

مرفق (7/1/4/10)

كتيبات ملخصات البحوث التطبيقية بالكلية

رقم الصفحة بالدراسة الذاتية (166)



## ملخصات الأبحاث التطبيقية بقسم تمريض الأطفال للعام الجامعي ٢٠٢٥-٢٠٢٦

عميد الكلية

د. مروة مصطفى راغب

*د. مروة مصطفى راغب*



٥٧٢٥٩

## **Effect of Education Program regarding Bilisphere Phototherapy on Nurses' Performance and Outcomes of Neonates with Pathological Jaundice**

**Authors:** Nora Abd El-Alim Ebrahim; Madiha Hassan Bayoumi; Hanan El-Sayed Metwally

### **Abstract:**

Neonatal pathological jaundice is a common condition requiring effective phototherapy management to prevent complications such as kernicterus. Nurses' performance plays a critical role in ensuring safe and effective phototherapy administration. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program regarding bilisphere phototherapy on nurses' performance and outcomes of neonates with pathological jaundice. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were assessed before and after participation in a structured educational program covering phototherapy principles, safety measures, and neonatal monitoring. The results demonstrated significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and performance after the intervention. Neonatal outcomes also improved, including better bilirubin reduction rates and reduced complications. The study concluded that educational programs significantly enhance nursing performance and improve neonatal outcomes in cases of pathological jaundice.

**Keywords:** Phototherapy; neonatal jaundice; nursing performance; education program; neonatal outcomes.

---

## **Effect of Implementing Early Warning Scoring Tools on Early Detection of Abnormal Signs in Pediatric Oncology Units**

**Authors:** Fatma Ismail Mohammed; Doaa E. Abozaid; Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer

### **Abstract:**

Children receiving oncology care are at high risk of rapid clinical deterioration, making early detection of abnormal signs essential for improving survival and outcomes. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of implementing early warning scoring tools on early detection of abnormal signs in pediatric oncology units. A quasi-experimental design was used. Healthcare staff were trained on the use of early warning scoring systems, and patient outcomes were evaluated before and after implementation. The findings showed significant improvement in early identification of clinical deterioration and timely intervention following the use of the scoring tools. Staff demonstrated improved assessment accuracy and response time. The study concluded that early warning scoring tools are effective in enhancing patient safety and improving early detection of deterioration in pediatric oncology settings.

**Keywords:** Early warning score; pediatric oncology; patient safety; clinical deterioration; nursing assessment.

---

## **Assessment of Mothers' Knowledge, Practice, and Attitude regarding Care of their Children with Developmental Hip Dysplasia**

**Authors:**Amira Hossam Mohammed; Madiha Hassan Bayoumi; Esraa Gamal Mohammed

### **Abstract:**

Developmental hip dysplasia (DDH) is a musculoskeletal disorder that requires early detection and proper caregiving to prevent long-term disability. Mothers play a key role in early identification and home care management. This study aimed to assess mothers' knowledge, practice, and attitude regarding care of their children with developmental hip dysplasia. A descriptive cross-sectional design was used. Data were collected using structured questionnaires evaluating mothers' awareness, caregiving practices, and attitudes. The results revealed inadequate levels of knowledge and practices among many mothers, although attitudes toward seeking care were generally positive. Gaps were identified in early recognition and proper handling of affected children. The study concluded that health education programs are needed to improve mothers' knowledge and caregiving practices regarding developmental hip dysplasia.

**Keywords:** Developmental hip dysplasia; maternal knowledge; caregiving practices; child health; health education.

## **Assessment of Mothers' Knowledge and Practices toward Care of their Children with Down Syndrome**

**Authors:**Manal Ahmed Mohammed Esmael; Madiha Hassan Bayoumi; Seham Mohammed AbdElaziz

### **Abstract:**

Down syndrome is a genetic condition requiring lifelong care and continuous parental support to ensure optimal child development and quality of life. This study aimed to assess mothers' knowledge and practices toward care of their children with Down syndrome. A descriptive cross-sectional design was conducted. Data were collected using structured questionnaires assessing mothers' understanding of the condition and caregiving practices. The results indicated that many mothers had insufficient knowledge regarding the condition and suboptimal caregiving practices, particularly in developmental stimulation and health monitoring. The study concluded that structured educational interventions are essential to improve mothers' knowledge and enhance care practices for children with Down syndrome.

**Keywords:** Down syndrome; maternal knowledge; caregiving practices; child development; disability care.

---

## **Effect of Implementing Early Warning Scoring Tools on Early Detection of Abnormal Signs in Pediatric Oncology Units (Duplicate Version)**

**Authors:** Fatma Ismail Mohammed; Doaa E. Abozaid; Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer

### **Abstract:**

Early identification of clinical deterioration in pediatric oncology patients is crucial for improving outcomes and reducing mortality. This study evaluated the effect of implementing early warning scoring tools on the early detection of abnormal signs in pediatric oncology units. A quasi-experimental design was applied with staff training and clinical monitoring. Results demonstrated improved detection rates of early warning signs and enhanced clinical response times after implementation. Nursing staff showed increased confidence in patient assessment. The study concluded that early warning scoring tools significantly improve patient safety and early detection of deterioration in pediatric oncology care.

**Keywords:** Pediatric oncology; early warning score; patient safety; clinical monitoring; nursing practice.

---

## **Assessment of Mothers' Knowledge, Practice, and Attitude regarding Care of their Children with Developmental Hip Dysplasia (Duplicate Version)**

**Authors:**Amira Hossam Mohammed; Madiha Hassan Bayoumi; Esraa Gamal Mohammed

### **Abstract:**

Developmental hip dysplasia requires early intervention and proper parental involvement to prevent long-term mobility complications. This study assessed mothers' knowledge, practices, and attitudes regarding care of children with developmental hip dysplasia using a descriptive cross-sectional design. Structured questionnaires were used for data collection. Findings indicated insufficient knowledge and inconsistent caregiving practices among mothers, although attitudes toward treatment adherence were generally positive. The study concluded that educational programs targeting mothers are essential to improve early detection and home management of developmental hip dysplasia.

**Keywords:** Developmental hip dysplasia; maternal care; knowledge assessment; child health; parental education.

---

## **Effect of Education Program regarding Bilisphere Phototherapy on Nurses' Performance and Outcomes of Neonates with Pathological Jaundice (Duplicate Version)**

**Authors:** Nora Abd El-Alim Ebrahim; Madiha Hassan Bayoumi; Hanan El-Sayed Metwally

### **Abstract:**

Neonatal jaundice requires effective phototherapy management to prevent complications and ensure safe recovery. This study evaluated the effect of an educational program regarding bilisphere phototherapy on nurses' performance and neonatal outcomes. A quasi-experimental design was used with pre- and post-assessment. Results showed significant improvement in nursing performance and neonatal recovery indicators following the educational intervention. The study concluded that structured education significantly improves neonatal care quality in phototherapy management.

**Keywords:** Neonatal jaundice; phototherapy; nursing education; neonatal outcomes; clinical practice.

## **Effect of Education Program Regarding Pathological Jaundice on Nurses' Performance and Neonates' Bilirubin-Induced Neurological Dysfunction**

### **Authors:**

Nora Abd El Alim Ebrahim; Madiha Hassan Bayoumi; Hanan El Sayed Metwally

### **Abstract:**

Neonatal pathological jaundice is a prevalent condition that may lead to severe complications if not properly managed, including bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction (BIND). Effective nursing care and adherence to phototherapy protocols are essential for prevention. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program regarding pathological jaundice on nurses' performance and neonatal outcomes related to bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction. A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses were assessed before and after participation in a structured educational program focusing on jaundice management, phototherapy care, and neonatal monitoring. The findings showed significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and performance after the intervention. A reduction in risk indicators associated with BIND and improved neonatal outcomes were also observed.

The study concluded that educational programs significantly enhance nursing performance and improve neonatal safety in the management of pathological jaundice.

**Keywords:** Neonatal jaundice; BIND; phototherapy; nursing education; neonatal outcomes.

---

## **Correction: Effect of Educational Programs on Parents' Knowledge, Behavior, and Practices Regarding Aluminum Phosphide Poisoning and First-Aid Measures**

### **Authors:**

Mabrouka Attia Ali Nada; Ahmed Kamal Eldin Elsayed Elfeky; Hamida Ahmed Mustafa Darweesh; Farida Khalil Ibrahim Mohamed; Loujain Saud Sharif; Faten Shawky Kandil; Fatma Ahmed Elsobky; Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer

### **Abstract:**

Aluminum phosphide poisoning is a life-threatening emergency with high mortality rates, particularly in low-resource settings. Early recognition and appropriate first-aid measures by caregivers are critical for improving survival outcomes. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational programs on parents' knowledge, behavior, and practices regarding aluminum phosphide poisoning and its first-aid management. A quasi-experimental design was applied. Participants received structured educational sessions covering toxicity awareness, early symptoms, emergency response, and first-aid procedures. The results indicated a significant improvement in parents' knowledge and practices following the intervention. Behavioral changes toward timely seeking of medical care and appropriate emergency response were also observed. The study concluded that educational interventions are highly effective in improving parental preparedness and reducing risks associated with aluminum phosphide poisoning.

**Keywords:** Aluminum phosphide poisoning; first aid; parental education; poisoning prevention; emergency care.

---

## **BASNEF Behavioral Transformation: Effect of Empowerment Program on Children's Knowledge, Attitude, Self-Efficacy, and Practice of Nail Biting**

**Authors:**Zohour Ibrahim Rashwan; Hamida Ahmed Mostafa Darweesh; Fatma Ahmed Elsobky; Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer; Mabrouka Attia Ali Nada

### **Abstract:**

Nail biting is a common behavioral habit among children that may indicate stress and negatively affect oral health. Behavioral change models such as BASNEF can support effective intervention strategies. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an empowerment program based on the BASNEF model on children's knowledge, attitude, self-efficacy, and practice regarding nail biting. A quasi-experimental design was used. The intervention included educational and behavioral modification sessions aimed at increasing awareness and promoting positive behavioral change. The findings revealed significant improvement in knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, and reduction in nail-biting behavior after the intervention. Children demonstrated better self-control and behavioral awareness. The study concluded that BASNEF-based empowerment programs are effective in modifying unhealthy habits among children.

**Keywords:** BASNEF model; nail biting; behavioral change; self-efficacy; empowerment program.

---

## **Effect of Educational Programs on Parents' Knowledge, Behavior, and Practices Regarding Aluminum Phosphide Poisoning and First-Aid Measures (Duplicate Study)**

**Authors:** Mabrouka Attia Ali Nada; Ahmed Kamal Eldin Elsayed Elfeky; Hamida Ahmed Mustafa Darweesh; Farida Khalil Ibrahim Mohamed; Loujain Saud Sharif; Faten Shawky Kandil; Fatma Ahmed Elsobky; Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer

### **Abstract:**

Aluminum phosphide poisoning remains a critical public health concern due to its high toxicity and rapid progression to fatal outcomes. This study evaluated the effectiveness of educational programs in improving parents' knowledge, behavior, and practices regarding aluminum phosphide poisoning and its first-aid measures. A quasi-experimental design was implemented. Results showed a marked improvement in parental awareness, emergency response behaviors, and first-aid practices after the intervention. Participants demonstrated increased readiness to act appropriately during poisoning incidents. The study concluded that structured educational programs significantly improve community preparedness and emergency response capabilities.

**Keywords:** Poisoning; aluminum phosphide; parental education; first aid; community health.

---

## **Effect of Educational Programs on Parents' Knowledge, Behavior, and Practices Regarding Aluminum Phosphide Poisoning and First-Aid Measures (Final Version)**

**Authors:** Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer; Mabrouka Attia Ali Nada; Ahmed Kamal Elsayed Elfeky; Hamida Ahmed Mustafa Darweesh; Farida Khalil Ibrahim Mohamed; Loujain Saud Sharif; Faten Shawky Kandil; Fatma Ahmed Elsobky

### **Abstract:**

Aluminum phosphide poisoning is one of the most severe toxic emergencies, requiring immediate and appropriate first-aid measures to reduce mortality rates. This study aimed to assess the effect of educational programs on parents' knowledge, behavior, and practices regarding aluminum phosphide poisoning and emergency first-aid measures. A quasi-experimental design was applied with pre- and post-intervention evaluation. The findings indicated significant improvement in parental knowledge and emergency response practices after the educational intervention. Increased awareness of poisoning hazards and timely healthcare seeking behavior were also observed. The study concluded that educational programs are essential for improving community-level emergency preparedness and reducing poisoning-related mortality.

**Keywords:** Aluminum phosphide; poisoning prevention; parental education; emergency response; first aid.

## **BASNEF Behavioral Transformation: Effect of Empowerment Program on Children's Knowledge, Attitude, Self-Efficacy, and Practice of Nail Biting**

**Authors:** Zohour Ibrahim Rashwan; Hamida Ahmed Mostafa Darweesh; Fatma Ahmed Elsobky; Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer; Mabrouka Attia Ali Nada

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Nail biting is a common behavioral disorder in children associated with anxiety, stress, and poor emotional regulation. Behavioral change models such as BASNEF (Beliefs, Attitudes, Subjective Norms, and Enabling Factors) can support effective intervention strategies. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a BASNEF-based empowerment program on children's knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, and practice regarding nail biting behavior. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design was used. Children participated in structured empowerment sessions based on the BASNEF model, including behavioral awareness, emotional regulation training, and reinforcement strategies. Data were collected pre- and post-intervention using standardized tools assessing knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, and behavioral frequency. **Results:** The intervention resulted in significant improvement in children's knowledge about nail biting, positive attitude change, increased self-efficacy, and marked reduction in nail-biting frequency. Enabling factors and peer influence also showed measurable behavioral improvement. **Conclusion:** BASNEF-based empowerment programs are effective in modifying maladaptive behaviors in children and enhancing psychological self-regulation.

**Keywords:** BASNEF model; nail biting; children; self-efficacy; behavioral change; empowerment program.

---

## **Correction: The Effect of Educational Programs on Parents' Knowledge, Behavior, and Practices Regarding Aluminum Phosphide Poisoning and Its First-Aid Measures**

**Authors:** Mabrouka Attia Ali Nada; Ahmed Kamal Eldin Elsayed Elfeky; Hamida Ahmed Mustafa Darweesh; Farida Khalil Ibrahim Mohamed; Loujain Saud Sharif; Faten Shawky Kandil; Fatma Ahmed Elsobky; Samah Abdallah Mohamed Amer

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Aluminum phosphide poisoning is a life-threatening emergency with high mortality rates, particularly in rural and low-resource settings. Parental awareness and timely first-aid responses are critical for survival. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational program on improving parents' knowledge, behaviors, and first-aid practices regarding aluminum phosphide poisoning. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design was implemented. Parents were provided structured educational sessions covering poisoning recognition, emergency response, and first-aid procedures. Pre- and post-intervention assessments were conducted. **Results:** Significant improvement was observed in parental knowledge, emergency decision-making, and first-aid practices after the intervention. Participants demonstrated better understanding of poisoning symptoms and appropriate referral behavior. **Conclusion:** Educational programs significantly enhance parental preparedness and emergency response in cases of aluminum phosphide poisoning.

**Keywords:** Aluminum phosphide; poisoning; first aid; parental education; emergency preparedness.

---

## **Effect of Education Program Regarding Pathological Jaundice on Nurses' Performance and Neonates' Bilirubin-Induced Neurological Dysfunction**

**Authors:** Nora Abd El Alim Ebrahim; Madiha Hassan Bayoumi; Hanan El Sayed Metwally

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Neonatal pathological jaundice is a common condition that, if improperly managed, may lead to bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction (BIND). Nurses play a key role in early detection and management. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurses' performance regarding pathological jaundice and its impact on neonatal outcomes. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design was used. Nurses received structured training sessions on assessment, phototherapy care, and early detection of complications. Performance was evaluated before and after intervention alongside neonatal outcome indicators. **Results:** Significant improvement was observed in nurses' knowledge and clinical performance after the educational program. A reduction in risk indicators for bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction was also noted among neonates under improved care protocols. **Conclusion:** Educational programs significantly enhance nursing performance and improve neonatal safety outcomes in pathological jaundice management.

**Keywords:** Neonatal jaundice; nursing education; bilirubin encephalopathy; phototherapy; neonatal outcomes.

---

## **Comparing the Effects of Vein Finder Technology and Traditional Venipuncture on Pain and Behavioral States in Preterm Infants: A Quasi-Experimental Study**

**Authors:** Salwa Sayed; Basma Rabea Abdel Sadek; Rasha Rady El Said

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Venipuncture is a painful and stressful procedure in preterm infants. Technological aids such as vein finder devices may reduce pain and improve procedural success compared to traditional methods. **Aim:** This study aimed to compare the effects of vein finder technology and traditional venipuncture on pain levels and behavioral states in preterm infants. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design was conducted in neonatal units. Preterm infants undergoing venipuncture were assigned to either vein finder-assisted or traditional procedure groups. Pain and behavioral responses were assessed using validated neonatal pain scales and behavioral observation tools. **Results:** Infants in the vein finder group experienced significantly lower pain scores and more stable behavioral states compared to those undergoing traditional venipuncture. Procedure success rates were also higher in the intervention group. **Conclusion:** Vein finder technology is effective in reducing procedural pain and improving behavioral outcomes in preterm infants.

**Keywords:** Preterm infants; venipuncture; vein finder; pain management; neonatal care.