

كتيب ملخصات الأبحاث التطبيقية لقسم صحة الأم والرضيع

Pregnant Women's Knowledge, Attitude and Self-Protective Measures Practice regarding Corona virus prevention: Health Educational Intervention

- Authors Aziza Ibrahim Mohamed¹; Doaa Mohamed Sobhy Elsayed²; Taisser Hamido Abosree²; Nadia Abd ElHamed Eltohamy³
- 2021

Abstract:

Abstract Background; Boosting pregnant women knowledge attitude and practice regarding COVID19 are key elements that ensure pregnant women health and safety. Pregnant women's adherence to control measures is affected by their knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) towards COVID-19. Aim: this study aimed to evaluate the effect of health educational intervention on pregnant women knowledge, attitude and self-protective measures practice toward prevention of COVID 19. Setting: the current study was conducted at six maternal and child health centers affiliated at Kalioubia governorate. Research Design: a quasi-experimental design was used. Sample: simple random sample included 340 pregnant women, recruited as (160) in control group and (180) study group. Tools: three tools were utilized for data collection; A structured interviewing questionnaire, knowledge assessment sheet, COVID 19 related attitude assessment tool, and COVID 19 preventive measures practice assessment. Results: the present study revealed a highly statistical significant improvement of knowledge attitude and practice between subjects at both study and control group. In addition study group subjects indicated high satisfaction level regarding the study guideline. Conclusion: health educational guideline is effectively improving pregnant women knowledge, attitude and self-protective measures practice regarding prevention of COVID 19. Health education; Guideline; knowledge; attitude; practice & COVID19

Effect of an Educational Intervention on Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes among Pregnant Women Undergoing Cervical Cerclage

- A. Mohamed, A. M. Emam, Rehab Mohamed Abd-Elhady
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Abstract: The aim of the study was to assess the effect of an educational intervention on maternal and neonatal outcomes among pregnant women undergoing cervical cerclage. Design: A quasi experimental study design was used. Setting: The study was conducted in gynecological outpatient unit affiliated at obstetric and gynecological department at Benha University Hospital. Sample: A purposive sample of 82 pregnant women undergoing cervical cerclage selected according to certain criteria and divided into two group the study group (42) and control group (40). Three Tools were used for data collection: A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet, self-care reported practices assessment tool and maternal and neonatal outcomes assessment tool. Results: reveled that the mean age of both study and control group was (27.59±7.84 & 26.49±6.54) years respectively. There was no significant difference between both groups in various socio- demographic data. There was a highly statistically significant difference in knowledge, self-care practices and maternal and neonatal outcomes in the study group compared to the control group after implementing the educational intervention $P \leq 0.001$. Moreover, there was a highly statistically significant association between total knowledge score and total self-care practices score before and after intervention. The study Concluded that, the educational intervention positively affect women's knowledge, self-care practices regarding postoperative cervical cerclage and had better maternal and neonatal outcomes with significant differences between both groups. There was a positive association between total knowledge and total self-care practices score before & after implementing the educational intervention $P \leq 0.001$. The study recommended that the educational intervention should be used as one of the routine hospital care for women undergoing cervical cerclage

Utilization of self-care practice guideline on relieving minor discomfort (ailments) among new pregnant woman

- SamahAbdElhaliem. ,RehabAbdElhady.Aziza Ibrahim Mohamed,
- 2021

Abstract:

Abstract Aim: The present study was aimed to evaluate the effect of utilizations measures by mothers on relieving their minor discomforts during the first trimester of pregnancy. Setting: the study was conducted at antenatal clinic at Benha university hospital. Design: AQuasi-experimental designwas used. Sample: Purposive sample included 280 prime para with normal pregnancy & single- intra uterine fetus in the first trimester of pregnancy. Free from medical and gynecological disease. Data collection: A structured interviewing questionnaire and likert scale. Results: the present study revealed that was a highly significant relation between pregnant mothers knowledge and their attitude toward utilization measures to relieve minor discomforts. Generally, 55% among the studied sample had correct knowledge about minor discomfort and utilization measures to relieve those, similarly 54% of mothers had positive attitude toward utilization measures. The utilization measures by studied sample have amoderate&mild& severe degree of relief (44.3%,42.2%,13.5%) respectively. Conclusion: More than half among the sample had correct knowledge about minor discomforts and measures to relieve minor discomforts. It was observed also that minor discomforts wre relieved by utilizations measures among more than half of the study sample. Recommendations: Awareness raising program must be conducted regarding importance of antenatal care to improve mothers knowledge and awareness to avoid harmful utilizations measures considering medical consultations. Further researches to investigate the effect of utilization measures utilized during labor and postnatal period on mothers & fetus and neonatal health in all maternity health services

Maternity Nurses' Performance Regarding Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation During Pregnancy: Simulation Based Intervention

- Aziza Ibrahim Mohamed, Hemmat Mostafe Elbana, Samah Abd Elhaleim
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: Training maternity nurse regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation during pregnancy is most important for properly care of such emergency situations during pregnancy and save woman's and fetal lives. The aim of the present study was to evaluate effect of simulation-based intervention on maternity nurse' performance regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation during pregnancy. Design Aquasi-experimental design was adopted in the current study. The study was conducted at woman's health nursing department training lab at faculty of nursing affiliated at Benha University Hospital. Where a lot of women are admitted for normal and vaginal delivery, gyneacological treatment and surgery. Subjects: A Convenient sample of a total 52 maternity nurses was included. Tools: Two tools: Were used for data collection. Interviewing questionnaire sheet was concerning with nurses personnel characteristics' and knowledge regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation during pregnancy and performance check list sheet. The result of the present study that there was a highly statistical difference between knowledge and practical scores of maternity nurse at pre and post intervention. The study concluded that the simulation bases intervention is highly improved maternity nurses' performance regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation during pregnancy. The present study recommended that simulation-based training regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation should be provided for all obstetrics health care givers.

Effect of Health Belief Model-based Educational Intervention on COVID-19 Preventive Behaviors among Pregnant Women

- Hend Abdallah EL Sayed 1,AhlamElahmady Sarhan2
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Educating pregnant women can improve compliance with COVID-19 prevention behaviors. Aim of the study was to investigate the effect of health belief model-based educational intervention on COVID-19 preventive behaviors among pregnant women. Design: A quasi-experimental research design (pretest/posttest, comparison group) was utilized. Setting: This study was carried out in the Obstetrics and Gynecology outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital. Sample: A total of 174 pregnant women were enrolled in the study using a purposive technique. Data collection tools included a structured interviewing questionnaire with three sections covering demographic features of the studied woman, obstetric history, and pregnant women's knowledge about COVID-19. Health Belief Model scale and checklist for self-reported compliance with COVID-19 health preventive behaviors. Results: After one month of health belief model-based educational intervention, the mean scores of the overall health belief model and subscales for perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived self-efficacy, as well as cues to action about COVID-19 were significantly increased, while the mean score of perceived barriers was markedly lower in the study group ($P < 0.001$). The majority of the study group had high compliance with COVID-19 preventive behaviors, compared to more than a quarter of the control group. Conclusion: Health belief model-based educational intervention was effective in improving pregnant women's knowledge, health beliefs, as well as self-reported compliance with preventive behaviors regarding COVID-19. Recommendation: Provide continuous educational programs based on health belief model to enhance pregnant women's knowledge and compliance with COVID-19 pandemic preventive behaviors.

Effect of Palliative Care Training Package on Nurses' Performance regarding Gynecologic Cancer

- Hend Abdallah EL Sayed (1), Donia Atef Ibrahiem Elzehiri (2), Shaimaa Hassan Mohamady (3)
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Palliative care is currently crucial in nursing care, thus, continuing education in palliative care for practicing nurses is necessary for improving care with a life-limiting illness such as gynecologic cancer. Aim of the study was to investigate the effect of palliative care training package on nurses' performance regarding gynecologic cancer. Sample: A convenient sample of 43 nurses. Research Design: A quasi-experimental (pre-test and post-test) design. Setting: This study was conducted in the Gynecological Oncology Unit of the Maternity Hospital, the department of Gynecology, Outpatient Clinics of the Radiation Oncology and Nuclear Medicine Center at Ain Shams University. Tools of data collection: three tools were utilized including 1) a selfadministered questionnaire that encompassed two parts demographic characteristics and assessment of nurses' knowledge regarding gynecologic cancer palliative care. 2) Nurses' attitude towards gynecologic cancer palliative care. 3) observational checklist for nurses' practice. Results: More than three-quarters of studied nurses had poor knowledge, the majority had a negative attitude and unsatisfactory practice regarding gynecologic cancer palliative care before the training package. However, after one month of the training package, nearly the majority of nurses had good knowledge, a positive attitude, and satisfactory practice. A statistically positive correlation between total knowledge, attitude, and practice scores regarding palliative care for gynecological cancer before and after training package ($P \leq 0.01$). Conclusion: The training package had a favorable effect on nurses' performance regarding gynecologic cancer palliative care. Recommendation: Continuous in-service training on palliative care for nurses is essential to improve performance in the care of women with gynecological cancer.

Effect of Implementing Birth Plan on Women Childbirth Outcomes and Empowerment

- Rehab Soliman Abd El Aliem, Afaf Mohamed Emam, Ahlam El Ahmady Sarhan
- 2020

Abstract:

Background: The birth plan raises women's knowledge, improves empowerment, and promotes childbirth outcomes. Aim of the study was to implement a birth plan and evaluate its effect on women childbirth outcomes and empowerment. Design: A quasi-experimental comparative design. Sampling: A purposive sample of 194 pregnant women was enrolled and equally allocated into two groups (the intervention group who engaged in a birth plan to receive planned care during childbirth, a control group who received routine hospital care) 97 women each. Setting: The study was conducted at the obstetrics outpatient clinic and in the delivery room of Benha University Hospital. Tools: four tools were used for data collection; A Structured Self-Administration Questionnaire, Birth plan fulfillment sheet, childbirth outcomes sheet, Childbirth related Empowerment Scale. Results: that there were highly significant difference in most items of designed birth plan care during 1st, 2nd and 3rd stage between control and study group ($P \leq 0.001$) and there was a significant decrease in mean \pm SD of 1st stage duration and the total duration of childbirth stages of the study group comparing to the control group ($P \leq 0.05$). Before implementing the birth plan, there was no statistical significance difference between control and study group regarding childbirth-related empowerment scale as ($p > 0.05$) while after implementation, there were highly statistically significant differences regarding most items of birth-related empowerment scale as ($P \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: the birth plan has a higher implementation of designed childbirth care, a positive effect on maternal and fetal outcomes and there was a highly significant increase in the total women's empowerment scores after implementing birth plan

Utilizing Health Belief Model to Enhance the Preventive Behavior against Iron-Deficiency Anemia among Pregnant Women

- Amira Mohammed Salama
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Anemia in pregnancy is a major public health problem and one of the leading causes responsible for maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of health belief model on enhancing the preventive behavior against iron-deficiency anemia among pregnant women. Design: Aquasi-experimental design was utilized to fulfil the aim of the study. Sample: A convenient sample of 100 women were included in the present study. Setting: The present study was conducted at Antenatal Out patient clinic in Benha university hospitals. Data were collected through an interviewing questionnaire sheet, knowledge assessment sheet, and Health belief model constructs. Results there was no statistically significant difference between both intervention and control groups mean knowledge, Health belief model constructs and preventive behavior score before program implementation. Meanwhile, a highly statistically significant difference (p-values < 0.001) was observed between the two groups after program implementation. Also there was a positive highly statistically significant correlation between total knowledge and total health behavior score in both intervention and control groups before and after program implementation. The present study concluded that educational programs based on HBM has been effective on the adoption of preventive behaviours of iron deficiency anemia. This type of education is low cost and can prevent expensive pregnancy complications and adverse obstetric outcomes. Recommendations: The study recommended that pregnant women should be provided with instructional booklets about anemia based on HBM to improve their knowledge and health belief.

Effect of Urinary Incontinence on Quality of Life and Self Esteem of Postmenopausal Women

- Hemmat Mostafa Elbana¹, Amira Mohammed Salama¹, Mona Mohammed Barakat²
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Urinary incontinence (UI) is the debilitating condition with impact on physical and psychological aspect of life with consequent effect on the Quality of Life (QoL). Aim of the study was to determine the effect of Urinary Incontinence (UI) on quality of life and self-esteem of postmenopausal women. A descriptive design was adopted to fulfill the aim of this study. The study was conducted at obstetric & gynecological outpatient clinic and Urological outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital. A purposive sample of 75 postmenopausal women who had complain of UI attending gynaecological outpatient clinic and Urological outpatient clinic. Data were collected through three main tools Structured interviewing questionnaire sheet, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale and Incontinence-related Quality of Life (I-QOL). The study results showed that there were positive statistically significant correlation between total self-esteem and total Incontinence-Related Quality of Life. Also there is no significant relation between Incontinence-Related Quality of Life and items of socio- demographic characteristics (age, occupation, and source of income). While there were significant relation between Incontinence-related quality of life and (marital status, and educational level). Based on the result of this study it was concluded that UI symptoms directly affect HRQoL, which subsequently impacts negatively on self-esteem .The present study recommended that continuous assessment for all QOL domains for incontinent women should be a part of the nursing care. Further research is required to improve our understanding of psychological and economic impact of this condition.

Effect of Simulation on Maternity Nurses' Knowledge, Practice and Self-efficacy During Management of Eclamptic Fits

- Samah Abd Elhaliem Said¹, Elham Abozied Ramadan Saied², Hanan Amin Ali Gaafar², Amira A. El-Houfey³
- 2021

Abstract:

Simulation-based nursing education is an increasingly and wide-spread preferred educational approach. It offers opportunities to acquire clinical skills and decision-making through various situational experiences. Aim: Evaluation of simulation effects on maternity nurses' knowledge, practice and self-efficacy during management of eclamptic fits. Design: A quasi experimental design was utilized. Setting: The study done in Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Benha Teaching Hospital. Samples: A convenient samples include 40 nurses. Tools: Data collecting by using 3 tools: A Structured self-administered questionnaire, observational checklists and self-efficacy scale. Results: A highly significant difference among pre-intervention and immediate post-intervention and 8 weeks' post-intervention regarding knowledge, practices and self-efficacy of nurses concerning management of eclamptic fits. Conclusion: Simulation-based training is effective training approach that enhances maternity nurses' knowledge, practice and also increases their self-efficacy regarding management of eclamptic fits. Recommendations: All maternity nurses in different settings should attend regular simulation-based and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge, practice and self-efficacy

The Effect of Different Positions During Non-Stress Test on Maternal Hemodynamic Parameters, Satisfaction, and Fetal Cardiotocographic Pattern

- Heba A. Ibrahim^{1,2*}, Wafaa T. Elgzar^{1,3}, and Elham A. R. Saied²
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Maternal position is one of the most important factors to be considered during Non-Stress Test (NST). It should be a part of practice guidelines, where the appropriate maternal position reduces test-related errors and false-positive results. This study aimed to investigate the effect of different maternal positions during NST on maternal hemodynamic parameters, satisfaction, and fetal Cardiotocographic (CTG) pattern. A quasi-experimental research design was conducted at NST clinic, outpatient department/ Maternal and Children hospital at Najran city, Saudi Arabia. The study comprised a convenience sample of 118 low-risk pregnant women in their third trimester of pregnancy. Data was collected from January to June 2020. All women were assessed in the three different positions; supine, left lateral, and semi-fowler position concerning CTG pattern, maternal hemodynamic parameters, and satisfaction. The study results indicated a higher Fetal Heart Rate (FHR), increased accelerations, and fetal movement in the left lateral position, followed by a semi-fowler position compared to the supine position with statistically significant differences. No statistically significant differences ($P > 0.05$) were observed regarding FHR variability and NST reactivity in the three positions. In addition, there were statistically significant differences (P

Effect of an Educational Package on Knowledge, Practices, and Attitude of Premenopausal Women Regarding Sexuality

- Elham Abozied Ramadan¹, Amal Sarhan Eldesokey², Hanan Elzeblawy Hassan³
- 2020

Abstract:

pre-menopause is an important event through a woman's life. Women with accurate information about the pre-menopause can be able to manage the associated problems better. Aim: evaluate the effect of an educational package on knowledge, practices, and attitude of premenopausal women regarding sexuality. Design: A quasi-experimental research design of the study was used. Sample: A purposive sample of 80 premenopausal women. Setting: This research was conducted in the obstetrics and gynecology Outpatient Clinic at Fayoum University Hospital. Tools: Two tools have been used to gather data; 1) Structured questionnaire interview sheet 2) Modified Likert scale. Results: The study showed a highly statistically significant difference between pre and post educational package regarding knowledge, practices, and attitude of premenopausal women regarding sexuality. There was a highly significant correlation between total knowledge and total sexual history pre and post educational package. Conclusion: The implementation educational package significantly improved knowledge, practices, and attitude of premenopausal women regarding sexuality. Recommendations: Proper training of health care providers to understand women's attitudes regarding pre-menopause in order to give optimal information and help to create a positive attitude of pre-menopause. Counseling activities of premenopausal, menopausal, and post-menopausal women need to popularize and facilities and decision aids made available to those who need them.

Effect of Health Educational Program on Knowledge, Attitude, and Reaction of Pregnant Women Regarding Obstetric and Newborn Danger Signs

- Somaya O. Abd Elmoniem¹, Elham A. Ramadan² Ahlam E. M. Sarhan³
- 2020

Abstract:

Context: Globally, every minute, at least one pregnant woman dies from obstetric complications. Also, the majority of neonatal deaths occur during the first week of life. These mortality rates can be reduced by increased knowledge, positive attitude, and appropriate reaction regarding obstetric and newborn danger signs. Aim: of the study was to examine the effect of health education program on knowledge, attitude, and the reaction of pregnant women regarding obstetric and newborn danger signs. Methods: A quasi-experimental research (pre/post-intervention) design was utilized to achieve this study's aim. A purposive sample of 70 pregnant women was recruited according to inclusion criteria. This research was conducted in the Antenatal Outpatient Clinic at Benha University Hospital. Two tools were used for data collection. They were a Structured Interviewing Questionnaire and a Modified Likert Scale to assess women's attitude. Results: 77.1% had poor knowledge pre educational program compared by 92.9% post educational program intervention. Regarding attitude, 52.9% had a negative attitude preprogram compared to 87.1% had a positive attitude post-program with a statistically significant difference between the two phases regarding all knowledge elements. The majority of them (83.3%) had an appropriate reaction (seeking medical help) after the educational program than a few of them pre educational program. Conclusion: The implementation educational program significantly improved pregnant women's knowledge, attitude, and reaction regarding obstetrics and newborn danger signs. The study recommended developing antenatal classes for all pregnant women about key danger signs, appropriate decisions, and reactions in obstetric and newborn danger signs. Further research regarding replicating this study on a large representative probability sample is highly recommended to achieve more generalization of the results.

EFFECT OF AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL ON PREVENTION OF PRETERM BIRTH AMONG NEWLY PREGNANT WOMEN

- Eman Mohamed Abd- Elham Abozied Ramadan
 - 2020
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Abstract:

The birth of a preterm infant has a greater risk of developmental disabilities health, and growth problems than infants born at full term. The aim of the present study was to examine the effect of an educational program based on health belief model on prevention of preterm birth among newly pregnant women Design: A quasi-experimental study design was used (time series design) pre/post-test, two groups are studied. Sample: A purposive sample of 100 women was included in the present study. Setting: The present study was conducted at Antenatal Outpatient Clinic in Benha University Hospitals

Effect of Simulation on Maternity Nurses' Knowledge, Practice and Self-efficacy During Management of Eclamptic Fits

- Samah Abd Elhaliem Said¹, Elham Abozied Ramadan Saied², Hanan Amin Ali Gaafar², Amira A. El-Houfey³
 - 2021
-

Abstract:

Simulation-based nursing education is an increasingly and wide-spread preferred educational approach. It offers opportunities to acquire clinical skills and decision-making through various situational experiences. Aim: Evaluation of simulation effects on maternity nurses' knowledge, practice and self-efficacy during management of eclamptic fits. Design: A quasi experimental design was utilized. Setting: The study done in Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Benha Teaching Hospital. Samples: A convenient samples include 40 nurses. Tools: Data collecting by using 3 tools: A Structured self-administered questionnaire, observational checklists and self-efficacy scale. Results: A highly significant difference among pre-intervention and immediate post-intervention and 8 weeks' post-intervention regarding knowledge, practices and self-efficacy of nurses concerning management of eclamptic fits. Conclusion: Simulation-based training is effective training approach that enhances maternity nurses' knowledge, practice and also increases their self-efficacy regarding management of eclamptic fits. Recommendations: All maternity nurses in different settings should attend regular simulation-based and refreshing courses to improve their knowledge, practice and self-efficacy.

Effect of Nursing Counseling Guided by BETTER Model on Sexuality, Marital Satisfaction and Psychological Status among Breast Cancer Women

- Marwa A. Shahin¹, Hanan Amin Ali Gaafar², Doaa Lotfi Afifi Alqersh³
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Breast cancer is one of the main problems related to women's health, and the various forms of treatment can lead to bodily changes and significantly alter women's sexuality and psychological status. Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of nursing counseling guided by BETTER model on sexuality, marital Satisfaction and psychological status among breast cancer women. Design: A quasi-experimental research design. Setting: The study was conducted at an Outpatient clinic, Oncology Institute, Menoufia University - Egypt. Sampling: A purposive sample, composed of 87 women was recruited in the study. Tools: Six tools were used for data collection a) A Structured interviewing questionnaire b) Female sexual function index (FSFI) c) Body image scale d) ENRICH marital satisfaction scale E) Tylor anxiety scale (Arabic version) f) Perceived stress scale (PSS). The results: This study showed that there was a highly significant difference at study participants sexuality, marital satisfaction and psychological status pre and post application of nursing counseling guided by BETTER model. Conclusion: Application of nursing counseling guided by BETTER model had high significant impact on improving sexuality, marital satisfaction and psychological status of breast cancer women undergoing treatment. Recommendation: Adopt a BETTER sexual model of counseling for management of sexual dysfunction and psychological problems in breast cancer institutions. Ongoing education for maternity nurses on the impact of breast cancer treatment on women's sexuality and psychological s

Effect of young rural women's general characteristics on their knowledge and compliance with healthy practices during postpartum period

- Hanan Amin Ali Gaafar¹, Ahlam Elahmady Mohamed Sarhan², Huda Abdalla Moursi³
 - 2021
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Abstract:

The aim of this study was to explore effect of young rural women's general characteristics on their knowledge and compliance with healthy practices during postpartum period

Research design: A descriptive study design was utilized. Setting: This study was conducted in Obstetrics &Gynecological outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital.

Sample: Apurposive included 183 postpartum women Tools of data collection 1) a structured interviewing sheet to collect data about general characteristics and knowledge of women regarding healthy practices during postpartum period 2) self-reported measures to assess women's compliance with healthy practices during postpartum period .Results: 43.17% of studied women aged from 23 to 25 years with the mean age 22.248 ± 1.794 . Also 89.86% of studied women had incorrect total knowledge score about postpartum care, 99.28% of them not compliance with health practices about postpartum care.

Conclusion: it can be concluded that around the most of studied women had poor knowledge about postpartum care and the majority of them not compliance with health practices about postpartum care. Reveals that, statistically significant relation between general characteristics of young rural women, total knowledge and total practices score toward postpartum care. Also there was a positive highly significant relation between total knowledge score and total practices score. Recommendation: Designing and implementing guidelines, brochure among pregnant women during third trimester and women during postpartum period to raising awareness about the care during postpartum period. Implementing counseling session to enhance women to seek antenatal, labour and postpartum health services.

Effect of Supportive Nursing Instructions for Maternity Nurses Regarding Electronic Fetal Monitoring

- Amira Refaat Said*, Hanan Amin Ali
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Electronic Fetal Monitoring is one of the most commonly used obstetrical practices in the evaluation of fetal well-being. Nurses have important responsibilities on application and interpretation of electronic fetal monitoring. The aim of the study was to evaluate supportive nursing instructions for maternity nurses regarding electronic fetal monitoring. Quasi experimental study design was used. The study was conducted in the Obstetrics Department at Benha University Hospital. A convenient sample of all nurses working in Obstetrics emergencies department at Benha University Hospital (70 nurse). Two tools were used for data collection; I) A self-administered questionnaire: include three parts; Part 1: Socio demographic characteristics of the studied nurses. Part 2: Obstacles that affect achieving of nursing care for the use of electronic fetal monitoring. Part 3: Assessment of nurses' knowledge regarding electronic fetal monitoring. II) Observational checklist for performance of nursing practices regarding electronic fetal monitoring in the obstetrics unit. The study results showed that 85.7% of nurses had poor knowledge before application of the supportive nursing instructions. However, 60% of them had good knowledge after application of the supportive nursing instructions respectively. As well as, 75.7% of them had unsatisfactory practices toward nursing care during electronic fetal monitoring before application of the supportive nursing instructions. Meanwhile, after application 82.9% had highly satisfactory practices respectively. The study concluded that supportive nursing instructions have apposite effect on nurse's knowledge and practices regarding electronic fetal monitoring. There was a highly statistically significant difference before / after supportive nursing instructions of the studied nurses' knowledge and practice regarding electronic fetal monitoring ($P \leq 0.001$). The study recommended that continuous refreshment courses and follows up programs for nurses regarding electronic fetal monitoring.

Effectiveness of an Instructional Module Application Regarding Ovarian Cancer on knowledge level among Infertile Women

- Samah Mohamed Elhomosy 1, Doaa lotfi afifi elqersh2, Hanan Amin Ali Gaafar3
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Infertility is increasing in the general population and more women are relying on assisted reproductive techniques (ART) to conceive. Based on previous research infertile women have a higher risk of ovarian cancer than women with no infertility related diagnoses. Nurse can play a vital role in infertility by strengthening women's knowledge regarding infertility and related health hazard. Subject and Methods: Quasi - experimental design (pre-post intervention) was implemented to establish the study. Settings: This study was conducted at fertility unit affiliated to El-Husain hospital, Al Azhar University, Cairo governorate, Egypt. Sample: A purposive sample of (360) infertile women were recruited in this study (one group pretest-posttest). Results: The study revealed that there were statistically significant differences between pretest and posttest after implementation of the instructional module manifested by higher knowledge score for infertile women ovarian cancer. Where only 1.1% of women had good knowledge score before application of instruction module while, 75.3% had good knowledge score after application of instruction module. The knowledge score increased by 74.2%) Conclusion: The instructional module had positive effect in improving knowledge level of infertile women regarding ovarian cancer symptoms, risk factors, measures of prevention and early detection. Recommendations: there was a necessity for program provided to nurses in all infertility centers focus on alerting infertile women to the alarming symptoms, risk factors, prevention and early detection of ovarian cancer

Effect of An Educational Intervention on Pregnant Women's Knowledge and Self-Care Practices Regarding Urinary Tract Infection

- Hemmat M. El-bana¹, Hanan A. Ali²
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Contents: The most prevalent type of infection during pregnancy is urinary tract infections (UTIs). It affects up to ten percent of pregnant women and may cause serious adverse pregnancy outcomes for both mother and fetus. Aim: The research aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational intervention on pregnant women's knowledge and self-care practices regarding urinary tract infection. Methods: A quasi-experimental (pre/post-test) design was adopted to fulfill this study's aim. The study was conducted at the Obstetrics and Gynaecological outpatient clinic in Benha university hospital on a purposive sample of 68 pregnant women among those attending the setting mentioned above. Two key instruments were used to collect data: A structured interviewing questionnaire, self-care practices checklist. Results: revealed a highly statistically significant difference in pregnant women's knowledge and self-care practices related to urinary tract infection at post-intervention compared to their pre-intervention phase (p -values < 0.001). A highly significant positive correlation was illustrated between studied women's total knowledge and total practice scores at pre ($p=0.04$) and post-intervention ($p=0.000$) phases. Conclusion: The study concluded that the research hypothesis is supported, and pregnant women exhibited better knowledge and self-care practices regarding (UTI) during pregnancy after implementing an educational intervention than before. The study recommended that knowledge and self-care concepts regarding UTI through antenatal screening programs in early pregnancy should be empowered as an essential part of all women's health care levels and strategies.

Effect of Video Assisted Nursing Counseling Intervention on Pregnant Women Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice towards Self -Medication

- Marwa A. Shahin¹, Hanan Amin Ali Gaafar², Doaa Lotfi Afifi Alqersh³
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Pregnancy is a special physiological state where medication intake presents a challenge and concern due to altered drug pharmacokinetics and drug crossing the placenta possibly causing harm to the fetus. Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of video assisted nursing counseling intervention on pregnant women knowledge, attitude and practice towards self -medication. Design: Quasi - experimental design (pre-post counseling) was used to carry out the study. Setting: The study was conducted in two Maternal and Child Health Care Centers at Shebin Elkom, Menoufia governerate. Sampling: A purposive sample of two hundred and fifty-seven pregnant women (one group pretest and posttest). Tools: Four tools were used for data collection a) Interviewing questionnaire b) Knowledge assessment questionnaire c) Attitude assessment questionnaire d) Practice assessment questionnaire. Results: This study showed that there was a highly significant difference at study participants knowledge, attitude, and practice towards self-medication pre and post video assisted nursing counseling intervention. Conclusion: Video assisted nursing counseling intervention had high significant impact on improving knowledge, changing attitude, and practice of study participants towards self-medication. Recommendation: ongoing education for maternity nurses about self-medication during pregnancy and its bad consequences, implementing in-service counseling programs regarding side effect of self- medication use during pregnancy to all expectant women, and replication of the study with large sample size to further settings.

Gestational Diabetes Self-Care Behavior: An Empowerment Educational Intervention Based on BASNEF Model

- Sahar Mansour Lamadah¹, Heba Abdel-Fatah Ibrahim^{2,3}, Wafaa Taha Elgzar^{3,4}, Hanan Abdelwahab El-Sayed^{5,6}, Samiha Hamdi Sayed^{7,8}, Amira El-Houfey^{9,10}
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Gestational diabetes is a widespread pregnancy-related health problem. Its associated complications can be minimized by empowering women to enhance their self-care behavior. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational intervention using the Beliefs, Attitudes, Subjective Norms, and Enabling Factors (BASNEF) model on Gestational Diabetes Self-Care Behaviors (GD-SCB) among gestational diabetic woman.

Materials and Methods: A randomized controlled clinical trial was performed at the outpatient clinic, El-Shatby hospital, Alexandria, Egypt, on 180 gestational diabetic women (91 intervention and 89 control groups). Data were collected from April to November 2019 using an interviewing schedule involving sociodemographic characteristics and obstetrics/medical history, BASNEF model questionnaire, and gestational diabetes self-care behavior scale.

Results: The findings revealed that an absence of statistically significant differences in sociodemographic characteristics and obstetrics/medical history between the intervention and control groups. Two months post-intervention, all BASNEF model subcontracts and total GD-SCB showed significant improvement in the intervention than the control group; knowledge ($F_1 = 173.92, p < 0.001$), personal beliefs ($F_1 = 286.54, p < 0.001$), subjective norms ($F_1 = 248.82, p < 0.001$), behavioral intention ($F_1 = 235.43, p < 0.001$), enabling factors ($F_1 = 59.71, p < 0.001$), and total GD-SCB ($F_1 = 775.10, p < 0.001$). The effect size showed that 48.60% of the improvement within the intervention group total GD-SCB was due to the intervention.

Conclusions: Empowerment through education using the BASNEF model for enhancing GD-SCB was effective and beneficial. Therefore, it can serve as a basic framework for constructing and executing educational programs in the field.

The effect of different positions during non-stress test on maternal hemodynamic parameters, satisfaction, and fetal cardiotocographic patterns

- Heba A. Ibrahim^{1,2*}, Wafaa T. Elgzar^{1,3}, and Elham A. R. Saied²
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Maternal position is one of the most important factors to be considered during Non-Stress Test (NST). It should be a part of practice guidelines, where the appropriate maternal position reduces test-related errors and false-positive results. This study aimed to investigate the effect of different maternal positions during NST on maternal hemodynamic parameters, satisfaction, and fetal Cardiotocographic (CTG) pattern. A quasi-experimental research design was conducted at NST clinic, outpatient department/ Maternal and Children hospital at Najran city, Saudi Arabia. The study comprised a convenience sample of 118 low-risk pregnant women in their third trimester of pregnancy. Data was collected from January to June 2020. All women were assessed in the three different positions; supine, left lateral, and semi-fowler position concerning CTG pattern, maternal hemodynamic parameters, and satisfaction. The study results indicated a higher Fetal Heart Rate (FHR), increased accelerations, and fetal movement in the left lateral position, followed by a semi-fowler position compared to the supine position with statistically significant differences. No statistically significant differences ($P>0.05$) were observed regarding FHR variability and NST reactivity in the three positions. In addition, there were statistically significant differences (P

The Effect of Jacobson's Progressive Relaxation Technique on Postoperative Pain, Activity Tolerance, and Sleeping Quality in Patients Undergoing Gynecological Surgery

- Heba Abdel-Fatah Ibrahim^{1,2}, Wafaa Taha Elgzar^{2,3}, Reda Mhmoud Hablas^{4,5}
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: Inadequate pain management and sleep disturbances of patients undergoing gynecological surgery are associated with delayed recovery time. This study aimed to assess the effect of Jacobson's Progressive Relaxation Technique (JPRT) on postoperative pain, activity tolerance, and sleeping quality in patients undergoing gynecological surgery. Materials and Methods: A randomized controlled clinical trial conducted at Obstetrics and Gynecology Department/Damanhour educational institute, Elbehira, Egypt. The study sample involved 116 patients undergoing gynecological surgery who were equally distributed between intervention and control groups. Data collected from April to September 2019. Four tools were used for data collection: Demographic data interview schedule, pain analog scale, activity tolerance questionnaire, and the Groningen sleeping quality scale. For the intervention group, the women were asked to perform JPRT for 30 min on the second and third postoperative day, three times a day. SPSS 23.0 is used to analyze data using Chi-square, Fisher's exact, independent t-test, and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). A significance level considered at $p < 0.05$. Results: The study results showed that JPRT significantly improves pain, sleep quality, and activity tolerance mean scores among the intervention group compared to the control group ($F_1 = 119.13, p < 0.001$), ($F_1 = 361.49, p < 0.001$), and ($F_1 = 157.49, p < 0.001$), respectively. ANCOVA results showed that 33% of the decreased pain score, 12% of decreased sleeping quality score, and 26% of improved activity tolerance score are due to JPRT. Conclusion: JPRT should be offered as a part of standard postoperative nursing care for patients undergoing gynecological surgery to control pain and improve sleeping quality and activity tolerance.

The effect of different positions during non-stress test on maternal hemodynamic parameters, satisfaction, and fetal cardiotocographic patterns

- Heba A. Ibrahim^{1,2*}, Wafaa T. Elgzar^{1,3}, and Elham A. R. Saied²
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Maternal position is one of the most important factors to be considered during Non-Stress Test (NST). It should be a part of practice guidelines, where the appropriate maternal position reduces test-related errors and false-positive results. This study aimed to investigate the effect of different maternal positions during NST on maternal hemodynamic parameters, satisfaction, and fetal Cardiotocographic (CTG) pattern. A quasi-experimental research design was conducted at NST clinic, outpatient department/ Maternal and Children hospital at Najran city, Saudi Arabia. The study comprised a convenience sample of 118 low-risk pregnant women in their third trimester of pregnancy. Data was collected from January to June 2020. All women were assessed in the three different positions; supine, left lateral, and semi-fowler position concerning CTG pattern, maternal hemodynamic parameters, and satisfaction. The study results indicated a higher Fetal Heart Rate (FHR), increased accelerations, and fetal movement in the left lateral position, followed by a semi-fowler position compared to the supine position with statistically significant differences. No statistically significant differences ($P>0.05$) were observed regarding FHR variability and NST reactivity in the three positions. In addition, there were statistically significant differences (P

Effect of upright and ambulant positions versus lying down during the active first stage of labor on birth outcomes among nulliparous women: randomized controlled clinical trial

- Heba Abdel-Fatah Ibrahima,b,* , Hanan Ibrahim Ibrahim Saidc, Wafaa Taha Ibrahim Elzarb,c
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Objective: To examine the effect of upright and ambulant positions versus lying down during the active first stage of labor on birth outcomes for nulliparous women. **Methods:** This is a randomized controlled clinical trial conducted at the delivery department of Damanhour Educational Institute, El Behira Governorate, Egypt. The study sample involved 150 parturient women equally divided into intervention and control groups using randomization block technique. The researchers used four tools for data collection: Demographic data interview schedule, World Health Organization Partograph, Apgar's score, to evaluate neonatal outcomes, and visual analogue pain intensity scale. For the study group, the parturient women were encouraged to assume one of the upright positions or ambulating around the bed so as to maintain the pelvis in vertical plane as far as possible for 20–25 min for every 1 h. The control group received routine hospital care, which includes lying down in bed. IBM SPSS 23.0 was used to analyze the data. **Results:** Significant differences ($P < 0.05$) were observed between the study and control groups in relation to cervical dilation, fetal head descent, uterine contractions interval, and frequency. The duration of the first stage of labor significantly reduced ($P = 0.018$) in the intervention group compared with control group. No significant differences ($P > 0.05$) were observed between both groups in term of emergency cesarean birth rates, oxytocin use, and neonatal outcomes. **Conclusions:** This study proves that upright and ambulant positions significantly enhance uterine contractility, cervical dilatation, and fetal head descent and reduce the first stage duration.

Effect of Applying Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Umbilical Cord Blood Collection and Its Barriers among Maternity Nurses

- Howaida Ragab Mohammed1,*, Rehab Mohammed Abd Elhady2, Hemmat Mostafa Hassan2, Rehab Soliman Abd El Aliem2
- 2022

Abstract:

Umbilical cord blood collection increases the life expectancy of end-stage or chronically ill patients. The knowledge and attitude of health professionals are essential to the success of this attempt. This inquiry aimed to evaluate the effect of applying a structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude concerning umbilical cord blood collection and its barriers among maternity nurses. A quasi-experimental research design was used. It was carried out in Obstetrics and Gynaecological departments (antenatal, postnatal, and operating room) at Banha University Hospital. Based on a convenient sampling method, 89 maternity nurses at Banha University Hospital were chosen. To gather the data, two instruments were utilized: a) An organized interview questionnaire sheet, including two sections of socio-demographic features of maternity nurses and knowledge of maternity nurses concerning umbilical cord blood collection and its barriers; b) a modified Likert scale to assess the nurses' attitudes regarding umbilical cord blood collection and its barriers. The results showed that a minority of the nurses (11.2%) had good knowledge about umbilical cord blood collection and its barriers pre-intervention, which increased to (86.5%) post-intervention; however, only one-fifth of nurses (20.0 %) had a positive attitude of umbilical cord blood collection and its barriers pre-intervention which increased to (89.9%) post-intervention. Additionally, a highly direct correlation between total knowledge and total attitude score pre-and post-intervention was noticed. Structured teaching program regarding umbilical cord blood collection significantly improved nurses' knowledge and attitude regarding umbilical cord blood collection and its barriers. As a recommendation, appropriately designed in-service training programs concerning umbilical cord blood banking and its barriers must be founded to improve nurses' knowledge and attitude to suit newly developed concepts in care.

EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL LIFE STYLE INTERVENTION FOR MANAGEMENT OF PREMENSTRUAL TENSION SYNDROME AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENT

- Rehab Abd Elhady, Hanan Emara, Nabila Mohamed, Hemmat Mostafa
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is one of commonly health problems which affected on 30% to 40% of female adolescents. Our target was evaluating the effects of educational life style intervention for management of premenstrual tension syndrome between adolescent student. The current study hypothesized that: Life style intervention will be effective for management of PMS symptoms between adolescent students. Design: Aquasi design utilized to fulfill our aims. Investigation was conducted on 170 adolescent students have PMS at time of collecting data at Nursing Institute in Benha Teaching Hospital and Health Insurance Hospital on Three tools used: structured interviewing questionnaire, premenstrual assessment scale and life style assessment tool. Significant differences in mean score of PMS symptoms were observed of sample at pre /post intervention. Also there was highly positive correlation among PMS and life style in students either pre or post intervention. Our conclusion, research hypothesis was supported and life style intervention was effective for management of PMS among adolescent students. The study recommended nursing curriculum most updated for contain comprehensive information regarding PMS and effect of life style modification for managing it.

EVALUATION OF NURSING TEACHING GUIDELINE ON IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG MENOPAUSAL WOMEN'S REGARDING VAGINAL ATROPHY

- Amal Talaat Abd El Wahed El Sharkawy¹, Rehab Mohammed Abd El Hady², Samah Abdelhaliem Said³, Amira A. El- Houfey⁴
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Vaginal atrophy (VA) is changing of vagina and developing when estrogen significantly decreased. Aim: Was to evaluate the nursing teaching guideline on improving knowledge and attitude among menopausal women's regarding vaginal atrophy. Research Design: A Quasi experimental, one group study design utilized. Setting: Administrative building at Ain-Shams University. Sampling: 116 sample of menopausal women according to inclusion criteria. Tools: A structured interviewing questionnaire, assessment of women's knowledge regarding menopause and VA and assessment of women's attitude regarding vaginal atrophy. Results: Minority of the studied women (12.6%) had good knowledge regarding menopause and VA pre intervention which increased to (58.0%) post intervention, However more than two thirds of the studied women (68.1 %) had positive attitude regarding VA pre intervention which increased to (79.8%) post intervention. Additionally, there were statistical significant relation between total knowledge score and total attitude score pre intervention, while there were no statistical significant relation post interventions. Conclusion: There were statistical significant relationship between total knowledge and total attitude score pre intervention, in contrast, no statistical relationship in post intervention. There was significant improving in women's knowledge and attitude regarding vaginal atrophy. Therefore, our hypothesis was approved. Recommendations: encourage healthy and positive attitude about VA in women in early age rather than teaching them when grown up.

APPLICATION OF IOWA MODEL EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE ON MATERNITY NURSES REGARDING POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE

- Amal Talaat Abd El Wahed El Sharkawy¹, Amira Refaat Said^{2*} Rehab Mohammed Abd El Hady²
 - 2020
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Abstract:

The Iowa Model of Evidence-Based Practice give us guide line for nursing decisions to manage day-to-day practical work which have effect on patient health based on -solving problems through scientific procedures and recognized for its applicability's and using through multi-disciplinary healthcare teams. Aim of study was to apply Iowa model Evidence-Based practice on maternity Nurses regarding Postpartum Hemorrhage. Quasi study used in Obstetric and Gynecology Hospital at Ain Shams Hospital. Seventy nurses were work in labor and delivery units/Ain Shams Hospital. Throughout using 2 tools for data collection as 1- structured self-administered questionnaire: include two parts; A-Socio demographic characteristics of the study nurses B-:Assessment of nurses' knowledge regarding EBP & PPH. 2- Observational checklist for evaluating nursing management regarding PPH. 45.7% of nurses have poor knowledge before intervention model and 80.0% have good knowledge post intervention . 84.3% have unsatisfactory practices toward PPH management before intervention of the model. Meanwhile, after intervention 87.1% had satisfactory practices respectively. IOWA model EBP has apposite effect on nurse's knowledge and practices regarding PPH. Highly significantly difference before / after knowledge and practice regarding PPH ($P \leq 0.001$). from our data we could concluded that, developing teaching programs and periodical training regarding IOWA Model evidence based practice. Specific procedure booklets should be available to standardize the nursing care provided in obstetrics department

Effectiveness of Interactive Digital Health Media Based on ADDIE Model on Women's Postpartum Minor Discomforts

- International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
- 2020

Abstract:

Postpartum period is a time of great importance for mothers and newborn. The morbidity and mortality rates are very high if appropriate and sufficient care was provided. The study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of interactive digital health media based on ADDIE Model on women's postpartum minor discomforts. Methods: A quasi-experimental design (pre and posttest two groups) was used including 200 postpartum primipara women attended at postpartum unit and outpatient clinic affiliated to Obstetrics and Gynecology department at Benha University Hospital was used. Collecting data occurred through three tools as structured interviewing questionnaire, Observational checklist and follow up record. Results: A high significantly difference ($p < 0.001$) between control and study groups regarding women's knowledge and practices post implementation of the interactive digital health media. Conclusion: Application of the interactive digital health media based on ADDIE model had positive effects on women's knowledge & practice regarding postpartum minor discomforts. Dissemination of the digital health media regarding postpartum minor discomforts to all obstetrics department at Benha city to improve women's knowledge and practices is needed.

Application Of An Educational Program On Self-Efficacy Of Women At Climacteric Period: Utilization Of PRECEDE – PROCEED Model

- 1 Samah Abdel-Haliem Said , 2 Howida Ragab Mohammed Ragab , 3Ola Abd EI-Wahab Afifi Araby , 4Ahlam Elahmady Mohamed Sarhan and 5Rehab Mohamed Abd-EIHady.
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Background: Climacteric Phase represents a critical life stage encompassing a range of physiological and psychosocial changes that require adaptations to optimize health and functioning. Aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of applying an Educational program on self-efficacy of Women at Climacteric Period: utilization PRECEDE-PROCEED model. Design: Quasi-experimental equivalent study. Setting: Administrative Building of Benha University hospitals. Sample: a purposive sample was selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample consisted of two groups (Study group comprising 55 Climacteric women who received the educational intervention and control group comprising 54 Climacteric women who didn't not receive). Tools: Two tools of data collection: Tool I: a structured interviewing questionnaire sheet , PRECEDE-PROCEED model (predisposing "knowledge and attitude", reinforcing and enabling factors) and Tool II: self-efficacy scale Results: there was a highly statistically significant difference was observed in predisposing factors, reinforcing factors, enabling factors and self-efficacy of the study group compared with the control group after six months of PRECEDE - PROCEED model application ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: The PRECEDE - PROCEED model provided an excellent framework for health intervention programs especially in enhancing self-efficacy. Recommendations: PRECEDE - PROCEED model must be applied in the process of education by considering all effective personal, environmental, social and supportive factors for future health promotion program development for women.

Efficacy of Virtual Reality Application as a Distraction for Primiparity Women at 1st stage of Labor on Pain and Anxiety Control

- Amal Talaat Abd El-Wahed El Sharkawy(1), Rehab Mohamed Abd-El Hady(2), Samah Abdelhaliem Said(3), Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi Araby(4),RedaTaha Ahmed Abou-Elazab(5)
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background:Virtual reality is a new and modern technology; Virtual reality is significantly safe and beneficial in reducing pain and anxiety during labor. Aim was to explore the efficacy of virtual reality application as a distraction for primiparity women at 1st stage of labor on pain and anxiety control. Design: A quasi-experimental design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study. Setting: the labor unit in (obstetrics & gynecology department) at Benha University. Sample: A purposive sample that fulfill the inclusion criteria [Total 220 primipara were equally divided into two groups (control group: 110 primipara and study group: 110 primipara)]. Tools: There are four main tools; interviewing questionnaire sheet (sociodemographic data and obstetrics history), labour observational sheet through partograph, pain and anxiety assessment scales (Visual Analog Scale and Anxiety Rating Scale) and modified maternal satisfaction questionnaire. Results: There was a highly statistical significant difference related to labor pain and anxiety during the first stage of labor. Moreover, there was highly statistical significance difference related duration of the different stages of labor. The majority of women were satisfied with virtual reality application. Conclusion: Virtual reality had a positive effect on pain and anxiety levels during the first stage of labor. Recommendations: Virtual reality is recommended as an alternative non-pharmacological therapy, which can be applied in maternity hospitals for effective effect in labor pain and anxiety management.

Effectiveness of Antenatal Educational Guidelines on Maternity Nurse's Performance

- Samah Abd Elhaleim Said, Amira Mohammed Salama, Hemmat Mostafe Elbana
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Antenatal care is a detailed, systematic examination and follow-up of pregnant female that includes education, counseling, monitoring and therapy to address and treat minor issues and provide appropriate screening during pregnancy. Aim of the study: Evaluate Antenatal education guidelines' effectiveness on maternity nurses' performance (Knowledge and Practice). Design: A quasi-experimental design (pretest- post-test). Setting: study was conducted in obstetric skill lab of faculty of nursing, Benha university . Sample: A purposive sample was used to recruit 140 maternity nurses from Maternal and child health centers at kaliouba governorate.. Tools: two data collection tools: A self-administered questionnaire sheet and an observational practice checklist. Results: Highly statistically significant improvement in maternity nurse's knowledge score, it changed from 51.4% to 85% at post-intervention. Maternity nurses' practice mean score was satisfactory improved, as the mean score increased from 56.4% to 82.1% at the post-intervention phase. Highly positive correlation between total nurse's knowledge and practice score regarding antenatal care was found. Conclusion: Provision of antenatal educational guidelines helped strengthen the awareness and practice of maternity nurses on the various aspects of the antenatal period. Recommendations: The care of pregnant women should be an integral part of the educational curriculum for nursing students.

Effect of Educational Guideline on Nurses Performance Regarding Postnatal Care of Mothers and Neonates

- Samah Abd Elhaleim said, Hemmat Mostafe Elbana and Amira Mohammed Salama
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: Postnatal periods are very sensitive periods for both the mother and the neonates where morbidity and mortality are high. Post natal care knowledge has significant role in reducing such complications. The research aimed to determine the educational guideline's effect on nurses' performance regarding mothers and neonates' postnatal care. Design: A quasi-experimental design was decided to fulfil the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted in the obstetric skill lab of faculty of nursing, Benha university. Sample: A purposive sample was used to recruit 140 maternity nurses from Maternal and child health centres at kaliouba governorate. data collection: Two tools were used: Tool (I) Structured Questionnaire sheet. It is composed of these parts: Part I: Socio-demographic characteristics and Part II: nurses' knowledge about postpartum care. Tool (II) postpartum care observation checklist. Results: knowledge and practices about postpartum care showed highly statistically significant differences between pre and post-implementation phases, and total knowledge score regarding post-partum care were improved from 34.52% pre implementation to 45.65% after implementation with ($t = 8.11$ and p

EFFECT OF AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL ON PREVENTION OF PRETERM BIRTH AMONG NEWLY PREGNANT WOMEN

- Eman Mohamed Abd-Elhakam, Elham Abozied Ramadan, Amira A. El- Houfey, Samah Abd El haliem Said
- 2020

Abstract:

Background: The birth of a preterm infant has a greater risk of developmental disabilities health, and growth problems than infants born at full term. The aim of the present study was to examine the effect of an educational program based on health belief model on prevention of preterm birth among newly pregnant women Design: A quasi-experimental study design was used (time series design) pre/post-test, two groups are studied. Sample: A purposive sample of 100 women was included in the present study. Setting: The present study was conducted at Antenatal Outpatient Clinic in Benha University Hospitals. Effect of an Educational Program Based on Health Belief Model on Prevention of Preterm Birth among Newly Pregnant women <http://www.iaeme.com/IJM/index.asp> 1030 editor@iaeme.com Tools: Data were collected through two tools 1) An Interviewing Questionnaire sheet which include two parts; sociodemographic characteristics of studied sample and knowledge assessment sheet. 2) Modified Health Belief Model Questionnaire. Results: there was no statistically significant difference between study and control groups regarding demographic characteristics. There was no statistically significant difference regarding mean knowledge score before and after program implementation among the control group. Health belief model were greatly improved after intervention than pre intervention among study group while there were minimal improvement after intervention than pre intervention among control group. There was a positive statistically significant correlation between total knowledge and total health belief model in study group after program implementation. Conclusion: The present study concluded that education program in early pregnancy could be positively associated with the decreased risk of preterm birth. Pregnant women should be trained and empowered to contribute positively in making pregnancy safer. Recommendations: Establishing strategies to enhance the women's understanding of prevention preterm birth by applying this model to a large sample in various obstetrics and gynecological outpatient clinics..

Efficacy of an Intervention Based on Theory of Planned Behavior on Self-Care Management among Women with Pregnancy Induced Hypertension

- Hanan Abd Elwahab El Sayed , Samah Abdelhaliem Said , Hedy Fathy Mohy, Afaf Mohamed Emam
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Background: Pregnancy induced hypertension is an important cause of foetal ,maternal morbidity and mortality, particularly in developing countries. All of these deaths occurred could have been prevented through improving women 'self-care . The theory of planned behavior is one of the most frequently used theoretical frameworks for explaining behavioral intentions. Educational intervention based on theory of planned behavior will be more effective in changing the women' intention and behavior. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of an intervention based on theory of planned behavior on self-care behaviors among women with pregnancy induced hypertension. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was utilized. Setting: The study was conducted at obstetrics and gynecology outpatient clinic affiliated to Benha university hospital. A purposive sample of 75 pregnant women were included in the current study. Three tools were used for data collection; first tool: interviewing questionnaire to collect data about the subjects' socio-demographic data, medical and obstetric history and knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension.. Second tool; theory of planned behavior questionnaire, it composed of the four main constructs include attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control and intention. Third tool : self-care behavior questionnaire Results: There were highly statistically significant differences (P

EVALUATION OF NURSING TEACHING GUIDELINE ON IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG MENOPAUSAL WOMEN'S REGARDING VAGINAL ATROPHY

- Amal Talaat Abd El Wahed El Sharkawy¹, Rehab Mohammed Abd El Hady², Samah Abdelhaliem Said³, Amira A. El- Houfey⁴
 - 2020
-

Abstract:

Background: Vaginal atrophy (VA) is changing of vagina and developing when estrogen significantly decreased. Aim: Was to evaluate the nursing teaching guideline on improving knowledge and attitude among menopausal women's regarding vaginal atrophy. Research Design: A Quasi experimental, one group study design utilized. Setting: Administrative building at Ain-Shams University. Sampling: 116 sample of menopausal women according to inclusion criteria. Tools: A structured interviewing questionnaire, assessment of women's knowledge regarding menopause and VA and assessment of women's attitude regarding vaginal atrophy. Results: Minority of the studied women (12.6%) had good knowledge regarding menopause and VA pre intervention which increased to (58.0%) post intervention, However more than two thirds of the studied women (68.1 %) had positive attitude regarding VA pre intervention which increased to (79.8%) post intervention. Additionally, there were statistical significant relation between total knowledge score and total attitude score pre intervention, while there were no statistical significant relation post interventions. Conclusion: There were statistical significant relationship between total knowledge and total attitude score pre intervention, in contrast, no statistical relationship in post intervention. There was significant improving in women's knowledge and attitude regarding vaginal atrophy. Therefore, our hypothesis was approved. Recommendations: encourage healthy and positive attitude about VA in women in early age rather than teaching them when grown up

Application of Precede-Proceed Model Based education For Prevention of Osteoporosis Risks Among Perimenopausal Women

- Amany Ahmed Mohamed [1] Dr.Mohamed Abd-El سالم Mohamed[2] Dr. Soad Abd-El سالم Ramadan [3] Dr. Hemmat Mostafa Elbana [4]
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Osteoporosis is a major public health problem worldwide especially among perimenopausal women in the world, which can be prevented, or its onset can be delayed through health education and lifestyle changes. Aim was to evaluate the effect of application of PRECEDE-PROCEED model (PPM) based education for prevention of osteoporosis risks among perimenopausal women. Design: A quasi-experimental design was used to achieve the aim of the study. Setting: In Benha University hospital (administrator employee). Sample: A purposive sample was carried out in the study according inclusion criteria. The sample consists of 109 perimenopausal women were divided randomly into two groups (control group comprising 54 women and study group comprising 55 women). Tools: Two main tools were used; Self-administered questionnaire and Construction of Precede-Proceed model. Results: There was a highly statistically significant difference was observed in all construction of Precede-Proceed model of the study group compared with the control group after application of PRECEDE - PROCEED model ($p < .001$). Conclusion: application of PPM was effective in improvement of perimenopausal women's predisposing factors of osteoporosis (knowledge and attitude), healthy practices and activities, reinforcing factors, enabling factors. Recommendations: It is crucial to conduct an extensive future studies with larger sample probability sizes of perimenopausal women to enhance the accuracy of the findings, Also application of PRECEDE-PROCEED Model Based Education program among perimenopausal women in health system to increase the level of awareness towards osteoporosis and its prevention.

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON NURSES, KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES REGARDING PARTOGRAM

- Asmaa A.M.* Nadia M.F.** Amal A.H.*** Rehab M.A.**** *
 - 2020
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Abstract:

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of training programme on nurses' knowledge and practices regarding partogram. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS: After implementation of training programme for nurses regarding knowledge and practices of partogram, there will be significant improvement between the pre and Post-intervention scores. DESIGN: A quasi-experimental design . SETTING: The labor unit of obstetrics and gynecology department at Benha university hospital. SAMPLE: Convenient sample of nurses, a total number of 04 nurses. TOOLS: The tools of data collection were self-administrated questionnaire sheet and observational checklist. RESULTS: showed that, more than three quarters of the studied nurses(%5.78) didn't know, study or receive training on partogram. Regarding pretest knowledge and practice scores, more than three quarters of the studied nurses (%5.78) had poor level of knowledge and practice regarding partogram. Regarding posttest knowledge scores, three quarters of the studied nurses (578) had good level of knowledge regarding partogram and one quarter (%78) had moderate level of knowledge. Regarding posttest practice scores, nearly three quarters of the studied nurses (548) had good level of practice % regarding partogram and more than one quarter (%48) had moderate level of practice. CONCLUSION: After implementation of training programme for nurses working in labor unit at Benha university hospital regarding knowledge and practices of partogram, there were significant improvement between the pre and Post-intervention scores. RECOMMENDEDATIONS: Pre –service and in-service training should be designed to improve nurses' knowledge and practices regarding utilization of partogram, provision of regular workshops and seminars for nurses on partogram use, encourage mandatory institutional policy for routine use of partogram in labor unit.

Effect of Health Educational Program on Maternity Nurses' Performance Regarding Obstetric Fistula and its Prevention

- Fatma Kamal Ali , Hemmat Mostafa El Banna , Zeinab Rabea Abd Elmordy
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Background: Obstetric fistula is a major public health issue among thousands of women within a developing country and has the most devastating effects on physical, social, and economic levels. Also, obstetric fistula is a preventable condition that healthcare workers play a key role in its prevention. **Aim:** The present research was aimed to evaluate the effect of health educational program on maternity nurses' performance regarding obstetric fistula and its prevention. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design was utilized. **Settings:** The research was conducted at Obstetrics and Gynaecology department and emergency department affiliated to Benha University Hospital. **Sample:** A convenient sample of 80 maternity nurses was recruited. **Tools:** Four tools were used for data collection; a structured self-administered questionnaire, maternity nurses' knowledge assessment sheet, modified Likert scale for maternity nurses' attitudes and checklists about fistula care skills to assess nurses' practices during caring women with obstetric fistula. **Results:** Illustrated that, there was a highly statistically significant improvement in relation to maternity nurses' knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding obstetric fistula and its prevention at post-intervention phase compared to pre-intervention phase ($P \leq 0.001$). As well, there was a highly positive statistically significant correlation between total knowledge, total attitudes and total practices scores at pre-and post-intervention phase ($p \leq 0.001$). **Conclusion:** Was concluded that research hypothesis was supported and maternity nurses exhibited improved performance (knowledge, attitudes and practices) regarding obstetric fistula and its prevention after implementation of educational program. **Recommendations:** Increase awareness of obstetric fistula and its prevention among health care teams. Training of health care workers to facilitate early screening for identification and referral of women with obstetric fistula.

Effectiveness of Tailored Education Program on pregnant women's Knowledge and Practices regarding Hyperemesis Gravidarum and on its Severity

- Fatma Kamal Ali , Mai Mahmoud Hassan and Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Background: Hyperemesis gravidarum is often defined as intractable nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. Hyperemesis gravidarum is severe enough to affect the general condition of the pregnant women and may require hospitalization. Aim: The research aimed to investigate the effectiveness of tailored education program on pregnant women's knowledge and practices regarding hyperemesis gravidarum and on its severity. Design: A quasi-experimental research (one group pre/post-test) design was adopted to fulfil the research aim. Setting: the research was conducted at Obstetrics and Gynecology Department (high-risk pregnancy ward) and at antenatal outpatient clinics at three hospitals (Benha University Hospitals, Benha Teaching Hospital and Benha Health Insurance Hospital). Sample: A purposive sample of 120 pregnant women. Tools: Four tools were used for data collection; a structured interviewing questionnaire, women' knowledge assessment sheet, women' health practices assessment sheet and Modified 24-hour Pregnancy-Unique Quantification of Emesis questionnaire. Results: showed a highly statistically significant improvement concerning pregnant women's knowledge and healthy practices regarding hyperemesis gravidarum at post-intervention phase compared to pre- intervention phase ($P \leq 0.001$). There was a statistical significant reduction in the severity of hyperemesis gravidarum at post-intervention phase compared to pre-intervention phase ($p \leq 0.05$). Conclusion: Tailored education program and its sessions had a positive effect on the improvement of pregnant women's knowledge and healthy practices regarding hyperemesis gravidarum during pregnancy. Furthermore, there was a statistical significant reduction in the severity of hyperemesis gravidarum after applying tailored education program. Recommendations: Dissemination of the current research tailored education program to all antenatal clinics, high risk pregnancy units and maternity hospitals at Benha city.

Effect of Self-Instructional Module on Adolescent Nursing Students' Awareness regarding Endometriosis: Challenges for prevention of Future Infertility

- Fatma Kamal Ali, Zeinab Rabea Abd Elmordy, Hemmat Mostafa El Banna
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Background: Recently endometriosis is recognized as a challenging problem in gynecology and most common cause of infertility in young women representing 1 in 10 adolescents and women of reproductive age. Raising awareness of endometriosis in adolescence is receiving increasing attention now. Aim: The present research was aimed to evaluate the effect of self-instructional module on adolescent nursing students' awareness regarding endometriosis as challenge for prevention of future infertility. Design: A quasi-experimental research design was adopted to fulfill the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted at faculty of nursing, Benha University. Sample: A purposive sample of three hundred and sixty four adolescent female nursing students. Tools: Three main tools: A Structured self-administered questionnaire, Student's awareness assessment sheet regarding endometriosis and Student's satisfaction sheet. Results: Showed that, less than one fifth of studied sample had adequate awareness score regarding endometriosis at pre-intervention phase while, about four fifths of the studied sample had adequate awareness score at post-intervention and at follow up phases ($P \leq 0.001$). Also, there was no statistical significant relation between total awareness score of studied sample and all personal data (age, mothers' education, mothers' occupation, residence and family history of endometriosis) at post intervention and follow up phases $p > 0.05$. Conclusion: The research concluded that, hypotheses of research were supported and adolescent female exhibited improving awareness about endometriosis after implementation of self-instructional module. Also, high satisfaction among adolescent students were achieved. Recommendations: Raising awareness regarding endometriosis through provision of the instructional module for all female university students.

Effect of Nursing Approach Based on Roy's Adaptation Model on Sexual Function and Health Promoting behaviors of Women after Hysterectomy

- Fatma Kamal Ali, Rehab Soliman Abd El Aliem & Hemat Mostafa Hassan
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Hysterectomy is a difficult operation that affects sexual function and alters women's health behaviors and its effect in these aspects has received less attention. One of the nursing models used in improving sexual function and adaptive behaviors after surgeries is Roy's adaptation model. Aim: The present research aimed to evaluate the effect of the nursing approach based on Roy's adaptation model on sexual function and health-promoting behaviors of women after hysterectomy. Design: A quasi-experimental research design (Two-Groups, Time series pre /post-test quasi-experimental design) was used. Sample: A purposive sample of 90 women after hysterectomy operations. Setting: The present research was conducted at Obstetrics and Gynecology department and the outpatient clinics at Benha university hospital. Tools: four tools utilized included: self-administered questionnaire, Female Sexual Function Index, Roy Adaptation Model scale and Health Promoting Lifestyle behaviors. The Results: After three and six months of the intervention, the study group's mean scores for Roy's Adaptation Model, health-promoting behaviors, and overall aspects of female sexual function were higher than the scores in the control group with highly statistical difference. Additionally, nearly two-thirds of the research group satisfied of Roy's adaption model for hysterectomy. Conclusion: the implementation of the nursing approach based on Roy's adaptation model had a highly significant improvements in women' sexual function, the women became highly adapted with hysterectomy and showed high level of health-promoting behaviors scores related to hysterectomy in (three and six months) after the intervention among the study group as compared to the control group. Which achieved the current study aim and hypotheses. Recommendations: Provide post-hysterectomy instructional guidelines to promote adaptation to sexual problems after hysterectomy.

Effectiveness of Comprehensive Intervention Package on pregnant Women's Perception regarding Selected Aspects of Safe Motherhood

- Amal Talaat Abd El-Wahed El Sarkawy, Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi Araby , Fatma Kamal Ali
 - 2021
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Abstract:

Background: knowledge and attitude about safe motherhood practices could help not only to reduce pregnancy related health risks but also helps in improving maternal and child health. Aim: of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive intervention package on pregnant women's perception regarding selected aspects of safe motherhood. Design: A quasi- experimental design was utilized. Sample: A purposive sample of (154 pregnant women) (One Group Pre-test Post-test design). Setting: The research was carried out in obstetrics & gynecology outpatient clinic at Benha university hospital. Tools: Data were collected through three main tools: A self-administered questionnaire to assess women's socio-demographic characteristics and obstetrical history, maternal knowledge questionnaire, modified likert scale to assess women's attitude. Results: showed that the mean age of studied sample 22.9 ± 6.87 years. There was improvement with a highly statistically significant difference observed in women's knowledge and attitude regarding all aspect of safe motherhood at post-intervention phase compared with pre- intervention phase (p

The Effect of Simulation-Based Educational Program on Maternity Nurses' Performance regarding Obstetrical Emergencies during Pregnancy

- Amal T. A. El Sharkawy¹, Fatma K. Ali², Ola A. A. Araby³
 - 2020
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Abstract:

to acquire clinical skills and decision-making through various situational experiences. Aim: The research aimed to investigate the effect of simulation-based educational program on maternity nurses' performance regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy. Methods: A quasi-experimental research (one group pre/post-test) design was adopted to fulfill the research aim. This research was conducted at the Clinical Obstetrics' Skill lab of the Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. Forty nurses were recruited (all nurses working at obstetrics and gynecology emergency department of Benha University Hospital at the time of collecting data). Three tools were used for data collection; a structured self-administered questionnaire, maternity nurses' attitude assessment scale, and maternity nurses' practices observational checklist. Results: showed a highly statistically significant improvement concerning maternity nurses' knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy, immediate post-intervention, and at follow up phase compared to the pre-intervention phase ($P \leq 0.001$). There was a positive, highly statistically significant correlation between total knowledge and total attitude and total practice scores at pre-intervention, immediate post-intervention, and at follow up phases ($P \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: The simulation-based educational program positively affected maternity nurses' performance regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy. Simulation-based education regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy is recommended for all nurses working at obstetrics and gynecology units.

Application of an Educational Program on Lifestyle of Perimenopausal Women Utilizing PRECEDE – PROCEED Model

- 1 Gehad Gamal El-Said, 2 Dr. Moharam Abdelhaseeb, 3Dr. Soad Abdel-Salam Ramadan, and 4Dr. Samah Abdel-Haliem Said.
- 2021

Abstract:

Background: perimenopause represents a critical life stage encompassing a range of physiological and psychosocial changes that require adaptations to optimize health and functioning. Aim of this study was apply an educational program on lifestyle of perimenopausal women utilizing PRECEDE-PROCEED model. Design: Quasi-experimental equivalent study. Setting: Administrative Building of Benha University hospitals. Sample: a purposive sample was selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample consisted of two groups (Study group comprising 55 perimenopausal women who received the educational program and control group comprising 54 peri-menopausal women who didn't not receive).Tools: the tools of data collection were a structured interviewing questionnaire sheet, and health promoting lifestyle profile. Results: there was a highly statistically significant difference was observed in predisposing factors, reinforcing factors, enabling factors and health promoting lifestyle of the study group compared with the control group after three and six months of PRECEDE - PROCEED model application ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: The PRECEDE - PROCEED model provided an excellent framework for health intervention programs especially in enhancing lifestyle, and improved the understanding of the relationship between variables such as predisposing factors, reinforcing factors, enabling factors and lifestyle. Recommendations: PRECEDE - PROCEED model must be applied in the process of education by considering all effective personal, environmental, and social factors to change the lifestyle of women.

Simulation and Self-efficacy of Maternity Nurses in Management of Pre-eclampsia and Eclampsia

- Mai M. * Galal A. ** Soad A. *** Emam M. ****
- 2020

Abstract:

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of simulation on self-efficacy of maternity nurses in management of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. DESIGN: A quasi experimental design was utilized. SETTING: The study was conducted at Obstetrics and Gynecology Emergency Department of Benha University Hospital. SAMPLING: A convenient sample included 40 nurses. TOOLS: Three tools are used for data collection: A structured self-administered questionnaire, Observational checklists and Self-efficacy scale. RESULTS: There was a highly significant difference between pre-intervention and immediate post-intervention and 8 weeks' post-intervention (P

Efficacy of Virtual Reality Application as a Distraction for Primiparity Women at 1 st stage of Labor on Pain and Anxiety Control

- Amal Talaat Abd El-Wahed El Sharkawy (1), Rehab Mohamed Abd-El Hady (2), Samah Abdelhaliem Said (3), Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi Araby (4),RedaTaha Ahmed Abou-Elazab (5)
 - 2022
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abstract:

Virtual reality is a new and modern technology; Virtual reality is significantly safe and beneficial in reducing pain and anxiety during labor. Aim was to explore the efficacy of virtual reality application as a distraction for primiparity women at 1st stage of labor on pain and anxiety control. Design: A quasi-experimental design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study. Setting: the labor unit in (obstetrics & gynecology department) at Benha University. Sample: A purposive sample that fulfill the inclusion criteria [Total 220 primipara were equally divided into two groups (control group: 110 primipara and study group: 110 primipara)]. Tools: There are four main tools; interviewing questionnaire sheet (sociodemographic data and obstetrics history), labour observational sheet through partograph, pain and anxiety assessment scales (Visual Analog Scale and Anxiety Rating Scale) and modified maternal satisfaction questionnaire. Results: There was a highly statistical significant difference related to labor pain and anxiety during the first stage of labor. Moreover, there was highly statistical significance difference related duration of the different stages of labor. The majority of women were satisfied with virtual reality application. Conclusion: Virtual reality had a positive effect on pain and anxiety levels during the first stage of labor. Recommendations: Virtual reality is recommended as an alternative non-pharmacological therapy, which can be applied in maternity hospitals for effective effect in labor pain and anxiety management

Effect of Continuous Care Model on Quality of Life and Pregnancy

Maternofetal Outcomes after Bariatric Surgery

- Fatma Aboulkhair ¹, Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi ², Rasha Mohamed Elauoty³ Shaimaa Hassan Mohamedy⁴
- 2022

Abstract:

Long-term outcomes after bariatric surgery and quality of life depend on how well-educated women are about how to support postoperative weight loss and engagement of health-related behavior need women to do. Nurses had an important role in caring of post bariatric surgery pregnant women to reduce maternal and neonatal risks. Aim of the current study was to evaluate the effect of continuous care model on quality of life and maternofetal outcomes of pregnancy after bariatric surgery. Design: Quasi-experimental design. Setting: The study was conducted in Obstetric and Gynecological out-patient clinic at Benha University hospital. Subjects: A purposive sample of total 108 of Primigravida women after bariatric surgery “were recruited in the current study, they were allocated into two groups: control group included (54) Primigravida women they had ordinary nursing care. Study group included (54) Primigravida women they had continuous care model. Tools: five tools were used for data collection, A self-administered questionnaire tool, Women’s knowledge questionnaire tool, Health-related behaviors questionnaire, World Health Organization Quality of Life BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) & Maternal and neonatal outcomes questionnaire. Results of the study showed a highly statistically significant differences regarding knowledge and self-care practice between study and control groups regarding self-care of pregnancy after bariatric surgery. Results: The study showed a highly statistically significant differences regarding knowledge and self-care practice between study and control groups regarding self-care of pregnancy after bariatric surgery (p

Effectiveness of Tailored Education Program on pregnant women's Knowledge and Practices regarding Hyperemesis Gravidarum and on its Severity

- Fatma Kamal Ali 1 , Mai Mahmoud Hassan 2 and Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi 3
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Hyperemesis gravidarum is often defined as intractable nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. Hyperemesis gravidarum is severe enough to affect the general condition of the pregnant women and may require hospitalization. Aim: The research aimed to investigate the effectiveness of tailored education program on pregnant women's knowledge and practices regarding hyperemesis gravidarum and on its severity. Design: A quasi-experimental research (one group pre/post-test) design was adopted to fulfil the research aim. Setting: the research was conducted at Obstetrics and Gynecology Department (high-risk pregnancy ward) and at antenatal outpatient clinics at three hospitals (Benha University Hospitals, Benha Teaching Hospital and Benha Health Insurance Hospital). Sample: A purposive sample of 120 pregnant women. Tools: Four tools were used for data collection; a structured interviewing questionnaire, women' knowledge assessment sheet, women' health practices assessment sheet and Modified 24-hour Pregnancy-Unique Quantification of Emesis questionnaire. Results: showed a highly statistically significant improvement concerning pregnant women's knowledge and healthy practices regarding hyperemesis gravidarum at postintervention phase compared to pre- intervention phase ($P \leq 0.001$). There was a statistical significant reduction in the severity of hyperemesis gravidarum at post-intervention phase compared to preintervention phase ($p \leq 0.05$). Conclusion: Tailored education program and its sessions had a positive effect on the improvement of pregnant women's knowledge and healthy practices regarding hyperemesis gravidarum during pregnancy. Furthermore, there was a statistical significant reduction in the severity of hyperemesis gravidarum after applying tailored education program. Recommendations: Dissemination of the current research tailored education program to all antenatal clinics, high risk pregnancy units and maternity hospitals at Benha city

Effectiveness of Comprehensive Intervention Package on pregnant Women's Perception regarding Selected Aspects of Safe Motherhood

- Amal Talaat Abd El-Wahed El Sarkawy 1 , Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi Araby 2 , Fatma Kamal Ali 3
 - 2021
-

Abstract:

knowledge and attitude about safe motherhood practices could help not only to reduce pregnancy related health risks but also helps in improving maternal and child health. Aim: of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive intervention package on pregnant women's perception regarding selected aspects of safe motherhood. Design: A quasi- experimental design was utilized. Sample: A purposive sample of (154 pregnant women) (One Group Pre-test Post-test design). Setting: The research was carried out in obstetrics & gynecology outpatient clinic at Benha university hospital. Tools: Data were collected through three main tools: A self-administered questionnaire to assess women's socio-demographic characteristics and obstetrical history, maternal knowledge questionnaire, modified likert scale to assess women's attitude. Results: showed that the mean age of studied sample 22.9 ± 6.87 years. There was improvement with a highly statistically significant difference observed in women's knowledge and attitude regarding all aspect of safe motherhood at post-intervention phase compared with pre- intervention phase (p

Effectiveness of Self-instructional Module on Knowledge and Remedial Practices Regarding Selected Minor Ailments Among Primigravida

- Amal Talaat Abd El-Wahed El-Sarkawy¹ , Ola Abdel-Wahab Afifi Araby² , Sabah Abdo Abd El-Haleem³
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Context: Most pregnant women complain some degree of minor ailments that are not serious in themselves, but their presence decreases the mother's feeling of comfort and wellbeing, particularly among the primigravida. Aim: This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of the self-instructional module on knowledge and remedial practices regarding selected minor ailments among primigravida. Methods: A quasi-experimental design (one group pretest/posttest) was utilized to achieve the aim of this study—a purposive sample of 120 primigravida women. The study was carried out at the obstetrics and gynecology outpatient clinic in Benha university hospital. Data were collected through four main tools: A self-administered questionnaire to assess women's characteristics and obstetrical history, maternal knowledge assessment questionnaire; maternal health practices assessment questionnaire, and women's satisfaction questionnaire. Results: showed that the mean age of studied sample 23.02 ± 7.57 years. An improvement with highly statistically significant differences observed in women's knowledge and remedial practices regarding minor ailments at the post-intervention phase compared to the preintervention phase at ($p < 0.05$) while there was a highly positive statistical correlation between total knowledge and total healthy practices regarding minor ailments at the post-intervention phase ($P \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: The research hypotheses were supported, and the self-instructional module had a positive effect on the improvement of pregnant women's knowledge and, in turn, remedial practices after its implementation. Also, there was a statistically significant reduction in the frequency of minor ailments at the post-intervention phase compared to the pre-intervention phase in favor of post-intervention. The antenatal self-instructional module regarding minor ailments should be restructured and reviewed to meet up with the health needs of pregnant women, particularly primigravida

The Effect of Simulation-Based Educational Program on Maternity Nurses' Performance regarding Obstetrical Emergencies during Pregnancy

- Amal T. A. El Sharkawy¹ , Fatma K. Ali² , Ola A. A. Araby³
- 2020

Abstract:

Context: Simulation-based nursing education is an increasingly and wide-spread preferred educational approach. It offers opportunities to acquire clinical skills and decision-making through various situational experiences. Aim: The research aimed to investigate the effect of simulation-based educational program on maternity nurses' performance regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy. Methods: A quasi-experimental research (one group pre/post-test) design was adopted to fulfill the research aim. This research was conducted at the Clinical Obstetrics' Skill lab of the Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. Forty nurses were recruited (all nurses working at obstetrics and gynecology emergency department of Benha University Hospital at the time of collecting data). Three tools were used for data collection; a structured self-administered questionnaire, maternity nurses' attitude assessment scale, and maternity nurses' practices observational checklist. Results: showed a highly statistically significant improvement concerning maternity nurses' knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy, immediate post-intervention, and at follow up phase compared to the pre-intervention phase ($P \leq 0.001$). There was a positive, highly statistically significant correlation between total knowledge and total attitude and total practice scores at pre-intervention, immediate post-intervention, and at follow up phases ($P \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: The simulation-based educational program positively affected maternity nurses' performance regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy. Simulation-based education regarding obstetrical emergencies during pregnancy is recommended for all nurses working at obstetrics and gynecology units.

Effect of Applying Prenatal Care Protocol for Pregnant Women with Placenta Accreta on Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes

- Aziza Fathy El-sayed¹, Moharam Abd-Elhasib El-Nafrawy², Soad Abdelsalam Ramadan³, Rehab Soliman Abd-elallim⁴
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Background: Placenta accreta is one of fatal obstetrics crisis that have a negative effect on maternal and neonatal outcomes. Aim: The present study aimed to Study the effect of applying prenatal care protocol for pregnant women with placenta accrete on maternal and neonatal outcomes. Design: A quasi-experimental equivalent study (pre and posttests, non-randomized study) was utilized to fulfill the aim of study. Setting: The study was conducted at Obstetrics and Gynecological outpatient clinic, Obstetrics and Gynecological department and operating room of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Benha university hospital. Sample: A Purposive sample was selected according to inclusion criteria. The sample consisted of 52 women as 3 women diagnosed as placenta previa without accreta at 24 weeks of gestational age . Tools: Data collected through three main tools: I A structured interviewing questionnaire, II Maternal and neonatal outcomes sheet, III Women follow up sheet. Results: There were a highly statistical significant differences between study and control groups regarding attempted placent removal at third stage of labor, hysterectomy, intrapartum blood loss , neonates Apgar score at 1st minute and Apgar score at 5th minute($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: Application of prenatal care protocol has positive effect in improving maternal and neonatal outcomes in pregnant women with placenta accreta. Recommendation: Replication of prenatal care protocol on wide range of women diagnosed with placenta accreta.

Effect of Simulation Training on Intern Nurses' Competence and Self-Confidence regarding Primary Postpartum Hemorrhage

- Mohammed, S, H., 1, Omran, A, A, H., 2, Elsayed, H, A., 3, Salama, A, M.4.
 - 2023
-

Abstract:

Simulation training have been recommended for promoting intern nurses' competence in maternal care delivery. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of simulation training on intern nurses' competence and self-confidence regarding primary postpartum hemorrhage. Design: Quasi-experimental (pre-post design), was used to fulfill the aim of the study. Setting: The study was conducted in the clinical obstetrics skill lab and the classroom of faculty of Nursing at Benha University. Sample: A systematic random sample of (56) intern nurses. Tools: A self-administrated questionnaire, Creighton competency evaluation instrument, observational checklists regarding primary postpartum hemorrhage and satisfaction and self-confidence in learning scale. Results: There was a highly statistically significant improvement in relation to all competency domains related to assessment, communication, clinical-judgment and patient safety after simulation training compared to before simulation training ($P \leq 0.001$). Moreover, there was a higher satisfaction and self-confidence after simulation training compared to before simulation training ($P \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: Intern nurses will have higher level of competency and satisfaction and self-confidence after simulation training intervention than before. Recommendations: continuous simulation training programs and workshops should be planned on a regular basis to increase intern nurses' knowledge and competent skills for achieving high nursing care and management of primary postpartum hemorrhage.

Application of Health Belief Model on Nursing Students' Perception regarding Benefits of Preconceptional Folic Acid Intake

- Salma H Mohamed¹, Galal A. Elkholy², Soad A. Ramadan³, Elham A Rmadan⁴
 - 2020
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Abstract:

Preconception folic acid intake is necessary for optimal embryogenesis. Using health belief model is a great to improve the young women's belief towards recommended healthy behaviors of taking folic acid. Aim: The present study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the application of health belief model on nursing students' perception regarding benefits of preconceptional folic acid intake. Design: Quasi experimental design (pre-post test) was used to fulfill the aim of the study. Setting: The study was conducted at the Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. Sample: A purposive sample composed of (120) 4th year female nursing students. Tools: Two tools of data collection were self-administrated questionnaire and Health Belief Model scale. Results: The present study showed that there was a highly statistically significant difference in relation to all items of students' knowledge regarding preconceptional folic acid intake pre and post program ($P \leq 0.001$). Moreover, the mean total score of health belief model subscales post-preventive program are significantly higher than pre-preventive program, meanwhile, the mean score of perceived barriers post-preventive program is significantly lower than pre-preventive program ($P \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: Health belief model had positive effect on improving nursing students' perception regarding benefits of preconceptional folic acid intake. Recommendations: Application of health belief model for all university female students as a healthy preventive behavior towards folic acid deficiency.

Effect of Benson Relaxation Techniques on Nausea and Vomiting among Primigravida Women in The First Trimester of Pregnancy

- Amal Saad Soliman¹, Amel Ahmed Hassan², Somya Ouda Abd El Menem³, Hanan Amin Ali Gaafar⁴.
 - 2022
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Abstract:

Background: Nausea and vomiting in early pregnancy are so common that it can be considered a normal part of pregnancy, experienced by pregnant women in early pregnancy between the fourth and seventh week of pregnancy in 80 percent of pregnant women and resolves by the 20th week of gestation Aim: The present study aimed to study effect of applying Benson relaxation technique on nausea and vomiting among primigravida women in the first trimester of pregnancy. Design: Quasi-experimental equivalent study (study and control groups) was followed to fulfill the aim of the study. Setting: The study was conducted at Obstetric and Gynecological Out -Patient Clinic in Benha University hospital. Sample: A Purposive sample was selected according to inclusion criteria. The sample consists of 108 women with nausea and vomiting; divided equally as (54 in study group & 54 in control group). Tools: Data was collected through four main tools; I A structured interviewing questionnaire, II Maternal knowledge questionnaire, III Modified 24-hour Pregnancy-Unique Quantification of Emesis (PUQE) scale, IV Women's Satisfaction Sheet. Results: The present study showed highly statistically significant differences between study and control groups regarding mean score of (PUQE) index after application of Benson's relaxation technique (P

Effect of an Educational Program on Knowledge and Self Care Practices of Pregnant Women regarding Prevention of Puerperal Sepsis

- Ghada Mohamed Taha Abd-Elsatar, Samia Abdel Hakeem Hasneen, 3Elham Abozied Ramadan and 4Fatma Kamal Ali Ahmed
 - 2022
-

Abstract:

Background: Puerperal sepsis is one of the major causes of preventable maternal morbidity and mortality, a common pregnancy-related condition that could eventually lead to obstetric shock or even death in some cases. Aim of the study: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of an educational program on knowledge and self-care practices of pregnant women regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis. Design: A quasi-experimental study design (one group: time series quasi-experimental design) was used to fulfill the aim of study. Setting: The study was conducted at Obstetrics and Gynecological outpatient clinic affiliated to the Benha University Hospital. Sample: A purposive sample included (120) pregnant women. Tools of data collection: Three tools were used, tool I: A structured interviewing questionnaire which included two parts: General characteristics of pregnant women and obstetrical history, tool II: Pregnant women's knowledge assessment sheet and tool III: Pregnant women's self-care practices assessment sheet Results: There was a highly statistical significant improvement among pregnant women level of knowledge and self-care practices at post intervention and follow-up phases compared to pre-intervention phase with (P

Effect of Application of Health Promotion Model on Lifestyle of Women with Endometriosis

- 1 Nesma Abd-Elaziz Ibrahim, 2 Moharam Abd -Elhasib El-Nafrawy, 3 Soad Abd-Elsalam Ramadan, and 4 Amira Mohamed Salama.
- 2021

Abstract:

Background: Endometriosis is a life-threatening gynecological health problem in women during the reproductive age that cause chronic pelvic pain, infertility, dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, dysuria and dyschezia. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of application of health promotion model on lifestyle of women with endometriosis. Design: Quasi-experimental study design (pre-post test). Setting: The study was conducted at Obstetric and Gynecological out -patient clinic in Benha University hospital. Sample: A purposive sample consisted of 146 women with endometriosis. They divided control group comprised 73 women and study group comprised 73 women. Tools: Structured self-administered questionnaire, health promotion lifestyle profile-II and patient's satisfaction sheet. Results: the result of current study showed that nearly two thirds (65.8%) of study group were highly satisfied of health promotion model compared to only (7.2%) of control group, total health promotion lifestyle profile-II improved from (20%) before program implementation to (64.4%) after program implementation among study group while there was no improvement in the control group, nearly three quarters of both study and control groups respectively had poor knowledge score about endometriosis before program implementation. Meanwhile, more than three quarters of study group had good knowledge score about endometriosis and only (15.1%) of control group had good knowledge score about endometriosis after program implementation. There was no statistically significant correlation between total knowledge and total health promotion lifestyle profile-II of both study and control group before program implementation. On the other hand there was highly statistical significant correlation between total knowledge and total health promotion lifestyle profile-II in study group. Conclusion: the present study showed that there was a highly statistical significant difference regarding all health promotion lifestyle profile-II items (health responsibility, physical activity, nutrition, spiritual growth, interpersonal relations and stress management) between study and control groups after program implementation ($P < 0.001$). Application of health promotion model has positive effect on lifestyle of women with endometriosis therefore, the study hypothesis was supported. Recommendation: A simplified and comprehensive booklet should be available for all patients with endometriosis which include a clear, brief and simple explanation about non pharmacological modalities to reduce endometriosis related pain.

Effect of Roy's Adaptation Model on Sexual Function for Women after Total Hysterectomy

- Sahar Shafeek Mohammed Afify, Soad Abd –Elsalam Ramadan, Hemmat Mostafa El-Bana, and Rehab Soliman Abd-Elaliem.
- 2022

Abstract:

Hysterectomy is the most common gynecological surgery in the world. Hysterectomy is a surgical removal of the uterus, which can be done by vaginal, abdominal or laparoscopic routes. Aim of study: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of Roy's Adaptation Model on sexual function for women after total hysterectomy. Study design: A quasi-experimental study design (pre-posttest) was utilized Setting: The study was conducted at the gynecological inpatient's ward and the outpatient clinics at in Benha University hospital. Sample: A purposive sample of women who undergo hysterectomy, they divided into control group comprised women and study group comprised women. Tools of data collection: A self-administered questionnaire, Female Sexual Function Index, Roy's Adaptation Model Construct Scale and patient's satisfaction sheet. Results: The result of current study showed that nearly two thirds of study group were highly satisfied of Roy's Adaptation Model compared to less than one fifth of control group, total Roy's Adaptation Model improved from tenth at pre intervention phase to more than three fifths at post intervention phase among study group while there was no improvement in the control group., nearly three quarters of both study and control groups respectively had poor knowledge score about hysterectomy at pre intervention phase. Meanwhile, nearly two thirds of study group had good knowledge score about hysterectomy and only one quarter of control group had good knowledge score about hysterectomy at post intervention phase and there was a negative significant correlation between total knowledge score and total score of sexual function and adaptation in control group at pre intervention phase. While there was a positive significant correlation between total knowledge score and total score of sexual function ($P <$) in control group at post intervention phase. On the other hand there was a negative significant correlation between total knowledge score and total score of sexual function and adaptation in study group at pre intervention phase. While there was a highly positive significant correlation between total knowledge score and total score of sexual function and adaptation in study group at post intervention phase. Conclusion: The present study showed that there was a highly statistical significant difference regarding all Roy's Adaptation Model modes (physiologic, selfconcept, role function and interdependence mode) between control and study groups at post intervention phase ($P <$). Application of Roy's Adaptation Model had a positive effect on sexual function for women after total hysterectomy, therefore, the study hypothesis was supported. Recommendation: A simplified and comprehensive booklet and posters as methods to increase women sexual awareness in outpatient clinics which include a clear, brief and simple explanation about post-hysterectomy sexual life to reduce

hysterectomy related sexual problems.