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كتيبات ملخصات البحوث التطبيقية بالكلية

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كتبيات ملخصات البحوث التطبيقية بالكلية للعام الجامعي

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عميد الكلية

ا.د/مروة مصطفى راغب

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ملخصات الأبحاث التطبيقية بقسم التمريض الباطني الجراحي للعام الجامعي ٢٠٢٥-٢٠٢٦

عميد الكلية
د/مروة مصطفى راعب



٥٧٣٥٩

Assessment of Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of Patients with Acute Infective Endocarditis

Authors : Aya Elsayed Shalaby Abd-Elftah; Amal Said Taha; Marwa Mosaad Ali; Safaa Mohamed Elsayed

Abstract : Acute infective endocarditis is a severe and potentially fatal cardiac infection that requires immediate diagnosis and highly competent nursing care to prevent complications such as heart failure, embolic events, and systemic infection spread. Nursing performance plays a crucial role in early detection, infection control, continuous monitoring, and implementation of evidence-based interventions. This study aimed to assess nurses' performance regarding care of patients with acute infective endocarditis. A descriptive cross-sectional research design was adopted. The study was conducted among nurses working in cardiac care settings. Data were collected using structured questionnaires to assess nurses' knowledge and observational checklists to evaluate their clinical performance in providing care to patients with infective endocarditis. The findings of the study revealed that nurses' performance was generally moderate to inadequate in several essential domains, including infection control practices, monitoring of vital signs and complications, medication administration, and adherence to standard care protocols. Deficiencies were also observed in early recognition of clinical deterioration and application of preventive measures against complications. The study concluded that there is a clear need for continuous professional development programs, refresher training courses, and implementation of standardized nursing protocols to improve nurses' performance. Strengthening nurses' competencies in cardiac critical care is essential to enhance patient safety and improve clinical outcomes in patients with acute infective endocarditis.

Keywords: Infective endocarditis; nursing performance; cardiac care; infection control; clinical competence; patient safety.

Health Outcomes among Patients with Acute Infective Endocarditis in Relation to Nurses' Performance and Standard Care Protocol

Authors: Aya Elsayed Shalaby Abd-Elftah; Amal Said Taha; Marwa Mosaad Ali; Safaa Mohamed Elsayed

Abstract: Acute infective endocarditis is associated with high morbidity and mortality, and patient outcomes are highly dependent on the quality of nursing care and adherence to standardized clinical protocols. Effective nursing management is essential for reducing complications, improving recovery, and ensuring patient safety. This study aimed to evaluate health outcomes among patients with acute infective endocarditis in relation to nurses' performance and adherence to standard care protocols. A descriptive analytical design was used. Data were collected from patient records and nursing performance assessments to determine the relationship between nursing care quality and patient outcomes. The results indicated that patients cared for by nurses with higher performance scores experienced better clinical outcomes, including reduced incidence of complications, shorter hospital stay, and improved recovery rates. In contrast, lower nursing performance was associated with increased complications and delayed recovery. A statistically significant positive correlation was found between adherence to standard care protocols and improved patient outcomes. The study concluded that nursing performance is a key determinant of patient outcomes in acute infective endocarditis. Strengthening protocol-based nursing practice, continuous supervision, and ongoing training are essential to improve clinical outcomes and ensure high-quality care delivery.

Keywords: Infective endocarditis; patient outcomes; nursing care; clinical protocols; quality improvement.

Effect of Educational Program on Monitoring Fluid and Electrolyte Balance on Nurses' Performance among Cardiac Surgery Patients

Authors: Eman Mohamed Gamal Ahmed; Hanan Gaber Mohamed; Eman Sobhy Mohamed; Ashgan Tolba Fathy

Abstract: Fluid and electrolyte balance monitoring is a critical component of postoperative care for cardiac surgery patients, as imbalances can lead to serious complications such as arrhythmias, shock, and organ dysfunction. Nurses play a central role in early detection and management of these imbalances. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurses' performance regarding monitoring of fluid and electrolyte balance among cardiac surgery patients. A quasi-experimental design was implemented. Nurses were assessed before and after the implementation of a structured educational program that included theoretical sessions, clinical demonstrations, and practice-based training. The results demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and clinical performance following the intervention. Nurses showed better understanding of fluid balance assessment, electrolyte interpretation, and timely intervention strategies. Improved documentation and adherence to monitoring protocols were also observed after program implementation. The study concluded that educational programs are highly effective in improving nurses' competence in managing fluid and electrolyte balance in cardiac surgery settings. Continuous education and clinical reinforcement are recommended to sustain improvements in nursing practice.

Keywords: Fluid and electrolyte balance; cardiac surgery; nursing education; clinical competence; intensive care.

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Monitoring Fluid and Electrolyte among Cardiac Surgery Patients in ICU

Authors: Eman Mohamed Gamal Ahmed; Hanan Gaber Mohamed; Eman Sobhy Mohamed; Ashgan Tolba Fathy

Abstract: Monitoring fluid and electrolyte balance in intensive care units is a critical responsibility of nurses caring for cardiac surgery patients. Inadequate monitoring can lead to life-threatening complications, emphasizing the importance of nurses' knowledge and clinical competence. This study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding monitoring of fluid and electrolyte balance among cardiac surgery patients in ICU settings. A descriptive cross-sectional design was used. Data were collected using structured questionnaires to assess knowledge and observational checklists to evaluate clinical practice. The results revealed significant gaps in both theoretical knowledge and practical application among nurses. Deficiencies were observed in interpreting laboratory results, identifying early signs of imbalance, and implementing appropriate interventions. Inconsistencies in documentation and monitoring frequency were also noted. The study concluded that ICU nurses require continuous education, simulation-based training, and competency evaluation to enhance their ability to manage fluid and electrolyte disturbances effectively. Strengthening clinical guidelines and supervision is essential to improve patient safety and quality of care.

Keywords: Intensive care; fluid balance; electrolytes; nursing knowledge; cardiac surgery; clinical practice.

Effect of Nursing Educational Guidelines on Patients' Health Outcomes Following Spinal Fusion Surgery

Authors: Fawzy Mohamed Saied Tuaima; Heba Abd El Kader Ali; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed; Ola Mohamed Abdelsamad

Abstract: Spinal fusion surgery is a major orthopedic procedure that requires effective postoperative care to ensure successful recovery and prevent complications such as infection, immobility, and chronic pain. Patient education plays a vital role in enhancing recovery outcomes and promoting self-care behaviors. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of nursing educational guidelines on patients' health outcomes following spinal fusion surgery. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients were assessed before and after receiving structured nursing educational guidelines that included postoperative care instructions, pain management strategies, mobility exercises, and complication prevention measures. The results indicated significant improvement in patient outcomes after implementation of the educational guidelines. Improvements were observed in pain reduction, functional mobility, adherence to postoperative instructions, and overall recovery status. Patients demonstrated better understanding of self-care practices and early warning signs of complications. The study concluded that nursing educational guidelines significantly improve postoperative recovery and enhance patient health outcomes after spinal fusion surgery. Integrating structured patient education into routine nursing care is strongly recommended.

Keywords: Spinal fusion; postoperative care; nursing education; recovery outcomes; rehabilitation.

Effect of Applying Educational Guidelines on Knowledge and Self-Care Activities among Patients Undergoing Spine Fusion Surgery

Authors:Fawzy Mohamed Saied Tuaima; Heba Abd El Kader Ali; Hayam Mohamed; Ola Mohamed Abdelsamad

Abstract: Self-care management is essential for patients undergoing spinal fusion surgery to ensure proper healing, prevent complications, and promote long-term recovery. Lack of knowledge and inadequate self-care practices can negatively affect surgical outcomes. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of applying educational guidelines on patients' knowledge and self-care activities after spine fusion surgery. A quasi-experimental design was conducted. Patients were assessed before and after receiving structured educational interventions focusing on wound care, mobility, medication adherence, and activity restrictions. The findings showed a significant improvement in patients' knowledge and self-care practices following implementation of the educational guidelines. Patients demonstrated increased awareness of postoperative care requirements and improved compliance with recommended health behaviors. The study concluded that structured educational guidelines are highly effective in improving patient knowledge, self-care behaviors, and overall recovery outcomes after spine fusion surgery. Continuous patient education should be integrated into standard postoperative care protocols.

Keywords: Spine fusion; self-care; patient education; postoperative recovery; nursing intervention.

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Arterial Blood Gases Interpretation

Authors: Gehad Fares Mohammed; Marwa Mustafa Ragheb; Rasha Fathy Mohamed; Rawia Ali Ibrahim

Abstract: Arterial blood gases (ABGs) interpretation is a critical clinical skill in intensive care nursing, essential for timely detection of acid–base imbalances and respiratory disorders. Inadequate interpretation may lead to delayed interventions and adverse patient outcomes. This study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding arterial blood gases interpretation. A descriptive cross-sectional design was utilized. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and observational checklists to evaluate nurses' theoretical knowledge and practical application. The findings revealed that a considerable proportion of nurses had insufficient knowledge and inconsistent practice regarding ABG interpretation, particularly in identifying acid–base disorders and linking ABG results with clinical conditions. Gaps were also observed in correlating laboratory values with appropriate nursing interventions. The study concluded that there is a strong need for continuous training programs, simulation-based learning, and competency assessment to improve nurses' performance in ABG interpretation. Enhancing these skills is essential for improving critical care decision-making and patient safety.

Keywords: Arterial blood gases; nursing knowledge; critical care; clinical interpretation; nursing practice.

Effect of Educational Program Regarding Arterial Blood Gases Interpretation on Nurses' Performance and Self-Efficacy

Authors: Gehad Fares Mohammed; Marwa Mustafa Ragheb; Rasha Fathy Mohamed; Rawia Ali Ibrahim

Abstract: Accurate interpretation of arterial blood gases is essential for effective management of critically ill patients. However, many nurses experience difficulties in interpreting ABG results and applying them in clinical practice. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program regarding ABGs interpretation on nurses' performance and self-efficacy. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were assessed before and after implementation of a structured educational program including lectures, case-based discussions, and practical demonstrations. Data were collected using knowledge tests, performance checklists, and self-efficacy scales. The results showed a statistically significant improvement in nurses' knowledge, interpretation skills, and self-efficacy levels after program implementation. Nurses demonstrated better ability to identify acid–base disorders and apply appropriate clinical interventions. The study concluded that educational interventions significantly enhance nurses' competence and confidence in ABG interpretation. Continuous professional development is recommended to sustain improvements in critical care practice.

Keywords: Arterial blood gases; self-efficacy; nursing education; critical care; performance improvement.

Nursing Guidelines Regarding Safe and Effective Practices of Supplemental Oxygen Therapy among Critically Ill Patients

Authors: Gehad Fares Mohammed; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed Hassan; Ashgan Tolba Fathy

Abstract: Supplemental oxygen therapy is a fundamental intervention in critical care settings, requiring precise administration and monitoring to ensure patient safety and effectiveness. Improper oxygen delivery may lead to complications such as oxygen toxicity or hypoxia. This study aimed to develop and evaluate nursing guidelines regarding safe and effective practices of supplemental oxygen therapy among critically ill patients. A quasi-experimental design was conducted. Nurses were assessed before and after implementation of structured guidelines including oxygen delivery methods, monitoring techniques, and complication prevention strategies. The results revealed a significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and clinical practice following implementation of the guidelines. Enhanced adherence to oxygen therapy protocols and improved patient monitoring were observed. The study concluded that standardized nursing guidelines significantly improve the quality and safety of oxygen therapy in critical care units. Regular training and protocol reinforcement are recommended.

Keywords: Oxygen therapy; critical care; nursing guidelines; patient safety; respiratory care.

Effect of Application of Cool Dialysate on Controlling Hypotension and Restless Leg Syndrome among Hemodialysis Patients

Authors: Nehal Mahmoud Abo-El Fadl; Ebtsam Saad Soliman; Watanya Kamel Atya

Abstract: Intradialytic hypotension and restless leg syndrome are common complications among patients undergoing hemodialysis, negatively affecting treatment tolerance and quality of life. Cool dialysate has been suggested as a non-pharmacological intervention to improve hemodynamic stability. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of cool dialysate application on controlling hypotension and restless leg syndrome among hemodialysis patients. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients were evaluated before and after application of cool dialysate during dialysis sessions. The results demonstrated a significant reduction in episodes of intradialytic hypotension and improvement in restless leg syndrome symptoms after intervention. Patients reported better tolerance to dialysis sessions and improved comfort levels. The study concluded that cool dialysate is an effective and safe intervention for improving hemodynamic stability and reducing neuromuscular symptoms in hemodialysis patients.

Keywords: Hemodialysis; cool dialysate; hypotension; restless leg syndrome; renal care.

Effect of Educational Strategies on Diabetic Retinopathy Patients' Self-Care Practice and Quality of Life

Authors: Mostafa Saad Mostafa; Hanan Gaber Mohamed; Rasha Fathy Mohamed; Watanya Kamel Atya

Abstract: Diabetic retinopathy is a leading cause of visual impairment among diabetic patients, significantly affecting quality of life. Patient education plays a crucial role in improving self-care behaviors and preventing disease progression. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational strategies on self-care practices and quality of life among patients with diabetic retinopathy. A quasi-experimental design was applied. Patients were assessed before and after receiving structured educational interventions covering disease management, glycemic control, and lifestyle modification. The results revealed significant improvement in self-care practices and quality of life scores following the intervention. Patients demonstrated better adherence to treatment and improved awareness of preventive measures. The study concluded that educational strategies are effective in enhancing patient outcomes and should be integrated into routine diabetic care programs.

Keywords: Diabetic retinopathy; self-care; quality of life; patient education; chronic disease management.

Effect of Self-Learning Module on Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of Patients Undergoing Permanent Pacemaker

Authors: Amany Ali Mahmoud; Samah Abd El-Hay Shetaya; Watanya Kamel Atya

Abstract: Permanent pacemaker implantation requires specialized nursing care to ensure proper device function and prevent complications such as infection and lead displacement. Continuous education is essential to maintain high standards of care. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a self-learning module on nurses' performance regarding care of patients undergoing permanent pacemaker implantation. A quasi-experimental design was conducted. Nurses were assessed before and after exposure to a structured self-learning module. The results showed significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and performance after implementation of the module, particularly in postoperative monitoring, infection prevention, and patient education. The study concluded that self-learning modules are effective tools for improving nursing competency in cardiac device care and should be incorporated into continuing education programs.

Keywords: Permanent pacemaker; self-learning module; nursing performance; cardiac care; continuing education.

Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Application of Artificial Intelligence in Hemodialysis Unit

Authors: Ayat Ali Hablass; Ola Ahmed Mohamed Abdelsamad; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly integrated into healthcare systems, including hemodialysis units, to enhance patient monitoring, improve decision-making, and optimize care delivery. Nurses' readiness to adopt AI technologies is essential for successful implementation. This study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and attitudes regarding the application of artificial intelligence in hemodialysis units. A descriptive cross-sectional design was used. Data were collected using structured questionnaires assessing knowledge levels and attitudes toward AI adoption. The findings revealed moderate to low levels of knowledge regarding AI applications, while attitudes were generally positive toward its potential benefits. However, concerns were identified regarding lack of training and technical support. The study concluded that targeted educational programs and training workshops are needed to improve nurses' preparedness for AI integration in clinical practice.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; hemodialysis; nursing knowledge; attitude; digital health.

Effect of Self-Care Program on Pain Intensity and Functional Ability of Osteoarthritis Patients

Authors: Samah Elsayed Ghonaem; Hanem Saad Mahmoud; Eman Gamal Ahmed

Abstract: Osteoarthritis is a chronic degenerative joint disease that significantly affects pain levels, mobility, and functional independence. Self-care interventions are essential in improving patient outcomes and enhancing daily functioning. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a self-care program on pain intensity and functional ability among patients with osteoarthritis. A quasi-experimental design was utilized. Patients were assessed before and after implementation of a structured self-care program that included pain management strategies, joint protection techniques, exercise guidance, and lifestyle modifications. The results demonstrated a significant reduction in pain intensity and improvement in functional ability following the intervention. Patients showed better adherence to self-care practices and improved mobility and independence in daily activities. The study concluded that self-care programs are effective in reducing pain and enhancing functional outcomes in osteoarthritis patients and should be integrated into routine rehabilitation care.

Keywords: Osteoarthritis; self-care; pain intensity; functional ability; rehabilitation.

Effect of Climate Change Education Program on Knowledge and Health-Related Behaviors of Patients with Respiratory Allergic Diseases

Authors: Eman Gamal Ahmed; Samah Elsayed Ghonaem; Shaimaa Magdy Abd Allah Gouda

Abstract:

Climate change has been increasingly linked to the exacerbation of respiratory allergic diseases, including asthma and allergic rhinitis. Patient awareness is essential for reducing exposure and improving disease management. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a climate change education program on knowledge and health-related behaviors among patients with respiratory allergic diseases. A quasi-experimental design was conducted. Patients received structured educational sessions focusing on environmental triggers, preventive measures, and behavioral modifications. The results revealed significant improvement in patients' knowledge and adoption of protective health behaviors after program implementation. Participants demonstrated better awareness of environmental risks and improved self-management practices. The study concluded that climate-focused educational interventions are effective in enhancing patient awareness and improving respiratory health outcomes.

Keywords: Climate change; respiratory allergy; health education; patient behavior; asthma.

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

Authors:Marwa Mosaad Ali; Nehal Mahmoud Abo El-Fadl

Abstract: Total hip replacement surgery requires structured rehabilitation to restore mobility, strength, and functional independence. Progressive exercise programs are essential components of postoperative recovery. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an evidence-based progressive exercise program on functional outcomes among patients after total hip replacement surgery. A quasi-experimental design was implemented. Patients were assessed pre- and post-intervention using functional assessment scales and mobility performance indicators. The results indicated significant improvement in functional ability, gait performance, and joint mobility following the exercise program. Patients demonstrated enhanced independence and reduced postoperative limitations. The study concluded that progressive exercise programs significantly improve recovery outcomes and should be incorporated into postoperative rehabilitation protocols.

Keywords: Total hip replacement; exercise therapy; functional outcomes; rehabilitation; mobility.

Effectiveness of Educational Program on Nurses' Performance toward Sustainable Development and Green Practice in ICU

Authors: Hayam Ahmed Mohamed; Mona Shahat Mohamed; Ayat Ali Hablass

Abstract: Sustainable development and environmentally responsible healthcare practices are increasingly important in modern healthcare systems, particularly in intensive care units where resource consumption is high. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational program on nurses' performance regarding sustainable development and green practices in ICU settings. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were assessed before and after implementation of an educational intervention addressing waste management, energy conservation, and environmentally safe clinical practices. The results showed significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and performance related to green healthcare practices after the intervention. Enhanced awareness and compliance with sustainability principles were observed. The study concluded that educational programs effectively improve nurses' engagement in sustainable healthcare practices and should be integrated into professional development curricula.

Keywords: Sustainable development; green practice; ICU nursing; environmental health; nursing education.

Effect of Swallowing Exercises on Dysphagia and Quality of Life among Patients with Head and Neck Cancer

Authors: Safaa Mohamed Hamed; Safaa Mohamed Elsayed; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed

Abstract:

Dysphagia is a common complication among patients with head and neck cancer, significantly affecting nutritional status and quality of life. Swallowing exercises are considered effective non-invasive interventions to improve swallowing function. This study aimed to explore the effectiveness of swallowing exercises on dysphagia severity and quality of life among patients with head and neck cancer. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients were evaluated before and after implementation of a structured swallowing exercise program. The results demonstrated significant improvement in swallowing function and overall quality of life following the intervention. Patients reported reduced swallowing difficulties and improved nutritional intake. The study concluded that swallowing exercises are effective in improving functional and quality-of-life outcomes in head and neck cancer patients.

Keywords: Head and neck cancer; dysphagia; swallowing exercises; quality of life; rehabilitation.

Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Application of Artificial Intelligence in Hemodialysis Unit

Authors: Ayat Ali Hablass; Ola Ahmed Mohamed Abdelsamad; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence is increasingly transforming healthcare delivery, including dialysis care, by improving monitoring accuracy and decision-making processes. Nurses' readiness is essential for successful integration. This study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and attitudes regarding the application of artificial intelligence in hemodialysis units. A descriptive cross-sectional design was applied. Data were collected using structured questionnaires assessing knowledge levels and attitudes toward AI use in clinical practice. The results revealed moderate to low levels of knowledge about AI applications, while nurses demonstrated generally positive attitudes toward its potential benefits. However, barriers such as lack of training and limited exposure were identified. The study concluded that structured training programs are necessary to enhance nurses' knowledge and preparedness for AI integration in dialysis care.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; hemodialysis; nursing knowledge; attitude; digital health.

Effect of Video-Assisted Self-Care Educational Program for Patients with Chronic Heart Failure on Health Outcomes

Authors: Hedy Fathy Mohy El-Deen; Eman Sobhy Omran; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed; Taisser Hamido Abosree

Abstract:

Chronic heart failure is a progressive condition that requires continuous self-care management to improve symptoms and reduce hospital readmissions. Video-assisted education is an effective method to enhance patient understanding. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a video-assisted self-care educational program on health outcomes among patients with chronic heart failure. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients were assessed before and after receiving structured video-based educational sessions. The results indicated significant improvement in self-care behaviors, symptom management, and overall health outcomes following the intervention. Patients demonstrated better adherence to medication, diet, and activity recommendations. The study concluded that video-assisted educational programs are effective in improving self-care and clinical outcomes in chronic heart failure patients.

Keywords: Heart failure; video education; self-care; health outcomes; patient education.

Nursing Guidelines Regarding Safe and Effective Practices of Supplemental Oxygen Therapy among Critically Ill Patients

Authors: Gehad Fares Mohammed; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed Hassan; Ashgan Tolba Fathy

Abstract:

Supplemental oxygen therapy is a critical intervention in intensive care settings, requiring accurate administration and continuous monitoring to ensure patient safety and effectiveness. This study aimed to develop and evaluate nursing guidelines regarding safe and effective oxygen therapy practices among critically ill patients. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were assessed before and after implementation of structured guidelines focusing on oxygen delivery methods, monitoring, and complication prevention. The results revealed significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and clinical practice after implementation of the guidelines. Enhanced compliance with oxygen therapy protocols and improved patient monitoring were observed. The study concluded that nursing guidelines significantly improve the safety and effectiveness of oxygen therapy in critical care units.

Keywords: Oxygen therapy; critical care; nursing guidelines; patient safety; respiratory care.

Assessment of Surgical Safety Performance among Surgical Teams and Barriers in the Operating Room and its Effect on Patient Outcomes

Authors: Eman Ahmed Elsayed; Hanan Gaber Mohamed; Emad Mahmoud Meghawry; Safaa Mohamed Hamed

Abstract:

Surgical safety is a critical component of perioperative care, directly influencing patient outcomes, morbidity, and mortality. Effective teamwork and adherence to safety protocols in the operating room are essential to minimize preventable errors. This study aimed to assess surgical safety performance among surgical teams, identify barriers in the operating room, and evaluate their effect on patient outcomes. A descriptive cross-sectional design was employed. Data were collected using structured questionnaires, observational checklists, and surgical safety performance assessment tools. The findings revealed variability in adherence to surgical safety protocols among team members. Key barriers included communication gaps, workload pressure, insufficient training, and lack of standardized implementation of safety checklists. These factors were associated with reduced compliance and negatively affected patient outcomes, including increased risk of perioperative complications. The study concluded that improving communication, enforcing surgical safety checklists, and addressing organizational barriers are essential to enhance surgical safety performance and improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: Surgical safety; operating room; patient outcomes; teamwork; perioperative care.

Effect of Implementing Educational Guidelines on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice regarding Plasmapheresis Process

Authors: Sara Abdel Samed Farag; Manal Hamed Mahmoud; Hayam Ahmed Mohamed; Nora Fares Mohamed

Abstract:

Plasmapheresis is a specialized therapeutic procedure requiring high levels of nursing competency to ensure patient safety and procedure effectiveness. Inadequate knowledge and practice may lead to complications during treatment. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of implementing educational guidelines on nurses' knowledge and practice regarding the plasmapheresis process. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were assessed before and after implementation of structured educational guidelines covering indications, procedure steps, monitoring, and complication management. The results showed a statistically significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and clinical practice after the intervention. Enhanced adherence to procedural protocols and improved patient monitoring were observed. The study concluded that educational guidelines significantly improve nursing competence in plasmapheresis care and should be integrated into continuous professional training programs.

Keywords: Plasmapheresis; nursing education; clinical practice; therapeutic apheresis; competency.

Effect of Evidence-Based Care Bundle on Healthcare Providers' Practices and Prevalence of Surgical Site Infections among Cardiac Surgery Patients

Authors: Ghada Hassan Ahmed; Olfat Farouk Thabet Mahmoud; Hussein H Elkahyat; Naglaa Gamal Eldien Abdelhafez Hariedy; Manal Mohamed Abd Elnaeem; Maha Nafady Abd Elhafez

Abstract:

Surgical site infections (SSIs) remain a major cause of morbidity following cardiac surgery. Implementation of evidence-based care bundles is essential to standardize practices and reduce infection rates. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an evidence-based care bundle on healthcare providers' practices and the prevalence of surgical site infections among cardiac surgery patients. A quasi-experimental design was utilized. Data were collected before and after implementation of a structured infection prevention bundle. The results indicated significant improvement in healthcare providers' adherence to infection control practices, including hand hygiene, sterile techniques, and wound care protocols. A corresponding reduction in the incidence of surgical site infections was observed after implementation.

The study concluded that evidence-based care bundles are highly effective in improving clinical practices and reducing postoperative infections in cardiac surgery patients.

Keywords: Surgical site infection; care bundle; cardiac surgery; infection control; evidence-based practice.

Effect of Educational Strategies on Diabetic Retinopathy Patients' Self-Care Practice and Quality of Life

Authors: Mostafa Saad Mostafa; Hanan Gaber Mohamed; Rasha Fathy Mohamed; Watanya Kamel Atya

Abstract:

Diabetic retinopathy is a major microvascular complication of diabetes mellitus that can lead to visual impairment and significantly affect quality of life. Patient education plays a key role in improving self-care practices and disease management. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational strategies on self-care practices and quality of life among patients with diabetic retinopathy. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients received structured educational interventions focusing on glycemic control, eye care, lifestyle modification, and complication prevention. The results demonstrated significant improvement in patients' self-care practices and quality of life scores after the intervention. Improved adherence to treatment and increased awareness of disease management were also observed. The study concluded that educational strategies are effective in improving patient outcomes and should be integrated into routine diabetic care programs.

Keywords: Diabetic retinopathy; self-care; quality of life; patient education; chronic disease.

Effect of Alternate Nostril Breathing Exercise on Preoperative Patients' Anxiety, Blood Pressure, and Heart Rate

Authors: Hend Salah Abd El-ghafar; Amal Said Taha; Samah Elsayed Ghonaem; Noura Fares Mohamed

Abstract:

Preoperative anxiety is a common psychological and physiological response that can negatively affect surgical outcomes by increasing blood pressure and heart rate. Non-pharmacological interventions such as breathing exercises are effective in reducing anxiety. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of alternate nostril breathing exercise on preoperative patients' anxiety, blood pressure, and heart rate. A quasi-experimental design was applied. Patients were assessed before and after performing structured breathing exercises. The results showed significant reduction in anxiety levels, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and heart rate after the intervention. Patients reported improved relaxation and emotional stability prior to surgery. The study concluded that alternate nostril breathing is an effective, simple, and low-cost intervention for reducing preoperative anxiety and stabilizing physiological parameters.

Keywords: Preoperative anxiety; breathing exercise; blood pressure; heart rate; non-pharmacological intervention.

Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' Triage Competency for Emergency Patients

Authors: Kholoud Essam Ali Sliem; Hanan Gaber Mohamed; Rasha Fathy Mohamed; Henda Mohammed Allam

Abstract:

Effective triage is a critical component of emergency care that ensures prioritization of patients based on severity and urgency. Nurses' competency in triage directly influences patient outcomes and emergency department efficiency. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurses' triage competency for emergency patients. A quasi-experimental design was conducted. Nurses were assessed before and after participation in a structured training program covering triage principles, decision-making, and emergency prioritization systems. The results revealed a significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and triage performance after the intervention. Enhanced accuracy in patient classification and faster decision-making were observed. The study concluded that educational programs significantly improve triage competency and should be routinely implemented in emergency nursing training.

Keywords: Triage; emergency nursing; competency; educational program; decision-making.

Educational Sessions about Stroke Prevention among Patients with Transient Ischemic Attack

Authors:Hala Elsayed Ibrahim Mohamed; Hanan Gaber Mohamed; Rawia Ali Ibrahim; Hend Mohamed Allam

Abstract:

Transient ischemic attack (TIA) is a warning sign of potential stroke, and early preventive education is essential to reduce recurrence risk. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational sessions on stroke prevention among patients with TIA. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients received structured educational sessions covering risk factors, lifestyle modification, medication adherence, and early warning signs of stroke. The results showed significant improvement in patients' knowledge and preventive behaviors following the intervention. Increased awareness of stroke symptoms and better adherence to preventive measures were observed. The study concluded that educational sessions are effective in improving stroke prevention awareness and reducing risk among TIA patients.

Keywords: Transient ischemic attack; stroke prevention; health education; risk awareness; patient behavior.

Effect of Training Virtual Simulation Skill on Improving Learning Outcomes among Nursing Students

Authors: Basma Mohamed Ahmed; Marwa Moustafa Hegazy; Sabah Saied Mohamed; Eman Sobhy Omran

Abstract:

Virtual simulation is an innovative educational approach that enhances clinical learning and skill acquisition among nursing students. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of virtual simulation training on improving learning outcomes among nursing students. A quasi-experimental design was conducted. Students were assessed before and after participation in simulation-based learning sessions. The results indicated significant improvement in students' knowledge, clinical reasoning, and practical skills after exposure to virtual simulation. Students reported higher confidence and engagement in learning. The study concluded that virtual simulation is an effective educational strategy that enhances nursing education and clinical preparedness.

Keywords: Virtual simulation; nursing education; learning outcomes; clinical skills; e-learning.

Effect of Educational Guidelines on Knowledge, Practice, and Self-Care Management of Patients with Bronchial Asthma

Authors: Basma Hosny Nafea; Amal Said Taha; Rasha Fathy Mohamed; Noura Fares Mohamed

Abstract:

Bronchial asthma is a chronic respiratory disease requiring continuous self-management to prevent exacerbations and improve quality of life. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational guidelines on knowledge, practice, and self-care management among patients with bronchial asthma. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients received structured educational guidelines covering trigger avoidance, inhaler use, medication adherence, and symptom monitoring. The results demonstrated significant improvement in patients' knowledge, self-care practices, and disease control after the intervention. Reduced frequency of asthma attacks was also observed. The study concluded that educational guidelines are effective in improving asthma self-management and should be integrated into routine care.

Keywords: Bronchial asthma; self-care; health education; disease control; respiratory care.

Effect of Educational Guidelines on Nurses' Knowledge and Practices regarding Application of Nursing Process

Authors: Yasmine Abdel-Basset Ibrahim; Sabah Said Mohamed; Samah El-sayed Ghonaem; Doaa Mohammed Mahmoud

Abstract:

The nursing process is the foundation of professional nursing practice and ensures systematic patient-centered care. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational guidelines on nurses' knowledge and practices regarding application of the nursing process. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were assessed before and after receiving structured educational guidelines covering assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation phases. The results revealed significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and application of the nursing process after the intervention. Enhanced documentation quality and clinical decision-making were also observed. The study concluded that educational guidelines significantly improve nurses' competency in applying the nursing process and should be incorporated into continuous professional development programs.

Keywords: Nursing process; nursing education; clinical practice; competency; patient care.

Effect of Buerger Allen Exercise on Health Outcomes of Patients with Varicose Veins

Authors:Shaimaa Elsayed Hosny; Manal Hamed Mahmoud; Hala Abd El-Salam Mohamed; Eman Sobhy Mohamed Omran

Abstract:

Varicose veins are a common vascular disorder associated with pain, swelling, and impaired venous circulation. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of Buerger Allen exercise on health outcomes among patients with varicose veins. A quasi-experimental design was used. Patients were assessed before and after implementation of a structured exercise program. The results showed significant improvement in venous circulation, reduction in pain and swelling, and enhanced functional mobility after the intervention. The study concluded that Buerger Allen exercise is an effective non-pharmacological intervention for improving outcomes in patients with varicose veins.

Keywords: Varicose veins; Buerger Allen exercise; vascular health; circulation; rehabilitation.

Effect of Training Program on Critical Care Nurses' Performance regarding Infusion Pump Medication Administration

Authors:Jihad Mohammed Awad; Sabah Said Mohamed; Samah Elsayed Ghonaem; Nora Fares Mohamed

Abstract:

Infusion pump medication administration is a high-risk nursing procedure requiring accuracy and adherence to safety protocols in critical care units. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a training program on critical care nurses' performance regarding infusion pump medication administration. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were evaluated before and after structured training sessions focusing on safe operation, dosage accuracy, and error prevention. The results demonstrated significant improvement in nurses' knowledge, practice, and adherence to safety standards following the training program. The study concluded that structured training programs significantly enhance nursing performance and patient safety in infusion pump medication administration.

Keywords: Infusion pump; critical care nursing; medication safety; training program; clinical performance.