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Relationship between Seizure Management and Anxiety level for Mothers of Children with Epilepsy

Abeer Abdelaziz Afifi ^١, Essmat Mohamed Gemeay^٢, Rehab Elsayed Mohammed^٣, and Hend Ahmed Mostafa^٤

Year: ٢٠٢٥

Abstract:

Background: Mothers of children with epilepsy often possess inadequate knowledge about epilepsy and have incorrect practices toward seizure management so, they experience significant anxiety due to the unpredictable nature of seizures and fear of their affected children death at any time. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess the relationship between seizure management and anxiety level for mothers of children with epilepsy. **Research design:** A descriptive correlational research design was utilized to achieve the aim of the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at the children outpatient clinics at Psychiatric and Mental Health Hospital and Addiction Treatment at Benha city, Qalubia governorate which is affiliated to General Secretariat of mental health. **Subject:** A purposive sample of (٦٠) mothers of children with epilepsy was utilized in this study. **Tools:** Three tools were used for data collection: Tool (١): - A- structured interviewing questionnaire sheet consists of two socio- demographic data of studied mothers and socio-demographic and clinical data of the affected children Tool (٢):- Mothers' reported practices checklist for seizure management & Tool (٣):- Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale. **Results:** The results of the present study revealed that more than three quarters of the studied mothers have unsatisfactory level of total reported practices regarding seizure management and two thirds of them have severe level of total anxiety. **Conclusion:** there is a highly significant statistical negative correlation between total mothers' anxiety score and total reported practices score regarding seizure management. **Recommendations:** Implementing psychoeducational programs in all hospitals to improve seizure management and alleviate anxiety level for mothers of children with epilepsy. —————

Effect of Video-assisted Training Program on Seizure Management and Anxiety level for Mothers of Children with Epilepsy

Authors: Abeer Abdelaziz Afifi ^١ , Essmat Mohamed Gemeay^٢ , Rehab Elsayed Mohammed ^٣ , and Hend Ahmed Mostafa^٤

Year: ٢٠٢٥

Abstract:

Background: Mothers of children with epilepsy often possess inadequate knowledge about epilepsy and have incorrect practices regarding seizure management which cause a significant anxiety due to the unpredictable nature of seizures and the constant vigilance required to manage their child's condition. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effect of video-assisted training program on seizure management and anxiety level for mothers of children with epilepsy. **Research design:** A quasi-experimental research design was utilized to achieve the aim of the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at the children outpatient clinics at Psychiatric and Mental Health Hospital and Addiction Treatment at Benha city, Qalubia governorate which is affiliated to General Secretariat of mental health . **Subject:** A purposive sample of (٦٠) mothers of children with epilepsy was utilized in this study. **Tools:** Three tools were used for data collection: Tool (١): - A- structured interviewing questionnaire sheet included sociodemographic data of studied mothers, socio- demographic and clinical data of the affected children as well as mothers' knowledge about epilepsy. Tool (٢):- Mothers' reported practices checklist for seizure management & Tool (٣):- Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale. **Results:** The result of the present study revealed that more than three quarters of the studied mothers had good knowledge about epilepsy and satisfactory level of total reported practices regarding seizure management post-program implementation than before. Also, more than two thirds of the studied mothers had mild anxiety level post-program implementation than before. **Conclusion:** Videoassisted training program had a positive effect on seizure management and anxiety level among the studied mothers of children with epilepsy. **Recommendations:** Generalization of the videoassisted training program for all mothers of children with epilepsy in all hospitals to improve their knowledge about seizure management and hence reduce their anxiety.

Psychosocial Problems and Adjustment Patterns among Patients with Psoriasis

Authors: Eman Nabawy Abo Zeid ^١, Doha Abdel-baseer Mahmoud ^٢ and Hend Ahmed Mostafa ^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٥

Abstract:

Background: Psoriasis is a chronic condition that significantly impacts many facets of life and causes patients to experience several psychosocial issues that impair their ability to adjust. This study aimed to assess psychosocial problems and adjustment patterns among patients with psoriasis. This study utilized a descriptive-correlational design. The dermatology department and outpatient clinic at Benha University Hospital in Benha City, Qalyubia Governorate, served as the study's setting. Sample: a convenient sample of ١٠٠ psoriasis patients was selected from the previous setting. Instruments: (١): A structured Interviewing Questionnaire Sheet, (٢): Psychosocial Problems scale and (٣): adjustment patterns scale. Results reflected that less than half of studied patients had moderate level of psychosocial problems. Also, more than half of the studied patients had low level of adjustment patterns. The study concluded that there was a highly statistically significant negative correlation between mean scores of total levels of psychosocial problems and adjustment patterns among the studied patients. According to results researchers

Effect of Mindfulness Based Psycho-education Program on Emotional Regulation, Stimulating Hope and Recovery among Patients with Schizophrenia

Authors: Mona MohamedBarakat(^١), Eman Nabawy Abo Zeid(^٢), Faten Mohamed Ahmed(^٣)

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Stigma and discrimination are commonplace for people with schizophrenia, which affects their hope for recovery and have emotional regulation difficulty. Mindfulness based psycho education program is a useful strategy for those who have Schizophrenia; it is known to promote functional recovery and its factors such as hope and increasing adaptive emotional regulation. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of mindfulness based psycho- education program on emotional regulation, stimulating hope and recovery among patients with schizophrenia. A quasi experimental design was utilized to achieve the aim of the study. Setting: The study was carried out in the psychiatric inpatient wards of Benha City's psychiatric and mental health hospital. Subjects: A convenience sample of forty patients with diagnosis of schizophrenia. Data were gathered using (١) Structured interview questionnaire consisted of personal and clinical data, (٢) Emotion regulation questionnaire, (٣) Schizophrenia hope scale, and (٤) Recovery assessment scale. The results showed that the total emotional regulation of the patients was significantly different before and after the program, which encouraged hope and recovery in individuals with schizophrenia. Conclusion and Recommendation: The study concluded that patients with schizophrenia benefited from mindfulness-based psycho education program that improved emotional regulation and encouraged hope for recovery. Program for mindfulness psycho-education were suggested by the study as a way to lessen the effects of schizophrenia.

Self-Compassion, Body Image and Depressive Symptoms among Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

Authors: Mona Mohamad Barakat^١, Hoda abd Elmoaty Mahmoud Arafa^٢ & Eman Nabawy Abo Zeid^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus is a chronic auto-immune disease that affects physical and psychological wellbeing of patients, which in turn altering body image, increasing level of depression and self compassion negatively correlated with these effects. Aim of the study: Assess the relation between self-compassion, body image and depressive symptoms among patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. Study design: This study utilized a descriptive-correlational design. Study setting: The study was conducted at rheumatology department of Benha university hospital, which is affiliated to the ministry of higher education in Benha City, Qalyubia Governorate. Subjects: A convenience sample of ١٠٠ patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. Tools for data collection: A structured Interview Questionnaire to collect socio-demographic and clinical data of the studied sample, Self-Compassion Scale, Body Image Disturbance Questionnaire and Patient Health Questionnaire. Results: The findings revealed that more than half of the studied patients had a moderate level of self-compassion, more than half had moderate level of body image disturbance, while half of them had moderately severe level of depression. Conclusion: There was a highly statistically significant negative correlation between total self compassion, total body image disturbance and total severity of depression, while there was a highly statistically significant positive correlation between total body image disturbance and total depressive symptoms. Recommendation: Psycho-educational intervention programs targeting beliefs, self-compassion and perception of body image among patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus can reduce depressive symptoms.

Correlation between Psychological Problems, Quality of Life and Coping Strategies among Parents of Children with Thalassemia

Authors: Hend Ahmed Mostafa(١), Eman Nabawy Abo Zeid(٢), Doha Abdel-baseer Mahmoud(٣)

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: The psychological problems that parents of children with thalassemia typically face have a detrimental impact on all aspects of their quality of life as well as their coping mechanisms with their children. **Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess the correlation between psychological problems, quality of life and coping strategies among parents of children with Thalassemia. A descriptive correlational research design used in this study. **Setting:** This study was conducted at the blood transfusion unit in the blood diseases department at Benha specialized children hospital, Qalyubia Governorate. A purposive sample of 100 parents of children with thalassemia chosen from the previous setting. **Instruments:** instrument (I): A structured Interviewing Questionnaire Sheet, instrument (II): Depression, anxiety and stress (DASS) scale, instrument (III): Quality of life scale and instrument (IV): Brief COPE strategies scale. The research results revealed that more than half of the studied parents had moderate level of total psychological problems (depression, anxiety and stress), nearly two thirds of them had a low level of total quality of life and more than half of them had low level of total coping strategies. The study concluded that there was a highly statistically significant negative correlation between total DASS, total quality of life and total coping strategies scales. While there was a highly statistically significant positive correlation between total quality of life and total coping strategies scales among the studied parents. According to study findings researchers.

Social Support, Quality of Life and Intimate Partner Violence as Perceived by Women: A comparative Cross-sectional Study

Authors: Asmaa Mohamed Ali AlAbd^١ ; Soha Kamel Mosbah Mahmoud^٢;
Naglaa Fathi Mohamed Elattar^٣; Bahia Galal Abd Elrazik Siam^٤; Eman Nabawy
Abo Zeid^٥; Omaima Mohamed Elalem^٦

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Intimate partner violence (IPV) primarily affects women, harming their quality of life. Strong social support reduces the likelihood and impact of IPV. The aim the study to investigate the relationship between social support, quality of life, and intimate partner violence as perceived by women. Subjects and methods: this study used a comparative cross sectional design. Researchers gathered data by utilizing tools such as a self administering interviewing questionnaire. Subject: A sample of ٣٦٧ married women were chosen by simple random sample from the Maternal and Child Health Center at Benha City. The research results illustrate that over two-thirds of the participants in both the abused seeking help and abused not seeking help groups reported being significantly affected by violence. Alarminglly, ٨٥,١٠% of women in the —abused, not seeking help group indicated a low quality of life. Conversely, more than half of those who sought assistance reported having a significant other, alongside a robust network of family and friends for emotional support. In conclusion, these results underscore the critical interplay between abuse, social support, and life quality. The negative associations found between experiences of abuse and both life quality and social support highlight the profound detrimental effects of IPV on women's well-being. Based on these findings, we recommend implementation of awareness-raising initiatives to educate communities about the transformative power of strong social support in enhancing the quality of life for women facing violence.

Effect of Psychological Empowerment Program on Feeling of Burden and
Selfefficacy among Mothers of Children with Epilepsy

Authors: Mona Mohamed Abdel Aziz Barakat^١ , Shimaa Saied Adam
Mohamed^٢ , Fathyeya Abdallah Shams Eldin^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Epilepsy is one of the most common neurological disorders affecting children. Mothers are a primary caregivers of those children, they suffer from several psychological challenges in the form of low self-efficacy and a sense of burden. **Aim of this study:** was investigate effect of psychological empowerment program on feeling of burden and self-efficacy among mothers of those children. **Research Design:** A quasi-experimental design was utilized in this study (one group pre/posttest). **Setting:** The study was carried out at outpatient clinic for epilepsy at Psychiatric/Mental Health Hospital, Benha City, Qalyubia Governorate. **Subject:** ٤٠ convenience mothers having children with epilepsy was constitute subject of study. **Tools:** Three tools were used: Structured Self-administered Questionnaire included socio-demographic data of mothers and demographic data and medical history of their children, The Zarit Burden Interview, and Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy. **Results:** More than half of mothers have severe level of burden pre-program implementation, this percentage improve after implementation of program to become mild burden presented by two thirds of mothers. For self-efficacy, less than two thirds of mothers had low self-efficacy before program implementation, while almost three quarters of them have high self-efficacy post program implementation. Also, there is a highly statistically significant negative correlation between total burden and total self-efficacy among the studied mothers post program implementation. **Conclusion:** The psychological empowerment program has a positive effect on reducing feeling of burden and improving self-efficacy among mothers of children with epilepsy. **Recommendations:** Psycho-educational program should be part of care provided to mothers with epileptic children to promote their self-efficacy and decrease burden of them.

Effect of Nursing Intervention Program on Psychosocial Problems among Family Caregivers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Authors: Shimaa Saied Adam^١ , Hanaa Sayed Ewise^٢ , Mona Mohamed Barakat^٣ , Fathyea Abdallah Ahmed Shams Eldin^٤

Year:

٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Managing a child with autism is a difficult task that must be done daily. It has a huge impact on the child's well-being, the mental state of the parent, and their capacity to provide for their children. Recognizing the difficulties that parents face will open new avenues for research and the development of interventions. **Aim:** Evaluate the effect of nursing intervention program on psychosocial problems among family caregivers of children with autism spectrum disorder. **Design:** A quasi experimental design for one group (pre/post-test) was used. **Setting:** This study was carried out at the outpatient clinic of El Abbassia Psychiatric and Mental Health Hospital. **Sampling:** The study involved ٧٥ family caregivers of children with autism spectrum disorder. **Data Collection Tools:** Four tools were used: Tool (I) Structured Interview questionnaire, Tool (II) Parenting Stress Index, Tool (III) Zarit Burden interviewing questionnaire for family caregivers, and Tool (IV) Explanatory Model Interview Catalogue-Community Stigma Scale. **Results:** This study shows that highly statistically significant differences were found between pre/post-program implementation in total levels of parenting stress, burden, and community stigma. In addition, there was a highly statistically significant correlation between total scores of parent stress, burden, and community stigma during the pre/post-program implementation phase ($P \leq ٠,٠٠١$). **Conclusion:** Nursing intervention program has a significant positive effect on reduce psychosocial problems among family caregivers of children with autism spectrum disorder. **Recommendations:** Generate and manage nursing care plans for caregivers of children with autism spectrum disorder should focus on their child's psychiatric mental health aspect and provide caregivers with sufficient social support

Mitigating the Risks of Digital Addiction among Secondary School Students: A CognitiveBehavioral intervention

Authors: Asmaa Mohamed Ali Hassan AlAbd^١ , Slawa Ali Marzouk^٢ , Soha Kamel Mosbah Mahmoud^٣ , Shimaa Salah Elsayed^٤ , Eman Sayed Masoed^٥ & Fathyea Abdallah Shams Eldin^٦

Year:

٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Although problematic internet use has increased, adolescents' media use reflects a normative demand for information, communication, recreation, and functionality. It seems timely to include preventative efforts given the arguably worrying prevalence rates worldwide and the growing problematic use of social media and gaming. This study aimed to mitigate the risk of digital addiction among secondary school students: cognitive-behavioral intervention. A quiz-experimental, pre-post-test group design was utilized to conduct the current study in secondary governmental schools, at Benha City during the period from beginning September ٢٠٢٣ to end of February ٢٠٢٤. Subjects: A sample of convenience of ٤٢٠ students recruited based on the total number of students who were present in the study settings during ٢٠٢٣ by using software EPI /info (version ٣,٣). Tools: A self-administered questionnaire was utilized for data collection. It consisted of three parts ١) Personal characteristics ٢) Pattern of internet use, and ٣) Digital Addiction Scale. Results: Showed that there was a decline in the severity of degree of digital addiction; about ٤٧,٦% of students had a severe degree of digital addiction pre intervention, and ٣٨,٣% of them had a severe degree after the intervention, and that there was a highly significant statistical difference among pre-post-test of in the total addiction score among students. Conclusion: Cognitive-Behavioral intervention was effective in changing addiction criteria and reducing the degree of digital addiction among students. Recommendation: Increasing awareness about digital addiction and importance of adopting healthy ways in order to mitigating the risks of digital addiction through Cognitive-Behavioral intervention to more secondary students were needed.

Acceptance and Commitment Training Program for Self-Compassion and Body-Image among Women with Mastectomy

Authors: Amira Atef Mokhtar^١, Maaly Ibrahim El-Malkey^٢,
Mawaheb Mahmoud Zaki^٣, and Hend Ahmed Mostafa^٤

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Mastectomy women face many changes to their body in a more negative, ruminative way which may lead these women to criticize themselves and hence negatively affect not only their body-image, but also,

their self-compassion. Aim of the study: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of acceptance and commitment training program on self-compassion and body-image among women with mastectomy. Research design: A quasi experimental design (one group pre and posttest) was utilized to achieve the aim of the study. Setting: The study was conducted at general surgery outpatient's clinics at Benha University Hospital which is affiliated to Ministry of High Education, Benha city, Qalubia Governorate. Subject: A purposive sample of (٦٠) women with mastectomy was utilized in this study. Tools: Three tools were used for data collection: Tool (١): - A-structured interviewing questionnaire sheet included socio demographic as well as clinical characteristics of the studied women. Tool (٢):- Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) & Tool (٣):- Body-Image Scale. Results: The result of the present study revealed that, more than half (٥٥%) of the studied women had high level of self-compassion and more than half (٥٦%) of the studied women had good level of body-image post-program implementation than before. Conclusion: Acceptance and commitment training program had a positive effect on self-compassion and body-image among the studied women with mastectomy. Recommendations: Generalization of acceptance and commitment training program for all women with mastectomy in all hospital to improve their self-compassion and hence their body-image.

Correlation between Self-Compassion and Body-Image among Women with Mastectomy

Authors: Amira Atef Mokhtar^١, Maaly Ibrahim El-Malkey^٢, Mawaheb Mahmoud Zaki^٣, and Hend Ahmed Mostafa^٤

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: Mastectomy women always struggle to accept their body after the surgery and become isolated, criticize herself, and unable to use self-compassion as a mean of coping with such adversity. Aim of the study: This study aimed to examine the correlation between self-compassion and body-image among women with mastectomy. Research design: A descriptive

correlational design was utilized to achieve the aim of the study. Setting: The study was conducted at general surgery outpatient's clinics at Benha University Hospital which is affiliated to Ministry of High Education, Benha city, Qalubia Governorate. Subject: A purposive sample of (٦٠) women with mastectomy was utilized in this study. Tools: Three tools were used for data collection: Tool (١): - A- structured interviewing questionnaire sheet included socio demographic as well as clinical characteristics of the studied women. Tool (٢):- Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) & Tool (٣):- Body-Image Scale. Results: The result of the present study revealed that, the majority (٨٦,٧%) of the studied women had low level of self-compassion and the majority (٩٠%) of the studied women had poor level of body-image. Conclusion: There was a high statistically significant positive correlation between mean score of total self-compassion and mean score of total body-image among the studied women with mastectomy. Recommendations: Psychological intervention should be integrated as a part of routine nursing care to improve their self-compassion and body-image for all women with mastectomy.

Psychological Resilience and Mental Health among Patients With COVID-١٩ Pandemic

Authors: Hadeer Youssef El Sayed Ali^١ , Fathyeya Said Sayed^٢ and Shimaa Salah Elsayed^٣

Year: ٢٠٢٤

Abstract:

Background: The corona virus disease ٢٠١٩ (COVID-١٩) caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus ٢ (SARS-CoV-٢) has devastated the world's population. On ١٤ February Egypt reported its first COVID-١٩ case according Egypt scaled up measures of prevention. While most COVID-١٩ patients reported experiencing mild respiratory symptoms, severe illness or even death has been recorded a significant number of healthy individuals. Aim: This study aimed to determine the association

between psychological resilience and mental health among patients with COVID-19 pandemic. Design: A descriptive correlational design was used to achieve the aim of this study. Setting: The study was conducted in Outpatient Thorax Clinic at Benha University Hospital Governorate. Methods: Subject in this study 100 patients were selected using a purposive sample with COVID-19 during recovery stage was included from the above settings for conduction of this study. Tools: Three tools used for data collection. Tool (I):- A structured interviewing questionnaire was used to collect data about socio-demographic and clinical data of the studied sample. Tool (II): Resilience Scale. Tool (III): Mental health scale. Results: More than two thirds of studied sample had moderate level of resilience and less than three quarter of studied sample had good mental health. This mean positive correlation between total level of psychological resilience and mental health. Conclusion: The current study revealed that there was a highly statistically significantly positive correlation between total level of psychological resilience and mental health. This mean when level of resilience become high, mental health become good and when level of resilience become low, mental health become poor. Recommendation: Providing psycho-social support programs for COVID-19 patients during recovery stage may be effective to alleviate negative psychological effects and to enhance mental health for them.