

كتيب ملخصات الأبحاث التطبيقية لقسم الأطفال للعام الجامعي ٢٠٢٤/٢٠٢٥

Compliance of Children with Beta Major Thalassemia to Their Receiving of Iron Chelation Therapy

Authors: ١ Aliaa Abd-Elhakiem Hassan Ali ,٢ Basma Rabie Abd-Elsadik,٣
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Year: ٢٠٢٥

Abstract:

Background: Beta major thalassemia is a hereditary hemoglobin disorder that results from absence of a beta-globin chain in the pathway of hemoglobin production. It requires regular blood transfusion which led to iron overload that require iron chelation therapy. **Aim of study:** was to assess the compliance of children with beta major thalassemia to their receiving of iron chelation therapy. **Design:** A descriptive research design was utilized to conduct this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at outpatient clinic in hematological diseases Unit at Banha Specialized Pediatric Hospital affiliated to secretariat of specialized medical center. **Subject:** A purposive sample of ١٠٠ children diagnosed with beta major thalassemia and their mothers who attended the previously mentioned setting. **Tools of data collection:** Two tools were used; Tool I: A structured Interviewing Questionnaire Sheet Tool II: Reported practice regarding steps of giving disferal and oxjade medication, steps of mouth care and hand hygiene. **Result:** Vast majority of the studied children are not complying to iron chelation therapy. also, majority of the studied mother had unsatisfactory level of total knowledge regarding blood component and beta thalassemia. And also, more than three quarters of the studied children had unsatisfactory level of total knowledge regarding blood component and beta thalassemia. Furthermore, more than half of the studied children had satisfactory practices regarding total reported practice regarding steps of giving oxjade. and more than half of the studied mothers have in satisfactory practices regarding total reported practice regarding steps of administering disferal medication. **Conclusion:** more than half of the studied children are not compiling to iron chelation therapy. While, less than half of them are compiling to iron chelation therapy. **Recommendations:** Emphasize the role of nurse in educating the thalassemic children and their mothers regarding compliance to iron chelation therapy.

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

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Year: ٢٠٢٥

Abstract:

Background: Developmental dysplasia of the hip is an important cause of childhood disability. So, mothers should have knowledge and practice concerning care of their children with developmental hip dysplasia. **Aim of the study:** Was to assess mothers' knowledge, reported practice and attitude regarding care of their children with developmental hip dysplasia. **Setting:** This study was conducted in Pediatric Orthopedic Outpatient Clinic of Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital at Benha City. **Design:** A descriptive study design. **Subjects:** A purposive sample of ٧٥ mothers and their children with developmental hip dysplasia who attended the previously mentioned setting. **Tools of data collection:** Tool I: Structured Interviewing Questionnaire Sheet included; characteristics of the studied mothers, characteristics of the studied children and their medical data and mothers' knowledge regarding developmental hip dysplasia. Tool II: Mothers' reported practice questionnaire. Tool III: Mothers' attitude likert scale toward care for their children with developmental hip dysplasia. **Results:** Almost two thirds of the studied mothers have inadequate knowledge about developmental hip dysplasia, three fifth of them have satisfactory level of reported practice and three quarter of them have negative attitude. **Conclusion:** There was statistically significant positive correlation between total mothers' knowledge, reported practices and attitude. **Recommendation:** Designing and implementing an educational program for mothers regarding caring for children with developmental dysplasia of the hip.

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

Authors: Nora Abd El-Alim Ebrahim^١, Madiha Hassan Bayoumi^٢, Hanan El-Sayed Metwally

Year: ٢٠٢٥

Abstract:

Background: Pathological jaundice is the most encountered medical problem in the first one week of life. Bilisphere phototherapy is a new modality in management of pathological jaundice. Nurses play an important role in achieving optimal outcomes for neonates under bilisphere. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effect of education program regarding bilisphere phototherapy on nurses' performance and outcomes of neonates with pathological jaundice. **Research design:** In the current study, a quasi-experimental research approach was used. **Setting:** This study was carried out at Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital's, Neonatal Intensive Care Units. **Subjects:** A convenient sample of every nurse who works in the aforementioned setting and a purposive sample of newborns selected for the study. **Data collecting tools:** Three tools were employed: Tool I: A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet consisted of ٤ sections. Tool II: Observational checklist for caring neonates under bilisphere and consisted of ٣ sections. Tool III: Neonatal outcomes evaluation sheet: It consisted of ٢ sections. **Results:** The majority of the studied nurses had satisfactory knowledge and competent practice post- education program implementation. **Conclusion:** There was a positive correlation between nurses' performance and neonates' outcomes post- program implementation. **Recommendation:** Periodical in-service education programs regarding pathological jaundice should be designed and implemented to improve nurses' knowledge based on nurse's actual needs.

Effect of education program regarding pathological jaundice on nurses' performance and neonates' bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction

Authors: Nora Abd El-Alim Ebrahim^١ · Madiha Hassan Bayoumi^١ · Hanan El-Sayed Metwally^١

Year: ٢٠٢٥

Abstract:

Both term and preterm infants are susceptible to pathological jaundice, a frequent condition that can cause long-lasting neurological damage. A novel treatment for indirect pathological hyperbilirubinemia is bilisphere phototherapy, which lowers total serum bilirubin just as well as exchange transfusions. A quasi-experimental research design was utilized in the current study. This study was conducted in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. A convenient sample of all available nurses (٦٠) working in the previously mentioned setting. A purposive sample of neonates (٩٠) with pathological jaundice which would be divided into control and study groups. Three tools were used: Tool I: A structured interview questionnaire sheet, Tool II: observational checklist for caring neonates with pathological jaundice, and Tool III: neonatal outcomes assessment sheet. There was a positive correlation between nurses' total performance regarding pathological jaundice and bilisphere phototherapy at pre-/post-education program implementation. Additionally, there were a positive correlation between neonates' outcomes in the study group and nurses' total performance post-program implementation. Conclusion the education program regarding pathological jaundice was effective in improving nurses' performance and neonates' bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction post compared to pre-education program implementation.

Effect of Continuous Versus Intermittent Bolus Gavage Feeding on Gastrointestinal Tolerance, Physical and Physiological Parameters in Premature Infants

Authors: Sozan Hassan Abd El-Hamid Hassan ^١ ; Faten Shafik Mahmoud ^٢ ;
and Khadiga Mohammed Said ^٣ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Enteral feeding is a safe mean of providing the nutritional requirements of premature infants. **Aim of study:** was to assess the effect of continuous versus intermittent bolus feeding on physical, physiological parameters and gastrointestinal tolerance in premature infants. **Design:** A quasi -experimental design was used. **Setting:** the study was conducted in neonatal intensive care unit at Benha University Hospital, Benha Teaching Hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Sample:** A convenient sample of ١٠٠ premature infants was divided into two equal groups; ٥٠ infants who received continuous gastric feeding as group A and ٥٠ infants who received intermittent bolus feeding as group B. **Tools of data collection:** the first tool is a structured interviewing questionnaire sheet to assess personal characteristics of nurses and assess nurses' knowledge regarding enteral feeding. The second tool is nurses' observational checklist regarding enteral feeding. The third tool is neonatal feeding intolerance assessment sheet to assess personal characteristics of premature infants, feeding pattern of premature infants and feeding intolerance criteria. The fourth tool is Neonatal physical and physiological parameters assessment sheet to assess physical and physiological parameters. **Results:** show that there was a statistically significant differences between the studied groups of premature infants in abdominal distention, vomiting, length, pulse and o₂ saturation and a highly statistically significant differences in weight and respiratory rate. **Conclusion:** the study concluded that continuous feeding was more effective than intermittent bolus feeding for feeding premature infant. Infants who received continuous gastric feeding had more stability in physical parameters, more increase in weight and length, more stability in physiological parameters and more gastrointestinal tolerance than those who receive intermittent bolus gavage feeding. **Recommendation:** the study recommended the importance of educational programs about enteral feeding and its technique to improve their knowledge and practice

Effect of Integrated High-Fidelity Simulation on Self-Efficacy and Satisfaction of Pediatric Nursing Students regarding Newborn Assessment.

Authors: Fatma Abdellah Mohamed^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ , Amal Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Salam^٣ and Seham Mohammed Abd-Elaziz^٤ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Simulation education is a bridge between classroom learning and real-life clinical experience. It helps in nursing competency before engaging in real situation with the newborns to enhance safety. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effect of integrated high-fidelity simulation on self-efficacy and satisfaction of pediatric nursing students regarding newborn assessment. **Research design:** A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the current study. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Clinical Pediatric Laboratory Skills for third year students and teaching hall of Faculty of Nursing, Benha University. **Subjects:** A convenient sample of all pediatric nursing students who were studying the pediatric nursing course was enrolled in the study (٢٥٤ students). **Tools of data collection:** Four tools were used: Tool (١): A structured interviewing questionnaire; Part (١): Personal characteristics of the studied students, Part (٢): Pediatric nursing students' knowledge regarding newborn assessment. Tool (٢): Observational checklist for newborn assessment. Tool (٣): Self-efficacy regarding newborn assessment. Tool (٤): Students' satisfaction. **Results:** Showed that most of the studied students had unsatisfactory level of knowledge and practice and had low self-efficacy at pre simulation intervention. Compared with, high self-efficacy at immediate post and after four weeks simulation intervention. **Conclusions:** High fidelity simulation intervention regarding newborn assessment had a significant positive effect in improving students' knowledge, practice, self-efficacy and satisfaction towards newborn assessment. **Recommendations:** Integration of high fidelity simulation in pediatric nursing program to enhance students' acquisition of knowledge and performance.

Effect of Designed Educational Guidelines on Nurses' Performance regarding Management of Children undergoing Bone Marrow Transplantation.

Authors: Hadeer Adel Ahmed¹ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud² and Khadiga Mohamed Said³ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Bone marrow transplantation is a medical procedure that is performed to replace bone marrow or stem cells that has been destroyed by disease especially certain types of malignant (cancerous) and nonmalignant (noncancerous) diseases. **Aim of study:** Was to evaluate the effect of designed educational guidelines on nurses' performance regarding management of children undergoing bone marrow transplantation. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to conduct this study. **Settings:** This study was carried out in Bone Marrow Transplantation Unit of Mansoura university children hospital affiliated to Mansoura University Hospital, Tanta University Educational Hospital affiliated to Tanta University Hospital and Nasser Institute affiliated to Specialized Medical Centers. **Subject:** A convenient sample included (٥٧) nurses who are providing direct care for children undergoing bone marrow transplantation at previously mentioned settings. **Tools of data collection:** Data were collected by using tools which are: Tool (I): A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet. Tool (II): Observation checklist for nurses' practice to evaluate nursing practice before and after implementation of designed educational guidelines regarding bone marrow transplantation. **Results:** The majority of the studied nurses had satisfactory level of total knowledge regarding bone marrow transplantation post-designed educational guidelines compared to pre-designed educational guidelines implementation. Also, the majority of the studied nurses had competent level of total practice in post designed educational guidelines compared to pre designed educational guidelines implementation. **Conclusion:** The designed educational guidelines were effective in improving nurses' performance regarding management of children undergoing bone marrow transplantation. Also, there was a positive correlation between nurses' total level of knowledge and total practice at pre and post designed educational guidelines implementation. **Recommendations:** Conducting continuous training programs about bone marrow transplantation for nurses to enhance their knowledge and practice.

Effect of Preventive Nursing Guidelines about COVID-١٩ on Hospitalized School Age Children

Authors: Eman Ahmed Taha El-Naggar^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ and Basma Rabie Abdel-Sadik^٣ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Coronavirus disease ٢٠١٩ (COVID-١٩) has upended societies and dramatically altered everyday life across the globe. COVID-١٩ is a highly contagious viral illness caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome.

Aim of the study: To assess the effect of preventive nursing guidelines about COVID-١٩ on hospitalized school age. children

Research design: A quasi-experimental research design was used to carry out the study.

Setting: The study was conducted in pediatric medical department at Benha University Hospital, which consists of three wards.

Sample: A purposive sample of hospitalized school age children (٧٥) child admitted the above-mentioned setting for treatment during the period of data collection (six months) were included in the study.

Tools of data collection: Two tools were used. Tool (I): A structured interview questionnaire sheet to assess personal characteristics of hospitalized school age children, and their knowledge related to COVID-١٩. Tool (II): Children reported practice related to COVID- ١٩ to assess hospitalized school age children' reported practice related to COVID-١٩.

Results: Total knowledge of the studied children about COVID-١٩ was good and total reported practices related to COVID-١٩ were satisfactory post preventive nursing guidelines implementation. There were highly statistically significant relations between the studied children's total knowledge score regarding covid-١٩ and their personal characteristics. There were highly statistically significant relations between the studied children's total practices score regarding covid-١٩ prevention and their personal characteristics. There was a positive correlation between the studied children's total knowledge and total reported practices between pre and post the preventive nursing guidelines implementation.

Conclusion: The preventive nursing guidelines was effective in improving hospitalized school age children' knowledge and reported practice about COVID-١٩.

Recommendations: Simple Arabic illustrative educational booklets, posters and COVID-١٩ plan should be produced and provided for all children in inpatient and outpatient department.

Effect of Educational Intervention on Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of Critically Ill Children with Pneumothorax

Authors: Amal Abdel-Fatah Abdel-Mohsen Mohamed^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ and Amal Abdel Aziz Abdel Salam^٣ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Pneumothorax is an urgent and undesirable state of air penetration into the virtual space between two lists of pleura resulting in a collapsed lung and loss of negative intrathoracic pressure. The nurse must be equipped with appropriate knowledge and skills to meet the needs of children with pneumothorax safely and competently. This study aimed to: Evaluate effect of educational intervention on nurses' performance regarding care of critically ill children with pneumothorax. **Design:** A quasi-experimental design was used in the current study. **Setting:** The present study was conducted at Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Cardiothoracic Intensive Care Unit and Emergency Intensive Care Unit at Benha University Hospital **Subjects:** A convenient sample of (١٠٠) nurses who working at the previously mentioned setting included in the study and a purposive sample of (٧٠) child who suffering from pneumothorax. **Tools of data collection:** **Tool (I):** A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet consists of part (١): Personal data of the studied nurses and part (٢): Nurses' knowledge regarding care of critically ill children with pneumothorax. **Tool (II):** Attitudes Likert scale to assess nurses' attitudes regarding care of critically ill children with pneumothorax. **Tool (III):** Observational checklists to assess nurses' practices regarding care of critically ill children with pneumothorax. **Tool (IV):** Chest tube associated complications assessment sheet to assess chest tube associated complications. **Results:** This study revealed that, the majority of the studied nurses had good knowledge, positive attitudes and competent practices in post educational intervention. **Conclusion:** Educational intervention had positive effect on the nurses' performance (knowledge, attitudes and practices) and reducing chest tube associated complications. **Recommendation:** Providing up-to-dated, regular and continuous in-services training programs about pneumothorax and chest tube for nurses.

Effect of Educational Program on Pediatric Nurses' Performance regarding to COVID-١٩

Authors: Eman Ali Saad Hekal^١, Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ and Madiha Hassan Bayoumi^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: COVID-١٩ is the disease caused by a new corona virus called SARS-CoV-٢. Nurses has critical role and responsibility during COVID-١٩ pandemic. **Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess effect of educational program on pediatric nurses' performance regarding to COVID-١٩. **Research Design;** A quasi experimental design was utilized in the study. **Settings;** This study was conducted at the isolation department and Intensive Care Unit (ICUs) at Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Subject;** A convenient sample included all available nurses (٦٠) who working in the previously mentioned settings. **Tools of data collection;** Tool (I): Structure interviewing questioner to assess nurses' characteristic and knowledge regarding COVID-١٩. Tool (II): Observational checklist to assess nurses' practice regarding COVID-١٩. Tool (III): Nurses attitude regarding COVID-١٩ to assess nurses' attitude regarding to COVID-١٩. **Results:** There were statistically significant differences between the level of knowledge, practices and attitudes of pediatric nurses, their qualifications and years of experience before and after implementing the program. Also, there was positive correlation between pediatric nurses' knowledge, practice and attitude scores pre and post implementation of the educational program **Conclusion:** The educational program was effective in improving the level of pediatric nurse's performance regarding to COVID-١٩. **Recommendation:** Emphasizing on the importance of developing periodical training programs regarding care of children with corona virus for nurses working in intensive care unit and isolation department to improve their performance.

Effect of Educational Intervention on Quality of Life for Mothers' Having Children with Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt

Authors: Samah Mahmoud Mohamed Abd-EL Baky^١ , Sabah Saad Al Sharkawi^٢ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud ^٣ and Seham Mohammed Abdelaziz.^٤

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: A ventriculoperitoneal shunt is a surgical procedure that primarily treats the hydrocephalus which associated with many physical, psychological, and social problems that can affect on quality of life. Educational intervention has a great effect in improving the quality of life of mothers and their children with ventriculoperitoneal shunt. Aim of the study The study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational intervention on quality of life for mothers and their children with ventriculoperitoneal shunt. Design: A quasi-experimental study. Settings: The study was conducted at the Pediatric Neurology Outpatient Clinic at Specialized Pediatric Hospital in Benha city affiliated to the Ministry of Health and El- Demerdash Neurosurgical Hospital affiliated to Ain Shams University. Study subjects: A purposive sample consisted of ٦٠ mothers accompanied their children with ventriculoperitoneal shunt; ٢٠ mothers from Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital and ٤٠ mothers from El- Demerdash Neuro Surgical Hospital who attended the previously mentioned settings for six months. Data collection tools: Tool I: A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet, mothers' knowledge. Tool II: Reported practices regarding care of their children with ventriculoperitoneal shunt and Tool III: Quality of Life scale for mothers and their children. Results: There were highly statistical positive correlations between total level of the mothers' knowledge, reported practice, quality of life and total children's quality of life at post educational intervention phase. Conclusion: The educational intervention had a significant positive effect in improving quality of life of mothers and their children with ventriculoperitoneal shunt. Recommendation: Developing simplified and comprehensive booklet for children with ventriculoperitoneal to avoid post-operative complication and improving quality of life.

Nurses' Performance regarding Preventive Measures of Pressure Ulcer among Critically Ill Children at Pediatric Intensive Care Units

Authors: Reem Sallam Mahmoud¹, Faten Shafik Mahmoud² and Amal Gharib Sabaq³ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Critically ill children require serious consideration whether in medical, surgical or trauma- related fields. Pressure ulcer are a challenging problem in the care of medically complex children. Nurses are dedicated to the prevention and management of pressure injuries. **Aim of the study:** Was to assess nurses' performance regarding preventive measures of pressure ulcer among critically ill children at pediatric intensive care units. **Research design:** A descriptive research design was used to conduct the current study. **Settings:** The study was conducted at pediatric intensive care units of Benha University Hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Subjects:** A convenient sample of ١٠٠ nurses and a purposive sample of ٥٠ children were selected from the previously mentioned settings. **Tools:** Data was collected by using three tools, Tool (I): A structured interviewing questionnaire format to assess personal characteristics of nurses and children and assess Nurses' knowledge regarding pressure ulcer prevention, Tool (II): Braden Q Risk Assessment Scale, It was used to predict pressure ulcer risk for critically ill children and Tool (III): Observational checklist to assess nurses' practice regarding pressure ulcer prevention. **Results:** Most studied nurses had poor level of knowledge regarding pressure ulcer, incompetent practices towards prevention of pressure ulcer. **Conclusion:** There was a positive statistically significant correlation between total nurses' knowledge and total practices regarding preventive measures of pressure ulcer. **Recommendations:** Pediatric nurses should update their knowledge and practice about preventive measures of pressure ulcer through training, educational program, workshops and empower nurses to apply preventive measures of pressure ulcer assessment and urgent intervention in work areas.

Effect of Continuous Care Model on Mothers' Knowledge, Satisfaction and the Outcomes of their Children Undergoing Congenital Club-Foot Surgery

Authors: Roquia Afify Abd El Fadel Afify^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ and Amal Gharib Sabaq^٣ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Congenital clubfoot has a significant impact on the physical performance and life of the affected child and leads to reduced quality of life of the child. One of the ways to improve quality of life is to use the continuous care model. **Aim of the study** was to assess the effect of continuous care model on mothers' knowledge, satisfaction and the outcomes of their children undergoing congenital club foot surgery. **Method:** A quasi-experimental design was utilized to conduct this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in the out patient and inpatient orthopedic pediatric departments at Benha University Hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Subject:** A purposive sample of ٥٠ children accompanied their mothers. **Tools:** Three tools were used to collect data: tool I Structured interview questionnaire sheet, tool II Pediatric Mothers' Satisfaction Questionnaire, tools III Children outcomes including Child Health Questionnaire & Post Operative Complications Sheet. **Results:** The vast majority of studied mothers have adequate knowledge & high satisfaction after one month of implementation of continuous care model. Meanwhile, the vast majority of the studied children have good quality of life after one month of implementation of continuous care model and all of them don't have infection and hematoma after three months of implementation of continuous care model. **Conclusion:** The Continuous Care Model had a significant positive effect in improving mothers' knowledge, satisfaction and outcomes of their children undergoing clubfoot surgery. **Recommendations:** The continuous care model should be integrated as a nursing intervention for children undergoing clubfoot surgery.

Effect of Self-Learning Guidelines on Quality of Life and Self –Care Reported Practice of Adolescents with Sickle Cell Anemia

Nora Mahdy Fouda^١ , Randa Mohamed Adly^٢ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٣ and Rawia Abd ElGhany Mohamed^٤

٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Sickie Cell Anemia (SCA) is a chronic hematologic disease associated with many physical, psychological, and social problems that can affect on quality of life. Self-learning guidelines has a great effect in improving quality of life and health status of adolescent with Sickie Cell Anemia. Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of self-learning guidelines on quality of life and self-reported practice of adolescents with sickle cell anemia. Design: A quasi-experimental study. Settings: Inpatient and outpatient of pediatric hematology departments at Benha University and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospitals. Study subjects: A purposive sample of ٥٠ adolescents diagnosed with sickle cell anemia in the previously mentioned settings was included in the study throughout a period of six months. Data collection tools: A Structured interviewing questionnaire sheet, self-care reported practices and pediatric quality of life scale. Results: There was a statistical significant difference between total knowledge and total self-reported practices of the studied adolescents regarding to sickle cell anemia post and follow up self-learning guidelines as compared to pre self-learning guidelines implementation. There was a statistical significant difference between the total score of quality of life for the studied adolescents regarding to sickle cell anemia at post and follow up compared to pre self-learning guidelines implementation. Conclusion: Self-learning guidelines implementation was effective in improving the quality of life of adolescents with sickle cell anemia through improving their knowledge and self-care reported practices. Recommendations: In service training program for adolescents with the sickle cell anemia to enhance their quality of life. Conducting premarital screening programs for raising awareness of children and adolescents regarding the nature hereditary of SCA & associated complication

Mothers' Knowledge and Reported Practice Regarding Inhalation Therapy for their Children Suffering from Croup

Authors: Heba Mohamed Shaker^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ and Khadiga Mohamed Said^٣ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Croup is one of the most common causes of upper airway obstruction in young children. It is characterized by sudden onset of barking cough, hoarse voice, inspiratory stridor and respiratory distress caused by upper airway inflammation secondary to a viral infection. Mothers' Knowledge and Reporting Practice constitute a major factor in helping to achieve successful control of croup in children. **Aim:** assess mothers' knowledge and reported practice regarding inhalation therapy for their children suffering from croup. **Design:** A descriptive analytic design was used to accomplish this study. **Settings:** The study was carried out in inpatient units at pediatric department and outpatient pediatric clinic affiliated to Benha University Hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Subjects:** A convenient sample of ١٠٠ mothers accompanying their children with croup at previously mentioned settings. **Tools of data collection:** Two tools were used: Tool (١) Arabic Structured Interviewing Questionnaire Sheet including two parts: a) Mothers and children characteristics. b) Mother's knowledge about croup and inhalation therapy. Tool (٢) Observational check lists, to assess mother's reported practice regarding inhalation therapy, physiotherapy and care of fever. **Conclusion:** More than half of the studied mothers had inadequate knowledge and unsatisfactory level of practice about croup and inhalation therapy. The low knowledge and incorrect practice of mothers mostly affected by residence (rural), low educational level of mother, age (less than ٣٠ years and more than ٤٠ years), occupational status (housewives) and dis attending training courses. The study recommended and emphasized the importance of: Improve the knowledge and practice of mothers' by provide adequate education to mothers' about croup cause, signs , symptoms, risk factors, complications and treatment with focus on inhalation therapy by encourage the role of media, nongovernmental organization and health workers

Enhancing Nurses' Knowledge and Practice through Implementing Sleep Care Protocol at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Authors: Wafaa Desoky Hamed Goda¹ , Ebtesam Mohamed Elsayed² , Faten Shafik Mahmoud³ and Hanan Nabawy El-aasar⁴

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Back ground: Sleep care is important aspect at Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) because the great effect on neonatal growth and development. Aim of the study: Was to enhance nurses' knowledge and practice through implementing sleep care protocol at NICU. Research Design: A quasi-experimental research design was used to conduct this study. Settings: This study was carried out in Neonatal Intensive Care Units of Benha University Hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. Subjects: A convenience sampling of ٧٠ nurses and ٧٠ neonates were included in this study. Tools of data collection: Two tools were used to collect the required data. I: A structured interview questionnaire sheet to collect nurses' knowledge and neonatal characteristics as well as nurses' knowledge about sleep care protocol. II: Observational check lists to assess nurse's practice regarding sleep care protocol and neonatal condition during sleep. Results: This study revealed that, total nurses' knowledge and practice were improved on post implementing sleep care protocol compared by pre protocol. There was a statistically significant difference with positive correlation between total nurses' knowledge and practices scores pre and post protocol. There was statistical significant improvement of the studied neonatal condition. Conclusion: Sleep care protocol was effective in enhancing nurses' knowledge and practices regarding sleep care protocol at NICU. There was a statistical significant difference with positive correlation between total nurses' knowledge, practice scores and neonatal sleep condition pre and post protocol. Recommendations: Continuing in service educational training programs should be conducted to nurses at NICU to improve their knowledge and practices about sleep care protocol.

Effect of Low Fidelity Simulation Training Program on Knowledge and Practices of Pediatric Nursing Students regarding Intravenous Cannulation

Authors: Marwa Abd allah Salem Ramdan^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ ,
Khadiga Mohammed Said^٣ Hanan Nabawy Elaasar^٤

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: In recent decades, nursing instructors have tended to use simulation rather than traditional methods due to benefits such as increased self – confidence. **Aim of this study:** Was to evaluate the effect of low fidelity simulation training program on knowledge and practices of pediatric nursing students regarding intravenous cannulation. **Research design:** A quasiexperimental design was utilized in the current study. **Setting:** This study was conducted at clinical pediatric laboratory skills in Benha Faculty of Nursing affiliated to Benha University. **Subjects:** Systematic random sample of ١٠٠ pediatric nursing students (pre-test and post- test) from pediatric nursing department, third year, first semester. **Tools of data collection:** Two tools were used, I: A Structured interviewing questionnaire sheet and II: Observational checklists to assess pediatric nursing students' practices regarding intravenous using low fidelity simulation. **Results:** More than half of pediatric nursing students had unsatisfactory level of total knowledge score in pre training program implementation. While the majority of them had satisfactory level of total knowledge score in the post training program implementation phase. More than two fifths of pediatric nursing students had incompetent level of total practices score in the pre training program implementation phase, while the majority of them had competent level of total practices score in post training program. **Conclusion:** The low fidelity simulation training program had a significant positive effect in improving pediatric nursing student's knowledge and practices towards intravenous cannulation. **Recommendations:** Simulation based learning should be introduced in nursing curriculum development to enhance student acquisition of knowledge with better performance

Effectiveness of Calming Techniques on Children's Outcomes regarding Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Mothers' Satisfaction Level

Authors: Sara Ali Mohammed Idress^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ , Amal Gharib Sabaq^٣ , Rawia Abd ElGhany Mohammed^٤ Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Psychological preparation for children undergoing magnetic resonance imaging can be achieved through applying different calming techniques that help anxious children to cope with the threatening situation and increased image quality. **Aim of study:** Was to evaluate effectiveness of calming techniques on children's outcomes regarding magnetic resonance imaging and mothers' satisfaction level. **Design:** A quasi-experimental design was utilized to conduct this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at magnetic resonance imaging unit at Benha University Hospital. **Subjects:** Purposive sample of ١٥٩ children accompanied with their mothers were selected and divided equally into three groups (control group, study group^١ and study group^٢). **Results:** There is a significant decrease in level of anxiety and fear among children in study group^١ compared with those in control group and study group^٢ ٣٠ minute after intervention and ١hr after performing magnetic resonance imaging. Also, there is improvement in level of knowledge and level of anxiety among mothers in study group^١ compared with those in control group and study group^٢ with increased level of satisfaction in study group^١ ١hr after applying magnetic resonance imaging. **Conclusion:** Applying calming techniques for children undergoing magnetic resonance imaging has positive effect in lowering children's anxiety, fear, mother's anxiety and increase mother's satisfaction level among study group^١. **Recommendations:** Conducting continuous periodical education for nurses in MRI setting about the different methods of calming techniques that can be used for children before and during magnetic resonance imaging.

Effect of Educational Program on Nurses' Performance regarding Care of Children with Tracheostomy

Authors: Manal Fahmy Hussein^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ , Amal Abd El-Aziz Abd El-Salam^٣ and Rawia Abd El- Ghany Mohamed

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: A tracheostomy is one of the most common procedures performed in pediatric intensive care unit for critically ill children requiring prolonged mechanical ventilation for acute respiratory failure and for airway issues. **Aim of study:** Was to evaluate effect of educational program on nurses' performance regarding care of children with tracheostomy. **Design:** A quasiexperimental design was used in the current study. **Settings:** The present study was conducted at Pediatric Intensive Care Unit in Benha University Hospital and Pediatric Intensive Care Unit & Neonatal Surgical Care Units in Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Subjects:** A convenient sample of (٧٠) nurses who working at the previously mentioned settings were included in the study and a purposive sample of (٤٨) child who had tracheostomy. **Tools of data collection:** Two tools were used. Tool (I): A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet to gather data in relation to characteristics of the studied subjects and nurses' knowledge regarding care of children with tracheostomy. Tool (II): Observational checklists to assess nurses' practices in care of children with tracheostomy. **Results:** Nearly three quarters of the studied nurses had good knowledge level in post program implementation. Also, the majority of the studied nurses had competent practice in post program implementation regarding care of children with tracheostomy. **Conclusion:** Educational program was effective in improving nurses' performance regarding care of children with tracheostomy. There was a positive correlation between nurses' total level of knowledge and practices pre and post program implementation. **Recommendation:** Conducting regular educational program and workshops for nurses regarding care of children with tracheostomy.

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

Authors: Reda Abdel-Mohsen Mahmoud Awd^١ , Wafaa El-Sayed Ouda^٢ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٣ , and Hanan Nabawy El-Aasar

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Leg crossing and hand gripping techniques appear to have an immediate beneficial effect on decreasing vasovagal symptoms. **Aim of this study:** Was to evaluate the effect of leg crossing and hand gripping techniques on reducing vasovagal symptoms associated with vein puncture in pediatric patients. **Research design:** A quasi experimental design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** This study was conducted at emergency department and inpatient pediatric department at both Benha Teaching Hospital and Benha University Hospital. **Sample:** A purposive sample of children (٩٠) was selected. A simple random sample was used to assign the children into three equal groups according to type of intervention: Leg crossing group, Hand gripping group and control group. **Tools of data collection:** Three tools were used I): A structured interviewing questionnaire to assess characteristics of studied children, Their medical data, Physiological measurements and assessment of common vasovagal signs and symptoms associated with vein puncture pre and post intervention), II): Children's Fear Scale and III): Children's satisfaction questionnaire sheet. **Results:** There were highly significant differences between groups of the study in relation to total vasovagal signs and symptoms associated with vein puncture and fear assessment in groups of the study pre and post technique implementation (p=

Effect of Educational Program for Nurses regarding Neonatal Hormonal Changes and Metabolic Stress Response after Surgery

Authors: Ashgan Ahmed Mahmoud¹ , Mostafa Mostafa Rezk² , Faten Shafik Mahmoud³ and Amal Abd El-Aziz Abd El-Salam⁴

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: The stimulating effect of surgery may be explained by the facts that stress hormones released in response to pain target. Activation of the stress response the endocrine response is activated by afferent neuronal impulses from the site of injury and metabolic changes induced by the stress response are satisfied and to provide an alternate source of metabolic fuel for tissues. **Aim of the study:** Wasto evaluate the effect of educational program for nurses regarding neonatal hormonal changes and metabolic stress response after surgery. **Design:** Quasi experimental study design was used. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Surgical Neonatal Intensive Care Units at Specialized Children Hospital in Benha City. **Sample:** A convenient sample of ٦٠ nurses and a purposive sample of ٥٠ neonates. **Tools of data collection:** Four tools were used for data collection (Characteristics of children and nurses structured interviewing questionnaire, behavioral observation checklist for neonates, observational checklist to assess nurses' level practice and pain assessment scale). **Results:** Majority (٩٣%) studied nurses had competent level of knowledge score in post-educational program, while the majority (٩٠,٣%) of them had good score of practice post-educational program intervention. **Conclusion:** Educational program was effective in improving nurses' knowledge and practice after implementation of educational program and more than three quarters (٧٨%) of studied neonates had moderate pain in post intervention. **Recommendation:** Educational program should be integrated into pediatric nursing curricula to enhance knowledge and skills regarding hormonal changes and metabolic stress response after surgery.

Effect of Education Program regarding Antibiotic Stewardship on Nurse's Performance in Pediatric Intensive Care Units.

Authors: Doaa Awad Mohamed^١ , Faten Shafik Mahmoud^٢ , Madiha Hassan Bayoumi^٣ and Hanan Nabawy El- aasar^٤

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Antibiotic stewardship is the effort to measure and improve antibiotics prescribing by specialists and antibiotic usage by children. **Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess effect of educational program on pediatric nurse's performance regarding to antibiotic stewardship. **Research design:** A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted in Pediatric Intensive Care Units (PICUs) at Benha University Hospital. **Sample:** A convenient sample included all available nurses (٥٠) who working in the previously mentioned setting. **Tools of data collection:** Tool (I) A Structure Interviewing Questionnaire sheet to assess nurse's characteristic and their knowledge regarding antibiotic stewardship programs. Tool (II) An observational questionnaire Format to assess nurse's practice regarding to antibiotic stewardship programs. Tool (III) An observational questionnaire Format to assess nurse's attitude regarding antibiotic stewardship programs. **Results:** There was a positive correlation between pediatric nurse's knowledge, practice and attitude scores pre and post implementation of the educational program **Conclusion:** The educational program was effective in improving the level of pediatric Nurse's performance regarding to antibiotic stewardship. **Recommendations:** Enhancing nurse's performance regarding antibiotic stewardship programs through in service training program in PICUs. **Further studies;** repeating the study on large sample to generalize the results

Nurses' Performance Regarding Gravity Gavage Way Versus Injection Force on Gastric Residual Volume Among Preterm Infants in NICU

Authors: ١ Doaa Mohamed Mostafa, ٢ Amal Abd-El-Aziz Abd-El-Salam
and ٣ Esraa Gamal Mohamed

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Gavage feeding is a common method of feeding preterm infants due to their immature sucking reflex. Gavage feeding performed on preterm infants in different ways, including continuous and intermittent bolus gavage, by using force of gravity or injection with a syringe **Aim:** evaluate the effect of nurses' performance regarding gravity gavage and injection force ways on gastric residual volume. **Design:** A quasi-experimental design. **Settings:** The study was conducted in the NICU department at Benha University Hospital, Benha Teaching Hospital and Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Subjects:** A convenient sample of ١٠٠ nurses and purposive sample of ٦٠ preterm infants. **Tools I:** A structured Interviewing questionnaire sheet consisted of ٤ parts: Part ١, personal characteristics of nurses. Part ٢, preterm infants' characteristics. Part ٣, feeding assessment sheet. Part ٤, nurses' knowledge regarding gavage feeding in preterm infants. **Tools II:** An observation checklists sheet **Tool III:** Assessment sheet for gastric residual aspiration. **Results:** More than half of the studied nurses had an incompetent level of practice, and (٥٢,٠%) of them had a good level of knowledge with highly statistically significant difference. **Conclusion:** there was a highly statistically significant positive correlation between nurses' performance regarding gavage feeding by injection force way and gastric residual volume. While there was negative correlation between gavage feeding by gravity way and gastric residual volume. **Recommendations:** Implementation of training programs for nurses regarding gavage feeding methods and their effect on gastric residual.

Effect of Creative Teaching Intervention for Adolescents with Severe Refractory Asthma on their Own Medications Adherence, Asthma Control and Hospital Readmission

Authors: Ghada.A. Hassan^١, Esraa Gamal Mohammed^٢. Rawia Abd El-ghany Mohamed^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Severe refractory asthma characterized by difficulty in achieving disease control despite high-intensity treatment. Asthma burden is particularly notable in adolescents and associated with higher rates of prevalence and mortality compared with younger children. So, healthcare professionals should dedicate their effort to educate adolescents with severe refractory asthma. **Aim:** evaluate the effect of creative teaching intervention for adolescents with severe refractory asthma on their own medications' adherence, asthma control, and hospital readmission. **Research design:** A quasi- experimental design. **Setting:** The pediatric in-patient wards at Benha University Hospital. **Sample:** It is composed of ١٠٠ adolescents with severe refractory asthma who attended in the previous setting during study period. **Tools of data collection:** Tool I; Structured Interview Questionnaire, Tool II; observation checklist, Tool III: Asthma Morisky Medication Adherence Scale, Tool IV; Asthma Control Test. Tool V; Assessment sheet for asthma outcomes. **Results:** Less than two thirds of the adolescents in study group had high medication adherence level, and approximately two thirds of them had well asthma control, in addition to, two thirds did not readmit to the hospital after ٣٠ post intervention with statistically significant differences between study and control group after the intervention. **Conclusion:** creative teaching intervention impacted positively on adolescent's knowledge level, practice, medications adherence, asthma control and decrease hospital readmission. **Recommendation:** Further studies for implementation of other creative teaching interventions for enhancement of asthma care should be done.

The Effect of Training Program on Nurses' Competency Level regarding Care of Children Undergoing Orthopedic Surgery

Authors: Esraa Gamal Mohammed ¹, Reda Abd-El Mohsen Mahmoud ² and Seham Mohammed Abd Elaziz ³

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: The quality of care provided to children undergoing orthopedic surgery is directly impacted by nurses' competency; therefore, competency-based training programs could be modified to help with transitions and ensure better outcomes. The study aim was to evaluate the effect of training program on nurses' competency level regarding care of children undergoing orthopedic surgery. **Study design** A quasi-experimental with pre and post intervention. **Sample:** A convenient sample of all available nurses (n=٤٠) and purposive sample of children (n=٤٠) undergoing orthopedic surgery in Pediatric Surgical Department at Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. **Tool (I):** A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet: It included Part^١: Personal characteristics of studied nurses, Part^٢: Personal characteristics of children, Part^٣: Nurses' knowledge regarding care of children undergoing orthopedic surgery. **Tool (II):** Observational checklist regarding nursing care of children undergoing orthopedic surgery. **Tool (III):** Nurses' Competence Scale. **Tool (IV):** Nurses' attitude regarding competency-based training. **Results:** regarding nurses' care of children undergoing orthopedic surgery at post training program phase the study result showed that, most of the studied nurses had satisfactory knowledge, (٨٧,٥%) of them had competent practice and a positive attitude. In addition to, (٩٢,٥%) of them had competent level of total competency. **Conclusion:** The majority of the studied nurses had satisfactory knowledge, competent practice, positive attitude, and competent level of competency about care of children undergoing orthopedic surgery at post training program application. **Recommendations:** Implementing competency-based training program in various settings to enhancing the nursing staff's level of expertise in providing care for children undergoing orthopedic surgery.

Safety Standards Guidelines: Effect on Nurses' Performance Regarding Safe Handling of Chemotherapy Drugs for Pediatric Patients

Authors: Yasmine Abd EL Ghany- Abd EL-Fatah ¹, Shereen Said Gouda Ahmed ², Reda Abd-El Mohsen Mahmoud ³

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Nurses are likely be exposed to an increased number of antineoplastic drugs (ADs) at work because of the rising incidence of cancer among pediatric patients and the introduction of more complicated treatment regimens. These medications must be handled and used by pediatric nurses with great cautions due to their toxicity. **Purpose:** To evaluate the effect of safety standards guidelines on nurses' performance regarding safe handling of chemotherapy, drugs for pediatric patients. **Design:** A quasi-experimental design (pre, post and follow-up test) was used. **Setting:** The study was performed at the Oncology Department at Specialized Pediatric Hospital in Benha City. **Sample:** A convenience sample of ٥٠ nurses who were working in the selected setting. **Instruments** Three instruments were used: (a) Structured Interviewing Questionnaire Sheet, (b) Observational checklist for nurses' practice regarding safe handling of antineoplastic drugs and (c) Nurses attitude regarding safe handling of antineoplastic drugs. **Results:** Nurses who had competent performance related to safe handling of antineoplastic drugs on pre, post and follow up were ١٤%, ٩٩% and ٩١% respectively. **Conclusion:** safety standards guidelines significantly improved nurses' knowledge, practice, and attitudes regarding safe handling of antineoplastic drugs for pediatric patient. **Recommendation:** Periodic in-service training programs are required for oncology pediatric nurses to increase their knowledge and competency.

Effect of Applying Virtual Reality Glasses as A supportive Intervention to Reduce Pain, Anxiety and Fear of Children during Burn Dressing

Authors: Yasmine Abd EL Ghany- Abd EL-Fatah^١, Eman Ahmed Samir^٢ and Reda Abd-El Mohsen Mahmoud^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Burn injuries hurt physically and mentally, this is particularly true for young children who might not accept that procedural pain as dressing changes is a necessary component of recovery. The study's aim was to evaluate the effect of applying virtual reality glasses as a supportive intervention to reduce pain, anxiety, and fear of children during burn dressing. Research design: A quasi-experimental design was utilized to conduct the study. Setting: The study was conducted in Burn Department at Benha Teaching Hospital in Benha City, which affiliated to Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population. Sample: A purposive sample consisting of ٦٠ children, they were divided randomly into control and study groups. Tools of data collection included four tools, Tool (I): A structured Interviewing Questionnaire Sheet that consisted of; Part (١): Personal characteristics of children. Part (٢): Physiological measurements of children such as; pulse, respiration, saturation level and dressing duration time. Tool II: Pain assessment tool: it included: Part (١) Children behavioral distress observational check list. Part (٢): Wong- Baker faces (FACES) pain rating scale. Tool (III): Children's fear scale. Tool (IV): Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) scale. The results: revealed that there was a highly statistical significance difference between children' total level of pain, fear and anxiety before dressing compared to during dressing change with virtual reality glasses. Conclusion: It was concluded that, virtual reality glasses were an effective method in reducing pain, fear, anxiety, and physiological parameters caused by burn dressing in children aged ٦-١٢ years. Recommendation: Conducting periodic in-service educational programs for all nurses working in the burn unit to learn about the use of virtual reality glasses to lessen the pain, fear and anxiety associated with burn dressing

Effect of an Educational Program on Nurses' Performance Regarding Care Provided for Neonates with Hypoglycemia at Neonatal Intensive Care Units

Authors: Manar Antar Amir Said^١, Hanan Nabawy ELaasar^٢ and Yasmin Abdel-Ghany Abdel-fatah^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: The most frequent metabolic abnormality seen in newborns is hypoglycemia. A major problem in the treatment of the newborn is screening at-risk newborns and managing low blood glucose levels in the first few hours to days of life. Muscle weakness, glycogen depletion, brain energy failure and decreased glucose production are all consequences of severe glucose deprivation. The preservation of the supply of glucose to all organs is a crucial physiological process. The study aim was to: Evaluate the effect of an educational program on nurses' performance regarding care provide for neonates with hypoglycemia at neonatal intensive care units.

Research design: A quasi experimental design was utilized to conduct this study.

Settings: The current study was conducted at the neonatal intensive care unit, at Benha university hospital, Benha Specialized Pediatric.

Sample: A convenient sample of all available nurses (٨٠) working in previous mention setting& Neonates (٨٠).

Tools: Three tools were used, Tool (I): A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet including the following parts: Part (١): Personal characteristics of the studied nurses. Part (٢): Personal characteristics of studied neonates Part (٣): A questioner sheet to assess nurses' knowledge Tool (II): An observational checklist to assess nurses' practice Tool (III): A questioner to assess nurses' attitude.

Results: There were a statistically significant differences in improvement nurse's knowledge, practice and attitude regarding care of neonates with hypoglycemia pre / post program implementation.

Conclusion: The educational program was effective in improving nursing knowledge, practice and attitude regarding care of neonates with hypoglycemia.

Recommendation: Emphasizing on the importance of continuing in service education for nurses regarding care of neonates with hypoglycemia to keep them up-to date in knowledge, practice and attitude.

Designed Nursing Guidelines regarding Care of Children Undergoing Bone Marrow Aspiration

Authors: Sara Mohamed Wahba Hegazy^١, Khadiga Mohamed Said^٢ and Reda Mohamed Abdullah^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Bone Marrow Aspiration (BMA) is an essential invasive technique for diagnosis, examinations or transplantation. BMA should be carried out by trained individuals who are aware of the indications, contraindications and complications of the procedure. Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of the designed nursing guidelines on nurses' performance regarding care of children undergoing bone marrow aspiration. Research design: Quasi-experimental research design was used. Sample: A convenience sample of all available nurses (٣٠) working in Hemato-oncology department at Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital and purposive sample of ٦٠ children undergoing bone marrow aspiration. Tools: Two tools were utilized. Tool (I): A structured interviewing questionnaire to assess personal characteristics of the studied nurses, characteristics of children and nurses' knowledge about cancer and bone marrow aspiration. Tool (II): Observational checklist to assess nurses' practice concerning caring of children with cancer undergoing bone marrow aspiration. Results: There was a highly statistical positive correlation between total knowledge and total practices scores of the studied nurses at pre and post-implementation of designed nursing guidelines. Conclusion: The designed nursing guidelines were effective in improving nurses' knowledge and enhancing their practices concerning care of children undergoing bone marrow aspiration

Effect of Virtual Reality as a Teaching Strategy on Pediatric Nursing Students' Performance Regarding Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Authors: ١ Somia Sobhy Elsayed Agm, ٢ Amal Gharib Sabaq and ٣ Reda Mohamed Abdullah

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Virtual reality (VR) is an innovative technology and a computer-generated three-dimensional simulation that is associated with high empirical realism. It provides a vast range of sensory information to the user to interact with objects in a virtual environment and can be used to encourage nursing students develop skills in virtual hospital settings. Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of virtual reality as a teaching strategy on pediatric nursing students' performance regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Study design: An experimental design (study & control groups/ pre-posttest) was utilized. Setting: The pediatric nursing skills laboratory for third year/ Faculty of Nursing/ Benha University. Study subjects: A systematic random sample of (٨٠) pediatric nursing students was selected from the pediatric nursing students who were studying the pediatric nursing course/third year/second semester during the academic year ٢٠٢٢/٢٠٢٣. Tools of data collection: Three tools were used; Tool I: A structured interviewing questionnaire, Tool II: Student's clinical evaluation checklist (pre/posttest) and Tool III: Virtual reality-teaching material usability questionnaire (posttest). Results: Vast majority of nursing students in study group had good knowledge level post-implementation compared with one third in control group. Also, majority of nursing students in the study group had competent total practices level regarding CPR postimplementation compared with more than half in the control group. Furthermore, vast majority of the nursing students in the study group had positive opinion about virtual reality-teaching material usability post-implementation

Assessment of Mothers' Knowledge regarding Care of their Children Undergoing Congenital Club-Foot Surgery.

Authors:) Roquia Afify Abd El Fadel Afify,(٢) Prof. Dr. Faten Shafik Mahmoud & (٣) Prof. Dr. Amal Gharib Sabaq

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Congenital talipes equinovarus (CTEV) is a congenital musculoskeletal deformity, which further leads to abnormal alignment of the feet in children. It has a significant impact on the physical performance and life of the affected child and leads to reduced quality of life. Aim of study was to assess mothers' knowledge regarding care of their children undergoing congenital club-foot surgery. Research design: A descriptive design was utilized to conduct this study. Setting: The study was conducted in the outpatient clinic in orthopedic pediatric departments at Benha university hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. Sample: A convenient sample of ٥٠ mothers. Tools of data collection: A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet to assess personal characteristic of mothers', children and their knowledge regarding clubfoot. Results: Less than half of the studied mothers were in the age group ٢٥ -< ٣٠ years with mean age (27.02 ± 0.67) years old, half of the studied mothers had secondary education & more than two thirds of them were working, more than half of the studied children are in the age group ١ -< ٣ years with mean age is 2.18 ± 1.07 years and first ranked, the majority of them are male. The majority of studied mothers have inadequate knowledge level regarding club foot. Conclusion: There is a statistical significant relation between total mothers' knowledge and their age, educational level and consanguinity. Recommendations: Mothers of children undergoing clubfoot should attend educational program and workshop to increase their knowledge.

Effect of Continuous Care Model on Mothers' Knowledge, Satisfaction and the Outcomes of their Children Undergoing Congenital Club-Foot Surgery

Authors: Roquia Afify Abd El Fadel Afify,(٢) Prof. Dr. Faten Shafik Mahmoud & (٣) Prof. Dr. Amal Gharib Sabaq

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Congenital clubfoot has a significant impact on the physical performance and life of the affected child and leads to reduced quality of life (QoL) of the child. One of the ways to improve quality of life is to use the Continuous Care Model (CCM). Aim: To assess the effect of continuous care model on mothers' knowledge, satisfaction and the outcomes of their children undergoing congenital club foot surgery. Method: A quasi-experimental design was utilized to conduct this study. Setting: The study was conducted in the out patient and inpatient orthopedic pediatric departments at Benha university hospital and Benha Specialized Pediatric Hospital. Subject: A purposive sample of ٥٠ children accompanied their mothers. Tools: Four tools were used to collect data: Structured interview questionnaire sheet, Pediatric Mothers' Satisfaction Questionnaire, Child Health Questionnaire & Post Operative Complications Sheet. Results: There is significant statistical positive correlation between total mothers' knowledge, satisfaction& quality of life and between total mothers' satisfaction and children's quality of life at pre, post and follow-up implementation of continuous care model. Also negative correlation found between mothers' knowledge, satisfaction, children's quality of life and post operative complications after one month of implementation of continuous care model. Conclusion: The Continuous Care Model had a significant positive effect in improving mothers' knowledge, satisfaction and outcomes of their children undergoing clubfoot surgery. Recommendations: The continuous care model should be integrated as a nursing intervention for children undergoing clubfoot surgery