كتيب ملخصات الأبحاث التطبيقية لقسم صحة المجتمع

The Effect of Emotional Intelligence Program on Nursing Students' Clinical Performance during Community Health Nursing Practical Training

- Eman Nabil Ramadan1, Sahar Abdel-Latif Abdel-Sattar2, Aziza M.Abozeid3, Hanan Abd Elwahab El Sayed1
- 2020

Abstract:

Background: Nursing profession and community health nursing practice needs the understanding of a lot of emotional perception, social skills or capability to manage self-emotions and emotion of others to convey the caring attribute. It is the hardest and most emotionally drained profession which requires high degree of emotional intelligence (EI) that can be developed. This study aims to evaluate the effect of emotional intelligence program on nursing students' clinical performance during community health nursing practical training. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was used. This study conducted at the nursing faculty, Benha University. A convenience sample (100) students who were recorded at community health nursing course were included in this present study. Three tools were used for collection of data: first; structured interviewing schedule for collecting data about demographic characteristics and knowledge of the subjects toward emotional intelligence. Second; The Schutte Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Test, it was comprised of 33-items.Third; the six dimension scale of nursing performance (6-DSNP) to evaluate the students' clinical performance. Results: There were statistically significant progresses (P= 0.000) toward nursing students' emotional intelligence & knowledge and their clinical performance after the program as compared to before program. A positive significant correlation (P< 0.05) between total studied students' scores of EI and all subscales of 6-DSNP before and after the program, also, there was a significant relation (P< 0.05) between studied students' total scores of EI & gender of students before and after the program. In contrast, no significant relation (P > 0.05) was observed between total scores of 6-DSNP& students' total scores of EI and their socio demographic characteristics. Conclusion: The emotional intelligence program was efficient in improving emotional intelligence of nursing students and their clinical performance through practical training of community health nursing after the program. Recommendation: Teaching courses and sessions about EI should be done for the community health nursing students to develop students' EI and the topic of EI should be included as a basic section in the community health nursing program for undergraduate and graduate nursing curriculum.

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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 1 Samah Abdelhaliem Said 2 , Hedya Fathy Mohy1 , Afaf Mohamed Emam2
- 2020

Abstract:

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

Effect of Self-Care Management Program on Quality of Life among Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Patients

- 1Taisser Hamido Abosree, 2Hedya Fathy Mohy El-Deen
- 2020

Abstract:

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is one of the chronic and progressive diseases that have complex health problems, which affect the quality of life. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of self-care management program on quality of life among Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome patients. Research design: Quasi-experimental research design was used in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at AIDS Outpatient Clinic in Fever Hospital at Benha City. Sample: Simple random sample of 25 % of attended AIDS patients in last year (2018-2019), the total sample was included (100) patients. Tools: Two tools were used. Tool I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consisted of three parts a) socio-demographic characteristics, b) AIDS patients` knowledge and c) AIDS patients` self-care reported practices. Tool II): Scale to measure quality of life among AIDS patients. Results; 64% of AIDS patients were males, 39 % of them their aged 35 years or more with mean age was 41.73±11.90, 51% of patients had AIDS for 5years or more and 57% of them during symptomatic stage. 67% the studied AIDS patients had poor knowledge regarding AIDS before program compared with 11% post program. 29% of the studied AIDS patients had satisfactory self-care reported practices before program, which increased to 79% during the post program. 39% of the AIDS patients had poor total scores of quality of life preprogram, which decreased to 16% post program. There were positive statistically significant correlations between AIDS patients` total knowledge scores and AIDS patients ` total self-care reported practices scores, and AIDS patients ` total quality of life scores post program. This study concluded that: Self-care management program succeeded to improve knowledge; self-care reported practices and quality of life among AIDS patients. The study recommended that: Continuous self-care management program for AIDS patients to increase their knowledge, self-care practices and improve their quality of life.

Effect of Occupational Health Program on Prevention of Occupational Health Hazards among Workers at Leather Tanning Factory

- Mona Abdallah Abdel- Mordy, Taisser Hamido Abosree
- 2022

Abstract:

Leather production includes many operations with different exposures, which can be harmful for the health of the workers. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of occupational health program on prevention of occupational health hazards among workers at Leather Tanning Factory. Methods: Quasi-experimental (pre/post-test) design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted at Leather Tanning Factory, Industrial Zone, Queisna City; Menoufia Governorate, Egypt with a systematic random sample was used. The total sample of the study was included 200 workers. Tools: I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consisted of three parts to assess workers' socio-demographic characteristics, health problems which the workers suffer from at last six months and workers` knowledge about occupational health hazards II): Observational checklist to assess the environmental work setting and workers practices regarding prevention of occupational health hazards. Results: 37% of the studied workers aged between 30-

Effectiveness of BASNEF Model- Based Health Education on Reduction of Iron Deficiency Anemia among Pregnant Women

- Zeinab Rabea Abd Elmordy1, Mai Mahmoud Hassan1, Mona Abdallah Abdel-Mordy2, Eman Mohammed Abd Elhakam 1
- 2022

Abstract:

Iron deficiency anemia is associated with many problems especially during pregnancy like expanded dangers of maternal mortality, preterm labor and low birth weight. Aim: To assess the effectiveness of BASNEF model based health education on reduction of iron deficiency anemia among pregnant women. Design: A quasi- experimental research design was utilized. Setting: This study was conducted in Outpatient Clinics of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Benha University Hospital. Sampling: A purposive sample included 200 pregnant woman was used. Tools: Two tools were used for collecting data included a structured interviewing questionnaire and BASNEF Model Questionnaire. Results: The current study indicated that there was a significant improvement in the mean score of total knowledge and total BASNEF scores in the study group post program implementation and after three months compared to the control group. Also, there was a positive statistically correlation between total BASNEF scores and hemoglobin, ferritin and hematocrit levels in the study group post program implementation and after three months (p

Effect of Obstacles Faced Nursing Students related Applying E- learning during COVID-19 Pandemic on their Attitudes.

- Amina Abdelrazek Mahmoud 1 & Mona Abdallah Abdel-Mordy 2
- 2021

Abstract:

E learning is a formalized teaching with the aid of electronic resources where in education can be delivered to large number of students (the target audience) at same or different time. The synchronized e-learning was the panacea at the time of the covid- 19 pandemic. However, it negatively influenced the learners' performance, attitude and learning outcomes. Aim: To assess the effect of obstacles faced nursing students related applying e-learning during COVID-19 pandemic on their attitudes. A descriptive correlational study design was used. The research was carried out at Benha University's Faculty of Nursing in Egypt. Subjects: During the academic year 2020/2021, a stratified random sampling technique was used to choose 25% of students from each of the four academic years enrolled in the Faculty of Nursing at Benha University. Tools: Interviewing questionnaire, attitude towards e-learning scale and obstacles of e-learning questionnaires. Results: 55.5 % of students expressed negative attitudes regarding e-learning, according to the findings. The highest level of total obstacles presented among academic students in the first year (66.8%) and the lowest level of total obstacles presented among academic students in the fourth year (57%) were encountered by nursing students when using e-learning. The most common dimensions of obstacles to e-learning were infrastructure and technological advancements, technical and managerial assistance and instructors' characteristics (88.2%, 86.3% and 83.3% respectively). Conclusions: There was a highly statistically significant negative correlation between obstacles facing nursing students and their attitudes towards e-learning. Recommendation: In light of the uniqueness of learning programs, the study proposes that higher education institutions improve their e-learning strategy in order to encourage students' academic achievement

Effect of Application Roy's Adaptation Model on Women's Satisfaction and Quality of Life after Mastectomy

- Mona Abdallah Abdel-Mordy1, Wafaa Atta Mohammed 1, Zeinab Rabea Abd Elmordy2
- 2021

Abstract:

Breast cancer is the most common cancer and main cause of cancer death in women and nurses can provide holistic care through application of nursing models. Aim: To evaluate the effect of application Roy's adaptation model on women's satisfaction and quality of life after mastectomy. Design: A quasi- experimental design was utilized. Setting: The study was conducted on the Oncology Department at Benha University Hospital and Health Insurance Hospital at Benha City, Egypt. Sampling: A purposive sample included 100 women involving two groups (study and control). Tools: Three tools were utilized to collect data and included a structured interviewing questionnaire, Breast-QTM-Mastectomy Module and Roy's Adaptation Model. Results: There was a highly significant difference between study and control groups regarding total knowledge, total satisfaction and total quality of life after two weeks of program implementation and after three months of follow up (P ≤ 0.001). Also, there were high significant differences in all domains of maladaptive behaviors after the program implementation in the study group (P ≤ 0.001), while it was not significantly different in the control group. Conclusion: The application of Roy's adaptation model was effective on improving post mastectomy women's knowledge, satisfaction and quality of life also, promoted women's adaptation to the disease and treatment regimen. Recommendation: An educational program should be provided to all nurses on the oncology departments to promote their knowledge to educate women about disease and management.

Effect of Implementing Continuous Care Model on Health-Related Behaviors and Quality of Life among Women with Preeclampsia

- Hend Abdallah EL Sayed (1), Ahlam Elahmady Sarhan(2), Mona Abdallah Abdel-Mordy(3)
- 2020

Abstract:

Preeclampsia is the leading cause of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality worldwide, but it is more prevalent in developing countries. Aim was to investigate the effect of implementing continuous care model on health-related behaviors and quality of life among women with preeclampsia. Design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized. Setting: The study was conducted at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Outpatient Clinic of Benha University Hospital. Sample: A purposive sample of 70 pregnant women diagnosed with preeclampsia was recruited and divided equally into study and control groups (35 women per group). Tools: Three tools were used to collect data; a structured interviewing questionnaire, health-related behaviors regarding preeclampsia questionnaire, and World Health Organization quality of life-BREF. Results: There was no statistically significant difference between mean scores of health-related behaviors regarding preeclampsia and quality of life before implementation of the continuous care model in both groups (P > 0.05). After implementing the continuous care model, the mean scores of health-related behaviors and quality of life in the study group were significantly higher than in the control group (p ≤ 0.001). A significant positive correlation between total scores of health-related behaviors regarding preeclampsia and quality of life in both groups before and after implementation of continuous care model (P ≤ 0.001). Conclusion: Implementing the continuous care model had a positive effect on improving preeclampsia-related health behaviors and the quality of life for women with preeclampsia. Recommendations: The continuous care model should be incorporated as a nursing intervention for promoting women's health behaviors and improving quality of life within preeclampsia care.

Home Health Care Intervention regarding Quality of Life for Elderly Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

- Nashwa Samir Abd El-Aziz Elsayad, Dr. Howyida Sadek Abd El-Hameed, Dr. Eman Nabil Ramadan, Dr. Amina Abd Elrazek Mahmuod
- 2020

Abstract:

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease represents an important public health challenge and it's a major cause of chronic morbidity and mortality of the elderly people throughout the world. The aim of this study was to evaluate home health care intervention regarding quality of life for elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Benha City. Research design: A quasi experimental design was utilized in this study. Setting: This study was conducted in Outpatient Clinics of Chest Hospital in Benha City. The sample: Purposive sample 100 elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Tools: Three tools are used I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consists of four parts to assess A): Demographic characteristics of the studied elderly patients, B): Medical history of the studied elderly patients with COPD, C): Knowledge of the studied elderly patients regarding chronic obstructive pulmonary disease D): Reported practices of the studied elderly patients regarding COPD, II): Scale to measure quality of life of the studied elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, III): Observational checklist: A- was used to observe practices of the studied elderly patients, B- was used to observe home of the studied elderly patients. Results: 55% of the studied elderly patients had good knowledge post intervention, 81% of the studied elderly patients were satisfactory practices post intervention, 72% of the studied elderly patients had good total scores of quality of life post intervention. Conclusion: The home health care intervention succeeded to improve knowledge, practices and quality of life of the studied elderly patients. Recommendations: Continuous home health care intervention for the elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to increase their knowledge and improve their practices.

Evidence Based Obesity Prevention Program among Primary School Students according to 100 Million Health Initiative.

- Taisser Hamido Abosree, Walaa Kamal Shedeed and Nashwa Samir Abdelaziz
- 2022

Abstract:

Background: Childhood obesity considers a global health problem; 100 million health initiative was launched for early detection of non-communicable diseases such as obesity. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of evidence based obesity prevention program among primary school students according to 100 million health initiative. Research design: A quasi experimental design was carried in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at seven Governmental Primary Schools in Benha City. Schools selected randomly one from each sector from total 108 schools that distributed into 7 sectors. Sample: Systematic random sample was used to select 180 primary schools students. Tools of data collection: Three tools were used. I: A structured interview questionnaire which included demographic characteristics of the primary school students, family and medical history, knowledge regarding obesity and 100 million health initiative. II: Practices of primary school students regarding prevention of obesity. III: Attitude scale regarding prevention of obesity. Results: 10.0% of primary school students had good knowledge regarding obesity and 100 million health initiative pre-implementation of program which improved to 75.0% post- implementation of program, 9.4% of them had satisfactory practices regarding prevention of obesity pre-implementation of program which improved to 72.8% post-implementation of program and 27.8% of them had positive attitude regarding prevention of obesity pre-implementation of program which improved to 82.2% post-implementation of program. Conclusion: Evidence based obesity prevention program had a significant positive effect in improving knowledge, practices and changing attitude of primary school students. Recommendations: Continuing evidence based obesity prevention program for primary school students to increase their knowledge and practices to prevent obesity.

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

- Eman Sobhy Omran1, Marwa Mosaad Ali2, Samah Said Sabry3 and Taisser Hamido Abosree
- 2022

Abstract:

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

Effect of Self-Care Management Program on Quality of Life among Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Patients

- 1Taisser Hamido Abosree, 2Hedya Fathy Mohy El-Deen
- 2022

Abstract:

diseases that have complex health problems, which affect the quality of life. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of self-care management program on quality of life among Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome patients. Research design: Quasi-experimental research design was used in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at AIDS Outpatient Clinic in Fever Hospital at Benha City. Sample: Simple random sample of 25 % of attended AIDS patients in last year (2018-2019), the total sample was included (100) patients. Tools: Two tools were used. Tool I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consisted of three parts a) socio-demographic characteristics, b) AIDS patients` knowledge and c) AIDS patients` self-care reported practices. Tool II): Scale to measure quality of life among AIDS patients. Results; 64% of AIDS patients were males, 39 % of them their aged 35 years or more with mean age was 41.73±11.90, 51% of patients had AIDS for 5years or more and 57% of them during symptomatic stage. 67% the studied AIDS patients had poor knowledge regarding AIDS before program compared with 11% post program. 29% of the studied AIDS patients had satisfactory self-care reported practices before program, which increased to 79% during the post program. 39% of the AIDS patients had poor total scores of quality of life preprogram, which decreased to 16% post program. There were positive statistically significant correlations between AIDS patients` total knowledge scores and AIDS patients ` total self-care reported practices scores, and AIDS patients ` total quality of life scores post program. This study concluded that: Self-care management program succeeded to improve knowledge; self-care reported practices and quality of life among AIDS patients. The study recommended that: Continuous self-care management program for AIDS patients to ncrease their knowledge, self-care practices and improve their quality of life. Keywords: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Patients, Quality of life and Self-care management program.

Effect of Occupational Health Program on Prevention of Occupational Health Hazards among Workers at Leather Tanning Factory

- Mona Abdallah Abdel- Mordy, Taisser Hamido Abosree
- 2021

Abstract:

Back ground: Leather production includes many operations with different exposures, which can be harmful for the health of the workers. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of occupational health program on prevention of occupational health hazards among workers at Leather Tanning Factory. Methods: Quasi-experimental (pre/post-test) design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted at Leather Tanning Factory, Industrial Zone, Queisna City; Menoufia Governorate, Egypt with a systematic random sample was used. The total sample of the study was included 200 workers. Tools: I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consisted of three parts to assess workers' socio-demographic characteristics, health problems which the workers suffer from at last six months and workers` knowledge about occupational health hazards II): Observational checklist to assess the environmental work setting and workers practices regarding prevention of occupational health hazards. Results: 37% of the studied workers aged between 30-

Effect of Educational Program on Pregnant Women' Awareness regarding Prevention of Vitamin D Deficiency

- Taisser Hamido Abosree 1 , Abdulelah K. Alanazi 2 , Aziza Ibrahim Mohamed 3, Eman Elsayed Hussein 4, Doaa Mohamed Sobhy Elsayed5
- 2020

Abstract:

Background: Vitamin D deficiency has been identified as a global health problem and has affected more than 1 billion people globally especially among pregnant women. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of educational program on pregnant women' awareness regarding prevention of Vitamin D Deficiency. Research design: Quasi-experimental research design was used in this study. Setting: The study was conducted at pregnant follow up Outpatient Clinic in Maternal and Child health care Center at Benha City. Sample: Simple random sample was used. The total sample of the study was included (222) pregnant women. Tools: Two tools were used I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consisted of four parts to assess personal characteristics, obstetric history, knowledge and reported practices II): Scale to measure attitude of the pregnant women regarding vitamin D deficiency. Results of this study showed pre-program 3.6% of study group and 4.5% of control group had good knowledge regarding vitamin D deficiency. While post program 75.7% of study group had good knowledge compared with 4.5% of the control group. Pre-program 18.0% of study group and 22.5% of control group had satisfactory practices regarding prevention of vitamin D deficiency. While post program 87.4% of study group had satisfactory practices compared with 21.6% of the control group. Pre-program 3.6% of study group and 4.5% of control group had positive attitude regarding vitamin D deficiency. While post program 73.9% of study group had positive attitude compared with 4.5% of control group. This study concluded that the educational program increase knowledge, improve practices and change attitude of study group of pregnant women regarding vitamin D deficiency. There were a statistical positive correlation between study group' total knowledge, total practices and total attitude post program implementation. The study recommended that: Continuing educational programs for the pregnant women to increase their awareness about vitamin D importance for their own health & for that of their infants.

Effect of The Health Belief Model-Based Education on Preventive Behaviors of Breast Cancer

- Amina A. Mahmoud1, Taisser H. Abosree2, Rehab S. Abd El Aliem3
- 2020

Abstract:

Breast cancer is the main type of cancer affecting women and the fourth most common cancer mortality cause. Approximately one out of eight women worldwide develop breast cancer. Screening prevention plays a vital role in the early detection of breast cancer and reducing mortality rates. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of the health belief model-based education on breast cancer preventive behaviors. Methods: Quasi-experimental (pre/post-test) design was used in this study. The study was conducted at the obstetrics outpatient clinic affiliated to Benha University Hospital, Egypt, on a purposive sample of 100 women. A self-administered questionnaire, Champion's Health Belief Model Constructs Scale (CHBMS), and an observation checklist for Breast Self-Examination (BSE) were used to collect the data. Results: The study showed that 62% of the studied women's mean age was 35.90±6.45, 53 % of them had secondary education, 93% of them didn't do regular breast self-examination, and 96% of them did not have a mammogram ever. Besides, there were improvements in the studied women' knowledge scores regarding breast cancer post-model implementation (P < 0.001). There was a highly statistically significant difference in total practice scores of preventive behaviors pre and post model implementation (p-value

Program for Prevention Non-Communicable Diseases according to Sustainable Development Egyptian Strategy 2030 among Female University Students at Benha City

- Hedya Fathy Mohy EL_Deen, Taisser Hamido Abosree
- 2020

Abstract:

Abstract Background: Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are one of the biggest public health challenges of the 21st century. The social and economic impacts of NCDs are threatening progress towards sustainable development. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of program for prevention non- communicable diseases according to sustainable development Egyptian strategy 2030 among female University Students at Benha City. Research design: Quasi-experimental research design was used in this study. Setting: The study was conducted at the female University Town at Benha City. Sample: A simple random sample of female University students, the total sample was (100). Tools: One tool was used. Part I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consisted of three parts to assess socio-demographic characteristics, female University students` knowledge about non-communicable disease according to sustainable development healthy strategy 2030, and lifestyle reported practices among female University students for prevention of non-communicable disease, part II): Scale to measure attitude of the female University students for the non-communicable disease. Results: 54% of studied female University students their aged was 20 and more years, and 96% of them didn`t have frequency of disease, there were improvement in the studied female University students knowledge scores regarding non-communicable disease according to sustainable development healthy strategy 2030 after program implementation (P < 0.001). 37% of the studied female University students had satisfactory life style reported practices before program, and increased to 84% during the post program. 55% of studied female university students had negative attitude regarding NCDs before program, while this percentage decreased to 35 % post program. Also there was a positive statistically significant correlation between University students `total knowledge scores and female University students `total lifestyle reported practices and attitude scores before and post phases of the program. This study concluded that: The program succeeded to increase knowledge and improve lifestyle reported practices and change attitude of University students regarding prevention of non- communicable diseases according to sustainable development Egyptian Strategy 2030. The study recommended that: Continuous program for prevention NCDs among University students to increase their knowledge and practices. These programs should focus on the importance of practicing healthy life styles in this young age to prevent the occurrence of NCDs in adulthood. Keywords: University students, prevention, sustainable development Egyptian Strategy, and Non-communicable diseases

Home Health Care Model to Improve Quality of Life among Post Liver Transplant Recipients

- Walaa Kamal Shedeed1 , Howyida Sadek Abd El-Hameed2, Hanaa Abd El- Gawad Abd El-Megeed3, Amina Abd Elrazek Mahmuod4
- 2021

Abstract:

Liver transplantation represents the only curative treatment option for end-stage liver disease. The aim of this study: Was to evaluate home health care model to improve quality of life among post liver transplant recipients. Research design: A quasi experimental design was utilized in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at Liver Transplantation Unit of National Liver Institute, Menoufeya University followed by home visits to conduct the study. The sample: Purposive sample was used in this study; the total sample included 70 patients. Tools: Three tools were used I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consists of four parts to assess a): Socio-demographic characteristics b): Medical history c): Patients' knowledge regarding liver transplantation and home health care model, and d): Reported practices of patients post liver transplantation, II): Observational checklist which consists of two parts to observe a): Home health care practices post liver transplantation b): Home environment of patients post liver transplantation, and III): Scale to measure quality of life of patients post liver transplantation. Results: 61.4% of the studied patients had good knowledge post implementation of home health care model, 88.6% of the studied patients had satisfactory practices post implementation of home health care model, and 70.0% of the studied patients had good quality of life post implementation of home health care model. There were positive statistically significant correlations between the studied patients' total quality of life score and total practices score and total knowledge score pre and post implementation of home health care model. Conclusion: The home health care model succeeded to improve knowledge, practices and quality of life of the studied patients post LT. Recommendations: Continuous home health care model for patients post liver transplantation to enhance patients` knowledge, practices and quality of life.

Health Educational Program for Students with Hearing Impairment and Deafness regarding their Quality of Life

- Asmaa Ramadan Mohamed Abdel-Wahab1 , Howyida Sadek Abd El-Hameed2 , Samah Said Sabry 3 , Hedya Fathy Mohy Eldeen 4
- 2022

Abstract:

Background: Hearing impairment is diminished acuity to sounds which would otherwise be heard normally and deafness is inability to understand speech even in the presence of amplification. The aim of this study was to evaluate health educational program for students with hearing impairment and deafness regarding their quality of life. Research design: A quasi experimental design was utilized in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at Al -Amal School for Mute and Deafness in Benha City. The sample: All hearing impaired and deaf students were included in the study; total sample included 100 students with age group 14-19 years. Tools: I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consists of four parts to assess a): Sociodemographic characteristics b): Medical history c): Students' knowledge regarding hearing impairment and deafness disease d): Reported practices of the students II): Scale to measure the attitude of students toward hearing impairment and deafness, and III): Scale to measure quality of life of students with hearing impairment and deafness. Results: 67% of the studied students had good knowledge while 96% of the studied students had satisfactory practices, 71% of the studied students had positive attitudes and 55% of studied students had good quality of life post program. There were positive highly statistically significant correlations between studied students' total attitudes score and their total knowledge score & statistically significant correlation between the studied students' total practices scores and their total knowledge score pre-program. There were positive statistically significant correlations between the studied students' total attitudes score, total practices score and total knowledge score also, there were positive statistically significant correlations between total practices score, total attitudes score and total quality of life score post program. Conclusion: Health educational program succeeded to improve knowledge, practices, attitudes and quality of life of studied students with hearing impairment and deafness. Recommendations: Psychosocial rehabilitation program should be held to meet the needs of students with hearing impairment and deafness and improve their quality of life in cooperation with school health nurse

Coping Strategies and Quality of Life among Burned Patients after Hospital Discharge

- Nora Mohamed 1, Dr. Howyida Sadek 2,Dr. Mahbouba Sobhy 3,Dr. Amina Abd-El razek 4
- 2020

Abstract:

Burns is one of the common causes leading to morbidity and mortality worldwide that lead to physical, psychological, social and economic problems for the burned patients. The aim of the study is to assess coping strategies and quality of life among burned patients after hospital discharge. Research design: A descriptive design was utilized in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at Burns Outpatient Clinic of Benha Teaching Hospital. The sample: A Convenient sample (150) was collected from the above previously mentioned setting of burned patients. Three tools were used 1): A structured interviewing questionnaires which consisted of four parts to assess A) demographic characteristics of the studied burned patients. B) Current medical history of the burn among the studied patients. C) Knowledge of the studied patients regarding burn. D) Reported practices of burned patients about care of the burn. II) The Burn Specific Health Scale (BSHS-B) to assess quality of life of burned patients. III) Coping with Burn Questionnaire (CBQ) to measure coping strategies among burned patients. Results: 52.7% of the studied patients were female, while 39.3% of burns caused by boiling water, 47.3% of them were third degree burn. Regarding their knowledge about burn 46.7 % of them had poor knowledge. 65.3% had satisfactory practices regarding burn care, 59.3 % had poor quality of life and 46.0% had moderate coping strategies with the burn. Conclusion: There were statistically significant relation between total knowledge score of patients and their total practices regarding burn care. Recommendation: Health educational program should be developed and implemented for the burned patients to improve their quality of life and coping strategies.

Mothers' Perception for Protection of their Children from Sexual Abuse

- Heba Adel Ali Mohamed 1 , Howyida Sadek Abd El-Hameed2, Ahlam Elahmady Sarhan 3, Wafaa Atta Mohamed Ahmed 4
- 2022

Abstract:

Child sexual abuse is a type of violence against children that has received significant concern worldwide which lead to short-term and long-term impacts on children, also a worrisome burden to the family and society. The aim of this study was to assess mothers` perception for protection of their children from sexual abuse. Research design: Descriptive design was utilized in this study. Setting: This study was conducted at Benha Maternal and Child Health center (B), Kafr-Shokr Maternal and Child Health center, Shiben-El-Kanater Maternal and Child Health center and Kalyub El-Balad Maternal and Child Health center. The sample: Simple random sample of the mothers who can read and write, mothers' children age was from 3-12 years and accepted to be involved in the study(n= 381). Tools: Two tools were used, I): A structured interviewing questionnaire which consists of four parts to assess child's characteristics, mothers' socio-demographic characteristics b): knowledge of mothers about protection of children from sexual abuse c): reported practice of mothers for protection from sexual abuse d): attitude of mothers regarding protection from child sexual abuse and II): Child Sexual Abuse Myths Scale to assess false beliefs and attitude of mother toward child sexual abuse. Results: 48 % of mothers aged30 to less than 40 years old and 91.1% of them were married while 56.7% of children aged 3-6 years 12 and 7.6% of children were previously exposed to sexual abuse while 58.8% of mothers had average total knowledge level regarding protection of children from sexual abuse,60.1% of them had unsatisfactory total reported practices score regarding protection of children from sexual abuse and 66.9% of them had positive total attitude regarding protection of their children from sexual abuse. Conclusion: There were positive statistically significant correlations between mothers' total knowledge, total reported practices and total attitude regarding protection of their children from sexual abuse. Recommendations: Health education program for mothers regarding child sexual abuse to increase their knowledge and practices to protect their children from sexual abuse.

perception of Geriatric Nursing Students regarding Blended Learning

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Abstract:

Background: Blended learning is a teaching method that integrates both offline-learning and online-learning with the aim of producing a conducive learning environment so that students become more active and independent. Aim of study: Was to assess perception of geriatric nursing students regarding blended learning. Research design: Adescriptive research design was utilized to conduct this study. Setting: The study was conducted at Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. Sample: A systematic random sample of 25% of all geriatric nursing students in the previous mentioned setting which includes 134 students from 535 geriatric nursing students. Tools: Three tools were used. Tool I: A structured interviewing questionnaire format which included 3 parts: A) socio-demographic characteristics related to the students. B) learning needs assessment of the students. C) knowledge of geriatric nursing students regarding blended learning. Tool II: Likert scale that adapted to assess attitude of geriatric nursing students regarding blended learning. Tool III: Observational checklist to assess educational environment of the Faculty and availability of facilities. Results: 50% of the studied students aged 21 years old, 73.1% of them were females, 83.6% of them lived in rural areas.42.5% of the studied students had poor total knowledge level about blended learning and 33.6% of them had average total knowledge level about blended learning. While only 23.9% of them had good total knowledge level about blended learning. 59.7% of the studied students had negative attitude regarding blended learning, and only 40.3% of them had positive attitude regarding blended learning. Conclusion: There were highly statistically significant relation between studied students' total knowledge and their socio-demographic characteristics regarding mobile phone type p>0.001. While there was no statistically significant relation between studied students' total knowledge and other socio-demographic characteristics regarding age, sex, residence, type of family, marital status, and family monthly income. There were highly statistically significant relations between total students' knowledge level, and total attitude regarding blended learning. Recommendation: Designing training programs for nursing educators & nursing students to increase the effectiveness and quality of blended learning.