

NURSING CARE & BREAST CONGRESS 2017



Joint Event

45TH WORLD CONGRESS ON NURSING CARE & 8TH EUROPEAN BREAST CONGRESS

December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Keynote Forum

Day 1

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Lee Anne Xippolitos

Stony Brook University, USA

The Stony Brook University Hospital and School of Nursing academic practice partnership

The Stony Brook University Hospital (SBUH) and the School of Nursing (SON) have solidified the foundation of an academic practice partnership, established in 2010. The SBUH-SON collaborative relationship was implemented to address issues through mutual-goal setting; sharing of risks, responsibilities, accountability; and sharing of resources. The Chief Nursing Office of SBUH and the Dean of the SON have established an organizational structure that aligned the mission and visions of the hospital with the SON. The goals of the partnership are to: 1) respond to challenges inherent in patient care delivery; 2) develop systems improvements that increase quality and safety and reduce cost; and, 3) increase the research capacity through the development of a collaborative research infrastructure. To demonstrate mutual investment and commitment, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was established between the individual academic and practice units. This MOU formalized relationships and delineates joint accountability. This strategic alliance created opportunities for shared responsibilities, governance and decision-making. The Partnership was formalized through participation as academic and clinical partners in the jointly sponsored American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN)/The Dartmouth Institute Nursing Faculty and Clinical Partners Improving Health Care Together: the Dartmouth Institute Microsystem Academy. For the pilot project, improving the process of patient and family centered care (PFCC) on an inpatient, medical oncology unit was selected. The primary aims were to: 1) reduce patient falls; 2) decrease patient pressure ulcers; 3) decrease interruptions due to call lights; and, 4) improve patient satisfaction related to communication between the health care team and patients and families. A secondary aim of this partnership was to strengthen quality and safety knowledge in the undergraduate and graduate curricula of the SON. An intervention was implemented using PDSA and results indicated improvements in fall and UAPU rates, patient and staff satisfaction rates, enhanced patient and staff communication, and decreased interruptions to nursing's workflow. Additionally, the processes and outcomes of the project served to inform undergraduate and graduate curricular revisions in the SON. The partnership provides a forum for leveraging expertise from the clinical and academic arenas. In 2012, the partnership jointly prepared for initial accreditation of SBUH's UHC/AACN Post-Baccalaureate Residency Program (PBRP) by the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education. Key members of the partner units have joint appointments on committees responsible for research, education, and best practice. Sustainability of the partnership's efforts is demonstrated through a model of shared resources that includes non-salaried faculty appointments of SBUH professionals to the SON and off-set for faculty serving in dual roles. To drive transformation and implement change, the partnership's commitment to lifelong learning. Additionally, continuing education opportunities are jointly developed to provide relevant knowledge that will promote educational and career advancement. These efforts foster a commitment to professional baccalaureate education, seamless academic progression, and leadership development. The partnership exists within an academic-medical center that is composed of five health professions schools and a tertiary-care hospital.

Biography

Lee Anne Xippolitos has held multiple nursing leadership positions in her career. Presently, her role at Stony Brook University involves responsibility on the President's team as Dean of the School of Nursing at Stony Brook University.

Xippolitos has completed her PhD in Nursing at Adelphi University. She is licensed as a Clinical Nurse Specialist, as well as, a Nurse Practitioner in psychiatric-mental health nursing. She is certified as a Nurse Administrator through the American Nurses Credentialing Board and is President-Elect for the New York State Council of Deans. Her administrative abilities have allowed her to develop unique educational-clinical partnerships that have been recognized on the national level

Lee.Xippolitos@stonybrook.edu

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Lunic Base Khoza

University of Venda, South Africa

Exploring the organisational culture practice on the promotion of mental health of newly qualified nurses to the work environment

Usually newly employed nurses find adjusting to a work setting a challenging experience. Their successful adaptation to their work situation is greatly influenced by the socialisation process inherent in the organisational culture. The caring organisational culture promotes mental health. However, the newly employed nurse often finds that the norms are unclear, disorganised, confusing and restrictive. The purpose of the study was to explore on how the organisational culture impact on the promotion of mental health of newly qualified nurses to the work environment. A descriptive quantitative survey was employed to explore the constructs of organisational culture that have a positive or a negative impact on the adaptation of newly employed nurses to the work setting. Constructs such as conflict resolution; employee harassment; human resource orientation; goal clarity; identification with the organisation; locus of control; and untoward management style were examined. Respondents expressed their views as to what constructs of organisational culture had a positive or a negative impact on their mental health and adjustment to the work settings. Looking down upon the newly qualified nurse competence by their superiors featured most high as a stressor to them. Supervisors continuously passed yelling remarks such as “their training is superficial, they do not know how to perform basic procedures, they are lazy and useless, and I would not like to take a shift with them” and so forth. For the culture to serve its function it must be perceived as correct and valid and if it is perceived that way, it automatically follows that it must be taught to newcomers.

Biography

Lunic Base Khoza holds NRF C3 rating as an Established Researcher with specialties in Nursing Education, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. For two years in a role (2012 and 2013), he emerged as UNIVEN's Best Overall Active Researcher. He has widely published scholar and reviewer of manuscripts for both national and international journals of high scientific repute. He is elected to serve in the International Council of Nurses Rural and Remote Nurses Network Core Steering Committee, which is represented by other eight members from international countries. He has been inducted into Hall of Fame for Research Excellence in Nursing in South Africa by the Forum of University Nursing Deans in South Africa. In 2016, he received a Life Time Achiever award of Africa's Most Influential Women in Business and Government and Titans: Building Nations.

bkhoza@univen.ac.za

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Beth Ann Swan

Thomas Jefferson University, USA

Synchronizing nursing education and practice to improve care

Healthcare reform and changing population health demographics call for a radical transformation in healthcare delivery and the education of healthcare providers. Nurses comprise the largest proportion of healthcare providers making it necessary to ensure that they are prepared to address the challenges that arise from the evolving healthcare delivery system. A key message of the Institute of Medicine's (IOM, 2011) *The Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health*, is that nurses must lead healthcare change. To accomplish this, leaders in nursing education and nursing practice must recognize their role in creating change in nursing education and practice. Specifically, they must recognize their role in forming partnerships to improve nursing education and nursing practice. In this context, this presentation will share two exemplars of the future of nursing education in synchronizing education and all aspects of practice to improve care for individuals and families. The first exemplar will describe an innovative baccalaureate nursing curriculum for health - H.E.R.E. – Humanistic, Evidence-based, Reflective, and Excellence in clinical leaders. The curricular framework that guides the newly designed concept-based baccalaureate curriculum is Promoting Health and Quality of Life Along the Care Continuum. This framework emphasizes the promotion of health and quality of life in a variety of populations during transitions of care from one setting to another and is guided by the curricular themes of innovation, population health, interprofessional collaboration, and practice excellence. Central to the curriculum is the need to leverage partnerships to support the newly developed course offerings, immersion experiences (formerly clinical experiences), service learning, and experiential opportunities in interprofessional, community-based primary care. These partnerships are mutually beneficial to promote health and foster cross sector collaboration to improve well-being. The second exemplar, Communication Catalyst Program, will illustrate an academic-practice partnership that is transforming the care transitions experience through nurse-patient communication.

Biography

Beth Ann Swan is Professor and Former Dean at the Jefferson College of Nursing at Thomas Jefferson University. She is a Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing. She is past President of the American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing and a 2007-2010 Robert Wood Johnson Executive Nurse Fellow. She was a Member of the Veterans Health Administration Choice Act Blue Ribbon Panel and is a Member of the Josiah Macy Jr. Planning Committee for Preparing Registered Nurses for New Roles in Primary Care. She also served as an Honorary Visiting Expert, Health Manpower Development Plan (HMDP) for the Ministry of Health, Singapore. She has a distinguished record of extramural funding, publications, and presentations nationally and internationally.

bethannswan@gmail.com

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Peter Schwarz

Copenhagen University, Denmark

Optimal prevention of bone loss due to aromatase inhibitors in early non-metastatic breast cancer after menopause

Background: Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer in women. In postmenopausal women with estrogen receptor (ER) dependent BC, anti-hormone therapy is an option with aromatase inhibition (AI), resulting in decreased estrogen production. Available therapeutic options for management of bone loss in patients receiving AI are zoledronic acid (ZA), risedronate (Ris), alendronate (Aln) and denosumab (Dmab). Current knowledge on anti-neoplastic effects favors ZA. However in cases of more severe disease Dmab might be superior.

Methods: In PubMed and Embase, 373 studies were identified on AI treatment and BMD or fracture. In total, 31 RCT studies was found during the evaluation; ZA 18, Ris 9, Aln 2 and Dmab 2.

Results: Evaluation of ZA treatment showed 18 RCT studies on BMD or fracture. However in several cases the cohorts were reported on more than once. We found in total 7 cohorts evaluated after 12 to 61 months. In all cohorts the treatment was ZA acid 8 mg/year vs. placebo (n= 1,551 vs. 1,550). The absolute difference in mean lumbar spine and total hip BMD's between patients in treatment or placebo was 8.9% and 5.9%, respectively. None of the studies reported severe side effects. The evaluation of Ris treatment showed 8 RCT studies on BMD or fracture. However, 1 study was reported only on bone markers. Of the remaining 7 studies, 2 studies were excluded. The 2 studies excluded were 1 study on a mix of Aln and Ris and 1 study of 6 month length and 2.5 mg Ris per day. The remaining 5 studies reported were 24 month RCT's. In all 5 studies the treatment was Ri 35 mg/week vs. placebo (n= 429 vs. 291). The absolute difference in mean lumbar spine and total hip BMD's between patients in treatment or placebo was 4.5% and 3.1%, respectively. Two RCT's are published on Aln of whom only one study had a long time follow-up (36 months). None of the studies on bisphosphonate reported severe side-effects. Evaluation of Dmab treatment showed 9 RCT papers where two papers reported on BMD and fracture. These papers were on the same cohort and they reported on 24 mo of Dmab 60 mg every 6 mo vs. placebo (n= 123 vs. 122) an absolute mean lumbar difference in spine BMD of 7.6% and no severe side-effects.

Conclusion: Among anti-resorptives, ZA currently has the highest evidence for prevention of AI associated bone loss in postmenopausal women with early BC. Data on fracture prevention is sparse.

Biography

Peter Schwarz is a Professor at the Department of Endocrinology, Rigshospitalet, Denmark and is covering a broad clinical and laboratory experience from employment in departments of Internal Medicine and Clinical Biochemistry focusing calcium metabolic diseases and secondary osteoporosis at Copenhagen University. Clinically, he is a Chief Physician covering especially secondary bone loss and secondary osteoporosis due to treatment of breast cancer treatment. Breast cancer is the most common cancer in Danish women, and has an average of about 5.000 new cases a year. Patients treated for early (non-metastatic) breast cancer comprise, due to earlier diagnosis and improved treatment, a large and growing group of cancer survivors. However, many patients experience treatment-related endocrine side-effects such as reduced bone mineral density, dyslipidemia, insulin resistance and hypertension increasing the risk of bone fractures as well risk of development of metabolic disease. The research group is focused to understand the underlying physiological and molecular mechanisms responsible for the chemotherapy-induced bone and cardiometabolic derangements to identify novel disease mechanisms as well as to identify potential biomarkers to be used for better prediction and prevention of metabolic disease. Targeted exercise training could reduce treatment-related risk of metabolic disease and of bone fractures and the research group aims to investigate the effect of physical activity on minimizing or reversing treatment-related side-effects. He has published 138 original papers, editorials and reviews and authored 6 book chapters.

peter.schwarz@regionh.dk

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Sebahat Gozum

Akdeniz University, Turkey

Validation and reliability of the Turkish version of the social inclusion scale

Statement of the Problem: It is necessary to evaluate the social inclusion of elderly people in the disadvantaged group in terms of mental health and to take measures for this situation. The aim of this study is to adapt the Social Inclusion Scale (SIS) into the Turkish language and to determine its validity and reliability.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The main version of the SIS was translated into the Turkish language. World Health Organization translation process was used for the linguistic adaptation. A total of 230 elderly people, 65 years and over, were included in the methodological study in Antalya, Turkey. Content validity and factorial construct validity (explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis) were used to test the validity section. To determine the reliability of the Social Inclusion Scale, internal consistency and item analysis were used.

Findings: The Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire was 0.894, which demonstrated high reliability, and item-total correlations were between .28 and .70. The content validity index was .97, and the 18 items of the SIS loading on three factor varied between .40 and .79, explaining 55.14% of the variance. According to the analysis for logical validity, the score of loneliness scale for the elderly decreases as the score of Social Inclusion Scale increases.

Conclusion & Significance: The Turkish version of the SIS was found to be a reliable and valid tool to define the social inclusion level in the elderly. The scale can be used in the studies on elderly people to determine the social inclusion level.

Recent Publications

1. S Kent L, Shenton J, Spandler H (2009) Development of a measure of social inclusion for arts and mental health project participants. *Journal of Mental Health* 18(1):65-72.
2. Le Boutillier C, Croucher A (2010) Social inclusion and mental health. *British Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 73(3):136-139.
3. Margrove K, Heydinrych K, Secker J. (2013) Waiting list-controlled evaluation of a participatory arts course for people experiencing mental health problems. *Perspectives in Public Health*. 133(1):28-35.
4. Wilson C, Secker J (2015) Validation of the Social Inclusion Scale with students. *Social Inclusion* 3(4):52-62.
5. Cordier R, Milbourn B, Martin R, Buchanan A, Chung D, Speyer R (2017) A systematic review evaluating the psychometric properties of measures of social inclusion. *PLoS One*. 12(6):179109.

Biography

Sebahat Gözüm completed her MSc and PhD in the field of Public Health Nursing at the University of Atatürk, Erzurum, Turkey. She has been Dean of the Faculty of Nursing in Turkey since August 2012. For the past 17 years she has provided dissertation consultancies to over 14 students to improve evidence-based and advanced practice nursing roles. She has published more 65 peer reviewed articles. Her current research interests focus on development of public health nursing, community health, caregivers care, integrative nursing, complementary health approaches, scale adaptation, cancer screening (breast, colorectal, prostate) behaviors, transcultural nursing.

sgozum@akdeniz.edu.tr

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Manal Fehade Al Wahbi Al Harbi

King Saud University College of Nursing, Saudi Arabia

A multi-method approach for examining the academic performance of baccalaureate nursing students in Riyadh city

Background: In Saudi Arabia, nursing students who have used English as the main language for their academic studies may struggle academically because Arabic is their native language. The use of a self-report tool to measure levels of English language proficiency may provide an early identification of nursing students at risk of underperformance.

Design: A study with a descriptive correlational design using a multi-method approach was performed to achieve the study aim.

Methods: The study was conducted at the College of Nursing of King Saud University over a two-month period in 2017. A purposeful sample of 136 nursing students was included. The questionnaire developed in this study included a section about the use of ELAS as a valid and reliable scale and other sections to collect general data, including items related to students' academic grades and other characteristics from the literature that are related to the mode of instruction.

Result: The relationship between ELAS scores and grade point average (GPA) did not show a correlation, except for the language used in reading. Approximately 71% of the study respondents had low ELAS scores, and approximately 58% had a very good GPA.

Conclusion: Internal motivation, study challenge and entrance GPA were predictors of academic performance. A further study assessing the English language proficiency scale among nursing students who are instructed using an English as a second language (ESL) mode is required.

Biography

Manal Fehade Al Wahbi Al Harbi finished her Doctoral study from Faculty of Life And Health Sciences at Ulster University, UK. Her research was about cultural competence of nurses who work in multicultural health care organization within western region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Her Master's degree in Nursing awarded by King Saud University in maternal child health nursing. Her research interest includes multidisciplinary approach in research methodology, mixed method research, qualitative research, clinical teaching, cultural issues in maternal-pediatric health, child health and neonatal health.

manalalharbi7@gmail.com

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Rani Kanthan

University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Invasive lobular carcinoma of the male breast

Breast carcinoma in men unlike women is rare and comprises only 1% of all mammary cancers. Invasive ductal carcinoma is by far the commonest subtype of mammary carcinoma found in both men and women. Though lobular breast cancer is the second most common subtype seen in women, such cancers are extremely uncommon in men, and this is likely related to the lack of lobular development in the male breast. Thus, due to the rarity of this subtype among breast cancers, compounded by the overall rarity of breast cancer in men, current understanding of the pathogenesis of this disease and its management is largely derived from case series and extrapolation of information from the larger cohort of female patients. This talk will discuss invasive lobular carcinoma in the male breast in the context of an illustrative case study. A systematic review of invasive lobular carcinoma in the male breast will be addressed based on the comprehensive analysis of the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results [SEER's] Data (1973–2013) leading to an exploration of the pathogenesis, epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, tumor characteristics, and best practice management of lobular breast carcinoma in men. Similarities and differences of lobular carcinoma of the breast in men and women will be highlighted. This talk will conclude with an update on the prognostic factors of this unique breast tumor in men with recommendations for additional research to unravel its overall pathogenesis and molecular profile to provide insights for improved therapeutic management options.

Biography

Rani Kanthan is a Consultant Anatomical Pathologist in the Dept. of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan with a focused interest in Surgical Oncology including Breast and Gastrointestinal Tract. She has published 120 peer reviewed manuscripts that are indexed in PubMed/Google Scholar and serves as an Editorial Board Member in various journals. She is an active Medical Educator and continues to participate and present at various national and international meetings with more than 125 conference abstract presentations to her credit.

Rani.Kanthan@saskatoonhealthregion.ca

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