Designed Ureteral Stent Instructions on Patient Recovery

- Safaa M. Hamed¹, Rasha F. M. Gaballah²
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Contents: Ureteral stent placement is performed in up to eighty percent of patients following ureteroscopy. It associated with significant morbidity, resulting in a reduction in general health function in another eighty percent of patients. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of designed ureteral stent instructions on patient recovery. Methods: Quasi-experimental (pre/posttest) design was utilized in this study. The study was carried out at the urology department to be followed up through the urology outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital from the beginning of February 2019 to February 2020 on a purposive sample of 134 patients. Four tools were used to collect the study data. These tools included a structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding ureteral stents, a ureteral stent symptoms questionnaire, a ureteral stent discomfort test, and a patient's satisfaction assessment form. Results: Showed a mean study sample age of 43.42 ± 6.47 , 83.6% were males. The study also showed a statistically significant improvement of study group's knowledge in the post-operative and follow-up phases

Effect of Teaching Guidelines on Uremic Patients Regarding Arteriovenous Fistula Occlusion

- Esraa Lotfy Gaffer¹, Heba Abdel khader Ali ²and Rawia Ali Ibrahim³
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: ArterioVenous Fistula (AVF) is the preferred hemodialysis access type because it has better rates and fewer complications than other types. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of teaching guidelines on uremic patients regarding arteriovenous fistula occlusion. Research design: A quasi experimental design was utilized to meet the aim of study. Setting: This study was conducted in dialysis unit at Benha University Hospital and Benha Teaching Hospital. The sample: All available patients (purposive sample) at dialysis unit, the total sample included 100 patients. Tools: Two tools were used for data collection. I: questionnaire sheet for patients was used and consist of three parts. Socio demographic data for patient, medical history for patient and knowledge assessment. II: Patients' self-care practices regarding AVF prevention. Results: 31% of the studied patients were aged from 50-60 years, while 41% of them diploma education and more than half (58%) of them were males and not working. Regarding studied patients their knowledge about AV fistula pre and post guidelines of studied patients had in correct answers pre implementing guidelines. While post guidelines implementation of them were having correct answers .Conclusion: Less than third of the studied patients had good level of total knowledge during pre-guideline and more than three quarters of the patients had good level of total knowledge during post guideline. There was statistically significant relation between total knowledge and total self-practices scores about arteriovenous fistula. Recommendation: Develop and implement health education program for uremic patients to increase their knowledge about arteriovenous fistula and practices should be followed before and after dialysis session. Further researches are needed to study barriers and motivators' factors to encourage patients for maintain about fistula.

Effect of Self- Care Management Strategy on Self- Efficacy for Patients with Myasthenia Gravis

- Safaa Mohamed Hamed 1 & Rawia Ali Ibrahim 2
 - 2021
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Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a chronic, auto-immune disease of the neuromuscular junction. The incidence is estimated to be 30 per 1,000,000 people per year worldwide. Aim: the study aimed to evaluate the effect of self- care management strategy on self- efficacy for patients with myasthenia gravis. Design: Quasi- experimental design was utilized in this study .Setting :The study was carried out at the neurological departments and neurology outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital during the period from the beginning of june2019 to the end of june2020. Sample :purposive sample of 50 patients. Tools: four tools used to collect the study data .These are structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding myasthenia gravis, MG Activities of Daily Living Scale, fatigue severity scale and general self-efficacy scale Results :showed that the majority of the study sample were females , married , were living in rural area with family and half of them have secondary education, statistically significant difference in term of increased in mean score of total knowledge among study sample, as well as a decrease in total mean score of MG activity of daily living, besides, lower degree of fatigue and improve level of self –efficacy for MG patient after self –care management strategy implementation .Conclusion :Implementing a self-care management strategy for patients with myasthenia gravis was effective in improving knowledge, MG activity of daily living score, self-efficacy and decrease level of fatigue. Recommendation : Replication of the current study on larger probability sample is recommended to achieve generalizability and broader utilization of the designed program.

Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' Knowledge, Practices and Patients' Outcomes Post Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Amal S. Taha¹, Rawia A. Ibrahim²
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Context: Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is a surgical procedure in which the damaged parts of the patient's kneecap, thighbone, and shinbone are replaced with artificial parts. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurses' knowledge, practices, and patients' outcomes post total knee arthroplasty. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the orthopedic department and outpatient orthopedic clinic affiliated to Benha University Hospital from the beginning of July 2020 to the end of June 2021. A convenience sample of all available nurses (50) working in the orthopedic department. A purposive sample of 64 adult patients from both genders was divided into (32) control and (32) study groups. Three tools were used: The nurses' knowledge assessment questionnaire, nurses' practice observational checklist, and patient' outcomes assessment sheet. Results: The present study revealed that 58% of nurses age was from 40 to less than 60 years old, 92% were females, 66% had secondary nursing education, 28 % of studied nurses had total satisfactory knowledge pre-program implementation, which reached 80%, 58 %, respectively immediately after and in follow up of program implementation. 22% of studied nurses had a competent level of practice scores pre-program implementation, which improved to 82%, 74 %, respectively, immediately after and in follow up of program implementation. There were highly statistically significant differences between study and control group patients regarding the frequency of most of the general and local complication and lower extremity function scale after two weeks and one month post-surgery at p-value

Effect of self-learning module on nurses' performance regarding care of patients with chest tube

- Sabah S. Mohamed, Rawia Ali Ibrahim
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background; Self-learning module (SLM) is essential in assisting nurses to meet the challenges presented in today's health care environment. Aim; the study aimed to evaluate the effect of self-learning module on nurses' performance regarding care of patients with chest tube. Design; Quasi experimental design was used. Setting; the study was conducted at general chest department and chest intensive care unit at Benha University Hospital. Subjects; All available nurses (50) who were working in previous settings and agreed to participate in the study. Tools: two tools were used; (Tool I): nurses self-administered questionnaire for assessing nurses' knowledge regarding care of patient with chest tube and underwater seal drainage system (Tool II): nurses' practice observational checklist for assess level of nurse's practice regarding caring of patient with chest tube and underwater seal drainage system. Results; revealed that 46% were in the age category of $25 \geq 30$, 48% of nurses had diploma education level and 36% had experience of $5 \geq 10$ year. Regarding total nurses' knowledge level 4% of them have satisfactory pre SLM intervention, however after one month post intervention 96% were having satisfactory but after 3 months slight decline to 92% in level of knowledge. Regarding their total practices score only 6% of them have adequate level pre SLM intervention, while one month post intervention, 46% of them have adequate level but after 3 months slight decline to 34% adequate level. Conclusion: The majority of studied nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge and inadequate practices before SLM intervention, while they had satisfactory knowledge and adequate practices post SLM intervention. Also there will be a significant positive correlation between nurses' knowledge and practice post implementing SLM. Recommendations; Self-learning modules should be developed by nurse educators as a learning source material available to staff nurses in clinical settings for learning at their own time and pace, also building the flexibility and create awareness among staff nurses about significance of self-directed learning.

Effect of palliative care guideline on nurses' knowledge, attitude and practice at intensive care unit

- Rasha F. Mohamed, Rawia Ali Ibrahim
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background; Palliative care (PC) is specialized medical care for people living with a serious illness. PC is focused on providing relief from the symptoms and stress of the illness. The goal is to improve quality of life for both the patient and the family. Aim; This study aimed to evaluate the effect of palliative care guideline on nurses' knowledge, attitude and practice at intensive care unit. Design; Quasi experimental (pre/post test design) research design was used. Settings; general intensive care unit and emergency ICU at Benha University Hospital. Subjects; A convenience sample of all available nurses who are working in previous settings (No=100).Tools; I: Self-administered questionnaire for nurses to assess nurses' knowledge regarding palliative care, II: attitude assessment scale and III: Nurses' observational Checklist to assess nurses 'practices related to palliative care. Results; revealed that78.0% of the studied nurses age less than thirty years old , 44.0% had technical nursing institute and76.0% had an experience from 1

Effect of a Design Discharge Planning Program for Stroke Patients on Their Quality of Life and Activity of Daily Living

- Amal Said Taha & Rawia Ali Ibrahim
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Stroke is a debilitating neurological disorder, which causes multiple physical and psychosocial challenges to people surviving a stroke. Effective discharge planning program is an active process beginning in hospitalization care and has a goal of returning to the community and aims at assisting the patients to recapture their functional independence and to return to an active and productive lifestyle. Aim: was to evaluate effect of a design discharge planning program for stroke patients on their quality of life and activity of daily living. Research design: Quasi experimental design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted at the stroke department and stroke outpatient clinics affiliated to Benha University Hospital. Sample: A convenience sample of 50 patients admitted at the above mentioned setting and diagnosed with stroke. Tools: Three tools were used: I-Patients Interviewing questionnaire sheet; II-Stroke Specific Quality of Life Scale and III- Barthel Index for Activities of Daily Living. Results: the present study revealed that (a) the mean total and subtotal knowledge scores of stroke patients were increased immediately after implementing a design discharge planning program with statistical significant difference compared to pre implementation. (b) The mean total and subtotal quality of life scores were higher after implementing discharge planning program with a high statistical significant difference compared to pre implementation. (c) The mean total and subtotal activity of daily living scores were higher after implementing discharge planning program with a high statistical significant difference compared to pre implementation. (d) There were a positive correlation between patients' knowledge, quality of life and activity of daily living with a statistical significant difference. So, all research hypotheses of the study were supported. Conclusion: Applying a design discharge planning program had statistically significant improvement on knowledge, quality of life and activity of daily living for studied patients. Recommendations: replication of this study on a larger probability sample and evaluating its impact on health outcomes among stroke patients.

Effect of Training Exercise Program on Functional Outcomes for Patients with Hand Burns

- Rawia A. Ibrahim, Eman S. M. Omran
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Context: The outcome of hand burns can significantly impact daily function and overall health-related quality of life. A crucial issue in hand burns is proper management of hands treatment and care for maximizing the normal function of the burned hand. Aim: To evaluate the effect of training exercise program on functional outcomes for patients with hand burns. Methods: A quasi-experimental design (study/control group) was utilized to achieve the aim of this study. This study conducted at the burn unit at Benha Teaching Hospital. A purposive sample of 60 conscious adult patients who suffered from hand burns. They were divided equally into the study and control group, 30 patients in each. Two tools were used. The structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding burn injury. Functional outcome scale involving: Jebson-Taylor hand function test (JTHFT) and observational checklist for assessing the hand's range of motion. Results: Showed that there was highly statistically significant improvement in patients' knowledge score among the study group compared to control group, as well as there was an improvement in the function of hand and range of motion in the study group rather than in control group with highly statistically significant differences between both groups. Conclusions: Implementing a designed training exercise program for patients with hand burns effectively improved knowledge, a function of the hand, and range of motion among the study group than in the control group. The study recommended that post-burn programs should be initiated by a multidisciplinary team and continued after discharge to provide support, education, prevention of complications, and motivation for burn patients.

Effect of Educational Program for Patients Post Herniated Cervical Disk Surgery on Their Knowledge and Daily Living Activities

- Sabah Said Mohammed (1), Nehal Mahmoud Abo El-Fadl (2)
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: Cervical disc herniation is a common disorder of the spine that can lead to neck and/or arm pain and defects of daily living activities. Surgical treatment has been documented with favorable results in an abundant number of cases. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational program for patients post herniated cervical disk surgery on their knowledge and daily living activities. Design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized. Setting: The study was conducted in neurosurgery department at the Benha University Hospital, Egypt. Sample: A purposive sample of 40 adult patients post herniated cervical disk surgery. Tools: three tools were used for data collection;(Tool I): Patients' knowledge assessment questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding post herniated cervical disk surgery, (Tool II): Barthel Index scale of Activities of Daily Living to assess the patients' ability to perform activities of daily living and (Tool III): Visual Analogue Pain scale to assess severity of pain for patients post herniated cervical disk surgery. Results: showed that there was marked improvement in patients' level of knowledge from 32.5% preprogram to 77.5% post program. Moreover, 40.0% of patients complained of severe pain preprogram compared by none of them post program. Also, there was marked improvement regarding Barthel index scale of activities of daily living from 45.0% completely dependent preprogram to 7.5% completely dependent post program implementation. Conclusion: Patients had marked improvement in their level of knowledge post program implementation compared to preprogram. Statistically significant differences were found between pre and post program implementation regarding all items of Barthel index scale and pain severity. Also, there was statistically significant positive correlation between total knowledge score and total barthel index scale post program implementation. Recommendations: Replication of the study on larger probability sample to attain more generalization of results. Moreover, further research is needed to assess the effects of preoperative education on surgical outcomes for patients with herniated cervical disk surgery.

Effect of Self -Learning Module on Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of Patients with Chest Tube

- Sabah S. Mohamed, and Rawia Ali Ibrahim
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background; Self- learning module (SLM) is essential in assisting nurses to meet the challenges presented in today's health care environment. Aim; the study aimed to evaluate the effect of self -learning module on nurses' performance regarding care of patients with chest tube. Design; Quasi experimental design was used. Setting; the study was conducted at general chest department and chest intensive care unit at Benha University Hospital. Subjects; All available nurses (50) who were working in previous settings and agreed to participate in the study .Tools: two tools were used; (Tool I): nurses self-administered questionnaire for assessing nurses' knowledge regarding care of patient with chest tube and underwater seal drainage system (Tool II): nurses' practice observational checklist for assess level of nurse's practice regarding caring of patient with chest tube and underwater seal drainage system. Results; revealed that 46% were in the age category of $25 \geq 30$, 48% of nurses had diploma education level and 36% had experience of $5 \geq 10$ year. Regarding total nurses' knowledge level 4% of them have satisfactory pre SLM intervention, however after one month post intervention 96% were having satisfactory but after 3months slight decline to 92% in level of knowledge. Regarding their total practices score only 6% of them have adequate level pre SLM intervention, while one month post intervention, 46% of them have adequate level but after 3 months slight decline to 34% adequate level. Conclusion: The majority of studied nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge and inadequate practices before SLM intervention, while they had satisfactory knowledge and adequate practices post SLM intervention. Also there will be a significant positive correlation between nurses' knowledge and practice post implementing SLM. Recommendations; Self -learning modules should be developed by nurse educators as a learning source material available to staff nurses in clinical settings for learning at their own time and pace, also building the flexibility and create awareness among staff nurses about significance of self-directed learning.

Effect of an Educational Program on Nurse's Performance Regard Monitoring Fluid and Electrolyte Replacement for Burned Patients

- Mansoura Ouda Awad (1), Sabah Said Mohamed(2) & Safaa Mohamed Hamed (3)
- 2020

Abstract:

Background; monitoring of fluid balance activities is guides nursing interventions to achieve physiological stability. Aim; this study aims to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurse performance regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement for burned patients. Research Design: A quasi-experimental research design will be conducted to achieve the stated aim. Setting: The study will be conducted in burn department at Benha Teaching Hospital. Subjects: all nurses in mentioned sitting during the period from the beginning of July 2018 to December 2019. Tools: two tools used to collect the study data. These are structured interview questionnaire to assess nurses' knowledge about monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patient and Observational Checklist to assess nurses practice regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patients Result: the result of this study showed that nearly half of nurses aged between 30≥ 40 years old, more than half of them had more than 10 years of experience and didn't receive previous training about fluids and electrolytes replacement, the minority of nurses had good total knowledge score regarding monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burn patient preprogram, then increased to majority post program implementation , less than half of nurses had satisfactory practices score regarding monitoring fluids and electrolytes replacement therapy for burn patient preprogram, while increased to majority post program implementation. Also there are positive correlation between nurse's knowledge and practice regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patient post program Conclusion; the current study concluded that implementation of health education program has a positive effect on improvement of the nurses' knowledge and practices regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patient post program than preprogram. Recommendations: This study recommended that emphasize the importance of a continuous in- service educational program regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patient, Further study with replication of the current study on a larger probability sample is recommended to achieve generalization of the results and wider utilization of the designed educational program

Effect of Self- Care Management Strategy on Self- Efficacy for Patients with Myasthenia Gravis

- Safaa Mohamed Hamed 1 & Rawia Ali Ibrahim 2
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a chronic, auto-immune disease of the neuromuscular junction. The incidence is estimated to be 30 per 1,000,000 people per year worldwide. Aim: the study aimed to evaluate the effect of self- care management strategy on self- efficacy for patients with myasthenia gravis. Design: Quasi- experimental design was utilized in this study .Setting :The study was carried out at the neurological departments and neurology outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital during the period from the beginning of june2019 to the end of june2020. Sample :purposive sample of 50 patients. Tools: four tools used to collect the study data .These are structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding myasthenia gravis, MG Activities of Daily Living Scale, fatigue severity scale and general self-efficacy scale Results :showed that the majority of the study sample were females , married , were living in rural area with family and half of them have secondary education, statistically significant difference in term of increased in mean score of total knowledge among study sample, as well as a decrease in total mean score of MG activity of daily living, besides, lower degree of fatigue and improve level of self –efficacy for MG patient after self –care management strategy implementation .Conclusion :Implementing a self-care management strategy for patients with myasthenia gravis was effective in improving knowledge, MG activity of daily living score, self-efficacy and decrease level of fatigue. Recommendation : Replication of the current study on larger probability sample is recommended to achieve generalizability and broader utilization of the designed program.

Effect of Enhanced Exercise Program on Pain and Physical Activity for Patients after Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Safaa M. Hamed¹, Rasha F. M. Gaballah²
- 2021

Abstract:

Context: Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is considered the most effective orthopedic procedure for treating knee osteoarthritis. The need for knee replacement is predicted to increase six-fold between 2005 and 2030 to reflect an increasingly yet functionally demanding population. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an enhanced exercise program on pain and physical activity after total knee arthroplasty. Methods: Quasi-experimental (pre/posttest) design was utilized in this study. The study was carried out in the orthopedic department, Benha University Hospital, and followed the patients through the orthopedic outpatient clinic from the beginning of May 2020 till the beginning of May 2021. A purposive sample of 64 patients was recruited to achieve the aim of this study. Four tools were used to collect the study data. These are the structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding total knee arthroplasty, Barthel ADL index scale, Lysholm knee scoring scale, and Numeric Pain Rating Scale to assess the effect of the enhanced exercise program. Results: Showed that nearly two-thirds of the study sample was ≤ 60 years old, females, and married. The study also showed a statistically significant difference between pre-and post- enhanced exercise program in terms of total knowledge mean score among the study sample, as well as an increase in the total mean score in Barthel ADL index, decrease Lysholm knee scoring, and pain score after one month and after three months of enhanced program exercise implementation. Conclusion: Implementing an enhanced exercise program for patients with total knee arthroplasty effectively improved knowledge, increased physical activity (Barthel ADL index), decreased Lysholm knee scoring, and pain score. The present study recommended including an enhanced exercise program in the treatment plan for patients with total knee arthroplasty to improve patient's knowledge and practices. Also, repeating the study on a larger probability sample to achieve generalization of the findings.

Effect of Lifestyle Modification on Functional Ability and Outcomes for Patients with Lower Limb Ischemia.

- 1Entisar G. Shabaan and 2Safaa M. Hamed
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Lower limb ischemia (LLI) associated with significant morbidity, mortality and activity impairment. LLI patients have poor baseline function, loss of functional status and ability to live independently with a risk of amputation if LL is not revascularized. This study aimed to investigate effect of lifestyle modification on functional ability and outcomes for patients with LLI. Design: Quasi-experimental design was utilized in this study. Setting: The study was carried out at the Vascular and Surgical departments at Benha University Hospital. During the period from the beginning of March 2019 till the beginning of March 2020. Sample: Purposive sample of 120 patients to be at the end of study period (Intervention group 60 & control group 60). Tools: Three tools used to collect the study data. These are structured interview questionnaire regarding the patients' demographic characteristics, medical data, assessment symptoms sheet and Patient knowledge regarding LLL, Lifestyle and Activiy of Daly living (ADL) checklist. Compliance Supervised exercised program Results: showed that there was highly statistically significant difference in term of increased knowledge level among the intervention group compared to controls, as well as a significantly improvement changes in symptoms assessment, a higher level of independence in performing ADL, besides, a higher mean score of supervised exercise program compliance among intervention group compared to controls. Conclusion: Implementing life style modification and supervised exercise program for patients with LLI was effective in improving their pain, pulse palpation odema redaction and knowledge about disease process. Also, performing ADL as well as its effectiveness in improving the functional ability and patient outcome among intervention group than in control group.

Effect of Designed Ureteral Stent Instructions on Patient Recovery

- Safaa M. Hamed¹, Rasha F. M. Gaballah²
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Contents: Ureteral stent placement is performed in up to eighty percent of patients following ureteroscopy. It associated with significant morbidity, resulting in a reduction in general health function in another eighty percent of patients. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of designed ureteral stent instructions on patient recovery. Methods: Quasi-experimental (pre/posttest) design was utilized in this study. The study was carried out at the urology department to be followed up through the urology outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital from the beginning of February 2019 to February 2020 on a purposive sample of 134 patients. Four tools were used to collect the study data. These tools included a structured interview questionnaire to assess patients' knowledge regarding ureteral stents, a ureteral stent symptoms questionnaire, a ureteral stent discomfort test, and a patient's satisfaction assessment form. Results: Showed a mean study sample age of 43.42 ± 6.47 , 83.6% were males. The study also showed a statistically significant improvement of study group's knowledge in the post-operative and follow-up phases

Effect of an Educational Program on Nurse's Performance Regard Monitoring Fluid and Electrolyte Replacement for Burned Patients

- Mansoura Ouda Awad (1), Sabah Said Mohamed(2) & Safaa Mohamed Hamed (3)
 - 2020
-

Abstract:

Background; monitoring of fluid balance activities is guides nursing interventions to achieve physiological stability. Aim; this study aims to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurse performance regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement for burned patients. Research Design: A quasi-experimental research design will be conducted to achieve the stated aim. Setting: The study will be conducted in burn department at Benha Teaching Hospital. Subjects: all nurses in mentioned sitting during the period from the beginning of July 2018 to December 2019. Result: the result of this study showed that nearly half of nurses aged between $30 \geq 40$ years old, more than half of them had more than 10 years of experience and didn't receive previous training about fluids and electrolytes replacement, the minority of nurses had good total knowledge score regarding monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burn patient preprogram, then increased to majority post program implementation , less than half of nurses had satisfactory practices score regarding monitoring fluids and electrolytes replacement therapy for burn patient preprogram, while increased to majority post program implementation. Also there are positive correlation between nurse's knowledge and practice regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patient post program Conclusion; the current study concluded that implementation of health education program has a positive effect on improvement of the nurses' knowledge and practices practice regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patient post program than preprogram. Recommendations: This study recommended that emphasize the importance of a continuous in-service educational program regard monitoring fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy for burned patient, Further study with replication of the current study on a larger probability sample is recommended to achieve generalization of the results and wider utilization of the designed educational program

Effect of Simulation versus Blended Learning Regarding Vein Puncture on Second Year Nursing students 'Performance

- 1Ashgan Tolba Elgohary, 2 Kamelia Fouad Abd–Allah, 3 Mostafa Mostafa Rezk, 4 Samah ELsaid Ghonaem
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Blended learning increases the options for greater quality and quantity of human interaction in a learning environment. Blended learning offers learners the opportunity "to be both together and apart". A community of learners can interact at anytime and anywhere because of the benefits. Aim of the study: was to evaluate the effectiveness of simulation versus blended learning regarding to vein puncture procedure on second year nursing students 'performance at Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct the aim of this study Subject: A purposive sample 2nd year nursing students (320 students) in academic years (2017&2018) were recruited in this study and divided into control and study groups (160 students in each group) the control group were used SimMan and a study group were used Blended learning. The study tools used for data collection of this study; First tool: Nursing students' self-administered questionnaire. Second tool: Nursing students' practice observational checklist for vein puncture. Third tool: program satisfactory nursing student's opinionire .The results : there were highly statistically significant differences between mean score of students' knowledge & practice regarding vein puncture in both control and study groups (P0.05) . Conclusion :The two used learning methods (simulation & blended learning) had positive effect on 2nd year nursing students 'knowledge and practice but blended learning method had highly statistically significant effect on students' performance versus simulation. The study recommended Additional researches are needed to be conducted on the use of blended learning in the nursing educational institution as a teaching- learning method to overcome the problems related to in availability of using simulators.

Effect of Educational Nursing Guidelines Regarding Enteral Feeding on Nurses' Knowledge and Practices at Critical Care Units

- Fatma Abdel Halim Mostafa Ahmed¹, Ola Abd Elaty Ahmed², Eman Abd Elfattah Albitar³, Samah El- Sayed Ghoneim⁴
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background; Administration of enteral nutrition has long been considered the standard of care for nutrition support in critical care units. The study aimed to assess the effect of educational nursing guidelines regarding enteral feeding on nurses' knowledge and practices at critical care units .A quasi-experimental design was used in this study. The study was conducted in general intensive care unit and surgical, emergency care unit at Benha University Hospital. A convenient sample of all available nurses (55) nurses working in the previous setting was used. Two tools were used for data collection; a self-administered questionnaire tool for nurses to assess nurses' knowledge regarding enteral feeding and an observational checklist for nursing practices regarding enteral nutrition. The results of this study revealed that two thirds of the studied nurses were between the ages of 18 to less than 25 years, with Mean \pm SD (23.8 \pm 2.3) and more than two thirds of them had 1to less than 5 years of experience in ICU nursing. The study concluded that the educational nursing guidelines documented a positive impact on nurses' knowledge and practices regarding enteral feeding at post and follow up implementation of educational guidelines. The study recommended that continuous training programs should be conducted to improve and update nurses' knowledge about care of patients with nasogastric tube. All nurses should be educated and trained about safe administration of enteral feeds and provision of nurses with simple illustrated booklets and posters related to medications' administration via enteral route and food-drugs interactions.

Effect of Implementing an Educational Program on Nurses' Performance Regarding Intraoperative Surgical Patient Safety

- Nora Fares Mohamed, 2 Marwa Moustafa Ragheb, 3 Heba Abd- Elkader Ali, 4 Marwa Mosaad Ali
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Improving nursing knowledge and practice regarding patient safety is very essential that can be achieved through developing standards of intraoperative nursing interventions, clear identification of deficiencies in provision of care, and increasing nurses' awareness regarding their vital role in saving patient life through safe practice. Therefore, the study aimed to evaluate the effect of implementing a designed educational program on nurses' performance regarding intraoperative surgical patient safety. To fulfill the aim of the study the following two research hypothesis was formulated: 1) there was a significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and practice regarding intraoperative surgical patient safety after implementing the educational program. 2) There was a significant and positive correlation between nurses' knowledge and practice after implementation of the program. Quasi-Experimental research design was utilized to achieve the aim of the study. Setting: this study conducted in specified surgical departments involving (general surgery, orthopedic, urology, and neurology departments) at Benha University Hospital. Convenient Sample of 66 operating room nurses who were actually working in previously mentioned departments had been recruited in the study. Two tools were used to collect data: I: observational checklist (adapted by investigator to assess nurses' practice) II: Structured interviewing questionnaire sheet (developed by investigator to assess nurses' knowledge).The Results revealed that there is statistically significant positive improvement in nurses' performance (knowledge and practice) after program implementation as (p-value at ≤ 6065).Conclusion: on the light of the study's findings, it can be concluded that nurses' knowledge and practice were poor at pre-program while it had been improved at post program phase (immediate & after 3 months) which reflects that educational program was effective and improve nurses' performance regarding patient safety at three phases of operation (sign in , time out, sign out). The study recommended that creating ongoing educational sessions for operating room nurses and periodic refresher training courses should be provided for updating nursing knowledge and practice regarding surgical patient safety

Effects of an Educational Program on the Nurses' performance regarding Vascular Access Infection Prevention.

- Watanya Kamel Atya Elgazar¹, Marwa Mostafa Raghep², Hanan Gaber Mohamed³ & Rasha Fathy Mohamed⁴
- 2020

Abstract:

Vascular access devices are one of the most important causes of healthcare acquired infection. Millions of vascular catheters are used each year, putting large numbers of patients at risk of phlebitis and catheter-related blood stream infection, Aim this study aimed to evaluate the effect of implementing an education program on the nurses' performance regarding vascular access infection prevention. Tool of the study, three tools for data collection were used as follow: (1)Nurses Structured Questionnaire. (2) Vascular access infection control practices observational checklist. (3)Assessment sheet to assess the incidence of blood stream infection related to vascular access. Research design used aquasi experimental. Composed of a convenience sample of nurses in the Critical Care Units who are working Hemodialysis (44 nurses), Intensive Care Units (54 nurses), Coronary Care Unit (24 nurses)and114 patients from critical care (44 from dialysis, 54 from intensive care unit and 24 from coronary care unit). They are willing to participate in the study. The result of present study show that, Concerning nurses' characteristics, the majority of them were female (%2.28), as regard to age nearly half of them (42.38) their age was from 1% - > 34 old years and 21.%8 are married . Concerning to patient ' characteristic at ICU and CCU department, one third of them (3%.68) their age ranged from 34 - < 54 years and 62.28 of them were female, also more than half of them had CVC insertion.. Concerning to patient ' characteristic at dialysis unit, approximately more than one third of them (42.58) felt at age group between 54 - 64 years, an Concerning to patient assessment for sign and symptom on infection ,there there were highly statistically significant differences between mean scores of the pre and post tests . The conclusion, There were negative relations between nurses ' knowledge, practice and patient assessment for sign and symptom of infection. There were positive correlation between nurses` practice and nurses' knowledge about vascular access infection prevention pre program intervention while negative correlation post program intervention. Recommended that, Nursing managers and the infection control team should plan for periodic educational and training programs.

Effect of Implementing Nursing care Protocol on Critical Patients' Safety Outcomes

- A.A.Mahmoud, M.M.Ragheb, S.S.Mohamed & R.A.Ibraheem
- 2021

Abstract:

Background Patients' safety is fundamental to the provision of health care in all settings. However, avoidable adverse events, errors and risks associated with health care remain major challenges for patient safety globally. They contribute significantly to the burden of harm due to unsafe care. Aim: This study aims to evaluate the effect of implementing nursing care protocol on critical patients' safety outcomes. Design: A quasi experimental - design was utilized to achieve the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted in the general intensive care unit at Benha University Hospital. Subjects: Convenience sample of all available nurses (36 nurses) who are working in ICU & A purposive sample of 36 consecutive eligible patients who attended to ICU within 3 months. Result: revealed that, the post mean knowledge and practice scores of nurses regard patients' safety that were exposed to nursing care protocol were higher than their pretest knowledge mean scores, as regard to patients' safety outcomes found that improved post the nursing care protocol than pre protocol, there were positive correlations between total nurses' knowledge and practice and laboratory investigation, general signs and symptoms of infection, local signs and symptoms of infection, physiological parameters measurement on admission and after one week. Conclusion: the total mean score of nurses' knowledge was improved after implementation of nursing care protocol than pre implementation, The total mean score of nurses' practice was improved after implementation of nursing care protocol than pre implementation with highly statistically significant differences among all items pre and post nursing care protocol implementation & there was an improvement in patient' safety outcomes for study group than control group after one week with statistically significance difference. Recommendation: The study recommended that; In service education should provide in hospital to improve nurses' performance regarding patient safety measures through acquiring knowledge and through implementing the established standards of care which must be updated periodically.

Effect of an Educational Program on Nurses' Performance Regarding Reducing Pressure Ulcer and Safety of Immobilized Patients

- E.S.S.Saad ,M.M.Ragheb,H.A.Sheta ,S.M.Hamed
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Background: Pressure ulcers remain a prevalent concern in hospitals and the community. It affects any patient, regardless of age or gender yet, it is more prevalent in immobile patients. Aim of this research was: To assess influence of an instructional program on nurses' performance related decreasing pressure ulcer and safety of immobilized patients. hypotheses: H1: The mean post-test nurses' knowledge and practice score will be considerably higher than pre-test knowledge and practice score. H2: Shows reduced pressure ulcer for patients after adopting program compared to preprogram participants. Design: A quasi-experimental design was adopted. Setting: This research was done in the orthopedic department of Benha University Hospital. sample: (convenience sample) all available nurses (n=50) &(Purposive sampling) (n=80) patients at orthopedic department Tools: four tools were utilized, I Interview Questionnaire, II Observational check list for nurses' practice ,III Braden Scale &Inpatient's' Assessment questionnaire Results: This study showed only 22 percent , 20of studied nurses had good level of total (knowledge, practice) about pressure ulcer at pre implementation of program, however immediately post implementation of program changed to 80 percent ,86 but after one month follow up slightly decline in level of knowledge was observed to 74 percent ,80 respectively. Conclusion The educational program is extremely efficient in improving (knowledge and practice) related lowering of pressure ulcer and Safety of immobilized orthopedic, which validated the research hypotheses Recommended Provide continual education and training sessions for nurses caring for immobilized patient to increase their knowledge and practice concerning pressure ulcer prevention.

Effect of Evidence Based Nursing Program on Post Thoracic Surgery Patients' Health Outcomes Regarding Pulmonary Care

- Eman Gamal Ahmed Mohammed¹, Hanan Gaber Mohamed 2, Hala Abd El-Salam Sheta 3& Samah Elsayed Ghonaem⁴.
- 2022

Abstract:

Thoracic surgery induces postoperative decrease in respiratory function, which can lead to the development of postoperative pulmonary complications. A variety of pulmonary care techniques are used following thoracic surgery for their prevention and treatment, even though the evidence is limited. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of evidence-based nursing program on post thoracic surgery patients' health outcomes regarding pulmonary care. Design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized. Setting: The study was conducted in chest department and cardiothoracic surgery intensive care unit at Benha University Hospital affiliated to Qualubia Governorate. Sample: A purposive sample of sixty patients with chest diseases planned for thoracic surgeries selected from the previously mentioned settings over a period of nine months of data collection. Tools: Data were collected using three tools, (1) Patient's interview schedule questionnaire included (Personal data, medical and surgical data, knowledge assessment about chest surgery and pulmonary care), (2) Pulmonary care technique observational checklist pre/post pulmonary care intervention consisted of two parts; Part I chest physiotherapy techniques included (Deep breathing, diaphragmatic breathing, coughing and huffing exercises, nebulizer, positioning and mobilization), Part II postoperative exercises included (Shoulder range of motion (ROM) exercises, trunk and thoracic mobilization exercises). (3) Patients' health outcomes assessment included (Chest pain assessment, postoperative problems assessment, respiratory and physical parameters assessment). Results: Most of studied patients were educated males from 300.05). Conclusion: It was concluded that the majority of patients had fair knowledge level and all patients were incompetent regarding performing pulmonary care techniques preprogram implementation while they had been improved post evidence-based nursing program implementation which reflects that early post-operative pulmonary care following thoracic surgeries was effective in reducing the risk of post-operative pulmonary complications and had a positive impact on patients' health outcomes with high statistically significance differences as (p=

Effect of Implementing Nursing Guidelines on Nurses' Performance Regarding Complications of Nasogastric Tube among Critically ill Patients.

- Fatma Mohammed Attia Mohammed*, Manal Hamed Mahmoud**, NehalMahmoud Abo El - Fadl***
- 2021

Abstract:

Nasogastric tube feeding is the most frequently used method of enteral feeding among critically ill patients and it is accompanied by some complications that can lead to increased morbidity and mortality. Aim of the study: Was to evaluate the effect of implementing nursing guidelines on nurses' performance regarding complications of nasogastric tube among critically-ill patients. Hypothesis: Nurses' performance regarding complications of nasogastric tube among critically-ill patients will be improved after implementation of the nursing guidelines than before. Design: Quasiexperimental research design was utilized in this study to achieve the aim of this study. Setting: The study was carried out in Intensive Care Unit at Benha University Hospital. Subjects: Convenient sample (60) nurses. Tools of data collection: Two tools were used, I: Self-administered questionnaire to assess nurses' knowledge regarding nasogastric tube and its complications, II: Observational checklist to assess nurses' practice during caring for patients with nasogastric tube and its complications. Results: The study revealed that nurses' knowledge and practice score regarding nasogastric tube pre guidelines implementation was (70% and 53.3%), mean score (14.6833±5.85848 and 131.2833±12.85920) which improved immediately post guidelines implementation (93.3% and 95%), mean score 36.6833±2.04601 and 271.5667±8.19749 as ($p \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: Providing nursing guidelines has been shown to be effective on nurses' performance regarding complications of nasogastric tube among critically ill patients. Recommendation: In service education and training for nurses regarding prevention and management of nasogastric tube complications among critically ill patients.

Effect of Nursing Guidelines on Knowledge and Quality of Life for Patient with Knee Osteoarthritis

- Mona Shahat Mohamed¹, Aml Said Taha², Rawia Ali Ibrahim³
 - 2020
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Abstract:

knee osteoarthritis; the cartilage in the knee joint gradually the cartilage wears away, it becomes frayed and rough and the protective space between the bones decreases. This can result in bone rubbing on bone and produce painful bone spurs. Aim of the study: To evaluate the effect of nursing guidelines on knowledge and quality of life for patients with knee osteoarthritis at Benha university hospital through . Quasi-experimental research design will be utilized to conduct the aim of this study. Setting: This study will be conducted at rheumatoid department in Benha University hospital. Subjects : Convenient sample of all patients admitted to rheumatoid department during the six months (n=100). Two tools: (1) Structured interviewing questionnaire sheet , (2) Osteoarthritis Knee Hip Quality of Life Questionnaire (OAKHQOL). Results: the study showed that statistical significant improvement in the total mean knowledge scores of patients post implementing the educational program as compared to pre implementing the educational program implementation. Also, there was statistical significant improvement in patients quality of life mean score on immediate post from pre educational program implementation. Although, the mean score on the 2nd month were decreased comparing with the immediate post educational program implementation. which indicated that the patients with chronic condition need more frequent follow up. Conclusion: Finding of this study concluded that, the post mean knowledge scores of patients with knee osteoarthritis who were exposed to educational program were higher than their pretest knowledge mean scores. The post mean quality of life scores of patients with knee osteoarthritis who were exposed to educational program were higher than their pre quality of life mean scores. The study recommended that, there is a need for continuous monitoring and evaluating quality of life of knee osteoarthritis patients to early detecting and solving their problems.

Effectiveness of Nursing Guidelines Regarding Self-Care Strategies for Patients with External Skeletal Fixation

- Rowan Mohamed El-Sayed Morsy*, Hala Abd El-Salam Sheta**, and Rasha Fathy Mohamed***.
 - 2021
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Abstract:

External skeletal fixator is an important aspect of complex fracture management, Patients with external fixation device have limited activity of daily livings and often have negative effects on their self-care abilities. Aim: this study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of nursing guidelines regarding self-care strategies for patients with external skeletal fixation. Research design: Quasi experimental design was used. Setting: The study was conducted in the orthopedic department and outpatient clinics for orthopedics at Benha University Hospital. Sample: Convenient sample of all patients admitted to orthopedic department and clinic during six months. Tools: three tools were used include; (1) Patients' interviewing questionnaire (2) Barthel Index (3) Pain assessment scale. Results: there were high statistically significance regarding the overall knowledge about the skeletal system , fracture , orthopedic fixator and self-care at pre, post implementation of guidelines, there were highly statistical differences regarding patients" reported practice towards external skeletal fixation, there was positive improvement regarding patients' independency in activities of daily living and self-care and finally there were statistically significant differences regarding all items of pain assessment between pre and post guidelines. Conclusion: majority of the studied patients had unsatisfactory level of knowledge and practice regarding self-care strategies for patients with external skeletal fixation pre guidelines implementation. Meanwhile, the majority of the studied patients had statistically significant improvement in their knowledge and practice regarding self-care strategies post guidelines implementation. Recommendations: Further researchers are proposed to investigate the effect of implementation guidelines on decreasing and preventing complication of external fixation on larger sample selected from different geographical areas of Egypt to generalize the findings

Effectiveness of Evidence Based Nursing Guidelines on Thyroidectomy Patients Health Outcomes at General Surgery Departments

- 1Rehab Rashwan Mohammed, 2 Hanan Gaber Mohamed, 3 Amal Said Taha &4 Eman Sobhy Omran
- 2022

Abstract:

Nursing care before and after thyroidectomy with implementation of evidence based nursing guidelines to care for patients is very crucial for preventing postoperative complications and improve their health outcomes. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of an evidence based nursing guidelines on thyroidectomy patients' health outcomes at General Surgery departments. Research design: A Quasi –experimental research design was conducted to achieve the aim of this study. Subjects: A purposive sample of 80 adult patients of both sexes who they admitted within 9 months in the General Surgical departments at Benha University Hospital , scheduled for thyroidectomy surgeries and accepted to participate in this study .Tools for data collection: three tools were used in this study: 1-Structured questionnaire assessment 2- Patients Practical observational checklist 3- Patients' health outcomes assessment. Results : of present study show that , the majority of the studied patients have poor knowledge regarding thyroid disease , thyroidectomy diet , medication and exercise care and all the studied patient had incompetent level of practice pre implementing evidence based guidelines, while the majority of them have good level of knowledge , and three quarters of them had competent level of practice post of evidence based nursing guidelines implementation . There was a positive correlations between patient practice with neck pain and disability Index pre and post applying of evidence based nursing guidelines Conclusion: Based on the results of the current study, the study pointed out that, applied of evidence based nursing guidelines for thyroidectomy patients had improved patients' health outcomes through significantly increased level of knowledge and practice scores, and decreased overall postoperative complications rate. Recommendations: 1-Designed evidence-based thyroidectomy nursing guidelines booklet covering all perioperative care for thyroidectomy should be distributed at the surgical departmen.2- Period of follow up after thyroidectomy need to be longer than 1month, it is suggested to be 6-12 month, to monitor hypothyroidism and permanent hypocalcaemia.

Effect of Nursing Intervention Guidelines Regarding Osteoporosis Prevention on Staff Nurses Knowledge and Behavior.

- Shaimaa Magdy AbdAllah Gouda¹ , Hanan Gaber Mohamed ² , Rawia Ali Ibrahim³
 - 2020
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Abstract:

disease characterized by low bone mass and bone matrix deterioration leading to increased fragility and risk of fracture. Aim of the study: evaluate the effect of nursing intervention guidelines on the nurse's knowledge and behavior regarding their prevention of osteoporosis. Research design: quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct the aim of this study . Setting : This study was conducted in critical care units (ICU, CCU, Dialysis) at Benha University Hospital .Sample: all available nurses was taken from both sexes who are working at the above mentioned units. Two tools were used to collect data (1) Self-administered questionnaire for nurses, (2) Anthropometric Measurement Assessment. Results: the study showed that statistical significant improvement in the total mean knowledge scores of nurses post implementing the nursing guidelines as compared to pre implementing the nursing guidelines implementation. Also, there was statistical significant improvement in behavior of nurses regarding osteoporosis prevention on 1st and 3rd month from pre nursing guidelines implementation. Although, the mean scores got low among phases of follow up which indicated that the nurses need more frequent follow up. Conclusion: Finding of this study concluded that, the post mean knowledge scores of nurses who were exposed to nursing guidelines were higher than their pretest knowledge mean scores. The post mean behavior score of nurses who were exposed to nursing guidelines were higher than their pre nursing guidelines implementation. Recommendations: There is a need for continuous monitoring and training of nurses about healthy life style and prevention of osteoporosis.

Evaluate Nurses' Performance Regarding Safety Measures In Cardiac Catheterization Unit at Benha university hospital And Suggested Guidelines

- Wala ElsayedKhaliel, Dr/ Sabah Said Mohamed, Dr/SamahElsayedGhonaem
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background : Cardiac catheterization is a diagnostic and interventional tool available to the cardiologist today. It may lead to several minor and more serious complications which may contribute to morbidity and mortality. The responsibility of the cardiac catheterization team is ensuring good patient care, safety without accidental harm as a result of a health care encounter. Aim : This study was conducted to evaluate nurses', performance regarding safety measures in cardiac catheterization unit. Design : Descriptive research design was used Setting : This study was conducted at cardiac catheterization unit, at Benha University Hospital. Sample : A convenience sample of 40cardiac nurses were involved in the present study. Tools :structured interviewing questionnaire , observational chick list and safety attitude questionnaire sheet were developed to assess the knowledge ,practice and attitude of cardiac nurses. Results :This study revealed that the majority of studied nurses more than half (60%) had unsatisfactory level of total knowledge &practice about safety measures in cardiac catheterization unit. while more than three-quarters(77.5%) of the studied nurses had positive attitude towards safety culture in cardiac catheterization unit Conclusion :knowledge level and practice of cardiac catheterization staff nurses regarding measures increase with years of experience. Recommendations : Strict observation of nurses during work and continuous evaluation of their performance and correction of poor performance is essential

Effectiveness of an Educational Program on Self-care practices and Functional Status among Patients with Psoriasis

- Wanesa Mohammed Ibrahim Gad Allah*. Marwa Mostafa Ragheb**, Manal Hamed Mahmoud***& Rawia Ali Ibrahim ****
- 2022

Abstract:

Back ground: Psoriasis is one of the most common dermatologic disorders. It is impairs many aspects of individual well-being. Patient education is an integral part of comprehensive chronic disease management. Aim: This study to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational program on self-care practices and functional status among patients with psoriasis. Design: A quasi experimental design will be conducted to achieve the aim of the study. Setting: This study will be conducted in dermatological department at Benha University Hospital and outpatient clinics and Dermatology Hospital at Benha city. Sample: Purposive sample of 43 psoriatic patients admitted to the dermatology department at Benha University Hospital and at dermatology hospital during one year. Tools: Four tools were used in this study; tool (1) Patients' interview questionnaire; consists of three parts, Part 1: Psoriatic patients' personal data, Part 2: Patients' history, Part 3: Patients' personal habits Tool (II) Psoriasis Patients' Knowledge Questionnaire; consists of two parts, Part 1: knowledge about disease overview, Part 2: knowledge about psoriasis treatment. Tool III: Self-care practices assessment. Tool IV: A Disease-Specific Version of the Euro Quality of life-5 Dimensions-5 Level (EQ-5D-5L). Results: None of the studied patients had satisfactory level of knowledge at pre-program implementation compared to post one month and three month of program. 8.6% of studied patients had correct self-care practices pre-program implementation while as post program improved to 86.0% but after three months declined to 74.4%. There is a negative correlation with statistical significance difference between functional status and total knowledge, total self-care practice at $p \leq 0.05$. Conclusion: self-care practices and functional status about psoriasis were improved after implementation of educational program. Recommendations: Conduct educational program to be launched through mass media for public awareness about psoriasis and how to prevent and manage it

Effect of Applying an Educational Program for Patients with lumbar laminectomy on Their Knowledge and Self-Care Activities

- Ayat Ali Abdel Razek Hablass *, Manal Hamed Mahmoud ** & Nehal Mahmoud Abo El-Fadl
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Lumbar laminectomy is one of the most commonly performed spinal surgical procedures for the treatment of a wide variety of pathologies. The study aim was to evaluate the effect of applying an educational program for patients with lumbar laminectomy on their knowledge and self-care activities. Design: A randomized-controlled trail research design was utilized in this study to achieve the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted at neurosurgery department at the Benha University Hospital in the Qualubia Governorate, Egypt. Sample: A purposive sample of 80 adult patients with lumbar laminectomy divided alternatively into two equal groups, 40 patients for each group; study group (I) was received educational program along with the routine hospital care. Control group (II) was received the routine hospital care only .Tools: Four tools were used in the study. Tool (1): Patients' assessment sheet consists of two parts, part 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of patients, part 2: Patients' health history. Tool (2): knowledge assessment questionnaire Tool (3): Barthel Index of Activities of Daily Living and Tool (4): Visual Analogue Pain scale (VAPS). Results: There no statistical significant differences were existed between both groups in relation to all socio- demographic characteristics except marital status and occupational change at p-value = 0.054 and 0.04 respectively. Conclusion: Providing an educational program to the patients has been shown to be effective for improving knowledge, self-care activities. Recommendation: Replication of the study using a larger probability sample from different geographical areas to attain more generalizable results.

Effect of Eye Care Guidelines on Nurses' Competence for Comatosed Patients

- Aya Elsayed Shalaby Abd-Elftah 1, Sabah Said Mohamed 2 and Ola Ahmed Mohamed 3
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Eye care is a significant aspect in the management of comatosed patients. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of eye care guidelines on nurses' competence for comatosed patients. Design: Quasi- experimental research design was utilized in this study. Setting: The study was carried out in Intensive Care Unit at Benha University Hospital. Sample: Convenient sample (60) nurses. Tools: three tools were used, Tool (1): Self-administered questionnaire to assess nurses' knowledge regarding patient's eye care, tool (2): Observational checklist to assess nurses' practice regarding eye care, Tool (3): Nurses' attitude toward eye care. Results: The study revealed that 10% of studied nurses had good level of knowledge, 20% had satisfactory level of practices and 33.3% of the studied nurses had positive attitude score regarding eye care pre guidelines implementation, which improved immediately post guidelines implementation to become (83.3%, 86.7% and 93.3%), respectively with a highly statistically significant difference at ($p \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: Providing nursing guidelines has been shown to be effective on nurses' competence regarding eye care for comatosed patients. Recommendation: Continuous education and training of nurses regarding eye care for comatosed patients.

Effect of Designed Guidelines on Nurses' Knowledge and Performance for Acute Myocardial Infarction Patients Who Receiving Thrombolytic Therapy

- Basma Mohammed Ahmed¹, Heba Abd Elkader Ali², Hend Mohammed Allam³
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Acute myocardial infarction is multi-factorial, progressive, and complex disease, means that part of the heart muscle suddenly loses its blood supply, its major causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Aim of study: Was to evaluate the effect of designed guidelines on nurses' performance for acute myocardial infarction patients who receiving thrombolytic therapy. Research design: Quasi- Experimental research design was utilized to achieve the aim of the study. Setting: This study was conducted at Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) in Benha University Hospital. Sample: Convenient sample of (55) nurse from both sex who working at CCU their age ranged from 20 to 50 years old and willing to participate in the study. Tools of data collection: Two tools were used, I: Self-administered questionnaire which consisted of two parts to assess A) Nurses' demographic data. B) Nurses' knowledge questioners about acute myocardial infarction and thrombolytic therapy and II: Observational checklist for nurses' performance which consisted of three parts to assess pre, during and after infusion of thrombolytic therapy for acute myocardial infarction patients. Results: The study revealed that nurses' knowledge and regarding acute myocardial infarction patients who receiving thrombolytic therapy pre guidelines implementation was unsatisfactory level (80% and 60%) which improved immediately post guidelines implementation at satisfactory level (94%and 96%) and return to decline post one month of guidelines implementation at satisfactory level (86% and 88%) respectively. Conclusion: There was highly statistical significant relation between total performance at pre, immediate post and after one month of guidelines implementation. Recommendation: Ongoing educational and training guidelines for nurses are needed regarding acute myocardial infarction patients who receiving thrombolytic therapy and apply the guidelines on large sample selected from cardiac care unit at Benha University Hospital.

Effect of Lumbar Flexion Exercise Program on Pain and Disability among Patients With Chronic Low Back Pain

- Eman Mohamed Gamal Ahmed, Hanan Gaber Mohamed , Rasha Fathy Mohamed
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Low back pain is one of the most common ones of musculoskeletal disorders patients' complaint, Patients with low back pain have disability interferes with quality of life and work performance and often have negative effects on their activity of daily livings. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of lumbar flexion exercise program on pain and disability among patients with chronic low back pain. Research design: Quasi experimental research design was used to conduct the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted in the spine and neurosurgery out-patient clinics affiliated to Benha University Hospital, Benha, Egypt. Sample: A purposive sample of (100) adult patients with low back pain were taken from both sexes , their age ranged from 51 to 60 years old during six months . four tools were used; (1) Patients' structured interviewing questionnaire (2) Numeric Pain Rating Scale (3) Oswestry Disability Index(4) Anthropometric Measures Assessment. Results: There were highly statistical differences of patients' reported practice regarding lumbar flexion exercise, there was positive improvement regarding patients' independency in activities of daily living and also, self-care improved significantly after applying of program. Finally there were statistically significant differences regarding all items of pain assessment between pre, two weeks and four weeks post program implementation. Conclusion: The degree of pain and disability among patients with low back significantly improved post program implementation which reflects that lumbar flexion exercise was effective in reducing pain intensity , disability and had a positive impact on patients' daily activity performance with high statistically significance differences (p=

Effect of Educational Guidelines on Nursing Students' Knowledge and Practice regarding Limitation the Spread of COVID- 19

- Kholoud Essam Sliem¹, Hayam Ahmed Mohamed Hassan² and Doaa Mohamed Mahmoud³
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Coronavirus 2019 is one of the major pathogens that was and still one of the most serious global health threats. Aim of study: Was to evaluate the effect of educational guidelines on nursing Students' knowledge and practice regarding limitation the spread of COVID- 19. Research design: Quasi-experimental design was utilized to conduct the study. Setting: The study was conducted at Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. Subject: A stratified random sample of 241 undergraduate students from Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. Data collection tools: A Structured Assessment Questionnaire was used, composed of three parts; (1) Students' personal data and medical history (2) Students' Knowledge Assessment about COVID-19. (3) Students' Practices Assessment. Results: 92.5% of the nursing students had satisfactory level of knowledge post the educational guidelines compared to 12.8% pre the intervention and there were significant improvement in mean scores of their practices of preventive measures to limit the spread of COVID-19. There was statistical significant positive correlation between their total level of knowledge and practices score regarding COVID-19. Conclusion: The educational guidelines effectively improved nursing students' knowledge and practices regarding limitation the spread of COVID-19. Recommendations: Further educational programs are needed for nursing students regarding limitation the spread of COVID-19 on large sample selected from all nursing faculties in Egypt.

Effect of Educational Guidelines Regarding Preventive Measures of Antibiotic Resistance on Nursing Students' Knowledge and Attitude

- Shaimaa Elsayed Hosny¹, Marwa Mosaad Ali² and Rasha Fathy Mohamed³
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Antibiotic resistance is an emerging worldwide concern with serious repercussions in terms of morbi-mortality. Aim of study: Was to evaluate the effect of educational guidelines regarding preventive measures of antibiotic resistance on nursing students' knowledge and attitude. Research design: Quasi- experimental research design (pre-test and post-test) was utilized to achieve the study's aim. Setting: The study was conducted at Faculty of Nursing, Benha University, Benha, Egypt. Sample: Simple random sample of 1 st year nursing students at Benha Faculty of Nursing were taken, from both sexes, during the second term of the academic year 2020/2021, the total sample included 263 students. Tools of data collection: Two tools were used; I: Structured interviewing questionnaire that included socio demographic and knowledge parts and II: Students' attitude scale regarding antibiotic use. Results: There was a highly significant statistical difference in total knowledge level throughout different study periods (pre, immediately post and after one month) of implementing educational guidelines. Also, there was a highly significant statistical difference in total attitude level regarding antibiotic use throughout different study periods. Finally, there was a highly significant statistical positive correlation between students' total knowledge and total attitude after implementing educational guidelines; during immediately post and after one month periods where the higher the level of knowledge, the more positive is the attitude. Conclusion: Nursing students' knowledge and attitude regarding antibiotic use and resistance were improved significantly after implementation of educational guidelines. Recommendations: Ongoing educational programs regarding antibiotic use & resistance and integrating brief content about that topic in first year educational curricula are needed to improve nursing students' knowledge and attitude.