

NURSING CARE & BREAST CONGRESS 2017



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

December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Posters

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Does mammographic density in women with previous breast cancer predict further breast cancer?

Shuk Yee Choo

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Background: The aim of this research was to determine whether increased mammographic density in women with a previously diagnosed breast cancer is related to the risk of development or detection of a further breast cancer in either breast.

Methods: 906 women with previous breast cancer were identified from those consenting to the Predicting Risk of Cancer at Screening (PROCAS) study. Personal risk factors were self-reported, with visual assessment of mammographic density recorded by two readers on Visual Analogue Scales (VAS) and automated volumetric breast density measured using Volpara™. Of these women, 23 had a subsequent contralateral breast cancer and 17 had subsequent ipsilateral breast cancer. A nested case control study was carried out where cases were women with a second breast cancer. Three controls per case were matched on age, HRT use, menopausal status, parity and BMI.

Results: Increased dense volume in the breast contralateral to that of the previous cancer was associated with subsequent development of cancer in that breast, with median fibroglandular volumes of 44.8 and 37.9 cm³ respectively ($p < 0.05$) for cases and controls, although no significant difference between cases and controls was found for volumetric or visually assessed percent density. No association between increased mammographic density and a second ipsilateral breast cancer was found.

Discussion: Our results suggest that increased fibroglandular volume might be predictive of subsequent contralateral breast cancers in women with a previous diagnosis of breast cancer, but further investigation with a larger sample size is needed to confirm this result.

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Use of local anaesthesia for post-operative breast cancer surgery analgesia – less pain or no gain?

Gaural Patel
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Introduction: Adequate post-operative analgesia is a major criterion for patient discharge. Breast procedures are increasingly performed as day case surgery, which allows early Normalisation, more efficient turnover and is cost-effective in an NHS where inpatient beds are at a premium. There is wide variability in perioperative analgesic strategies and no robust evidence in the literature to guide our practice.

Method: All consecutive patients in a single centre, planned for unilateral wide local excision (WLE) or mastectomy over 6 months were eligible. Bilateral surgery or repeat procedures were excluded. Post-operative data was gathered from care records and medication charts, including demographics, anaesthetic and analgesic medication used perioperatively. Patients and ward staff were blinded to local anaesthetic (LA use. Primary endpoints were pain scores, assessed using the validated Visual Analogue Score, and shoulder movement restriction (SMR) at 3hours, 6hours and 1day post-operatively. Secondary endpoints were complications and patient satisfaction.

Results: 170 patients were recruited. 98 patients underwent WLE and 72 had mastectomy. Patients were well matched for age, BMI, ASA and length of procedure in both arms with no significant difference in proportion of smokers or chronic pain sufferers. There was no statistically significant reduction in pain scores at each of the three time points in either WLE or mastectomy groups regardless of whether axillary clearance was performed ($p>0.05$ using Mann Whitney U); although there was a trend towards lower scores in the LA groups. For SMR and secondary endpoints, there was no significant difference between the groups ($p>0.05$ using Fisher's exact test).

Conclusion: The results show that there is no significant difference in post-operative pain scores, SMR or satisfaction for patients receiving intraoperative LA. Confounding factors would include different anaesthetic techniques. Due to sample size it was not possible to separate patients with skin infiltration vs cavity infiltration of LA, although the data is available for future analysis. This will be addressed in the current phase of recruitment to the study where we will increase the study's power, enabling subset analysis.

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Is patient's positioning during measurements makes differences in subsequent oncoplastic breast surgery?

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Abstract Background: The confidently growing outcomes following oncoplastic surgery has revealed several advantages to breast reconstructive approach, comprising precise preoperative assessment. The objective of the present study was to assess the influence of patient's positioning (standing or sitting) on breast measurements.

Methodology: A total of 250 women who were undergoing breast screening or breast cosmetic amendment were included. Breast measurements were performed in two positions (standing and setting).

Results: All variables were significantly correlated and only left sternal notch Inframammary Fold (IMF), showed lower significant than others.

Conclusion: A proper measurements can give the patients excellent cosmetic and surgery. Accurate measurement can be achieved by calculating the mean of both positioning (standing and sitting).

Key words: breast oncoplastic surgery, breast position measurement

Biography

MBBS, Secretary-General of medical student in Saudi Arabia interested in Cancer research and Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Member of Saudi Cancer Society, Saudi Scientific Association of Plastic Surgery and Burns, Riyadh Plastic Surgery Club and Saudi General Surgery society.-

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Trends in sexual behaviour in 15-year-old adolescents in Slovakia between 2006-2014

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Statement of the Problem: Adolescent romantic relationships are a space for the initial discovery of one's own sexuality that can lead to the first sexual intercourse and further sexual activity. The sexual activity in adolescents is associated with riskier sexual behavior, higher risk to acquire sexually transmitted diseases or unplanned pregnancy.

Aim: The aim of the study is to find out the frequency of sexual initiation in relation to family background in 15-year-old adolescents in Slovakia between 2006 and 2014.

Material & Methods: The study analyzes data from the samples of 15-year-old adolescents in Slovakia obtained in 2006 (n=550), 2010 (n=807) and 2014 (n=736) in the Health Behavior in School Aged Children (HBSC) survey employing internationally standard method of sampling, data collection and the uniform questionnaire. The results are representative and allow international comparisons.

Results: In 2014, 14.1% of girls reported lifetime sexual experience, statistically more than the previous surveys (10.9% in 2006 and 10.0% in 2010). The sexual experiences were more frequently reported by respondents from incomplete families (missing either mother or father), as well as families with a higher socio-economic status. The experiences were less frequent if the respondents lived together with grandmothers or grandfathers.

Conclusions: Despite the increase during recent years, the occurrence of premature sexual experiences among girls in Slovakia remains relatively low if compared with most of European countries. The results suggest that growth in the complete family, or in a three-generation household, reduces the risk of premature sexual experience.

Biography

Martina Bašková graduated at the Jessenius Faculty of Medicine, Comenius University (JFM CU) in Martin, Slovakia in 1995 (Master of Nursing). In 2001, she successfully finished her PhD study in Nursing (dissertation thesis: Prevention of cardiovascular disease in prenatal care). In 2008, she became an Associate Professor in Nursing after the defence at the Faculty of Health and Social Studies, University of South Bohemia, České Budejovice in Czech Republic. Since 2008, she has been Head of the Department of Midwifery at the JFM CU in Martin. In 2009, she initiated an accreditation process of the Master degree study in Midwifery at the JFM CU as the first one in Slovakia. As a result of her effort, in academic year 2011/2012, the second master degree level of university education in midwifery has been opened at the JFM CU. Her primary concerns include life-style related risk factors regarding prenatal care and nutrition during pregnancy. She has published numerous scholar papers in Nursing and Midwifery cited more than 500 times in Slovakia and abroad (Hirsch index – 5).

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Effectiveness of an educational intervention in primary care to maintain exclusive breast-feeding: Cluster randomised clinical trial; Prolact study

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Background: The World Health Organization recommends exclusive breast-feeding (EBF) until six months of life. The WHO leads a global strategy to promote the initiation and maintenance of breastfeeding. In Spain the rates of EBF at six months are 28.5%. More evidence is needed on the effectiveness of group interventions to maintenance EBF

Methods: This study involves a community-based cluster randomized trial conducted at 10 Primary Healthcare Centres in the Community of Madrid (Spain). The project aims to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational group intervention performed by primary healthcare professionals in increasing the proportion of mother-infant pairs using exclusive breastfeeding at six months compared to routine practice. The number of patients required is 432 (216 in each arm). All mother-infant pairs using exclusive breastfeeding in the last 24 hours that seek care or information at Healthcare Centres are included to consecutive sampling, if the infant is not older than four weeks, and the mother gives consent to participate. The main response variable is mother-infant pairs using EBF at six months. Main effectiveness is analysed by comparing the proportion of mother-infant pairs (dyads) using exclusive breast-feeding at six months between the intervention group and the control group. All statistical tests are performed with intention-to-treat. The estimation is adjusted using an explanatory logistic regression model. A survival analysis is used to compare the two groups using the log-rank test to assess the effect of the intervention on the duration of breastfeeding. The control of potential confounding variables is performed through the construction of Cox regression models.

Results: 434 dyads were included, the mean age of the mother was 32.8 (5), 80% were Spanish nationality, 72.6% were active workers, Vaginal delivery 79.7%. Average weight at birth 3.303 (0.391), median gestational age 39.5 (RIQ 39-40). 226 dyads were assigned to the intervention and 208 control groups. The 6-month LME was higher in the experimental group RR=2.37 (1.45-3.89) than the control group, RAR 0.13 (0.06-0.19), NNT 8.0.

Discussion: We must implement strategies with scientific to improve the percentage of exclusive breast-feeding at six months in our environment as established by the WHO. Group education is an instrument used by professionals in Primary Care that favors the acquisition of skills and modification of already-acquired behavior, all making it a potential method of choice to improve rates of exclusive breast-feeding in this period. The Prolact intervention has been effective in primary care to maintain LME at 6 months.

Recent Publications

1. EU Project on Promotion of Breastfeeding in Europe. Protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding in Europe: a blueprint for action. European Commission, Directorate Public Health and Risk Assessment, Luxembourg, 2004. Available in: http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_projects/2002/promotion/promotion_2002_18_en
2. WHO. Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Geneva; WHO; 2003
3. Díaz-Gómez NM, Ruzafa-Martínez M, Ares S, Espiga I, De Alba C. (2016) Motivations and perceived barriers to initiate or sustain breastfeeding among Spanish women. Rev. Esp. Public Health. 90:16.

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4. Britton C, McCormick F M, Renfrew M J, Wade A, King SE. Support for breastfeeding mothers. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007

Biography

I completed my nursing degree in 1993 in Autonoma University in Madrid. Between 1993 and 1995, I worked in a maternity hospital called "Nuevo Parque" in Madrid. During 1994, I worked in a nursing home in Cantoblanco, Madrid. I worked in Hospital Clínico San Carlos for two years in Internal Medicine from 1996-1998. I am currently working in Lucero Primary Health, where I have been since 1998. One of my main responsibilities here is to advise and spread awareness with regards to the importance of breastfeeding I was a member of the Breastfeeding Committee of The Hospital Clínico San Carlos in Madrid between 2012 and 2017 I am the principal investigator of the study "Prolact". It was funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation via Instituto de Salud Carlos III (PI12/02020 and PI12/02609) I presented research at the congress for "E-Health and Nursing Knowledge for Patient Care" organised by ACENDIO in Switzerland (the association for common european nursing diagnosis, interventions and outcomes) in 2015 with the title of "Effectiveness of an educational group intervention in primary care to maintain exclusive breastfeeding (PROLACT Study). Using Electronic Data Capture System for a cluster randomised clinical trial." I also presented research at the VII Spanish Congress of Breastfeeding in Madrid, in 2013, with the title of "Efectividad de una intervención educativa grupal en Atención Primaria para mantener la lactancia materna exclusiva. Ensayo clínico aleatorio por conglomerados. ESTUDIO PROLACT.]

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Korean mothers 'opinion about daughters' Pap test

Hae Won Kim

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Background: This study aimed to determine the health beliefs of mothers about preventing cervical cancer in their daughters, their intention to recommend the Pap test to their daughters, and the factors influencing this intention.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey design was employed, and the study enrolled mothers (n=1,581) of pubescent girls aged 13 to 18 years who were living nationwide in Korea. The impacts of health beliefs of the mothers on their intention to recommend the Pap test to their daughters were assessed using multiple logistic regression analysis.

Results: The significant health beliefs influencing the intention to recommend the Pap test were the perceived barriers [odds ratio (OR)= 1.47, 95% confidence interval (95% CI)=1.03–2.11] and benefits (OR=2.25, 95% CI=1.55–3.25). The significant sociodemographic factors of mothers were their education (OR=1.52, 95% CI=1.08–2.13), their experience of talking about the Pap test with their daughters (OR=2.11, 95% CI=1.23–3.64), their regularity of undergoing the Pap test themselves (OR=1.98, 95% CI=1.30–3.03), and their age when they first underwent the Pap test (OR=1.60, 95% CI=1.43–0.82).

Conclusions: Most of the mothers had an intention of recommending the Pap test to their daughters. To promote mothers' intention, it is necessary that increasing their perceptions of the benefits while reducing their perceptions of barriers toward their daughters undergoing the Pap test, and by empowering active communication about the Pap test between mothers and daughters.

Biography

Hae Won Kim has completed her PhD from Seoul National University and Postdoctoral studies from University of Michigan, School of Nursing. She has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of Asian Nursing Research and Journal of Korean Medical Science. Currently she has been a Professor at Seoul National University College of Nursing.

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Postpartum depression - predictors and symptoms among women

Lubica Banovcinova and Kristina Jakubcikova
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Manifestation of mental disorders, including depression, in postpartum period is an ongoing issue in midwifery practice. Previous research has identified several risk but also protective factors affecting the onset and progression of postpartum depression. The aim of our research was 1) to find the occurrence of depressive symptoms in the postpartum women group; 2) to verify the influence of selected factors on the level of PD (Postpartum Depression). Five hundred and ten mothers in postpartum period, mean age 30.60 years ($\pm 5,3$; range 19-45y.) were included in the study. The Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (EPDS) was used to evaluate depressive symptoms; the questionnaire of our own design was used to assess selected factors potentially influencing level of depressive symptoms. The respondents achieved in the EPDS an average score of 9.28($SD=\pm 5,60$); and prevalence of severe depressive symptoms ($EPDS \geq 13$) was 25.29%. The linear regression model showed that significant predictors of postpartum depression were: lower education ($\beta = -.079$; 95% CI=[-1.477; -.007]); history of depression ($\beta = .287$; 95% CI=[.680; 3.005]); dependence on the opinion of others ($\beta = -.097$; 95% CI=[-.252; 2.010]); concerns about future ($\beta = .097$; 95% CI=[.617; 1.576]); low satisfaction with motherhood ($\beta = -.132$; 95% CI=[-2.847; -.680]); problems with partner ($\beta = -.090$; 95% CI=[-1.239; -.042]); problems with breast-feeding ($\beta = .82$; 95% CI=[.062; 1.124]); tearful child ($\beta = .089$; 95% CI=[.068; 1.040]); negative emotions toward the baby ($\beta = -.170$; 95% CI=[-2.806; -1.029]); and poor mastering of maternity ($\beta = -.167$; 95% CI=[-2.303; -.718]). Significant predictors of postpartum depression can be easily detected in clinical practice. This evaluation would enable midwives to identify mothers at risk and intervene in a timely manner.

Biography

Lubica Banovcinova has completed her PhD at the Jessenius Faculty of Medicine CU in Martin. She is currently working as an Assistant at the Department of Midwifery JFM CU in Martin. In her Scientific and Pedagogical Work, she focuses on the psychological aspects of childbirth, maternity and midwifery practice. She has been involved in solving several projects in the field of health psychology and midwifery education.

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First experiences with creating a virtual patient in midwifery

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Introduction: In the paper we present the first experiences with the creation of virtual patients for the needs of the study program of midwifery. Virtual Patient (VP) is an interactive computer simulation of a real clinical case for health education. The student, or the case solver, plays the role of a health care professional, who has a medical history, performs physical examination and makes diagnostic or therapeutic decisions. The case usually begins with a description of the situation, the clinical or the domestic environment of the patient / client's case study. Then follows the selection of steps to get more information, a clinical decision making that contains a variety of options - right, neutral, incorrect and can improve (exacerbates) the condition of the patient. Feedback is part of VP. It is important for a virtual patient to meet predetermined educational goals.

Methodology: VPs are created by of several tools, virtual environments or platforms. The choice of the environment depends on several factors and the availability of the environment is a determining element. In this view, we opted for the Open Labyrinth (OL) platform, an open-source, web-based VP system - a freely accessible system that enables users to create interactive educational activities, including virtual patients. The OL platform is designed for simple and intuitive use, whether it's creating or playing VPs. The basic structure of the virtual patient in the OL consists of nodes and interconnections. One node corresponds to one web page, and the link provides interconnection between nodes. We have tried to adhere to the general principles of VP, for example the consistent choice of case that has the goal, to draw from real cases in practice, to consider educational objectives, to unnecessarily complicate the case, to let students thinking, to explain individual solutions, to describe a place, person, action or emotion.

Conclusion: Overall, we have created six original virtual patients that increase the attractiveness and efficiency of the learning process. Cases focus on midwifery care in selected situations in preterm birth, perinatal loss, gestational diabetes, ineffective breastfeeding, postpartal bleeding, and sudden home-birth. After creating the content, the VPs were inserted into the virtual environment and tested by the students directly in the learning process. Subsequently, peer reviewers reviewed them. They are currently published and freely accessible on the JLF UK academic portal <http://www.jfmed.uniba.sk/pracoviska/ucelove-pracoviska/simulacne-vyucbove-centrum/virtualni-pacienti/> as well as on the international portal <http://demo.openlabyrinth.ca/>.

Biography

Eva Urbanová has completed his PhD in Nursing at Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia in 2004. She currently works as an Assistant in the Department of Midwifery. She is interested in modernizing teaching in midwifery, ethics and primary care in midwifery. She is involved with virtual patients. She is the author of two textbooks in the field of Midwifery and co-author of other textbooks for Midwifery and Nursing. She publishes in the field of Midwifery and Nursing. It has 97 different publishing outputs at home and abroad.

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Examining of women's behavior related to preventive gynecological examinations

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Introduction: Knowledge and attitudes of women related to preventive gynaecological examinations are considered as important in terms of their significance in relation to the early detection of gynaecological malignancies.

Design: The study was designed as a descriptive cross-sectional study.

Material & Methods: The aim of this study was to find out what is the level of knowledge and attitude of women to preventive gynaecological examinations (PGP). Questionnaire was specially designed for women over the age of 18. The questionnaire was divided into 3 areas – behavioural, knowledge, attitudes and factors that influence women to visit PGP. The questionnaire was distributed to the sample of women n=550. The average age was 25.85 (± 7.68). The response rate was 87.6 % (n=482). Data were analyzed by means of descriptive statistics and the test Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney U test and Spearman correlation coefficient r(S) ($p < 0.05$).

Results: In the behavioural area more than half of the respondents, 61.09% (4.09 ± 1.41) visit a PGP (Pelvic Girdle Pain) annually. Statistically significant differences were shown in all three study areas (behavioral, knowledge, attitudes) in terms of age, education, geographical division and sex of gynaecologist ($p < 0.05$). In knowledge women achieved under average level of knowledge (52.11%). Most women 76.18% (4.65 ± 0.76) consider gynaecological examination as important.

Conclusion: We identified that to the fact that the women's level of knowledge on the preventive gynaecological examinations is below average. Most respondents have a positive attitude to preventive gynaecological examinations. Evidences of significant differences in terms of age, education, geographical division and sex of gynaecologist could be important argument to strengthen more the educative role of health workers and for strengthening compliance of women with PGP.

Biography

Simona Kelčíková has completed his PhD in Nursing at Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia in 2008. She currently works as an Assistant in the Department Of Midwifery. She is professionally engaged in the modernization of the education process in midwifery, the health promotion, the sociology of health and clinical practice. She is involved with the hand hygiene and review compliance hand hygiene in clinical practice. She is the author of two textbooks in the field of nursing and co-author of other textbooks for Nursing and Midwifery. She publishes in the field of Nursing and Midwifery and has 129 different publishing outputs at home and abroad.

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Spirometric parameters and reaction of the circulatory system in musicians who play the wind instruments.

Monika Rogóz*, **Renata Bakalarz*** and **Sylwia Lisowska***

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The wind instrument system is bringing together a growing body of professionals interested in this subject. For many years, research has been conducted on the behavior of the body during physical exercise, which is also playing the wind instruments. This issue is not only related to respiratory function, which is essential here, but also to the muscular and circulatory system. The aim of this study is to compare parameters which describe the functions of respiratory system among people who play the wind instruments in relation to control group (people not- playing) and the mark of organism's reaction for physical exertion what is playing the wind instruments at an angle of changing pulse valve in exercises conditions and in stressful conditions (concerts). In this research 44 people, 24 women and 10 men in the age of 17-28 years took part in this research. In the group of players there were 22 people (11 women and 11 men), in the control group there were also 22 people (12 women and 10 men). Both groups took part in spirometry, the Flack test, converse Flack test and made the measurement of chest's movable and pulse. In the group of players, higher results were found in problems like: the Flack test, chest movable and in breathing parameters. Instrumentalists characterized lower pulse in proportion to the control group. The research showed that the regular breathing training among instrumentalists have a positive influence on functioning respiratory system.

Biography

Monika Rogóz is a Physiotherapist by profession. She graduated from Jagiellonian University Medical College, Faculty of Health Sciences. She is currently working in a Medical Security Team. She is a PhD student at the same University. She is interested in the Ergonomics and Physiology of physical activity such as - How does the body behave during all sorts of physical exertion? etc.

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Difficulties in nursing care for culturally distinct patients

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The phenomenon of migration is common around the world nowadays. More often patients from foreign lands can be encountered at the hospital. This situation requires adjusting current norms to whatever may be necessary when dealing with another culture. Preparation and acquiring expertise of caring for a culturally different patient is the fundamental in proper nursing education. Yet it is still common that communication between and caring for representatives of foreign cultures is difficult for nurses. Acquiring the opinion of nurses and obstetricians on the most common difficulties related to caring of patients of culturally different origin. Research

Methods: In order to conduct the research, a self-made questionnaire was used. 120 nurses and obstetricians were involved in the research conducted at the Specialized Zeromski Hospital in Cracow, Poland, between September and November 2017.

Conclusion: Study shows that the individuals with previous positive experience in caring for a patient from a different cultural background most often encountered problems with communication and refusal to perform certain actions, whilst those with negative experience had issues with communication and lack of cooperation. During the studies, no crucial correlation between the education nor work experience and problems with verbal and non-verbal communication was found among the caregivers of foreign patients. There also seem to be no link between positive or negative experience with culturally-diverse patients and issues with verbal and non-verbal communication.

Keywords: nursing care, cultural distinctness, multiculturalism, migration, communication.

Biography

Sylvia Lisowska has completed her Master studies at the age of 24 years in 2010 from Silesian Medical University in Katowice, Poland. She is currently in third year of PhD studies at the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum. She works as a midwife in a Stefan Żeromski Specialist Hospital. She works as an academic teacher at the Andrzej Frycz-Modrzewski Cracow University since 2011 as a manager of practical classes the subject of Obstetrics and Gynecology and cooperates with the Małoposka Regional Chamber of Nurses and Midwives in Kraków. She's the author of papers in journals and participates in national and international conferences.

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The role of a nurse in preparing parents for care of myelomeningocele child

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Statement of the Problem: Congenital malformations of the neural tube result in death or significant disability of the affected child. One of the most serious defects is myelomeningocele. This is complex, multi-segmental malformation involving spinal cord and spine, the consequence of that is impaired conduction of nerve stimuli. The child does not feel touch, pain nor the warmth in body parts which are connected to the distorted regions of the spinal cord, because the neural pathways are interrupted or undeveloped.

Aim: The aim of the study was to show how many challenges and problems await the family in which a child with myelomeningocele is born.

Material & Methods: In the retrospective study conducted in Southern Poland, based on the register of congenital defects, the prevalence of neural tube defects was 0.92-0.94/1000 births. The analysis included all cases of anencephaly, encephalocele, myelomeningocele and meningocele. Next the problems with baby care and nursing a child with neural tube defects were analysed, based on interviews with parents of ill children.

Results & Conclusions: In the analysed group there were 72 cases of lumbosacral defect and 36 cases of thoracolumbar defect. Hydrocephalus was found in 75% of patients with lumbosacral and in 97% of patients with thoracolumbar malformation. Patients with hydrocephalus were more likely to have intellectual disability. A significant problem is the lack of control over urination, which often leads to urinary tract infections. Proper care and rehabilitation methods will stimulate intellectual development, improve the child's mobility and prevent urinary tract infections.

Biography

Renata Bakalarz is a Specialist in Neonatal Nursing. She is currently in third year of PhD studies at the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum Faculty of Health Sciences. She works in the Neonatal Pathology Department in the Stefan Żeromski Specialist Hospital in Krakow.

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Development and evaluation of a Korean dignified death measurement tool

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Purpose: The purpose of this methodological study was to develop and evaluate the Korean Dignified Death Measurement Tool (K-DDMT).

Methods: The K-DDMT was developed in 4 steps. The first step was to develop the conceptual framework through literature review. The second step was to develop the K-DDMT preliminary items; the third phase was to review the items by expert in the areas of hospice and palliative care. The final phase was to test the reliability and validity of preliminary K-DDMT. Participants to test K-DDMT were 160 patients who were admitted in Hospice and Palliative care unit in 3 University Hospitals and 1 general hospital. Analysis of validity and reliability included item analysis, exploratory factor analysis and criterion-related validities.

Results: The K-DDMT consisted of 14 items was composed of four factors: death that gives the family the last words (5 items), death after reconciliation and forgiveness (5 items), death after completing life affairs (3 items), and death after preparing their own dying places (1 item). K-DDMT used a 4-point Likert scale with the total score ranging from 14 points to 56 points. A higher score indicated a higher level of dignified death.

Conclusions: The K-DDMT which was short and relatively easy to use in evaluating the dignified death demonstrated initial validity and reliability. The K-DDMT may contribute to develop the nursing interventions for the people at the end of life.

Biography

Bok Yae Chung has completed PhD from Yonsei University Graduate School, and Postdoctoral studies from School of Medical Education, University of New South Wales, Australia. She was Dean of Nursing School, Kyungpook National University, President of Korean Hospice & Palliative Nurses Association, Executive Committee Member of EAFONS, President of Korean Association of National College of Nursing, and President of Korean Association of College of Nursing. She has published more than 100 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Has the men's health a problem due to the family's care of dependent?

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Introduction: The family care has been provided by the woman and we know that this care has a negative impact in the caregiver's health. In the last few decades, we are seeing a crisis in the family care's system. There are social, political and economic changes which are increasing the possibility that the men take care of elder dependent people.

Objective: To determine and analyze the impact of the care provided by men caregivers of dependents at the family level in the province of Seville and the city of Cadiz with a gender perspective.

Methodology: The methodology is a mixed methodology involving population of male family caregivers in the province of Seville and the city of Cadiz (Andalusia). Sample: 242 questionnaire, 29 interviews and 4 focus groups have been realized. The units of analysis have been: family care, gender, health and masculinity. We have used SPSS 24 for the quantitative analysis and QSR Nudist NVivo 10 for the qualitative analysis.

Outcome/Conclusions: The cares have a negative impact in the life's project and in the dependent person's health. This situation generates a burden which has repercussions in the relationships with the partner and family, and, this burden has a negative repercussion in the caregiver's leisure. In the society, the male caregiver is more value than the female caregiver. The health professional think that when the men take care of a dependent person is a risk situation. So that, they have more help for the care. In the opposite, they don't receive any care training. The incorporation of men into care breaks gender mandates and promotes the creation of new and healthier models of masculinities.

Biography

José Miguel Cruces Jiménez has completed his Nursing Degree in 1995. He has worked as Primary Nursing since 1995. He participated in several financed research project and, currently, he is collaborating with the Nursing School "Saint John of God" at the University of Seville.

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The relationships between the male caregivers and the dependents persons

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Introduction: Nowadays the male caregivers have increased due to the social changes and the fewer women available to do this work. In addition, we must to have in mind that the caregiver's work is, also, a relational work, but there is so few information about this relationship.

Objectives: To know the relationship's characteristics between the men who take care of another dependents people in province of Seville and the city of Cadiz and the cared person.

Methodology: The methodology followed is a Qualitative Methodology with population of male family caregivers in the province of Seville and the city of Cadiz (Andalusia). Sample: 29 interviews. The units of analysis have been: family care, gender, health and masculinity. We have used QSR Nudist NVivo 10 for the qualitative analysis.

Outcome: Between the male caregivers and the cared person there is a circular relationship and complementary dependence. Such is the relationship that caregivers think they must always be with the dependents person and there is an increased emotional blackmail involved. We have observed situation with a conflict and, also, an excellent relationship. The caregivers say that the actual relationship depends on previous relationships. From their discussion we observed love, guilt and loneliness. When the caregiver is a partner love relationship is frequent but when the caregiver is son relationship is more frequent and confidence based.

Conclusions: Relationship with the person cared for is marked by previous experience and usually shows situations of dependence and power in both directions.

Biography

Maria José Polvillo Avilés has completed her Nursing Degree in 2007 in the University of Seville. She is a Specialist in Family Primary Nursing Care and in Geriatric Nursing. She has participated in more than 15 Congresses and now she is working in a project with public financing.

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What type of grandparents take care of their grandchildren, why and which is its impact in their health?

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Introduction: We are facing a rising ageing of “old people”, which increases dependency situations as well as the necessity of taking care of the dependent elderly, but also show diversity in this group of the population, as no every elder person is a dependent. This aspect together with the increase of women incorporation to the labor market and the current difficulties for family conciliation, have provoked that elder people play an important social role, for instance, in looking after their grandchildren

Objective: The objective of the study is to outline grandparents who care of their grandchildren and explore the reasons why they care and its impact in the elderly’s health.

Methodology: The methodology involved is a mixed methodology with a convenience sampling. People responded to a questionnaire about sociodemographic information, reasons why they looked after their grandchildren and the way they did it. They also responded to the SF12v2 (Spanish version) – 4 weeks to measure their health status at the moment of the interview. This questionnaire has two main components: The Physical Health Component (PHC) and the Mental Health Component (MHC). 130 rural and urban grandparents from the Region of Seville were asked for completing the questionnaire, and it was carried out two grandmother’s focus groups and two mixed focus groups. The four focus groups were formed by 7 to 9 participants.

Findings/Conclusions: 80.8% of the population were women who do not live with their grandchildren (88.7%), with primary education in the 47.4% of the cases and with an average age of 64.87 years old. 23.4% out of the total of these grandmothers are labor force and take care of their grandchildren 6.1 hours per day and 4.5 days per week on average. The main reason for look after them is due to having no choice. This aspect could be affecting their health, since significant differences were found in the MHC between the group of people whose reason for caring was having no choice ($M=44.30$, $SD=14.93$) and the group of people who had chosen caring themselves or because of personal enjoyment ($M=49.85$, $SD=10.08$), Welch’s $F(1, 131.41)=6.90$, $p=.010$, $R^2=.03$. Similarly, differences were also found in the PHC between those people whose reason for caring was having no choice ($M=42.36$, $SD=15.02$) and people who cared because it was their own decision or as personal enjoyment ($M=49.85$, $SD=47.24$), $F(1, 141)=3.94$, $p=.049$, $R^2=.02$. Even though the size effect was small in both cases, descriptive data pointed as expected. Furthermore, findings from qualitative analysis showed that when people cared of grandchildren as a personal choice, care functions as a factor that improves health.

Biography

Dolores Torres Enamorado has completed her PhD from Seville University. She is a Specialist in Family Primary Nursing Care and also in Gender Studies. She has participated in more than 15 congresses and started publishing papers in reputed journals. Currently she is Lecturer in the University Centre of Nursing “Saint John of God”, University of Seville and is working in two projects with public financing.

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Experiences of midwifery graduates regarding provision of midwifery services during transition period, in Limpopo province, Republic of South Africa

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Regardless of successful completion of training, transition from student to professional midwife remains a critical period in a new graduate's working life; thus, affecting provision of midwifery services during transition period. The purpose of the study was to explore experiences of newly graduated midwives regarding provision of midwifery services during their transition period, in Limpopo Province. A qualitative research design which is explorative and descriptive in nature was used. The population of the study comprised of all newly graduated midwives who have undergone a comprehensive nursing programme (R425 of 19 February 1985, as amended) and qualified as nurses (general, psychiatric and community) and midwives, both from the nursing colleges and universities and were working at the selected hospitals in Vhembe, Mopani, Capricorn, Waterberg and Sekhukhune districts of Limpopo province, South Africa. Non-probability, purposive sampling method was used to select 5 newly graduated midwives from each selected hospital. Data were collected through in-depth individual face-to-face interviews. The researcher engaged with participants individually by posing questions in a neutral manner, listening attentively to their responses, and asking follow-up questions and probes based on those responses. Interviews were conducted until data saturation was reached. The central question that directed the study was, "What are your experiences regarding provision of midwifery services during the transition period?". Tech's eight step process was used to analyse data. Newly graduated midwives appreciated the fact that they have successfully completed their training, but the status of being professionals is stressful.

Biography

Mrs. Netshisaulu KG is about to complete her Ph.D. from the University of Venda. She is a lecturer in the School of Health Sciences, Department of Advanced Nursing Science, in the University of Venda. She is an active researcher, who is publishing papers in reputed journals. The researcher participates in peer-review of manuscripts.

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Cognitive behavioral group therapy to facilitate transitions among Icelandic female university students

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Introduction: The university years are generally considered a pleasant, though demanding period in an individual's life. For most students, this is also a time of transition through young adulthood and academic studies associated with multiple challenges. Further, students have been found to be prone to heightened psychological distress, especially females and younger university students during this transitional time. The middle range theory of transitions by Meleis et al. (2000) provides a framework to understand the nature of changes, challenges and reactions of university students moving through young adulthood and university studies. Additionally, the theory guides nurses in their role of facilitating change that occurs in students' lives.

Aim: The main aims of this secondary qualitative content analysis was to identify cognitive and behavioral strategies which may guide nurses in facilitating the transitional experience among university female students who experience psychological distress.

Methods: The sample included 19 university female students, aged 22-45 years, who were enrolled in 8 of 11 faculties within the university. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted two to four weeks following completion of a four sessions cognitive behavioral group therapy. The opening question was, "Please describe your experience participating in the CBGT sessions?" The follow-up questions were, "In your opinion, what did you feel were the most helpful elements of the sessions?" "Which were the least helpful elements?" The interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed verbatim. Secondary deductive content analysis was conducted according to Graneheim and Lundman (2004).

Result: The findings of the secondary deductive content analysis resulted in the following three main themes which are in agreement with Meleises Mid-range theory of transitions: Nature of transitions, transitions conditions and pattern of response. The results will be displayed in more detail on a poster.

Biography

Johanna Bernhardsdottir completed her MS degree in psychiatric nursing from the University of Minnesota and her Ph.D. from the University of Iceland. She is the Chair and Director of research and development in Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing at the Landspítali-University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry and an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Iceland. Her main research area is university students' mental health and cognitive behavioral therapy.

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An RFID based telehealth system for localizing elderly with Alzheimer's

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Chronic diseases are becoming one of the world's leading causes of death and disability. According to World Health Organization the elderly population is expected to become 1.2 billion in 2025. This aging problem contributes greatly to chronic diseases like Alzheimer, Elderly suffering from Alzheimer gradually lose their abilities to live normally and might wander aimlessly. The major implications of Alzheimer are patient safety and care. Recent advances in information and communication technologies, in addition to emerging technologies such as the Internet of things (IOT) & RFID have created unprecedented opportunities for overcoming this. The aim of this paper is to develop a Tele-health system, based on IoT technology, for monitoring elderly individuals suffering from Alzheimer's. This paper describes a working prototype that is able to capture the vital signs and deliver the desired data care remotely for elderly patients staying at home, using wearable ECG wireless sensor. In addition to that, an Active wearable RFID wristband, in addition to IR room locators are used to monitor the whereabouts of the elderly at room level. This prototype is successfully tested on a number of patients at the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals (KFUPM) Medical Centre in Saudi Arabia. A feasibility study of implementing Telehealth at the KFUPM medical centre in the form of a questionnaire survey has been achieved for the purpose of identifying the feasibility of implementing telehealth from the practitioners' viewpoint. The results show the readiness of the majority of physicians to use telehealth in the future.

Biography

Dr. Raad joined King Fahd University Petroleum Minerals, computer Eng Dept 1986, where he worked as a lecturer and researcher in the field of Digital Signal Processing & RFID. He obtained recently a US patent on RFID. Dr Raad Obtained his Phd from University Bradford UK 2005 in embedded systems area, and was involved recently in a funded project in Telemedicine for Elderly people with chronic diseases. Dr raad also gave a number of talks on telemedicine in international conferences. Dr Raad has more than 25 conference & journal publication in his field.

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Motives for choosing the nursing profession among males

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Background: Nursing is considered as a feminine profession and men still constitute a small minority of this population. This lack in men raises the question, which factors influencing male students to choose in nursing studies.

Aim: The study has two main goals: (1) to examine the main causes of male choice in nursing, (2) to recognize the factors that related to negative stereotypes and attitudes regarding the choice of men in nursing as a career.

Methods: The study included 167 nursing students who completed a questionnaire built for the study (116 women, 51 men). The questionnaire included 40 questions that examined perceptions and gender attitudes towards the nursing profession and sociodemographic data.

Results: There were many differences between men and women in the factors that influencing choosing the profession. Men chose the profession more because of external factors such as, salary, stability in the work place and promotion opportunities. Women also chose nursing because an external factors but more because of an internal factors, such as pleasure and the desire to do something significant in their lives and help others.

Conclusions: There are differences between men and women in the motives for choosing a nursing profession. To encourage men to choose in nursing, it is important to emphasize the external factors such as salary, job stability, and promotion opportunities at the workplace. It is also worth to raise the image of male nursing in the media. With the changes taking place in the healthcare system, nursing education programs are attracting fewer students and active recruitment of young men may be a means of addressing nursing shortages.

Biography

Keren Grinberg is a Lecturer in the Department of Nursing, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel. Her expertise is in the follow research domains: Children's Health/ Inequality between subgroups consumption of health services / health promotion, Pain Syndromes in women and women's health, Palliative care, Quantitative Sensory Testing (QST) of pain. In addition, she has experience in the study of nursing education.

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