

NURSING CARE & BREAST CONGRESS 2017



Joint Event

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

December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

NURSING CARE & BREAST CONGRESS 2017

Sessions:

Monday, December 04, 2017 | Day 1

Adult Health Nursing | Nursing Education | Pregnancy and Midwifery | Nursing Practice | Adult Health Nursing

Session Chair

Hae Won Kim

Seoul National University College of Nursing, South Korea

Session Introduction

Title: Behavioural factors associated with late presentation at antenatal care in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Mulondo Seani A, University of Venda, South Africa

Title: Role of family in the process of rehabilitation of elderly hospitalized in a nursing home

Joanna Szczepanska-Gieracha, University School of Physical Education, Poland

Title: Adolescent mothers' knowledge and perceptions regarding the use of contraceptives in the selected health care centres in Vhembe district, South Africa

Lizzy Mangena-Netshikweta, University of Venda, South Africa

Title: Advancing well-being and health of elderly with integrative nursing principles

Aysegul Ilgaz, Akdeniz University, Turkey

Title: The door to the inner world of children in nursing care: Drawing and writing technique

Cigdem Sari, Gazi University, Turkey

Title: Health problems orphan children and nursing approaches

Sumeyye Yildiz, Gazi University, Turkey

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Behavioural factors associated with late presentation at Antenatal care in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Mulondo Seani A, Khoza Lunic B and Maputle Sonto M
University of Venda, South Africa

Globally, approximately 70% of mothers' access Antenatal Care services at least once during pregnancy. In South Africa, approximately 95% - 97% of pregnant mothers attend Antenatal Care services although majority present late after 20 weeks of pregnancy and some may have only one visit due to various factors. The purpose of this study was to assess behavioural factors associated with late presentation at Antenatal Care services in Limpopo Province, South Africa. A qualitative, exploratory approach was used. Population comprised of pregnant mothers who were attending Antenatal Care services at Primary Health Care facilities. Non-probability, purposive sampling method was used to sample 40 pregnant mothers. Data were collected using Focus Group Discussions. Data were analysed qualitatively through open coding method. Findings revealed that knowledge deficiency related to Basic Antenatal Care, advanced maternal age of 40 years and above, feeling of shameless, ignorance, laziness and unhealthy lifestyle such as abuse of alcohol were associated with late presentation at Antenatal Care services. There is a need to develop an intervention programme to increase pregnancy awareness among mothers of child bearing age.

Biography

Seani Adrinah Mulondo have completed Master's Degree in 2010 at the University of Venda and presently completed Doctoral studies in the same University (UNIVEN). He/She is a Lecturer in the Department of Advanced Nursing Science, School of Health Sciences. His/Her field of research study is midwifery discipline with main interest on the interventions to improve maternal and child health in Limpopo Province. His/Her current topic includes: "Development of an intervention programme to prevent tuberculosis complications during pregnancy and puerperium, Limpopo Province South Africa" with the aim of improving maternal health, reduction in child mortality, empowering women and reduction of TB prevalence by 80% in 2030 among women of child bearing age. On completion of his/her PhD study, he/she opted to serve in South Africa Netherlands Research Programme on Development (SANPAD) project as one of the members/supervisors which focused on capacity building for research students on TB. He/She has published 8 papers in DHET accredited journals and serving as a Reviewer of Health SA Gesondheid Journal and African Journal for Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (AJPHERD).

seani.mulondo@univen.ac.za

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Role of family in the process of rehabilitation of elderly hospitalized in a nursing home

Joanna Szczepańska - Gieracha

University of Physical Education in Wrocław, Poland

The aim of this study was to evaluate the role of family support in the process of physiotherapy of elderly rehabilitated in a nursing home (NH). The study involved 39 patients (27 women and 12 men), aged 76.0 (± 10.9) years. The examined patients came from families with varying degrees of caring capacity and on these grounds, were assigned into subgroups. Most often it was an incomplete capacity (62%), 23% of families were characterized by full capacity, 15% of the respondents declared a lack of caring capacity. To assess cognitive impairment, mood and functional status the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-30) and the Barthel Index (BI) were used. The greatest improvement in functional status after rehabilitation occurred in patients with a family characterized by lack of caring capacity and the smallest improvement was in the group of patients with full caring capacity ($p=0.008$).

Biography

Joanna Szczepańska Gieracha is a Professor at the Faculty of Physiotherapy, University of Physical Education in Wrocław. She is Physiotherapist and Psychotherapist, member of the Committee for Rehabilitation, Physical Education and Social Integration of the Polish Academy of Sciences. She has a lot of experience in the therapy of people with Psychosomatic Disorders and published many papers about the role of psychological factors in the rehabilitation process. From 2004 to 2013 she was professionally engaged with the nursing home for old disabled people. In 2014 she founded a Foundation of Seniors Activation in Wrocław and runs many health promotion projects for seniors.

joanna.szczepanska@awf.wroc.pl

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Adolescent mothers' knowledge and perceptions regarding the use of contraceptives in the selected health care centres in Vhembe district, South Africa

Lizzy Mangena-Netshikweta, K G Netshisaulu, L Malwichi, S A Mulondo, J L Mafumo and T Masia
University of Venda, South Africa

Background: South Africa like any other developing country, younger women (age 19 years and younger) report unintended pregnancies and the intention to termination of pregnancy. The government emphasise the use of contraceptive services/ and made efforts for all women young and old are available free of charge.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge and perceptions among adolescent mothers regarding the use of contraceptives in the selected health care centres in Vhembe district, South Africa.

Methods: A descriptive quantitative cross-sectional survey attempted to identify reasons why adolescent mothers (aged 19 or younger) failed to use contraceptives soon after the birth of their babies or to seek services of the termination of pregnancy services upon realisation that they skipped a month. Population for the study included all adolescent mothers who visited the sampled healthcare centres in Vhembe district. The accessible convenience sample included adolescent mothers who consulted the sampled healthcare centres in Vhembe district in July to November 2016 who gave concern to complete pre-tested questionnaires. In pre-testing, ten questionnaires were completed by adolescent mothers who were excluded from the main study. Data was collected using self-administered questionnaires.

Analysis: Data was analysed with the Epi-Info program obtained from 690 completed questionnaires. Of the 690 respondents who participated in this study, only 12 (1.7%) earned sufficient money to sustain themselves and their babies. Despite the unfavourable financial circumstance, only 40 (5.8%) had utilised contraceptives prior to conception. Study reported that all the respondents never used emergency contraceptives and could not access termination of pregnancy services. Services are available free of charge, however, respondents never used such services.

Conclusion: Findings report that majority of the respondents 578 (83.7%) require more knowledge about contraceptives. Some pleaded that services to open over weekends and in the evenings allowing adolescents to obtain contraceptives.

Biography

Lizzy Mangena-Netshikweta is Professor of Nursing. She is serving as HOD of the Department of Nursing Science at the University of Venda, South Africa to date. Lizzy, Graduate several masters' and PhD students as a supervisor and co-authored thesis and dissertations at the University of Venda. She is a graduate of Wits University School of Nursing (Honors) and University of South Africa, Department of Health Studies MA CUR and D Litt et Phil. Lizzy has won several competitive research grants including funding from MRC, NRF. She has more than 46 Peer reviewed publication in accredited Journals National and international. External moderation in several national and two International universities (University of Virginia (USA) and British University of Columbia (Canada), Ghana College of Nursing and several Universities in South Africa.

lizzy.netshikweta@univen.ac.za

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Advancing well-being and health of elderly with integrative nursing principles

Aysegül Ilgaz and Sebahat Gözüm
Akdeniz University, Turkey

In the world where number of elderly people are increasing day by day, the protection and development of the health of the elderly is an important condition. There is a need for holistic care for the survival of the elderly, for being more independent in daily life activities, for improving health and well-being, for healthy aging. Integrative nursing principles are a field of application of holistic philosophy and may be a guide to health professionals in improving the health of individuals, families and communities. These principles were first announced in 2014; has been described as a health approach that takes the individual, family and society as a whole together with their environment and relationships and adopts the principle of using all the healing methods in health care. In the essence of integrative nursing, improvement/well-being of health is aimed beyond treatment of disrupted health. Integrative nursing principles can be used as a guide to holistic assessment and improvement of the health of the elderly. Interventions who take care of them with the environment they live in (home visits), support their existing healing process (focusing to patient during nursing care, interpersonal relationships, therapeutic touch), benefit from the healing effect of the nature (spending time in nature, walking), strengthen the relationship (mobilization of the social environment, social support, volunteer organizations) and use all evidence-based healing methods (pet therapy, yoga, tai chi, music therapy) should be included in the care of elderly individuals. Health professionals should learn integrative nursing principles and care for these principles in order to improve the health and well-being of the elderly. Giving care according to integrative nursing principles can increase the quality of life of the elderly and reduce the return to the hospital, health spending, mortality rates.

Recent Publications

1. Koithan M (2014) Concepts and principles of integrative nursing. p.3. In: Kreitzer MJ, Koithan M. Integrative nursing (s. 3-16). Oxford University Press. Doi: 10.1093/med/9780199860739.003.0001.
2. Kreitzer M J (2015) Integrative nursing: application of principles across clinical settings. Rambam Maimonides Medical Journal. 6(2):e0016.
3. Principles of Integrative Nursing. (2017). Center for Spirituality & Healing: <https://www.csh.umn.edu/education/focus-areas/integrative-nursing/principles-integrative-nursing>
4. Practical Nursing 2017. The Importance of Holistic Nursing Care: How to Completely Care for your Patients. <http://www.practicalnursing.org/importance-holistic-nursing-care-how-completely-care-patients>
5. Chen Y M , Li Y P (2004) Holistic care for the elderly. Hu Li Za Zhi The Journal of Nursing 51(3):7-10.

Biography

Ayşegül Ilgaz completed her MSc in the field of Public Health Nursing at the University of Akdeniz, Antalya, Turkey. She is in the preparatory stage for doctoral dissertation. Her current research interests focus on development of public health nursing, community health, integrative nursing, improving the health and wellbeing of older people, complementary health approaches, colorectal cancer screening.

ailgaz@akdeniz.edu.tr

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The door to the inner world of children in nursing care: Drawing and writing technique

Cigdem Sari

Gazi University, Turkey

Art is a versatile skill that nature presents. Art is the work of people who can think, see the truth, and understand society. When taking consideration of these characteristics, the nursing care overlaps with this view. The precondition of the realization of the stages of planning, implementation, and evaluation of nursing care is to understand the individual and touch his/her world. Care is "art", "touching the soul", "hearing the life". This situation becomes more important when children who develop differently at each age period are concerned. It is important to use therapeutic communication techniques appropriate to age characteristics of children in order to access their world and understand them in the protection and development of their health and in case of an illness. One technique that allows the child to express his/her feelings non-verbally and in an artistic way is drawing pictures and then writing what is drawn. The technique of drawing and writing about it by narrating is a therapeutic communication technique that can be used to visualize and express the vital events that affect the child, the disease process and how he perceives himself/herself. The picture's narrative qualities are the ability of children to present their own inner worlds, their developmentally appropriate form of communication, and presenting their personal stories by talking to an expert about the content of the picture. There are important clues that enable us to access children's inner world and will be used for evaluation. The size, order, and settlements of shapes, proportions, colors, usage area of paper, and lines in his/her paintings and their personal interpretation of the pictures they drew provide important information in evaluating children's pictures. Children can think and imagine that goes beyond their drawings. For this reason, drawing pictures-with the writing technique allows us to reach children more. In this sense, considering the literature, it's seen that drawing technique is often used both in healthy children and also during the studies of the effects of an illness or vital events (migration, war etc.) on children. However, the studies in which the drawing and writing technique are used together are limited. Figure 1 shows a picture of a 13-year-old girl with diagnosis of ALL drawn according to the Directive of Hospitalized child. In the story of the picture, it's stated that a girl who is given blood in the hospital draws the food she misses and cannot eat with her family in a picnic. It is recommended that children's nurses should be trained in therapeutic communication techniques so that they can use pictures which are a projective technique. They can be trained with post-graduate professional courses to understand and interpret children's pictures and can give direction to their care system in the clinical environment. They can perform their professional roles like a caregiver, educator and advocate with effective care.

Biography

Cigdem Sari Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty Nursing Department, Ankara, Turkey Sari completed nursing bachelor program in Firat University, School of Nursing in 2012, and graduated ranking first in the nursing department. Sari completed master degree in Gazi University School of Nursing in 2014 and has started the doctorate program in 2014 and ongoing her research. Sari became a research assistant in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in 2012, and her tenure still in progress in the same position. At the same time, She has been a lactation consultant.

cigdem.sari@hotmail.com

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Health problems orphan children and nursing approaches

Sumeyye Yıldız, Naime Altay and Ebru Kilicarslan-Toruner
Gazi University, Turkey

Introduction: Family structure may change because of poverty, immigrations, divorces, parents' death and physical and emotional problems. Legal responsibility related with the care of child cannot be fulfilled properly according to the change in family structure and uncertainties and inabilities may arise in the care of child. Emergence of uncertainties and inabilities in the care could cause the child became an orphan.

Aim: The aim of study was to review the physical and emotional health problems of orphan children and nursing approaches in the literature.

Methods: In this review research, studies especially conducted in the recent ten years were reviewed by using the keywords "orphan" "children", "physical problem", psychosocial problem", "health" "nurse" on E-Library, Clinical Key, Pubmed, Medline, SAGE Journals databases and web sites of UNICEF and WHO. Statistics, definitions, books, and full-text articles were searched for the research.

Findings: It was determined that orphan children experience various physical, mental, emotional and social problems due to deficiencies in child's care, development, protection and follow-up. In the literature, it was determined that adolescent pregnancies, adolescent parenting, sexually transmitted diseases, dental health problems are the most seen physical problems seen in orphan children. Mental development retardation, cognitive inefficiency and language disorder are the mental problems that could be seen in these children. Emotional and behavioral problems such as low-esteem perception, aggressiveness, depression, hyperactivity were stated within psychosocial problems in orphans. Also, it was determined that exposure to physical and sexual abuse and becoming homeless are seen in orphan children. It was established that rates of using tobacco, alcohol and illegal substance abuse are high in these adolescents. Personal development delay was found in children who interact with inadequate role models. Lack of confidence, being pessimistic about future, peer rejection, deterioration in family structure and low self-esteem perception was determined as social problems experienced by children. It was stated that orphan children experience social isolation, compliance problem with peers, low academic achievements, anti-social behaviors and are more defenseless to the life in adulthood period. It was found that placing these children into a family rather than institution care affects the physical and mental health of children positively. It is important for the nurses to take protective measures for potential risks and to decrease the number of child in high risk group within the community. Nurses should assess the physical and psychological health status regularly, determine the existing problems early and provide consultancy and education for the children who are in high risk group.

Conclusion: Many physical and psychosocial problems are seen in orphan children. These problems may influence future health conditions and life of children. For this reason, problems experienced should be identified in early period and measures should be taken. Nurses have essential roles in promotion of health of community and children. Nurses should participate into decisions at legal and political level, organize programs for the community and children.

Biography

Sumeyye Yıldız completed Nursing Bachelor Programme in Omer Halisdemir University Zubeyde Hanim School of Health in 2014. He is pursuing Master's in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field since 2016. She has started to work as a Research Assistant in Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University Health School in Pediatric Nursing field since 2016. Then she has been working in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field as a Research Assistant since 2016.

sumeyye.yildiz1@gazi.edu.tr

Sessions:

Monday, December 04, 2017 | Day 1

Breast Cancer Recurrence | Breast Cancer Clinical Trials | Breast Cancer Treatment | Dense Breasts

Session Chair

Peter Schwarz

Copenhagen University, Denmark

Session Introduction

Title: Distinguishing change in self-perception by self-figure drawings in subjects who underwent different breast cancer treatments

Ziva Ariela Barel-Shoshani, Haifa University, Israel

Title: Skin sparing mastectomy (SSM) and immediate breast reconstruction (IBR) with autologous tissue (LD flap) – when feasible why not?

Sumita A Jain, SMS Medical College and Hospital, India

Title: Perspectives of maternity after breast cancer

Amirhossein Eskandari, Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Tehran, Iran

Title: The effect of vitamin D supplementation on breast density changes: A clinical trial study

Sadaf Alipour, Arash Women's Hospital, Iran

Title: Breast implant associated – Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma

Marianne Mertens, University of Antwerp, Belgium

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Distinguishing change in self-perception by self-figure drawings in subjects who underwent different breast cancer treatments

Ziva Ariela Barel-Shoshani¹ and Shulamith Kreitler²

¹Haifa University, Israel

²Tel-Aviv University, Israel

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women in Western society. Advances in medicine and technology have led to a significant reduction in the mortality rate. Hence, it is important to address the psychological consequences of the disease in breast cancer survivors. The various kinds of available treatments may affect differently their body and hence also their body image and self image. Administering the Machover Draw-A-Person (DAP) test to 72 breast cancer survivors indicated differences in self-perception pre-post cancer in the following drawing indices: hair, body outline and eyes. The following indicators in the drawings distinguished significantly between subjects who had undergone different medical treatments: hair signs for chemotherapy; mouth and breast signs in for surgical procedures. More signs of mouth and breast omission in DAP at present compared to retrospective DAP characterized the drawing of subjects who underwent mastectomy. In contrast, fewer signs of mouth and breast omission in DAP at present compared to the retrospective DAP characterized the drawings of the subjects who underwent breast conserving surgery. There were head line contour differences in the two administered DAPs for radiation treatment among subjects who had undergone mastectomy (these finding will be published). It is suggested that the Machover Draw-A-Person test is a projective tool that could be used as an aid for structuring supportive care to alleviate the distress of breast cancer survivors as part of a rehabilitation program.

Biography

Ziva Ariela Barel-Shoshani has five academic degrees. She has graduated in BSc in Mechanical Engineering and MSc in Agricultural Engineering at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, BA in Psychology and MBA in the Open University of Israel, and MA in Art Therapy from Haifa University. Now she is in the final stages of her PhD studies at the School of Health and Welfare Sciences at Haifa University. The theme of her Doctoral dissertation is the emotional implications in body image drawings of survivors of breast cancer. She is working as an Art Therapist and teaches Physics for the high school students.

zivabarel@gmail.com

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Skin sparing mastectomy (SSM) and immediate breast reconstruction (IBR) with autologous tissue (LD flap) – when feasible why not?

Sumita A Jain

SMS Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur, India

Introduction: Surgical treatment of breast cancer has evolved rapidly in recent years. Skin sparing mastectomy (SSM) and immediate breast reconstruction (IBR) with autologous tissue with or without implant is increasingly becoming popular for management of breast cancer, delivering excellent aesthetic and cosmetic outcomes. This study aims to assess the aesthetic outcome, patient satisfaction, and oncological safety of SSM & IBR with autologous tissue (LD flap).

Methods: We study 25 women with early breast cancer and evaluate the results of SSM and immediate breast reconstruction. All the patients had peripherally located breast cancer. The median age of the patients was 45.6 years. All patients had either stage I or stage II breast cancer. The breast size was small to medium cup size.

Results: There was no local recurrence of tumor in all patients at mean follow-up of 42 months. The aesthetic results were acceptable and operative morbidity was negligible.

Conclusion: SSM and immediate breast reconstruction with autologous tissue (LD Flap) is a suitable option in early stage breast cancer patients with small to medium breast cup size. In developing countries like India, this procedure delivers cost effective treatment with adequate aesthetic results and good patient satisfaction without jeopardizing oncological safety.

Biography

Sumita A Jain is a Senior Professor and Head of Surgical Unit in the Department of Surgery at Sawai Man Singh Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur, India. She is the Founder of Women Oncology and Healthcare Clinic in her hospital, the first of its kind in the state of Rajasthan. She is also the President of an NGO, Women's Cancer Society. She is the co-author of World Society of Emergency Surgery (WSES) – Sepsis Severity Score. She has also co-authored many publications in leading journals and is Principal Investigator in multiple research trials in the field of Women Cancer.

sumitajain@gmail.com

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Perspectives of maternity after breast cancer

Amirhossein Eskandari¹ and Sadaf Alipour²

¹Ministry of Health and Medical Education – Tehran - Iran

²Arash Women's Hospital - Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

The age of pregnancy is rising worldwide while breast cancer is seen more frequently in young ages. These have resulted in an increasing number of breast cancer patients who have not still completed their childbearing plans. The question of pregnancy has always been alarming for the patients and their doctors because of hormonal increases during the process, and breast cancer survivors are still being advised against pregnancy by their treating physician. Studies have investigated the subject from years ago; almost no one has shown any negative impact of pregnancy on the disease prognosis, and even survival benefits have been shown. A concise review of the subject, the limitations of existing studies, as well as related issues such as the safe time interval from cancer diagnosis to pregnancy, obstetric complications, safety of lactation, pregnancy following breast reconstruction and affective consequences of the condition are discussed.

Biography

Amirhossein Eskandari Assistant Professor in Anesthesiology, Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Tehran, Iran and have a membership with that of Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Iranian Association of Anesthesiology and Critical Care

dr_a_eskandari@yahoo.com

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

The effect of vitamin D supplementation on breast density changes: A clinical trial study

Sadaf Alipour^{1,2}, Azin Saberi², Leila Bayani², Nooshin Shirzad^{3,4}, Mahdi Sepidarkish⁵ and Ladan Hosseini²

¹Vali-e-Asr Reproduction Health Research Center, TUMS, Iran

²Arash Women's Hospital, Tehran, Iran

³EMRI-TUMS, Iran

⁴Valiasr Hospital, TUMS, Iran

⁵Royan Institute for Reproductive Biomedicine - ACECR, Iran

Background: Previous evidence suggests that vitamin D reduces the incidence and mortality of breast cancer. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of supplementation with 50,000 IU/monthly vitamin D for one year on breast density in Iranian women.

Methods: This double-blind, placebo-controlled, single center clinical trial was conducted among 500 women aged 40 years and older. Participants were allocated to two groups. Group 1 received vitamin D 50,000 IU in tablet form, monthly, for one year. Group 2 received vitamin E 400 IU in tablet form, for the same period of time. Participants had follow up clinic visits every six months and received an annual mammogram.

Results: Final data were evaluated based on 216 and 194 women in the treatment and control groups. The mean decrease in mammographic density was -5.01% (95% CI, -9.9% to -0.01%) and -2.34%(95% CI, -6.84% to -2.15%) in the treatment and control groups, respectively. There was no significant association between vitamin D consumption and breast density after one year (OR=0.7, 95% CI, 0.46 to 1.06; P=0.1). Similar results were observed when multivariate model of logistic regression analysis was performed and vitamin D consumption was not significantly associated with breast density, independent of other variables (OR=1.07.95% CI, 0.58 to 1.96; P=0.8).

Discussion: This study showed that monthly consumption of 50,000 IU of vitamin D supplementation for one year did not effect on breast density.

Biography

Sadaf Alipour , MD , Cancer Surgeon, Breast Surgeon was an Associate professor in Surgery in Arash Women's Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences. She is interested in the Field of Breast Cancer, Breast Surgery.

sadafalipour@yahoo.com

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Breast implant associated – Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma

Marianne Mertens

University of Antwerp, Belgium

Novel technique for the sampling of breast implant-associated seroma. Using a blunt-tip lipofilling cannula, we have the freedom of movement to sample all fluid collections and prevent the misfortunes of damaging the implant. Also, we have demonstrated the inability of the Coleman style I lipofilling cannula to perforate a silicone breast implant. This practical and reliable technique will prove to be useful in managing the breast implant-associated seroma, especially with the rising incidence of the anaplastic large cell lymphoma, where the sampling of seroma is mandatory. Concern has been raised regarding the incidence of the breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) over the last years.^{1,2} Presentation is infrequent, and symptoms can vary; however, a chronic or unexplained seroma occurring more than 1 year after implantation of a textured breast implant should be considered as highly suspect for ALCL. In accordance with the structured expert consultation process,³ seroma fluid needs to be sent for culture, cytology, flow cytometry, and cell bloc. Immunohistochemical analysis by means of a positive CD30 and a negative anaplastic lymphoma kinase-1 staining is considered diagnostic for ALCL. Seroma fluid sampling is commonly performed by ultrasound-guided needle aspiration. The fluid associated with ALCL tends to be cloudy and debris filled; therefore, large-caliber needles are required for adequate sampling. Radiologists are at risk of perforating the underlying breast implant.

Biography

Marianne Mertens completed her studies at UA – University of Antwerp Belgium. She is head of Department Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic surgery. She gives training and teaching for residents in plastic surgery. She is member of the executive committee of RBSP and MWAB, member of ASPS.

Marianne.mertens@proximus.be

Notes:

Sessions:

Monday, December 04, 2017 | Day 1

Adult Health Nursing | Nursing Education | Pregnancy and Midwifery | Nursing Practice | Adult Health Nursing

Session Chair

Hae Won Kim

Seoul National University College of Nursing, South Korea

Session Introduction

Title: Nursing students' views about pediatric nursing simulation lab trainings

Cigdem Ceylan, Gazi University, Turkey

Title: Effects of cultures on child health

Sumeyye Yildiz, Gazi University, Turkey

Joint Event

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Nursing students' views about pediatric nursing simulation lab trainings

Cigdem Ceylan, Tuba Arpacı, Cigdem Sari, Naime Altay and Ebru Kilicarslan Toruner
Gazi University, Turkey

Introduction: It is necessary for nursing students to gain attitude toward approach to pediatric patients in clinical teaching and to be able to provide safe nursing care in different areas. Clinical skills laboratories are the most appropriate environments for gaining psychomotor skills.

Objective: It was conducted to determine the views of undergraduate nursing students about pediatric nursing simulation laboratory trainings.

Methods: This descriptive study was applied in the University of Health Sciences Faculty Nursing Department with 54 student who were on the pediatric nursing course of a bachelor nursing degree at fall term of 2016-2017. Data were collected using the descriptive characteristics data form, opinion data form on laboratory practices and the Clinical Stress Questionnaire (CSQ). The total score that can be taken from the CSQ scale between 0-80. A low score shows a low level of stress, and a high score shows a high level of stress.

Results: Most of the students were female (92.6%) and their average age was 21.01 ± 1.47 . Knowledge level of students was increased from 4.22 ± 0.92 to 4.53 ± 0.84 (W: -2.236, p:0.025) out of five and feeling of sufficiency level increased from 3.85 ± 0.87 to 4.24 ± 0.79 (W: -2.335, p:0.020). The CSQ average scores of all students was 33.25 ± 10.56 after the pediatric nursing clinical practice. Most recommendations of students about pediatric simulation laboratory trainings were, "instructors should be tolerant and supportive, and the number of practices should be increased". In addition, students stated that laboratory trainings with simulation sessions encouraged their critical thinking and enhanced their motor skills.

Conclusion: According to this study, students clinical stress level was found low. Knowledge and competency level increased after the simulation laboratory trainings. Development and applying of new laboratory teaching methods including simulation could support students to achieve more efficient nursing practices. Nursing educators should explore new ways of enhancing students' abilities by employing innovative strategies that apply diverse teaching methods. If educators develop and apply pre-education including simulation, it can support and assist students to achieve more efficient nursing practices, and may increase their satisfaction nursing educators should explore new ways of enhancing students' abilities by employing innovative strategies that apply diverse teaching methods. If educators develop and apply pre-education including simulation, it can support and assist students to achieve more efficient nursing practices and may increase their satisfaction.

Biography

Cigdem Ceylan completed Nursing Bachelor Programme in Dokuz Eylul University Nursing Faculty in 2010 and Master's degree in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field in 2014. She continued her Doctorate in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field since 2014. She has been working as a Research Assistant in Abant İzzet Baysal University Bolu Health School in Pediatric Nursing field since 2012 to 2014. She has been working in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field as a Research Assistant since 2014.

cigdemceylan@widowslive.com

Notes:

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Effects of cultures on child health

Sumeyye Yildiz, Ebru Kilicarslan Toruner and Naime Altay
Gazi University, Turkey

Introduction: Health is influenced by culture which is a dynamic factor as well as biological and environmental factors. Health practices are the outcome of health beliefs generally originated from the culture of individual. Cultural practices of families are directly related with the child health

Aim: The aim of this study was to review the evidences based on the literature regarding the effects of different cultures on child health.

Method: In this brief review, studies especially conducted in the recent five years were examined by using the key words “child”, “culture”, “care”, “nursing”, “health”, “religion” and “belief” on Google Scholar, Google E-Library, Pubmed, SAGE Journals databases.

Findings: In the studies examined within the scope of research, it was established that factors such as culture, religion/belief, genetic factors, and geographical region educational level, immigration, and family structure influence the child health. It was determined that families reflect the cultural and spiritual values on the health practices and seek the solution of health problems in these values. According to the beliefs of four major religions and doctrines, it was found that child health and healthcare practices are influenced in various aspects. Cultural values of child and family effect the perception of health and disease, the statement of pain and the care practices. It was established that traditional health practices and cultural beliefs have an important place in all communities. Traditional methods applied on the child may be categorized as practices influencing the child health adversely and practices having no effect on the child health within today’s medical literacy. It was seen that some traditional practices such as waiting a certain time for starting breast-feeding of infant, not giving colostrum, covering the infant body with salt may affect the child health adversely. On the other hand, it was determined that practices such as putting a yellow scarf near the face of infant for preventing the jaundice, praying, putting an evil eye in the infant’s room do not affect the child health, however they are effective in comforting the family. It was found that factors such as believing and adoption of traditional practices, cheap and easily accessible practices, problems experienced in health institutions, difficulty in accession to health institutions are among the reasons for families to apply to the traditional practices for health promotion of their children. Since cultural structure of child and family is directly related with health and well-being level, nursing care practices and programs should be developed according to holistic and transcultural model.

Conclusion: Different cultures and religious practices influence the child health and care practices. Nurses should be careful about the dimension of reflections of child and family’s cultural beliefs and practices on health. They should provide holistic care by combining spiritual and psychosocial care within this framework. Nurses should use the transcultural nursing model in their care and they should lead to increase the quality of care with individualized care interventions.

Biography

Sumeyye Yildiz completed Nursing Bachelor Programme in Omer Halisdemir University Zubeyde Hanim School of Health in 2014. He is pursuing Master’s in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field since 2016. She has started to work as a Research Assistant in Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University Health School in Pediatric Nursing field since 2016. Then she has been working in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field as a Research Assistant since 2016.

sumeyye.yildiz1@gazi.edu.tr

Notes:

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 2

NURSING CARE & BREAST CONGRESS 2017

Sessions:

Tuesday, December 05, 2017 | Day 2

**Health Care | Geriatric Nursing | Clinical Nursing | Nursing Practice | Adult Health
Nursing | Women Health Nursing | Nursing Types**

Session Chair

SoMi Park

Yonsei University, South Korea

Session Introduction

Title: Spiritual views' of adolescents: A qualitative study

Cigdem Ceylan, Gazi University, Turkey

Title: Does Mode of surgical intervention based on Oncotype DX Score influence disease recurrence in early breast cancer? A Pilot study

Aherne Thomas M, University Hospital Galway, Ireland

Title: Evaluation of psychosocial perspectives' of children with in-depth interviews

Cigdem Sari, Gazi University, Turkey

Title: Stress and coping among Icelandic Nursing students

Johanna Bernhardsdottir, Eirberg, Iceland

Title: Effects of the technology-based motivation program on self-efficacy and physical activity level of an adolescent with overweight: case report

Cigdem Ceylan, Gazi University, Turkey

Title: Hepatitis B vaccination coverage and the determinants of vaccination among health care workers in selected health facilities in Lusaka district, Zambia: An exploratory study

Namwaka Mungandi, Zambia Emory HIV Research Group, Zambia

Title: Correlation among concern for environmental pollution, health focused lifestyle and behaviors for exposure to endocrine disruptors in Korean mothers of infants

SoMi Park, Yonsei University, South Korea

Title: A prospective phase I comparison of toxicity and cosmesis outcomes of single-fraction IORT and hypofractionated radiotherapy with IORT boost in early-stage breast cancer

Tanuja Bandari, St. Joseph Hospital, USA

Title: Pediatric oncologic Emergencies: Evidence-Based Approaches in Tumor Lysis Syndrome"

Cigdem Sari, Gazi University, Turkey

Title: Wnt Signaling and Green Tea: A tale of brain and breast

Amy S. Yee, Tufts University School of Medicine, USA

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Spiritual views of adolescents: A qualitative study

Cigdem Ceylan, Tuba Arpacı, Cigdem Sari, Ebru Kilicarslan Toruner and Naime Altay
Gazi University, Turkey

Introduction: Each individual has social, psychological, and spiritual needs. Spirituality is essential to examine the aim and meaning of life. Spirituality is a crucial structure to balance the individuals physically and emotionally and to increase their well-being. Each person has own ways of spiritual practice and expressions. For this reason, it is important for nurses to be aware of the spiritual dimension of individuals and positive effects of spiritual care on their health and life. To take consideration the spirituality dimension at the early stages of life-span could have positive effects on health promotion of children and adolescents because spirituality motivates the information seeking and decision-making behaviors of individuals.

Objective: It is aimed to explore the perceptions of adolescents about spirituality via semi-structured, in-depth interviews.

Methods: In this descriptive study, a qualitative research design was performed. The study sample included 17 adolescents in a high school. Interviews were conducted via four open-ended questions. Inductive content analysis was performed to analyze the data.

Results: Three main categories and 8 themes emerged from the analysis. In the “Spirituality Meaning” category, it was constituted from five themes as: mental, emotions, mental/emotions, ethical principles and religion. Personal practices and environmental factors as well as mental, emotions, ethical principles and religion themes were in the “Factors that Increase Spirituality” category. Negative experience theme was in the “Factors that Reduce Spirituality” category. Most of the adolescents (58.8%) stated that the meaning of spirituality was love, respect and able to think, analyze, and synthesis. All the adolescents (n=17) defined that communication and interaction with loved ones, social activities (music, reading, dancing, writing, sports), and understanding the meaning of life were factors increasing their spirituality. Negative emotions like lovelessness, insecurity, loneliness was expressed as the most important factor decreasing their spirituality by all the adolescents (n=17).

Conclusion: Spirituality has multifactorial dimensions. For this reason, it is important to determine and evaluate the perceptions and experiences of children about the spirituality to improve the quality of care in children, adolescents and their families.

Biography

Cigdem Ceylan completed Nursing Bachelor Programme in Dokuz Eylul University Nursing Faculty in 2010 and Master's degree in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field in 2014. She continued her Doctorate in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field since 2014. She has been working as a Research Assistant in Abant İzzet Baysal University Bolu Health School in Pediatric Nursing field since 2012 to 2014. She has been working in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field as a Research Assistant since 2014.

cigdemceylan@widowslive.com

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Does Mode of surgical intervention based on Oncotype DX Score influence disease recurrence in early breast cancer? A Pilot study

Aherne Thomas M, Catargiu D, Bashar K, Sugrue R, McVeigh T, Brodie C and Sweeney KJ
University Hospital Galway, Ireland

Introduction: Routine utilization of multi gene assays to inform operative decision making in early breast cancer (EBC) Treatment is yet to be established. In This pilot study we sought to establish the potential benefits of surgical intervention in EBC Based on recurrence risk quantification using the oncotype DX (ODX) assay.

Materials and Methods: Consecutive ODX Tests performed over a nine year period from October 2007 To May 2016 were evaluated. Oncotype Scores were classified into high (≥ 31), medium (18-30) Or low risk(0-17) groups. The Primary outcome was breast cancer recurrence. Subgroup Analysis was utilized to assess the recurrence effect of mode of surgical intervention for patient groups as defined by the oncotype score.

Results: In Total 361 Patients underwent ODX testing. The Mean age and follow up was 55 Years and 38.9 months. The Majority of patients underwent wide local excision (86.7%) with 8.9% and 4.4% patients having a mastectomy or WLE with completion mastectomy respectively. Fifty one Percent of patients fell into the low risk ODX Category with a further 40.2% and 8.5% Deemed to be of intermediate and high risk. Five Patients (1.38%) had disease recurrence. Comparative Analysis of operative groups in each oncotype group revealed no difference in recurrence in the Low ($p=0.84$) and high risk groups ($p=0.92$) with a statistically significant difference identified in the intermediate risk group ($p=0.002$).

Discussion: To Date we have been unable to definitively identify a role for ODX In guiding surgical approach in EBC. There is, however, a need for larger well designed studies to examine this hypothesis.

thomasaherne@rcsi.com

Notes:

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Evaluation of psychosocial perspectives of children with in-depth interviews

Cigdem Sari, Cigdem Ceylan, Tuba Arpacı, Naime Altay and Ebru Kilicarslan Toruner
Gazi University, Turkey

Introduction: Psychosocial problems in children are defined as "significant declination in expected cognitive, social and emotional development". Psychosocial problems can reduce the ability of the child's coping skills, decrease the quality of life, be negatively affect the functions at home, school, and in the community. For this reason, it is important to examine and evaluate the psychosocial problems that children experienced in their daily-life.

Objective: It is aimed to explore the perception of the children about psychosocial problem via in-depth semi-structured interviews.

Methods: In this descriptive study, a qualitative research design was performed. The study sample included 16 students in a secondary school. Interviews were conducted via three open-ended questions. Inductive content analysis was performed to analyze the data.

Results: Three main categories and nine themes emerged from the analysis. Psychological and social themes were in the "Meaning of Psychosocial Health" category. Individual and environmental factors themes were in the "Reasons of Psychosocial Problems" category. Emotional, social, behavioral, physical and mental characteristics themes were in the "Effects of Psychosocial Problems". All students (n=16) stated that the reasons for the psychosocial problems were communication and relationship between friends, family members, and teachers. When the effects of psychosocial problems were examined, anxiety, anger, fear, mood deterioration, withdrawing, shyness, desperation, unhappiness were cited by all students in psychosocial theme.

Conclusion: Meaning, causes and effects of psychosocial problems are multifactorial. For this reason, it is important to determine and evaluate the perceptions and experiences of children about the psychosocial problems to improve the quality of care in children and their families.

Biography

Cigdem Sari completed Nursing Bachelor program in Firat University, School of Nursing in 2012. She completed Master's degree in Gazi University School of Nursing in 2014 and has started the doctorate program in 2014 and ongoing her research. She became a Research Assistant in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty since 2012. At the same time, she has been a Lactation Consultant.

cigdemsarii@hotmail.com

Notes:

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Stress and coping among Icelandic Nursing students

Johanna Bernhardsdottir, Ph.D, RN, Sigridur Lilja Magnusdottir, BS, RN and Valdis Ingunn Oskarsdottir, BS, RN
University of Iceland and Landspítali, University Hospital of Iceland, Iceland

Introduction: Stress is a common problem among university students, including nursing students. The sources of stress among nursing students has been related to clinical studies and academic workload.

Aim & Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore nursing students': 1) Mean stress score on the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) 2. Evaluation of their physical and mental health 3) Most common coping strategies when faced with stress 4) Perceived need for professional mental health services and the most common obstacles to seeking help.

Methods: The study design was descriptive, quantitative, and cross-sectional. An online questionnaire was sent to all undergraduate nursing students enrolled at the University of Iceland during the spring semester 2016. The response rate was 30%. The questionnaire consisted of the PSS in addition to questions about physical and mental health, background variables and coping strategies. The final sample consisted of 99 undergraduate students. They were females, mostly of age between 19-29, and 80% of them were employed part-time.

Results: The results of the study revealed that participants' mean stress score on the PSS was 18,30 which was higher than among the general population. Seventy three percent felt their physical health was good or very good, however only fifty four point five percent felt their mental health was good or very good. Thirty six percent of the sample felt they needed professional help because of their mental health but only 28 % of those who felt they needed help actually received the professional help. The main barriers to help seeking was cost and lack of time. The most common coping strategies used when confronted with stress were to talk to someone, eat sweets/snacks and self-critize. The results, which will be presented in more detail at the conference, demonstrate the importance of developing affordable and accessible interventions for university nursing students who are dealing with stress. Nurses are in a key position to develop and provide such interventions.

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.

johannab@hi.is

Notes:

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Effects of the technology-based motivation program on self-efficacy and physical activity level of an adolescent with overweight: case report

Cigdem Ceylan and Ebru Kilicarslan Toruner
Gazi University, Turkey

Background & Purpose: Childhood obesity is an important public health problem due to significant physiological and psychological health problems. Physical activity plays an important role in preventing childhood obesity. Attempts like increasing self-efficacy, creating target and motivation are important to prevent childhood obesity. For this reason, motivational interviewing can be used as a therapeutic communication technique. Motivational interviewing is a technique that emphasizes the autonomy of the individual for change and aims to increase the internal motivation of the person to encourage behavioral change in long term. This case study was aimed to research the effectiveness of motivation program in an adolescent's self-efficacy and physical activity level.

Methods: YA (girl) aged 15 years, was a student in a high school and in 10th grade. Five-week motivation program was implemented by researchers. Motivational interviews (30 min) with adolescent were conducted three times via teleconference. Also, text messages were sent on every day to motivate adolescent in the beginning and at the end of the day. On the first day, descriptive characteristics information form, Self-Efficacy Scale for Children, Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory for Children, and Exercise Evaluation Form were applied. Her height, weight and step count per one week were measured before and after the program. After the step follow up, motivational interviews (MI) with adolescent were conducted three times over the one-week interval. One week later from the last interview, program evaluation form was applied to the adolescent as well as previous data forms.

Results: YA's BMI scores at the beginning and the end of the program were 24.53, 24.14. Adolescent's average number of steps before the program was 8211 per week, and at the end of the program was 11775 per week. Average scores of Self-Efficacy Scale for Children (SEQ-C) (pre 71; post 80) and Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory for Children (PedsQL) (pre 1775; post 1975) have increased at the end of the program. When exercise behaviors of adolescents were examined, it has been determined that the scores gradually increase in Exercise Evaluation Forms. The adolescent stated that her knowledge level about physical activity (pre 4; post 9) and confidence (pre 4; post 10) increased and her satisfaction level from the program was 10 out of 10. The three motivational interviewing sessions' fidelity (global dimensions) evaluated with the coder were 4, indicating competency in motivational. According to the MITI Code the clinician proficiency and competency thresholds were: Global Clinician Ratings' average of 4 indicates competency in motivational interviewing session. To achieve beginning proficiency, the MITI indicates that at least 50% of the total number of questions must be open-ended, at least 40% of all reflections need to be complex and at least 90% of all total number of sentences must be MI-Adherent. The reflection to question ratio and percent MI-adherent were detected low than the recommendations for the beginning proficiency.

Conclusions & Implications: Technology-based motivation program was found effective on the adolescent's self-efficacy and physical activity level. Motivational interviews were also assessed as a process evaluation. Programs like motivational interviews are important to improve the promotion and maintenance of health in adolescents.

Biography

Cigdem Ceylan completed Nursing Bachelor Programme in Dokuz Eylul University Nursing Faculty in 2010 and Master's degree in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field in 2014. She continued her Doctorate in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field since 2014. She has been working as a Research Assistant in Abant Izzet Baysal University Bolu Health School in Pediatric Nursing field since 2012 to 2014. She has been working in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in Pediatric Nursing field as a Research Assistant since 2014.

cigdemceylan@widowslive.com

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Hepatitis B vaccination coverage and the determinants of vaccination among health care workers in selected health facilities in Lusaka district, Zambia: An exploratory study

Namwaka Mungandi

Zambia Emory HIV Research Group, Zambia

Hepatitis B is a viral infection of the liver that causes both acute and chronic disease. It is an occupational hazard for health care workers (HCWs) and can be prevented by the administration of a vaccine. The Centre for Disease Control recommends that HCWs must be vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases including hepatitis B. In Zambia, the Ministry of Health acknowledges that this policy exists but is not implemented to its full potential. The objective of the study was to determine the prevalence and determinants of hepatitis B vaccination among HCWs in selected health facilities in Lusaka. This was an exploratory study that included 331 HCWs from seven health facilities across Lusaka district. The study consisted of nurses, doctors, laboratory personnel and general workers. Data was collected through self-administered structured questionnaires. The dependent variable was vaccination status and the independent variables were; age, sex, sharp injuries/year, work experience, knowledge in hepatitis B, profession, training in infection control, sector and facility level. Multiple logistic regression was used to determine the best predictors for hepatitis B vaccination among HCWs. 19.3% of the HCWs were vaccinated against hepatitis B, with 54.7% being fully vaccinated and 45.3% being partially vaccinated. The analysis showed that; age, sharp injuries/year and training in infection control were the best predictors for hepatitis B vaccination. To increase the number of HCWs vaccinated against hepatitis B, health institutions should bear the cost for vaccinating their staff and efforts should be made to impart appropriate health education regarding hepatitis B infection and its prevention.

Biography

Namwaka Mungandi completed her Master of Science in Epidemiology degree from the University of Zambia early 2017. She is currently Global Health Corps Fellow working at Zambia Emory HIV Research Group as a Laboratory Services Coordinator. She recently published her Master of Science thesis in Annals of Occupational and Environmental Medicine journal, and is currently working on a study looking at contraception uptake in high risk women to HIV acquisition in Zambia.

namwakamungandi@yahoo.com

Notes:

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Correlation among concern for environmental pollution, health focused lifestyle and behaviors for exposure to endocrine disruptors in Korean mothers of infants

SoMi Park¹ and ChaeWeon Chung²¹Yonsei University, Wonju, South Korea²Seoul National University, South Korea

Background: It is demanding responsibility of parents and society to raise healthy children. are fully dependent to their mothers for food, dresses, and toys, thus what mothers choose could be the source of benefits or threats of their children. Recent concerns for endocrine disruptors(EDCs) are more of an issue for children not only because those are not easily discharged and accumulated in the body but infants are exposed to EDCs more per body weight than adults.

Purpose: This study aimed to identify the relationship among concern for the environmental pollution, health focused lifestyle and behaviors for exposure to EDCs among Korean mothers of infants.

Methods: With a descriptive correlation design, a cross-sectional survey was done with a convenience sample of 200 mothers at infants' mother clubs in an urban area. Data were collected by a self-reported questionnaire.

Result: Mean scores were 12.92 (possible range of 5-20) for concern for the environmental pollution, 14.42(6-24) for health-focused lifestyle, and 49.84(26-104) for behaviors of exposing to EDCs. The mothers' mean score of all three variables was close to the 50-percentile mark, showing moderate level score. There was a significant positive correlation between concern for the environmental pollution and health-centered lifestyle ($r=.42$, $p<.001$), while behaviors for exposure to EDCs had reverse correlations with concern for environmental pollution ($r=-.36$, $p<.001$) and with health-focused lifestyle ($r=-.26$, $p<.001$).

Conclusion: Specific and practical information about EDCs related to child-rearing should be delivered to mothers so that they keep their children from exposing environmental diseases and secure future growth and development.

Recent Publications

1. Cesario S K, Hughes LA (2007) Precocious puberty: a comprehensive review of literature. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing*. 36(3):263-274.
2. Kim M R, Kim H J (2011) Analysis of adult behaviors to decrease exposure to EDCs in dietary life. *The Journal of East Asian Society Dietary Life*. 21(3):451-462.
3. Landrigan P J., Miodovnik A. (2011). Children's health and the environment: an overview. *Mount Sinai Journal of Medicine: A Journal of Translational and Personalized Medicine*, 78(1):1-10.
4. Schug T T, Janesick A, Blumberg B, Heindel, J J (2011) Endocrine disrupting chemicals and disease susceptibility. *The Journal of steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*. 127(3-5):204-215.

Biography

SoMi Park I am a professor in the Department of Nursing, Yonsei University, Wonju College of Medicine. I am also giving lectures on women's health in University. My expertise is in the development of interventions for prevention and early detection of cancer in women in the community. I am also concerned about environmental health and how it relates to women's health. This research will be used to develop a content for educational programs to protect against EDCs.

somi@yosei.ac.krr

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

A prospective phase I comparison of toxicity and cosmesis outcomes of single-fraction IORT and hypofractionated radiotherapy with IORT boost in early-stage breast cancer

Tanuja Bhandari

St. Joseph Hospital, USA

Radiation therapy is proven to reduce local recurrence in patients with early-stage breast cancer. To reduce toxicity, treatment time, and improve accuracy, intraoperative radiation therapy was used as definitive treatment or as a boost. The study's objective was to compare the short-term toxicity and cosmesis of single-fraction (SF) IORT and hypofractionated radiotherapy with IORT boost (HfB) given as definitive treatment. Between March 2011 and December 2013, 57 patients aged 45–91 years and 24 patients 43–83 years (total n=81) with Stage 0–II were treated with SF or HfB (Mobetron, IntraOp Medical, Sunnyvale, CA). For SF treatment, 21Gy was delivered using 4.5–6cm applicators with electron energies from 6 to 12 MeV. For HfB, an intraoperative boost of 10Gy was delivered using 4–7cm applicators with energies from 4 to 12 MeV followed by whole-breast radiation with 40.5Gy over 15 fractions. Toxicity was assessed at 2 weeks, 6 months, and 12 months per RTOG acute skin toxicity criteria and cosmesis. At 12 months, SF and HfB were well tolerated by all patients with no Grade 3+ toxicity. At 1 year, Grade-2 toxicity was resolved. 98% of SF patients and 90% of HfB patients had 0–1 grade toxicity. In the SF and HfB groups, 100% of patients had excellent or good cosmesis at 12-month followup interval. The SF exhibited a more favorable cosmesis with a higher percentage of excellent scores compared with HfB (80.4% vs. 45%; p=0.0033). After breast conservation surgery, SF or HfB may be an option for patients with early-stage breast cancer compared to conventional external beam radiotherapy.

Biography

Tanuja Bhandari, MD joined Valley Radiotherapy Associates in November 2007 and practices at St. Joseph Hospital in Orange, CA. She completed her medical degree at the American University in Coral Gables, Florida. She completed two years post-graduate training in Internal Medicine at the Greater Baltimore Medical Center, an affiliate hospital of Johns Hopkins University. She then completed residency in Radiation Oncology at Allegheny General Hospital-Drexel University Program which also serves as the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project (NSABP) Headquarters in Pittsburgh, PA. She has special interest in radiation therapy for breast and gynecologic cancer and brachytherapy.

tanuja.bhandari@stjoe.org

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December 11-13, 2017 | Rome, Italy

Pediatric oncologic Emergencies: Evidence-Based Approaches in Tumor Lysis Syndrome

Cigdem Sari*, Cigdem Ceylan*, Ebru Kilicarslan-Toruner* and Naime Altay*

*Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty Nursing Department, Ankara, Turkey

Introduction: Oncologic emergencies are clinical problems requiring emergency medical interventions. That are life-threatening due to development of structural and metabolic changes resulting from cancer itself, its metastasis or treatment complications. Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) is a potentially life threatening emergency commonly seen in children with hematologic malignancies and tumors with high proliferative rates.

Objective-Method: The purpose of this study is to review the evidence-based data about Tumor Lysis Syndrome among the pediatric oncologic emergencies. Literature review was performed by using 5 key words as “Tumor lysis syndrome”, “oncologic emergencies” “evidence-based study” “care” and “child/pediatric” on Pubmed, Medscape and Cochrane databases between 2012 and 2017. Randomized control studies, meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and guidelines regarding the matter are examined in the literature.

Results: The main criterion for success in the TLS is to classify the patients correctly in terms of the risk group before starting the cancer treatment and then to initiate appropriate treatment/care interventions. Multidisciplinary approach is important in the risk identification of the individuals and in treatment management (Grade 1C). From this perspective, nurses as well as hematologists and nephrologists have critical roles. In TLS, nurses should focus on three main elements in the direction of evidence-based studies regarding the management of care and treatment: 1) identification of risky individuals, 2) implementation of interventions regarding prevention, and 3) management of treatment and care. Nursing interventions should be performed by based on evidence-based scientific knowledge. When the evidence-based studies are examined, it is important to identify the individuals at risk. Especially children receiving chemotherapy for hematologic malignancies are accepted as high risk-individuals in terms of TLS (Grade 1B). Risk identification and initiation of hydration therapy are important in the planning of interventions regarding prevention. Potassium should not be added in the IV fluid in hydration treatment according to the current approaches (Grade 1A). Treatment of alkalization in TLS prophylaxis is no longer recommended (Grade 1C). When evidence-based approaches in TLS treatment are examined; it is required to monitor the patients including the low-risk category, perform hydration treatment and if required, to start allopurinol treatment (Grade 2C). In high-risk children, Rasburicase treatment is recommended together with the hydration treatment (Grade 2C). In order to provide the electrolyte balance, only monitorization should be done in asymptomatic children (Grade 2C), and if it is symptomatic, it is required to perform required supports and to monitor the child (Grade 1C). Clinical and laboratory findings should be closely monitored and appropriate treatment and care approaches should be performed according to the evidence-based studies.

Conclusion: Nurses should continuously monitor the evidence-based data and the developments in treatment and care. Especially at this point, it is required to include more oncologic emergencies training such as TLS in nursing education.

Key words: Tumor lysis syndrome, oncologic emergencies, evidence-based study, care, child/pediatric

Biography

Cigdem Sari Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty Nursing Department, Ankara, Turkey Sari completed nursing bachelor program in Firat University, School of Nursing in 2012, and graduated ranking first in the nursing department. Sari completed master degree in Gazi University School of Nursing in 2014 and has started the doctorate program in 2014 and ongoing her research. Sari became a research assistant in Gazi University Health Sciences Faculty in 2012, and her tenure still in progress in the same position. At the same time, She has been a lactation consultant.

cigdemsarii@hotmail.com

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Wnt signaling and green tea: A tale of brain and breast

Amy S Yee, K Eric Paulson, Mollie Chipman, Mariam Alamoudi, Brian Pedro, Kai Wangm, Wes Field, Helen Uong and Maricel Castaner
Tufts University, School of Medicine, USA

We seek to understand the mechanisms of triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) progression and to advance new diagnostic and therapeutic strategies at the pre-clinical level. A difficult aspect of TNBC and breast cancer in general is that metastatic disease accounts for 90% of the deaths. With advances, the metastatic patients have extended survival with an acceptable quality of life, but often succumb to fatal brain metastases. Current therapies do not efficiently cross the blood brain barrier (BBB). Thus, effective treatment of brain metastases would be an important step to markedly improving breast cancer patient outcome. Towards this goal, we have previously shown that reductions or mutations of the HBPI gene are associated with a decreased relapse-free survival and in the context of Wnt and associated metabolic signaling networks and have optimized pre-clinical TNBC model to approach the difficulty problem of brain metastases. We have now discovered that a combination of the green tea compound epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) and chemotherapeutic agent Decitabine (EGCG/DAC) is exceptionally effective in a pre-clinical model of TNBC with brain and other metastases. The combination was effective in reducing brain and other metastases in an animal model and is known to cross the BBB from other studies. Using RNA-Seq, we are investigating the complete mechanism of action for the EGCG/DAC combination, especially in the context of immunotherapy. At the minimum in the primary xenograft tumors, treatment by EGCG/DAC reduces Wnt signaling, which is linked to onset of brain metastases in humans. Both compounds are in clinical use; Decitabine is FDA-approved for hematological malignancies with well-defined and manageable side effects. Current studies are directed towards refining the pre-clinical data for applications in a future phase 1 trial for TNBC and brain metastases.

Biography

Amy S Yee received her AB and PhD degrees in Biochemistry from University of California at Berkeley and at Davis and was an American Cancer Society Postdoctoral Scholar at the Rockefeller University in New York. She joined the Dept. of Biochemistry at Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston as an Assistant Professor and is now a tenured full Professor of Developmental, Molecular and Chemical Biology. Recently, her work has applied molecular approaches to clinical questions in the areas of breast cancer, epilepsy, and recently to colitis and colon cancer. The work has been supported by the NIH, DOD, Komen, and AICR and by other grants over the years. She has received Junior Faculty awards from the American Cancer Society, Established Investigator award from the American Heart Association and a Zucker award in recognition of research excellence at Tufts. She has served on numerous NIH and DOD review panels and has proudly mentored numerous students at all levels to future success in science and medicine.

amy.yee@tufts.edu

Notes: