

كتيب ملخصات الأبحاث التطبيقية لقسم الأطفال

Effect of Transition Care Educational Program on Transitional Readiness, Self-Efficacy and Quality of Life among Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus

- Amal Gharib Sabaq, Samah El Awady Bassam ,Khadiga M. Said
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Adolescents with type 1 diabetes must make the transition to adult-oriented health care as part of their development. Transition care is a multi-year process begins early in adolescence to provide healthcare that is developmentally-appropriate for enhancing effective knowledge and self-management. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of transition care educational program on transitional readiness, self-efficacy and quality of life among adolescent with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to accomplish the aim of this study. Setting: This study was conducted in the outpatient diabetes clinic at health insurance hospital affiliated to Egyptian Ministry of Health and population at Benha city. Subjects: A purposive sample of (60) adolescents with type 1diabetes mellitus were included in this study. Four tools were used for data collection: A structured interviewing questionnaire, transition readiness assessment tool, self-efficacy questionnaire and Pediatric quality of life inventory diabetes module. Results: There was a highly statistical significant difference in all mean scores of adolescents' transition readiness, self-efficacy and quality of life domains three months post-program and six months follow-up assessment compared with the pre-program phase. Conclusion: The transition care educational program was a good strategy in improving transition readiness, self-efficacy and quality of life among adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Recommendation: Continuous implementation of transitional care program for adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus with the importance of follow-up in order to assess its long-term effects.

Effect of Applying of Oropharyngeal Exercises on Sleep Problems and Quality of Life in Children with Obstructive Sleep Apnea post-Adenotonsillectomy

- Amal Gharib Sabaq& Fatma Ahmed Elsobky
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Oropharyngeal exercises were non-invasive and cost-effective treatment which acts by increasing the tone of pharyngeal muscles and may bring long-term benefits to the children. Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of applying oropharyngeal exercise on sleep problems and quality of life in children with obstructive sleep apnea post- adenotonsillectomy. Research design: Quasi-experimental research design was utilized. The study was conducted at the outpatient and inpatient Ear, Nose, and Throat department (ENT) in Benha Health Insurance Hospital. A Purposive sample of 50 children accompanying their mothers was included in this study. Three tools were used for data collection 1) Children assessment questionnaire, 2) Child's sleep habits questionnaire and 3) OSA-18 quality of life questionnaire. Results: The mean age of the children was 9.62 ± 1.84 years and 50% of them were male. More than half and more than three quarters (55% & 76% respectively) of children reported higher sleep problems and poor quality of life pre-intervention phase. Meanwhile, post-intervention phases, more than two thirds and more than half (70% & 54% respectively) of children reported low sleep problems, more than two thirds and two thirds (72% & 66% respectively) of them had good quality of life after 45 days and 90 days. Conclusion: Applying of oropharyngeal exercises daily for 3 months period had a significantly positive effect on decreasing sleep problems and improving quality of life in children with obstructive sleep apnea post-adenotonsillectomy. Recommendations: Conducting more continuing oropharyngeal exercises intervention program for mothers having children suffering from OSA to decrease the negative outcomes and improve quality of life with the necessity of follow-up.

Enhancing Pediatric Nurses' Performance Regarding Selected Non-Pharmacological Techniques to Alleviate Pain in Neonates: An Educational Program

- Samah El Awady Bassam & Amal Gharib Sabaq
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: Non-pharmacologic interventions have been recommended to relieve pain in neonates during procedures related to the acute pain of mild to moderate intensity. They have proven the efficiency and present low risks to neonates, as well as low operating cost concerning intensive care. Aim of the study was to assess the effect of an educational program on enhancing pediatric nurses' performance regarding selected non-pharmacological techniques to alleviate pain in neonates. Research design: Quasi-experimental research design was utilized in the present study. The study was carried out at the neonatal intensive care unit affiliated to Zagazig University Children's Hospital. All available nurses (no=44), were included in this study. Two tools were used for data collection 1) Structured interview questionnaire sheet, and 2) Observational checklist. Results: It was revealed that the highest percentage of nurses and all of them had an unsatisfactory and inadequate level of knowledge and practice regarding selected non-pharmacological techniques to alleviate pain in neonates before the implementation of the program (79.5% & 100%, respectively). Meanwhile, after the implementation of the program, about two third and slightly less than half of nurses had satisfactory and adequate levels of knowledge and practice (68.2% & 47.7%, respectively), with a statistically significance difference ($p=0.000$). Conclusion: Implementing the educational program had a significant positive effect on improving pediatric nurses' performance regarding selected non-pharmacological techniques to alleviate pain in neonates. Recommendations: Encouraging more periodical continuing in service education for pediatric nurses that empowering more successive utilization of non-pharmacological methods in clinical care with the need of follow up.

Effect of Implementing Continuous Care Model on Psychological Outcomes in Children undergoing Abdominal Surgery and Mother's Anxiety Level

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- 2020

Abstract:

Surgical operation can lead to emotional distress for both children and their families that persists for a long time after discharge. This distress is commonly reflected as anxiety and fear. Through continuous care model, children's anxiety and fear can be decreased. Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of implementing continuous care model on psychological outcomes in children undergoing abdominal surgery and mother's anxiety level. Setting: This study was conducted at the surgical pediatric unit at Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital affiliated to the Ministry of Health. Design: A quasi experimental design was utilized for conducting the current study. Subjects: 100 children accompanying their mothers were selected purposively and divided equally into study and control groups. Tools of data collection: Four tools were used: Personal and medical assessment sheet, children's fear scale, visual facial anxiety scale and Spielberger state anxiety inventory. Results: The results of this study showed that 56% and 68% of children in the study group had significantly mild fear after 1 week, and 1 month of implementation of the care model compared to 26% and 22% in the control ones ($P < 0.000$). Meanwhile, about more than half (52%) and more than two thirds (70%) of children in the study group experienced mild level of anxiety after 1 week and 1 month of implementation of the care model compared to less than one quarter (16% and 12% respectively) of the control ones. Besides, majority of mothers in the study group reported significantly mild anxiety level after one week and one month of implementation of the care model compared to the control ones ($p < 0.000$). Conclusion: The current study concluded that the continuous care model was efficient in decreasing the level of anxiety and fear among children undergoing abdominal surgery as well as mother's anxiety level. Recommendation: Implement continuous care model in surgical pediatric units which will help children along with their mothers feel empowered and this will alleviate the risk of anxiety and fear. Future research is suggested to compare the differences between continuous care model and other intervention.

BASNEF Model: it's Effect on Blood Glucose Level among Children with Diabetes Mellitus

- GhadaA.Hassan1, Hanaa I. El Sayed1*, Hanan N. El-aasar2
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic and progressive disease that needs on-going medical and self-care skills to prevent acute complications. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of BASNEF (Belief, Attitude, Subjective Norm and Enabling Factors) Model on blood glucose level among children with diabetes mellitus. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was utilized to conduct this study (experimental /control group). Setting: The study was conducted in the diabetic center at EL Mogamma EL Teby AL Shamal, Shebin El-Kom City. Sample: A purposive sample of 100 diabetic children from the previously mentioned setting was divided randomly and assigned into two groups (50 experimental group and 50-control group). Tools: Three tools were used for data collection, Tool I: A structured questionnaire designed based on the BASNEF model components. Tool II: Checklist about child's prophylactic behaviors concerning blood sugar control. Tool III: Biochemical findings of blood tests, including fasting plasma glucose level (FBS) and hemoglobin A1C (HbA1c). Results: The mean total scores of all BASNEF Model components were significantly improved postintervention in the experimental group compared to the control group. In addition, the FBS, HbA1C levels and biochemical parameters significantly controlled among the experimental group compared to the control group ($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: Applying the BASNEF Model is very effective for diabetic children as the intervention based on its controlled children blood glucose level and changed their behavior toward a better life in the experimental group than in the control group. Recommendations: Highlight the importance of integrating and applying the BASNEF model as a standard of care to improve the quality of life for children with diabetes mellitus.

Effect of Nursing Intervention Program on Self-Esteem, Body Image and Quality of Life of Children undergoing Hemodialysis

- Faten Mohamed Ahmed, Fathyeya Said Sayed & Hanan Nabawy Elaasar
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) is a public health problem that tends to take dimensions of epidemic and has serious impact on self-esteem, body image and quality of children's life. Hemodialysis is the most common treatment modality for end-stage renal disease. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a nursing intervention program on self-esteem, body image and quality of life of Children undergoing Hemodialysis. A quasi-experimental design was used to conduct the study at the Children Renal Dialysis Unit at Benha University Hospital which affiliated to the University of Qalubia Governorate. Subjects: A convenience sample of 30 children undergoing Hemodialysis was included in the study. Tool of Data Collection: The tool was divided into four tools: tool one: - A structured interviewing questionnaire Tool two: Rosenberg self-esteem Scale Tool three: Body Image Questionnaire Tool four: Quality of life (QOL) Scale for children with hemodialysis The main findings of the study: there were highly statistically significant difference of the studied subjects mean score regarding total self-esteem, total body image and total quality of life pre and post- program (P

Effect of Training Program on Mothers' Self Competence Regarding Caring for Their Epileptic Children

- Samah M. Khalaf 1&HananNabawyElaasar2
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Epilepsy is the most frequent neurological disorder in child-hood. Because epilepsy in childhood occurs in the setting of a cerebral structure characterized by quicker development and greater vulnerability than in adulthood, and it can lead to life- threatening or fatal results, making it crucial to detect and treat properly in its early stages. Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of training program on mothers' selfcompetence regarding caring for their children with epileptic children. Settings: The study was conducted at pediatric outpatient clinic at Benha health insurance hospital and Nasar health insurance clinic in Shobra city affiliated to Egyptian Ministry of Health. Design: A quasi experimental design was utilized for conducting the current study. Sample: A convenient sample of mothers accompanying their epileptic children who were attending the above mentioned settings. Tools: Four tools were used for data collection; A structured interviewing questionnaire schedule, Reported practice checklist , Seizures Severity Scale and Parenting Sense of Competency Scale to assess mothers' self competence level. Results: There was a highly statistical significant differences in mothers'knowledge, and self 'competence level regarding care for their children with epilepsy throughout the program phases,additionally, mothers had a high self competence post program and follow up after 3 month compared with pre program. Conclusion : Based on the results of the present study, it can be concluded that, the research hypothesis is accepted, while it was found that the training program was highly effective method in improving the mothers' knowledge and practice regarding care for their children with epilepsy and reflected a highly self competence .Recommendation: The study recommended that, the continuous training and education should be provided to all mothers involved in care of children with epilepsy in order to update their knowledge and ensure sense of self competence level .

Effect of Pediatric Orthopedic Bundle guideline on Nurses' Performance Regarding Surgical Site Infections

- Khadiga Mohamed Said¹ Hanan Nabawy Elaasar², Safaa F. Draz³
 - 2020
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Abstract:

The occurrence of surgical site infections (SSIs) in orthopedic surgeries results in reduced quality of life, increased hospital length of stay, increased likelihood of mortality, higher change of readmissions and reinterventions. Aim of the study: to evaluate the effect of pediatric orthopedic bundle guidelines on nurses' performance regarding surgical site infections for children undergoing orthopedic surgeries. Design: A Quasiexperimental research design was (pre/post-test) utilized to conduct the current study. Settings: The study was conducted at orthopedic surgery departments at Benha University Hospital, Benha Health Insurance Hospital and Benha Teaching Hospital. Subjects: A convenient sample of all available nurses (124) working at the previously mentioned study settings regardless of their personal characteristics. Tools of data collection: Two tools were used; a structural interviewing questionnaire to collect personal data of the studied nurses and their knowledge regarding orthopedic surgeries, surgical site infections and bundle of nursing care to reduce surgical site infections. The second tool; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guideline for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection. Results: The study results showed that there was a highly statistical significant improvement in total nurses' performance after implementation of Pediatric Orthopedic Bundle guidelines. Moreover, there was a highly statistically significant relation in nurses' practice and their educational level, occupation, years of experience, and attendance of training courses. Conclusion: Based on the present study findings, it was concluded that there was unsatisfactory knowledge as well as an incompetent practice among nurses regarding surgical site infections before the orthopedic bundle guideline compared with after implementation, and there was an improvements in nurses' knowledge and performance regarding surgical site infections. Recommendations: The study recommended that implementing the Pediatric Orthopedic Bundle guidelines for staff nurses are important to improve care provided to children in orthopedic departments to reduce surgical site infection.

Effect of Empowerment Program on Parents' Self-Competence regarding Caring for their Children with Eye Injuries

- Khadiga M. Said¹, and Hoda R. Mohamed²
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Eye injury is referring to destruction caused by a direct blow to the eye and the surrounding area including adjacent tissue and boney part. It also indicates to any injury to the eye which may be caused by mechanical trauma, chemical agents, or radiation. The aim of the current study was to evaluate the effect of empowerment program on parents' self-competence regarding caring for their children with eye injury. Research design: A quasi-experimental research design (pre-, post- and 3 months after empowerment program) was used to conduct the current study. Settings: The study was conducted in inpatient and outpatient departments at Specialized Ophthalmology Center affiliated to Benha University Hospital and Ophthalmology Hospital affiliated to Ministry of Health and population. Sample: a purposive sample of seventy-four parents accompanying their children with eye injuries who attended the previously mentioned study settings. Tools of data collection: Four tools were used for data collection; tool (1): A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet to assess parents' knowledge about eye injuries. Tool (2): parents' reported practice checklists to assess parents' reported practice regarding eye injuries. Tool (3): Parenting Sense of Competency Scale to assess parents' level of competency regarding care of their children with eye injuries, and tool (4): child medical data sheet. Results: Parents' knowledge, reported practice and selfcompetence regarding eye injuries was unsatisfactory on pre-empowerment program, while there is a significant statistical difference pre- and post-empowerment program implementation. Conclusion: There is an improvement in parents' knowledge, reported practice and self-competence postempowerment program implementation regarding management of children with eye injuries. Recommendation: Establishment of continuous education and training programs for caregivers regarding management of children with eye injury to improve their sense of competency regarding care of their children.

Effect of an Educational Program on Nurses' performance regarding Antibiotics Stewardship among High-risk Neonates

- Neanaa M., Fayed (1), Reda Elfeshawy(2), khadiga Mohammed Said(3)
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Antibiotic stewardship is the optimum selection of antimicrobial therapy that results in the best clinical outcome for the management/ prevention of infection, with slight toxicity and minimal influence on subsequent resistance. The aim of the study was to assess the effect of an educational program on nurses' performance regarding antibiotic stewardship among high-risk neonates. Design: A quasi-experimental (pre & post-test) design used. Settings: This study was performed at Neonatal Intensive Care Units and Neonatal Surgical Intensive Care Unit of Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital in Benha city. Sample: A purposive sample of 80 nurses and a purposive sample of 74 high-risk neonates at the previously mentioned settings. Tools of data collection: Four data collection tools were utilized, a structured interviewing questionnaire, nurses' practices observational checklists, nurses' attitudes sheet, and High-risk Neonates' Medical Record. Results: The current study demonstrated that most studied nurses (88.8%, 83.8% respectively) had a satisfactory level of knowledge and proficient level of practices after applying the educational program as compared to (8.8%, 17.5% respectively) before implementation. Conclusion: Based on the findings of the current study, studied- nurses had a satisfactory level of understanding, attitudes, and proficient level of practices after implementation of the educational program as compared to pre-program implementation with a statistically important improvement. Recommendations: The study suggest the application of traditional and online in-service training in NICUs for nurses with consistent revising of their knowledge and practices concerning antibiotic stewardship program for high-risk neonates in all NICUs.

Effect of a Computer-Based Learning Module on Nurses' Performance Regarding Safety Arterial Blood Gases Sampling for High Risk Neonates

- Hoda R. Mohamed, 1 and Khadiga M. Said, 2
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Arterial blood gases analysis considered a method for monitoring high-risk neonate's condition as it provides the basic information for determining the adequacy of alveolar ventilation, acid-base status and oxygenation. Nurses' attention should be given to the following factors; infection control or universal precautions as the neonates are at high risk of infection. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of a computer-based learning module on nurses' performance regarding safety arterial blood gases sampling for high risk neonates. Methods: A quasi-experimental research design conducted at Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) and Surgical Neonatal Intensive Care Unit "SNICU" of Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. A purposive sample of available nurses (62) and high-risk neonates (74). Researchers used three tools as Online nurses' self-administered questionnaire designed to assess nurses' personal characteristics and nurses' knowledge regarding safe blood sampling for high-risk neonates. The second tool was nursing practice observation checklists. The third tool was High-risk Neonates' Medical Assessment Record. Results: Findings of the current study revealed a statistically significant difference pre and post computerized-based learning module implementation regarding safety arterial blood gases for high-risk neonates. The results also revealed a highly statistically significant difference in nursing knowledge and practices (p

Effect of Pediatric Orthopedic Bundle guideline on Nurses' Performance Regarding Surgical Site Infections

- Khadiga Mohamed Said¹ Hanan Nabawy Elaasar², Safaa F. Draz³
 - 2020
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Abstract:

The occurrence of surgical site infections (SSIs) in orthopedic surgeries results in reduced quality of life, increased hospital length of stay, increased likelihood of mortality, higher change of readmissions and reinterventions. Aim of the study: to evaluate the effect of pediatric orthopedic bundle guidelines on nurses' performance regarding surgical site infections for children undergoing orthopedic surgeries. Design: A Quasiexperimental research design was (pre/post-test) utilized to conduct the current study. Settings: The study was conducted at orthopedic surgery departments at Benha University Hospital, Benha Health Insurance Hospital and Benha Teaching Hospital. Subjects: A convenient sample of all available nurses (124) working at the previously mentioned study settings regardless of their personal characteristics. Tools of data collection: Two tools were used; a structural interviewing questionnaire to collect personal data of the studied nurses and their knowledge regarding orthopedic surgeries, surgical site infections and bundle of nursing care to reduce surgical site infections. The second tool; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guideline for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection. Results: The study results showed that there was a highly statistical significant improvement in total nurses' performance after implementation of Pediatric Orthopedic Bundle guidelines. Moreover, there was a highly statistically significant relation in nurses' practice and their educational level, occupation, years of experience, and attendance of training courses. Conclusion: Based on the present study findings, it was concluded that there was unsatisfactory knowledge as well as an incompetent practice among nurses regarding surgical site infections before the orthopedic bundle guideline compared with after implementation, and there was an improvements in nurses' knowledge and performance regarding surgical site infections. Recommendations: The study recommended that implementing the Pediatric Orthopedic Bundle guidelines for staff nurses are important to improve care provided to children in orthopedic departments to reduce surgical site infection.

Traditional Versus Objective Structured Clinical Examination on Pediatric Nursing Students' Performance

- Khadiga M. Said¹ , Safaa F. Draz
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Context: The Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) method is an effective tool for evaluating the clinical nursing skills of nursing students. OSCE is an assessment technique in which the student demonstrates their competence under a variety of simulated conditions. **Aim:** This study aimed to compare objective structured clinical examinations versus traditional clinical examination on pediatric nursing students' performance. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental research design (study and control group) was used to conduct this study. The study was conducted in the laboratory of pediatric nursing skills at the faculty of nursing, Benha University. All male and female pediatric nursing students in the 3rd year (n. =228), who were studying in the academic year 2018-2019, first semester, faculty of nursing, Benha University, was recruited. A simple random sample chose to achieve the aim of this study. The odd number was for the OSCE group and the even number for the traditional clinical examination (TCE) group. Four tools were utilized to collect data for the current study. A Structured Questionnaire Sheet, A modified Self-administered Questionnaire, Pediatric Nursing Students' Practice Observational Checklists, and Clinical Scenarios were designed to assess the pediatric nursing student OSCE exam and compare between the traditional method and OSCE method of exams. **Results:** The current study discovered statistically significant differences were found with a high percentage of agreement responses among pediatric nursing students for related items of OSCE method compared to those in TCE. Additionally, the results clarify a highly statistically significant difference between the studied pediatric nursing students' in TCE and OSCE total performance scores. **Conclusion:** Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) was opinioned as a tool for clinical evaluation. This finding appeared in pediatric nursing students' responses, which confirmed their acceptance of OSCE. The OSCE subsequently remains a more objective method of assessment than the traditional clinical forms of the exam that was previously used. OSCE can be used most effectively in undergraduate nursing curricula to assess fair practice. This type of exam provided an accurate measure of clinical skill competencies. Therefore, OSCE should be adopted as a strategy for examining clinical skills for students in all academic years. The current study recommended that Objective Structured Clinical Examination can be used as effective and meaningful assistance to fitness for practice, and OSCE should be adopted as a strategy for examining clinical skills for students in all academic years.

Effect of Video-Assisted Teaching Intervention on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Arterial Blood Gases Sampling for Ventilated Children at Pediatric Intensive Care Units

- Seham Mohamed Abd Elaziz¹ , Ghada. A. Hassan^{1*}, Rawia Abd Elghany Mohamed²
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Arterial blood gases sampling is part of everyday nurses' practice in the care of children admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit, particularly for those receiving respiratory support. Aim: To evaluate the effect of video-assisted teaching intervention on nurses' knowledge and practice regarding arterial blood gases sampling for ventilated children at pediatric intensive care units. Methods: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct the current study. Settings: The study was conducted at Pediatric Intensive Care Units (PICUs) of Benha University Hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital at Benha city. Sampling: A convenient sample of (70) nurses working at the above-mentioned settings were included in this study regardless of their personal characteristics. Tools of data collection: Two tools used, Tool 1: A structured interviewing questionnaire designed to assess nurses' personal characteristics, personal data of the studied children, and nurses' knowledge regarding arterial blood gases sampling. Tool 2: An observation checklist to assess nurses' practice regarding arterial blood gases sampling. Results: There was a significant improvement in nurses' total knowledge and practice regarding arterial blood gases sampling after video-assisted teaching intervention. Conclusion: It can be concluded that video-assisted teaching intervention had a positive effect on the improvement of nurses' knowledge and practice level, which indicates that the video-assisted teaching intervention is an effective method. Recommendation: The study recommended that applying the video-assisted teaching intervention for nurses caring for ventilated children helps to promote and update their knowledge and ensure competent practice.

Effect of Structured Postpartum Nursing Intervention Involving COVID-19 Precautions on Mothers' Knowledge, Practice, Fear level and Neonatal care.

- Marwa A. Shahin ,2Hanan Morsy Salim Metwally , 3Mervat Mostafa Abd El Monem Desoky, 4Seham Mohamed Abd Elaziz, 5Rawia Abd Elghany Mohamed , 1*Ghada. A. Hassan
 - 2021
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Abstract:

The study aimed to evaluate the effect of structured postpartum nursing intervention involving COVID-19 precautions on mothers' knowledge, practice, fear level and neonatal care. The study sample was purposive composed of 75 mothers during postpartum period. Study design was Quasi Experimental (pre-post). Setting: the study conducted at the obstetrics and gynecology departments affiliated to University Hospital and Shebin El-Kom teaching hospital, Menoufia Governorate, Egypt. Five tools were used for data collection: a structured interviewing questionnaire, an observational checklist of mother practice of maternal and neonatal care, COVID-19 precautions knowledge questionnaire, Observational checklist of COVID-19 practice, and the COVID-19 fear scale. Study results revealed a statistically significant difference in the mothers' knowledge and practice regarding COVID-19 precautions and decrease in fear level on post and follow up intervention compared to pre intervention which indicated that the nursing intervention involving COVID-19 precautions had positive effect on mothers' knowledge, practice and fear level. So, integrating postpartum nursing intervention involving COVID-19 precautions as a routine care for all postpartum mothers is recommended.

Quality of Life Based Education Program for Mothers regarding Their Obese Children with Intellectual Disabilities

- Khadiga Mohamed Said¹ Rawia Abd El-ghany Mohammed², Safaa F. Draz³
- 2020

Abstract:

Obesity is a major health concern due to its increasing prevalence particularly in children with intellectual disabilities, increasing morbidity and mortality. Aim of the study: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of quality of life based education program for mothers regarding their obese children with intellectual disabilities. Design: A quasiexperimental research design was utilized to conduct the current study. Settings: This study was conducted at outpatient clinics affiliated to Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital and Benha University Hospital and obesity outpatient clinic at Ain Shams University hospital. Sample: A purposive random sample of 60 mothers and their obese children with intellectual disabilities was included from the previously mentioned settings. Tools of data collection: five tools were used; the 1st tool: A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet to collect personal data of mothers, family history and mothers' knowledge. The 2nd tool: child medical assessment sheet to collect personal characteristics and anthropometric measurement of the studied children. The 3rd tool: Mothers' attitude toward their children's diet and physical activity. The 4th tool: Mothers' Comprehensive Feeding Practices Questionnaire (CFPQ). The 5th tool: The Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) scale. Results: The study results revealed that, quality of life of obese children with intellectual disabilities improved after implementing an educational program for their mothers ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: Based on the result of the present study it can be concluded that, the research hypothesis is accepted, an educational program for mothers improving quality of life of their children. Recommendations: The study recommended that emphasizing the importance of implementing an educational program for mothers for improving their quality of life, which is effective.

Nursing Care Adherence regarding Management of Oral Mucositis in Children Undergoing Oncology Therapy

- Samah Mostafa Khalaf, Rawia Abd Elghany Mohamed , Samia.A.Elnagar
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Oral mucositis is described as one of the most common distressing symptoms reported by pediatric oncology patients and nurses. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the nursing care adherence regarding management of oral mucositis in children undergoing oncology therapy. Research design: A quasi experimental study was used. Settings: The study was conducted at Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital and National Cancer Institute in Cairo. Sample: A Convenient sample of nurses (n=57) and purposive sample of children undergoing oncology therapy (n=140) were included from the above mentioned settings. Those children were divided equally into two groups (study and control) (n=70) in each group. Tools of data collection: Four tools were used; tool I; a structured questionnaire format; it consisted of 3 parts. Part 1: personal characteristics of the studied nurses, Part 2: Personal characteristics and medical data of the studied children, Part 3: nurses' knowledge regarding cancer and related concepts, oral mucositis and oral care in children undergoing oncology therapy. Tool II; An observational checklist to assess nurses' practice towards children undergoing oncology therapy. Tool III: Oral Assessment Guide (OAG) scale to assess oral condition in children undergoing oncology therapy. Tool IV; The combined Children's International Mucositis Evaluation Scale (ChIMES) and the World Health Organization (WHO) oral mucositis scale. Results: There was a statistical significant improvement in nurses' knowledge and practices pre nursing care adherence implementation compared with post implementation. The study group had improved symptoms regarding oral mucositis in the first, second and third weeks after implementation of nursing care adherence compared with the control group who received routine nursing care. Conclusion: This study concluded that nursing care adherence had a positive effect on the improvement of nurses' knowledge and practice about caring of children undergoing oncology therapy; as well as improvement of oral condition in children in the study group undergoing oncology therapy compared with the control group. Recommendation: The study recommended that continuous educational programs regarding caring nursing management of oncology therapy related complications in children. Also, continuous training sessions for nurses to improve and update their oral care knowledge and practice. Future, observational studies aiming to improve the overall management of oral mucositis should be conducted.

Effect of Designed Guideline for Mothers having Infants Suffering from Congenital Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction

- Mai Gamal Mohammed , Faten Shafik Mahmoud, Rawia Abd Elghany Mohamed
- 2020

Abstract:

Congenital obstruction of the nasolacrimal duct is a condition frequently occurs among young infants. So, proper early management is urgently required. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of designed guideline for mothers having infants suffering from congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. Settings: This study was conducted at out-patient clinic of ophthalmology at Benha University Hospital & Ophthalmology Hospital at Benha City. Design: A quasi experimental design was used. Sampling: All infants who attended to outpatient clinic and confirmed diagnosis with congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction during the period of data collection and their mothers. Tools of data collection: Tool I: A structured interviewing sheet was used; it included three parts; Part 1: Personal characteristics of mothers; Part 2: Personal characteristics and medical data of the studied infants; Part 3: Mothers' knowledge about congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. Tool II: It consisted of two parts; Part 1: Reported practices of mothers related to congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction, Part 2: Observational checklist for massage technique, Tool III: Follow up sheet for infant's to assess the improvement of infants' status after implementing the designed guideline for mothers . The results of this study revealed that: The designed guideline for mothers having infants suffering from congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction lead to high rates of improvement of total knowledge score from 8.8%(pre) to 87.8%(post) regarding good knowledge and satisfactory practice from 7.5% (pre) to 73.8% (post) that reflect on high improvement rates of nasolacrimal duct obstruction reached to (85%) infants who cured and didn't need surgical intervention. It was concluded that: the designed guideline for mothers about congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction were effective method for improvement of mothers' knowledge and practice about the proper care for their infants. This improvement in knowledge and practices subsequently lead to high rates of resolution of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. So it recommended that: educating mothers about proper care for infants with congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. Emphasizing the importance of the nasolacrimal massage to the infants can reduce the risk of unnecessary surgical intervention and its subsequent complications.

Effect of Implementing Educational Guidelines on Mothers' Performance Regarding Postoperative Gastrointestinal Motility for their Children with Abdominal Surgery

- Mervat Abd Elwaris Esmail, Rawia Abd El-ghany Mohamed, Basma Rabie Abdel Sadik and Rahma Soliman Bahgat
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Gastrointestinal motility is very important after abdominal surgery. So, maintaining normal function of gastrointestinal motility after abdominal surgery. There for, mother's awareness, education and understanding of the importance of gastrointestinal motility are necessary component. Aim: evaluate the effect of implementing educational guidelines on mothers' performance regarding postoperative gastrointestinal motility for their children with abdominal surgery. Design: A quasi-experimental design was used to conduct the study. Setting: This study was conducted at pediatric surgical unit of Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. Sample: A convenience sample was comprised of 60 mothers with their children of school age admitted to previous mentioned setting having abdominal surgery. Tools of data collection: Three tools were used: tool (I) interviewing questionnaire included two parts, tool (II) mothers' knowledge related to gastrointestinal motility after abdominal surgery and tool (III) included two parts mothers' reported practices schedule and observation sheet were developed by researcher after reviewing related literature. The results: The results of this study revealed that: The designed guidelines for mothers having children undergoing abdominal surgery was effective method for improvement of their knowledge score as the minority (pre intervention), while more than three quarters of them had good knowledge (post intervention) and satisfactory practice as more than quarter (pre intervention), while more than three quarters (post intervention) that reflect on high improvement rates of gastrointestinal motility and health status of children in follow up sheet. The study concluded that the educational guidelines were effective in improving mothers' performance regarding improving gastrointestinal motility after abdominal surgery. The study recommended that: The nursing roles should be directed toward educating mothers about improving their knowledge and practice regarding gastrointestinal motility and how to improve it after abdominal surgery.

Effect of Educational Intervention on Secondary School Students' Knowledge, Practices and Attitudes Regarding COVID-19

- Manal Mohamed Ahmed Ayed¹, Amel abd Elaziem Mohamed ², Thorea Mohamed Mahmoud³, Seham Mohammed AbdElaziz ⁴
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Coronavirus pandemic disease 2019 is considered an emerging disease that is highly infectious, caused by coronavirus in December 2019 in Wuhan city, China. Corona virus affected educational process all over the world and led to the schools closures, universities, and colleges, within the middle of March 2020. Aim: Evaluate the effect of educational intervention on secondary school students' knowledge, practical knowledge and attitudes regarding the COVID-19. Methods: quasi-experimental design was adopted. Purposive sample of 260 students were selected at secondary school students in Sohag City from 20 April to 2 May 2020. The tools utilized in this study consisted of a self-administered questionnaire that contained four parts to assess secondary school students' demographics, knowledge regarding COVID -19, the attitudes toward COVID -19 and reported practice regarding COVID -19 and health education Arabic booklet. The questionnaire was designed using Google forms regarding the COVID-19, and the link of the survey was presented to the respondents via Facebook and WhatsApp groups. Results: A significant difference was found between secondary students' knowledge attitudes, and practices pre and post intervention. Most of students had a poor pretest knowledge and attitude level, which improved after intervention. More than half of them had poor pretest practice levels which improved after educational intervention implementation. Conclusion: It concluded that secondary students' knowledge, attitude, and reported practice improved after exposure to the educational intervention. Educational intervention providing was significantly effective in increasing knowledge level, attitude, and practice among secondary school students regarding COVID-19. Recommendations: Encourage cooperation between educational institutions, medical care providers, and health personnel to educate secondary school students regarding COVID-19.

Effect of Video-Assisted Teaching Intervention on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice Regarding Arterial Blood Gases Sampling for Ventilated Children at Pediatric Intensive Care Units

- Seham Mohamed Abd Elaziz¹ , Ghada. A. Hassan^{1*}, Rawia Abd Elghany Mohamed²
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Context: Arterial blood gases sampling is part of everyday nurses' practice in the care of children admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit, particularly for those receiving respiratory support. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of video-assisted teaching intervention on nurses' knowledge and practice regarding arterial blood gases sampling for ventilated children at pediatric intensive care units. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct the current study. **Settings:** The study was conducted at Pediatric Intensive Care Units (PICUs) of Benha University Hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital at Benha city. **Sampling:** A convenient sample of (70) nurses working at the above-mentioned settings were included in this study regardless of their personal characteristics. **Tools of data collection:** Two tools used, Tool 1: A structured interviewing questionnaire designed to assess nurses' personal characteristics, personal data of the studied children, and nurses' knowledge regarding arterial blood gases sampling. Tool 2: An observation checklist to assess nurses' practice regarding arterial blood gases sampling. **Results:** There was a significant improvement in nurses' total knowledge and practice regarding arterial blood gases sampling after video-assisted teaching intervention. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that video-assisted teaching intervention had a positive effect on the improvement of nurses' knowledge and practice level, which indicates that the video-assisted teaching intervention is an effective method. **Recommendation:** The study recommended that applying the video-assisted teaching intervention for nurses caring for ventilated children helps to promote and update their knowledge and ensure competent practice.

Effect of Structured Postpartum Nursing Intervention Involving COVID-19 Precautions on Mother's Knowledge, Practice, Fear level and Neonatal care

- Marwa A. Shahin ,2Hanan Morsy Salim Metwally , 3Mervat Mostafa Abd El Monem Desoky, 4Seham Mohamed Abd Elaziz, 5Rawia Abd Elghany Mohamed , 1*Ghada. A. Hassan
 - 2021
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Abstract:

The study aimed to evaluate the effect of structured postpartum nursing intervention involving COVID-19 precautions on mother's knowledge, practice, fear level and neonatal care. The study sample was purposive composed of 75 mothers during postpartum period. Study design was Quasi Experimental (pre-post). Setting: the study conducted at the obstetrics and gynecology departments affiliated to University Hospital and Shebin El-Kom teaching hospital, Menoufia Governorate, Egypt. Five tools were used for data collection: a structured interviewing questionnaire, an observational checklist of mother practice of maternal and neonatal care, COVID-19 precautions knowledge questionnaire, Observational checklist of COVID-19 practice, and the COVID-19 fear scale. Study results revealed a statistically significant difference in the mothers' knowledge and practice regarding COVID-19 precautions and decrease in fear level on post and follow up intervention compared to pre intervention which indicated that the nursing intervention involving COVID-19 precautions had positive effect on mothers' knowledge, practice and fear level. So, integrating postpartum nursing intervention involving COVID-19 precautions as a routine care for all postpartum mothers is recommended

Effect of Educational and Exercise Program on Blood Glucose Level Among Pre-diabetic Obese Children

- Mohamed O.Khalil, Amal A. Abd –El Salam, Seham M.Abd- El Aziz
 - 2020
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Abstract:

The pre-diabetes stage is the period before the onset of type II diabetes, but not all children in the pre-diabetes stage suffering from type II diabetes. Childhood obesity has been linked with type 2 diabetes. These diseases can decrease the life expectancy of the child. Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate effect of educational and exercise program on blood glucose level among pre-diabetic obese children. Research design: Quasi-experimental design was used to complete this study. Settings: This study was conducted in the classrooms in governmental schools of Benha city, the schools were named; Ibn Khaldun, El-Emam Mohamed Abdou, Hoda Shaarawy and Benha modern school. Sample: Convenient sample of (100) students. Tool: Tool was used to collected the study data: An interviewing questionnaire was used to collected data which include five parts: Personal characteristics of studied children, children's knowledge about pre-diabetic stage, children's knowledge about obesity, children's knowledge about diabetes mellitus and children physical examination. Results: The mean age of studied children was 11.37 ± 2.41 years and 56% of children were females, same percentages were engaged in preparatory education and 55% living in urban areas. More than half of children had poor knowledge in preprogram implementation. However, after the application of the programs, the majority of children had good knowledge. There were statistically significant differences between children' knowledge in the preprogram and post program. Conclusion: This study concluded that, children in pre-diabetes period their knowledge was upgrading after implementation of the health education program were improved especially for diet, obesity and personal hygiene, exercise, laboratory examination and physical examination. Meanwhile, there were improvement in blood sugar level, blood pressure and decrease body weight as compared to preprogram. Recommendation: the study recommended that, further research to be carried out about causes of prediabetes in children because diabetes has become a major public health problem in Egypt.

Effect of Leg Crossing and Hand Gripping Techniques on Reducing Vasovagal Symptoms Associated with Vein Puncture in Pediatric Patients 1

- Reda Abdel-Mohsen Mahmoud Awd, 2 Wafaa El-Sayed Ouda, 3 Faten Shafik Mahmoud, and 4 Hanan Nabawy El-Aasar.
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Leg crossing and hand gripping techniques appear to have an immediate beneficial effect on decreasing vasovagal symptoms. Aim of this study: Was to evaluate the effect of leg crossing and hand gripping techniques on reducing vasovagal symptoms associated with vein puncture in pediatric patients. Research design: A quasi experimental design was utilized in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at emergency department and inpatient pediatric department at both Benha Teaching Hospital and Benha University Hospital. Subjects: Study subjects were consists of purposive sample of children (90). A simple random sample was used to assign the children into three equal groups according to type of intervention: Leg crossing group, Hand gripping group and control group. Tools of data collection: I): A structured interviewing questionnaire to assess characteristics of studied children, Their medical data, Physiological measurements and assessment of common vasovagal signs and symptoms associated with vein puncture pre and post intervention), II): Children's Fear Scale III): Children's satisfaction questionnaire sheet. Results: There were highly significant differences between groups of the study in relation to total vasovagal signs and symptoms associated with vein puncture and fear assessment in groups of the study pre and post technique implementation (p=

Effect of an Educational Program for Nurses regarding Errors in Medications Administration for Children

- 1 Abrar Hamed Mohammed , 2 Wafaa El-Sayed Ouda, 3 Basma Rabie Abdelsadik, and 4 Rawia Abd El-ghany Mohamed
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Medication errors can cause significant morbidity and mortality for children who admitted to pediatric and neonatal intensive care units. So, the nurse need to have a broad knowledge about prevention of medication errors in children. Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of an educational program for nurses regarding errors in medications administration for children. Research design: A quasi-experimental design was utilized to conduct the study. Setting: This study was conducted at inpatient pediatric department, pediatric intensive care unit, neonatal intensive care unit and outpatient pediatric clinic at Benha University Hospital. Subjects: Study subjects were consisted of a convenient sample of all nurses (60 nurses) who are responsible for medication administration to children and a convenient sample of all available children (60 child) through the study period for data gathering. Tools of data collection: Three tool were used: Tool I: A structured interview questionnaire to assess nurses' knowledge, Tool II: Likert type- rating scale to assess nurses' attitude and Tool III: Observation checklists to assess nurses' practice regarding errors in medication administration for children Results: The majority of the studied nurses had satisfactory knowledge and majority of them had positive attitude post program implementation and three quarters of the studied nurses had competent practice post program implementation regarding errors in medication administration for children. Conclusion: The educational program for nurses was effective in improving knowledge, attitude and practice regarding errors in medication administration for children. Recommendations: Conduct educational programs about errors in medication administration for children based on actual need assessment of the nurses.

Effect of Educational Guidelines on Mothers' Performance regarding Care of Children with Epistaxis

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 - 2021
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Abstract:

Epistaxis is acute bleeding from the nostril, nasal cavity, or nasopharynx. A nosebleed is a relatively common and usually self-limited occurrence in childhood. However, profuse or recurrent epistaxis can be extremely distressing to children and parents. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate effect of educational guidelines on mothers' knowledge, attitude and practice regarding care of children with epistaxis. Research design: A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the current study. Settings: This study was conducted at Inpatient and Outpatient of Ears, Nose and Throat clinic at Benha University Hospital. Subjects: A purposive sample of 70 mothers and their children who were suffering from epistaxis were included. Tools of data collection: Three tools were used: Tool I. A structured interview questionnaire sheet consisted of 3 parts, part one: Mothers characteristics, part two: Children characteristics and part three: Mother's knowledge towards epistaxis. Tool II. Mother's attitude towards epistaxis and Tool III. Mother's reported practice regarding epistaxis. Results: There was a highly statistical significance difference observed between total level of knowledge, attitude and reported practice of the studied mothers regarding epistaxis in pre compared to in post educational guidelines implementation. Conclusion: The educational guidelines were effective in improving mothers' knowledge, attitude and practice regarding care of children with epistaxis post educational guidelines implementation as compared to pre- educational guidelines implementation. Recommendation: Future researches should be replicated on a large sample of mothers in different setting which are needed for generalization of the obtained results and further studies should be applied on all health problems related with epistaxis as hemorrhagic disorders, vitamins deficiency and chronic diseases.

Nurses' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Care of Children Undergoing Vascular Access and its Related Complications

- 1 Roquia Afify Abd El-Fadel, 2 Wafaa El-Sayed Ouda, 3Khadiga Mohammed Said, 4Seham Mohammed Abd El- Aziz
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: Intravascular catheters are safe devices routinely used in critically ill children for administration of inotropes, high dose drugs, blood products. Vascular access devices can cause complications which lead to long hospital stay, morbidity, and high mortality. The catheter- related complications can largely be preventable through efficient nurses' level of knowledge and practice. This study aimed to: assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding care of children undergoing vascular access and its related complications. Design: Descriptive study design was utilized to carry out the study. Settings: Pediatric Intensive Care Units (PICU) at Benha University Hospital and Specialized Pediatric Hospital at Benha city. Sampling: convenient sample of 77 nurses who are working at the previously mentioned settings and a purposive sample of (77) pediatric patients. Tools of data collection: Three tools were used: Tool (I): A structured interviewing questionnaire format to assess personal characteristic of nurses' and their knowledge regarding VAD tool (II): Observational checklists to assess nurses' practice before, during and after venous access procedures and care of its complications. Tool (III): The child medical assessment sheet. The results of this study revealed that: The majority of the studied nurses had satisfactory knowledge and competent practices towards caring for children undergoing vascular access devices respectively. It was concluded that: there were a positive statistical correlation between total level of nurses' knowledge and practice towards caring for children undergoing VAD So it recommended that: pediatric nurses should update their knowledge and practice through continuing training, educational programs and workshops concern the care of children with vascular access devices and its related complications.